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1935, 1936

BACCALAUREATE AT GINLING

JUL 23 1935

Dr. C. L. Hsia, Speaker

WILLIAM A. E. HODGE

1935

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After the processional hymn, "Rejoice, ye pure in heart", the Invocation was made by Reverend W. F. Mills of the Presbyterian Mission. Mendelssohn's "How happy all they that love and fear the Lord" was sung by the Ginling Glee Club under the direction of Miss Kathleen L. Bond of the Music Department. The Scripture Reading from the 15th chapter of John was read by President Yi-fang Wu. Just before the Baccalaureate Address, a new hymn "Eternal God, whose power upholds" was sung by the congregation.

Dr. C. L. Hsia of Shanghai was the speaker. After studying in the Anglo-Chinese College in Tientsin, Dr. Hsia went to Glasgow and Edinburgh for further study, and received his Ph.D. ^{in law} from the University of Edinburgh. He was the President of Medhurst College in Shanghai, and during that time served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Ginling College. In recent years he ~~was~~ ^{was} Secretary in the Chinese Legation in London, and since his return to China he has been made a member of the Legislative Yuan.

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question. The first condition for success is that we see life as a whole and in relation to the highest purposes, and give ourselves to making the world a better place and life a worthier thing. Second we must work hard for there is no short cut to success. Third we must have patience and the ability to wait. As Longfellow said in "The Psalm of Life"--"learn to labor and to wait." The decisive and crowning moments of life are very brief, nine-tenths of life is preparation for these moments. Lastly, the supreme condition for true success is to be found in the text "Be strong and of good courage". In this connection we must face the present political situation in China. Is there any hope for China? Many people have been saying for years "What can we do?" Are we to lose courage? There is only one way out and that is the moral way. If young men and women of China still have courage and strength, still listen as Joshua did and take the message "Be strong and of good Courage" and are still able to fight, though not necessarily with arms, then there is still hope for China.

After the address the Glee Club sang an anthem from "Judas Maccabeus" by Handel, "O Lovely Peace". The Baccalaureate Prayer was made by Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, former President of the College, and the Benediction was pronounced by Reverend W. P. Mills.

Commencement

DR. HSU MO, VICE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER AT GINLING COLLEGE

JUL 2 1986

The academic year at Ginling College closed with the Commencement on Tuesday, June 25th, at four-thirty in the afternoon. The Exercises were held in the beautiful chapel of the College and were attended by a large group of friends of the graduating class and of the College. Thirty-three young women were awarded Bachelor of Arts degrees. In addition to the regular college graduates there were fourteen young women who received certificates of graduation from the special two-year physical education course. An interesting feature of the Commencement was the graduation of a class from the Ginling Practice School, which is maintained under the direction of the Education Department of the College. This was the first year that the three complete years of senior middle school work have been given simultaneously, and there were sixteen graduates who received recognition.

The academic procession formed in the Central Building and marched across the campus to the Chapel Building. Students, faculty, and speakers participated in this procession. Dr. Wu made a brief report of the progress of the institution and introduced the speakers.

The first speaker was Dr. Huang Chien-chung, Director of the Division of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education. He discussed in a comprehensive way women's education in relation to higher education, and pointed out the particular the place of Ginling in higher education for women. Now that women in China have the same rights and privileges as men they should receive the same opportunities for education. Women are psychologically fitted to be teachers, and women should be trained as teachers.

Women should also be prepared to be "good wives and prudent mothers". Enlarging upon this he pointed out that education of women for family life was not enough, they must be educated to be citizens and prepared to participate in national life. Ginling as a women's college has the opportunity and privilege of carrying out these high purposes.

Ginling College was also honored by the presence of the Mayor of the city, Ma Chao-chen, who addressed the graduates briefly. He spoke of the contribution of women to the world and to their country, and pointed out the part that women have played in recent years, particularly during the world war, in maintaining the stability of life during times of national calamity. He spoke of the participation of women in activities and work usually carried on by men and of women's success in these enterprises. Not only have women a contribution to make in direct relation to the national life, but some of their most important work is done in the home. Outside the home, too, women are increasingly finding opportunities for research and for adding to the store of knowledge in the world, as Madame Curie has done in France. Both within and outside the home women are finding a place for their abilities and creative energies. It is in these fields of activity that women will work, and for such life the college today is helping to prepare them.

The chief speaker of the afternoon was Dr. Hsu Mo, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs. He brought greetings and congratulated the graduating class on the completion of their work. Dr. Hsu said that this class is different from any other which has graduated from Ginling in that it entered the College in 1931 and has therefore during all four years been constantly faced with the serious national

difficulties in China. He appealed to the young women who were about to go out into the world to be modern young women, and pictured for them two kinds of modern women, leaving it for the graduates choose for themselves which type of modern living will make the greatest contribution to China in this time of need. Dr. Hsu reviewed in an interesting way the busy life of a student about to graduate from college, and challenged those who heard him to take time now that the rush of college days is over to think for themselves and decide what kind of people they would be. He sketched in an amusing and interesting way the young modern woman who is merely "fashionable" and who has no serious concern in life beyond that of amusing herself. In contrast he pictured the modern young woman with purpose in life, who may enjoy some of the privileges and advantages of the other modern woman, but who is concerned with national and international affairs, and who is able and desirous of being of service and value to the community in which she lives.

Certificates and degrees were awarded at the conclusion of Dr. Hsu's address by the President, Dr. Yi-fang Wu. Dignity and beauty were added to the Exercises by the music. The Glee Club, under the direction of Miss Kathleen L. Bond, sang Tchaikowsky's "Pilgrim Song". The National Anthem was sung at the beginning of the Exercises and the College Song was the closing number. The processional and recessional music was played on the piano and organ by Miss Catharine E. Sutherland and Miss Stella Marie Graves of the Music Department.

GINLING COLLEGE
Nanking, China

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Ginling
(Staff Reports)

EXCERPTS FROM LETTER FROM MISS LOOMIS DATED JUNE 27, 1935

"The guest was the Board Secretary from the German Reformed Church, Mr. Castleman. Dr. Hsiung met him in Shanghai and is taking him up-river. He brought us rather encouraging word from the women of his church, for we feared from recent news that that group would no longer cooperate in the support of Ginling. Of course, his encouraging news may not be official, but we hope that it is."

"The night before Commencement, the seniors had their Class Day Exercises. The difficulties with road building provided a basis for some of the fun of the evening, and for the more serious part of the program, Ibsen's 'Doll House' was given. This play was given in Chinese and was well done. Some of us are afraid it was a little high-brow for the audience, but it is interesting to see the choice of the students."

"As I have stated in the write-ups which I am enclosing, thirty-three girls received their degrees. This includes two who returned from Peiping Union Medical College after one year of medical work and two who have finished their nurses' training at the same institution. It also includes the girls who actually finished their work at the end of the first semester but whose degrees were awarded this June. Most of these girls already have positions, and there are many more than one opportunity for most of them for next year. One of the encouraging things about educational work in China is that the graduates are really wanted and there is important work waiting for all of our graduates."

"The weekend before the Commencement weekend was complicated by extra entertaining which Ginling helped to do. As you may have known, about one hundred and fifty people, representing the Garden Clubs of America, took a trip under the auspices of the Japan Travel Bureau and the N.Y.K. Lines. They were invited especially to Japan to see Japanese gardens, but some of them wanted to see China also. About thirty-five came to Nanking, of the seventy who came to China. So on three days we had luncheons for them in the Social Hall of the Smith Building. The Women's Organizations of Nanking were the hostesses but used our building. In this way it was possible to show them Ginling and a little of the work we are doing. Mrs. James Cushman of New York had written to Dr. Wu and to Mr. W. R. Wheeler about the coming of these people and asked us to extend the courtesies of Ginling. Mrs. John S. Barnes, a Smith alumna seemed particularly interested."

"Miss Kirk leaves Nanking this evening on her way home for this coming year. Dr. Werner will leave in a few days. She has had a bad attack of malaria, so is really not in condition to travel. Fortunately, Dr. Trimmer will be traveling by the same boat. Miss Tappert has gone home for the summer, and Miss Mossman will go by way of Europe on the same boat with Dr. Werner."

"We have recently had word that a Miss Margaret Thompson will join our English staff. Dr. Wu will write you officially about it, but I can give some of the details. This Miss Thompson has been teaching under the government in schools in Turkey, and is a woman with years' of experience in teaching English, so she seems to fit into our need. She is willing to pay her own traveling expenses and to come for board and room. She is recommended by the American Board people, and Ginling was recommended to her by Miss Esdick and others whom she met. She was planning to come to China for next year, and wanted if possible to do some work of the kind we can offer her."

"The movie is finished, if there are no pictures to be retaken. Miss Spicer is in Shanghai for a few days now, and when she returns we shall know whether there are still a few scenes to be redone. We hope it is successfully finished! Those who have seen parts of it are quite enthusiastic. It has taken a lot of work, and

since no one here was really expert in the matter much of the work has been difficult. We are hoping that it will prove to be a good piece of publicity and that many will get new interest in Ginling because of it.

"When Dr. Wu returns at the end of the week we shall work further on plans for the Twentieth Anniversary. This celebration will come early in the fall, and we are hoping to really be ready for it ahead of time."

EXCERPTS FROM LETTER FROM DR. WU DATED JULY 13, 1935

"I notice that the Board of Founders questioned the expenditures in connection with the Practice School and raised the question as to whether it might be possible to do the practice teaching in some of the denominational schools in Nanking. On the latter point I can answer you right away that it is impossible to do so. There are not only the practical difficulties of arranging for times to fit into the schedules of the student-teachers, but also there is the difficulty because the classes in the other schools have become so large and there is so little cooperation on the part of teachers that the student-teachers cannot get any benefit from teaching in these schools. Even if we should find the principal of the school willing to cooperate with Ginling, it is impossible to make a satisfactory arrangement. Nanking is growing so fast that the population has trebled (over 900,000 now) within the last seven years, so there is a great demand for more girls' high schools, and our practice school is by no means drawing students away from other mission schools. To go back to the first point about the advisability of the College putting money into the Practice School, I can answer that the practice teaching has helped our graduates very much in their teaching after they finish college. In a sense the Practice School is just like the laboratory of a science department, so it seems to me that the College cannot say that it does not wish to do anything for the Education Department. However, at the same time we want to make the Practice School more self-supporting than in the past so as to decrease the amount from the college budget. For the coming school year we have already increased the tuition in the Practice School, and we hope to make the Practice School almost self-supporting."

"In regard to the American Oriental Bank, it did not affect Ginling at all, but three of our foreign staff have deposits there. We feel they will get something back, but when and how much we do not know."

"Now I shall turn to the College, and tell you a few things that you may be interested to know. Miss Loomis sent copies of the publicity for Commencement to New York, so I will not repeat here. Dr. Emily Werner and Miss Mossman sailed for America by way of Europe on July 1. Dr. Werner has made a real contribution during the last two years on our faculty, and is greatly interested in the College. Since she will be right there in New York City at the Biblical Seminary, I feel sure that she will be willing to help in speaking for Ginling whenever it is possible for her to do so. Miss Mossman will be at the University of Chicago taking some advanced work at the Graduate School of Social Service Administration. She, too, has given much to Ginling in building up the Sociology Department and arousing genuine interest among the students for going into social work. If there are needs for speakers for Ginling not far from Chicago, I think she will be glad to help. You may reach her in care of her father, President Frank Mossman, Northwestern College, Winfield, Kansas. Miss Florence Kirk finished her term of three years and sailed for home the last of June. Her address is 419 Ninth Street, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada. We expect both Miss Mossman and Miss Kirk to return to the College after their year of furlough."

"In regard to the vacancy in the English Department, I am very happy that satisfactory arrangements have been made in China and I have sent a cable, to Miss MacKinnon to that effect. Miss Margaret Thompson has been secured just for a year through the Congregational Board. She has been teaching both in America and in Turkey, and wishes to spend a year in China before she returns to America. She is asking only for provision for room and board in return for her services, and she is paying her own travel expense. We have also invited one of our graduates, a very capable young woman, to join the staff. These two take care of the work done last year by Miss Kirk and Miss Christine Hall. This is the arrangement only for a year, so when Miss MacKinnon comes to China we shall talk to her more in detail about the needs.

"You will be glad to hear that the Government Grants to the private and mission colleges and universities have been renewed for another year. The Grant to Ginling is practically the same as last year, \$13,000 for the use of the library, science equipment, and a special chair in the Chinese Department. We had anticipated this so in our own budget we did not provide for the necessary additions in books and science equipment."

File Book

GINLING COLLEGE

Nanking, China

Office of the President

July 13, 1935

SUMMARY OF THE DEALINGS WITH THE NANKING MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO THE BUILDING OF PUBLIC ROADS ACROSS THE GINLING COLLEGE CAMPUIS.

Soon after Nanking was made the capital a Special Commission was organized to do city planning for the new capital and a system of new roads was published in the winter of 1929. Announcement was made that in the future all buildings, official and private, should be placed according to these new roads.

According to the system there was a road of 18 metres in width, named Hankow Road, cutting into the northern part of the college campus and two minor roads, coloured green, the location of which is shown on the maps distributed by Miss Tyler. At the same time announcement was made that four regions were to be developed into residential sections. The Fourth is that one to the north of us, with the Hankow Road as its southern boundary. After the College knew about this Road System several petitions were made for a change in the course of the road, but always the answer was that these roads had been published and could not be changed, and furthermore that this particular road would not be built for quite a while. Beginning from the winter of 1933, plans were made for developing the Fourth Residential Section, including the building of this Hankow Road. Ever since then the College has tried again to petition for a change.

Mayor Shih was quite friendly to the educational institution, but was rather stubborn in temperament and strict in adhering to principles, so the College did not succeed in persuading him to give special consideration to an educational institution. When he followed his own principles and the published plans, there was no other alternative but to build this road and to take the piece of college land north of it into the Fourth Residential Section. He realized that the College was suffering much damage and so was willing to help out in some other ways.

1. He accepted our petition never to build those two green roads and forwarded this petition clear through to the National Government, so we have now written answers from the National Government as well as from the Municipal Government that these two green roads will never be built.

2. In the building of public roads, the owners of land on two sides are charged assessment for road building. While he was not able to waive such assessments that should be paid by Ginling, he was willing to make it as a contribution from the Municipal Government to the College. This means that we gave up the land which was taken for the road, in the value of about \$5,000, (It is figured at \$8 per fang, as the land in the Residential Section. \$ refers to Mexican Dollars.) in exchange for the assessment, amounting to almost \$20,000, for the building of this Hankow Road and the Ninghai Road which runs along our eastern boundary, and the difference of \$15,000 is the contribution from the Municipal Government.

3. The piece of land that is cut off by Hankow Road and included in the Fourth Residential Section has been paid for in full, according to the price set by the Municipal Government. It is \$8 per fang and the total amount received is \$13,545.10. The original cost of this land was on the average about \$2 per fang.

4. After we gave up hope of ever changing the course of this Hankow Road, we petitioned to have it made narrower. Again the reply we had was that even the Municipal Government is not in a position to change the width of these new roads which were published by the National Government. The mayor is very sympathetic toward the College, and so now agrees for the present to omit the side-walk along our side of the road, leaving three metres to the College. He however went on to say that if in the future it was found necessary to build this side-walk they will take three metres back according to the original plans.

In regard to the buildings that we lose because of this road, they are all minor and inexpensive buildings, one small faculty residence, one temporary infirmary, the gate and two gate houses, and the college laundry. The new owner of the lots where the gate houses are has proposed to buy them. We need only to build the permanent infirmary, to build the new gate and gate houses, and to replace the small residence for a family. The dormitory used for single men faculty was originally built for college servants and is now in rather poor condition. It is now poorer because one new road runs along its side and another at its back, so we are planning to build a permanent dormitory for single men, and we are thinking of using part of the payment we receive from the Municipal Government for this permanent dormitory. Other uses that will have to come out of these funds will be the building of the new gate and gate-houses, the erection of a fence along the north and the provision of a new drainage system, the rebuilding of the college laundry, and landscaping along the new roads.

Taking this question of road building as a whole, the College certainly suffers damage both in the loss of a large piece of land and in the fact that Hankow Road is too near the Recitation Building and dormitories and the campus suffers from the point of view of beauty and arrangement. But on the other hand from a practical point of view the building of these two roads does help communications. In the case of the college physician, for instance, it has taken her half an hour to come by ricksha, but after the roads are finished fifteen minutes should be enough.

Yi-fang Wu,
President

July 13, 1935

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October 7, 1935

"IT HAPPENED AT GINLING"

PART I

Glimpses of the life of Ling Bao-deh at Ginling College, Nanking, China

IN A SMALL TOWN NEAR CHINGKIANG IS THE HOME OF THE LING FAMILY. BAO-DEH, THE ELDEST DAUGHTER, WISHES TO ATTEND GINLING COLLEGE, OF WHICH A FRIEND HAS TOLD HER.

Bao-deh, in meeting her friend, gives the characteristic Chinese gesture of greeting. Bao-deh thinks it quite impossible that her family will allow her to attend Ginling.

GRANDMOTHER THINKS BAO-DEH SHOULD BE RETROTHED, NOT FURTHER EDUCATED.

We first see the grandmother in conversation with the mother of Bao-deh's friend, the Ginling girl, then with Bao-deh's mother.

MR. AND MRS. LING PERSUADE GRANDMOTHER TO ALLOW BAO-DEH AT LEAST ONE YEAR AT COLLEGE.

Grandmother is still not reconciled to the thought of college. The father enters and suggests that Bao-deh leave them while he talks with the grandmother. He soon gains her consent to allow Bao-deh one year of college. Bao-deh has not yet received the good news, and is deeply dejected. Her mother comes out and tells her that she can go to college for one year. Bao-deh is thoroughly delighted.

SHE PASSES ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS FOR GINLING AT CHINGKIANG.

SEPTEMBER, BY CANAL AND TRAIN TO NANKING.

This is the Nanking railway station. . . . Here is the servant from Ginling with his Chinese sign which says: "Ginling Niu Tze Ta Hsueh."

ARRIVAL AT GINLING.

These horse-drawn carriages are typical of the city of Nanking. Many of them are still used in spite of the arrival of the auto age. When the girls arrive at Ginling, Mrs. Tsen, dormitory director, is there to meet them. . . The luggage is piled in a heap, including bedding rolls and wicker baskets. . . The girls look about at the campus buildings.

DURING FRESHMAN WEEK NEW STUDENTS SEE NANKING'S HISTORIC SIGHTS.

The motor trucks which take these girls out on their sight-seeing trip are a very recent innovation.

THE DRUM TOWER, LOTUS LAKE, AIRPLANE SERVICE, THE RADIO BROADCASTING STATION, THE TOMB OF SUN YAT SEN, AND THE NEW PAGODA.

BAO-DEH PURSUING KNOWLEDGE, HAUNTS THE LIBRARY ALCOVE.

The opening of the library doors. See them pour into the library in their eagerness to get to work! The books that are lying down are probably Chinese books, as they have no stiff covers.

BUT EVEN THE STUDICUS CANNOT LIVE ON BOOKS ALONE. HERE COMES DINNER.

The coolie carrying the food from the single kitchen which serves the several student dining rooms. The containers of hot food are being carried across the campus. Here is a tray full of dishes of noodles. Next comes the man ringing the bell.

AND OTHER DOMESTIC MATTERS CLAIM ATTENTION.

NOT ONLY THE COBBLER BUT OTHER PERSONALITIES BECOME FAMILIAR.

Bao-deh wants to be sure that he does the job well, and gives careful instructions.

MRS. THURSTON SHOWS HER STUDENTS HOW TO SEE VENUS BY DAY.

Mrs. Thurston, the first president of Ginling College, is now American Adviser to President Wu Yi-fang, and has been carrying some courses of instruction in the College.

DR. CHESTER, SMITH GRADUATE, MAKES CHEMICAL ANALYSES.

Ruth Chester graduated from Smith in 1914. She took her doctorate at Columbia in 1921.

MISS LIU, GEOLOGIST, SETS OFF ON AN EXPEDITION.

The vigorous person wearing glasses is the teacher, Miss Liu.

DR. REEVES HUNTS BIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

Dr. Reeves is one of the senior members of the Ginling Faculty and a graduate of the University of Michigan

DR. WU YI-FANG, PRESIDENT, RETURNS FROM AMERICA WHERE SHE REPRESENTED CHINESE WOMEN IN AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

It is a college tradition to meet distinguished guests by gathering at the door of the administration building. As Dr. Wu approaches the group of students, large bunches of firecrackers on long poles are set off, and the smoke drifts across the scene.

THE YEAR SPEEDS BY WITH WORK, PLAY, WORK.

END OF PART I

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PART II

AFTER SUMMER VACATION BAO-DEH'S FRIENDS ARE DELIGHTED TO SEE HER AT GINLING AGAIN, HAVING FEARED HER GRANDMOTHER MIGHT HAVE INSISTED UPON MARRIAGE.

BAO-DEH ACCEPTS AN INVITATION TO SING IN THE CHOIR COMPOSED OF GINLING GIRLS AND UNIVERSITY OF NANKING BOYS.

This choir sings in the union service every Sunday.

IN THE CHOIR IS A MR. CHEN WHO AROUSES HER INTEREST. AT A CHOIR PICNIC THEY BECOME BETTER ACQUAINTED.

One of the foreign teachers is leading informal singing. Mr. Chen is seated next to Bao-deh.

BUT HER BOOKS ARE STILL HER MAIN INTEREST, UNTIL GOING TO A COLLEGE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION MEETING, SHE SEES A LOCALIZED VERSION OF THE "GOOD SAMARITAN" WITHOUT THE SAMARITAN.

THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT IN PRESENTING THE BUDGET, ASKS THE STUDENTS TO PLAY THE PART OF THE "GOOD SAMARITAN".

Every year the Y.W.C.A. presents an informal pageant of the Good Samaritan, indicating community needs which are not being met. The careless college student passes by without even a glance at those who need her help. The figures at the roadside are symbolic of the need for food, healing, and education.

BAO-DEH'S INTERESTS ARE AROUSED, SHE VISITS THE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE CONDUCTED BY THE Y.W.C.A. AND THE SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT.

The figures passing through the gateway of the community house show that old and young are reached by this service. . . It is interesting to note that some of the older women have bound feet. . . The girls with garden tools over their shoulders are neighborhood children. . . This is the faithful Ginling College gardner who has been with the college for a great many years.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS (GIRLS FROM THE PRACTICE SCHOOL OF THE COLLEGE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT) RETURN TO THEIR DORMITORY GIVEN BY MESSAMES H.H.KUNG, SUN YAT SEN, AND CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN MEMORY OF THEIR MOTHER, MADAME SOONG.

BAO-DEH TAKES UP REGULAR WORK IN THE DAY SCHOOL.

HER PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT IS FURTHERED BY MORE SPONTANEOUS ACTIVITY.

SOUND, COLOR, AND MOVEMENT MEAN MORE AS SHE TAKES PART IN THE ANNUAL DANCE DRAMA ADAPTED FROM AN OLD CHINESE LEGENT "THE TENTH SUN".

This scene shows a very interesting combination of Western and Oriental dance forms. The story of the Tenth Sun is as follows: Long ago China had ten suns; their heat was excessive and caused the land to be parched and dry, and the people to suffer from drought. The King and his Council decided to try shooting the Suns. The King summoned the archers of the kingdom. They shot in vain at the ten suns--then Hou-ih stepped forward and shot down nine suns, one by one. But the Tenth Sun escaped and

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darkness came upon the land, making it necessary for the people to grope their way about. The King and his Council met again to solve the problem of persuading the Tenth Sun to return. After the Archers had sacrificed to their bows to the Tenth Sun, he returned to earth and dispelled darkness. The growing things came to life, and the people expressed their happiness. The Tenth Sun is left to dance alone in interpretation of the setting sun on an earth where he is supreme.

PERMISSION WON TO FINISH COLLEGE, RAO-DEH RETURNS FOR HER JUNIOR YEAR AND GREETES FRIENDS WITH PLEASURE.

SHE IS ASKED TO JOIN THE SUNDAY NEIGHBORHOOD VISITING, BUT HESITATES BECAUSE OF CHOIR PRACTICE.

HOWEVER, NEXT SUNDAY FINDS HER WITH MISS VAUTRIN AS ONE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD VISITORS.

They meet a typical wheelbarrow man with his load of clay which will be taken to the coal yards and mixed with coal dust to make the balls used in the stoves of native construction.

AT NANKING UNIVERSITY ONE WAITS IN VAIN.

END OF PART II

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PART III

AT THE MIDYEAR HER MOTHER'S DEATH COMES AS A TERRIBLE SHOCK. HER FAITH IS BROKEN. SHE ATTENDS AN EASTER PAGEANT HELD IN FRONT OF THE CENTRAL BUILDING (GIFT OF SMITH ALUMNAE).

THE FIRST EASTER DAY - THE ANGEL AT THE OPEN TOMB - "WHY SEEK YE THE LIVING AMONG THE DEAD?"

THIS BRINGS TO BAO-DEH THE REALIZATION OF THE DIFFERENCE CHRIST HAS MADE. SHE FACES LIFE WITH RENEWED COURAGE.

IN MAY BAO-DEH IS CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF THE STUDENTS UNION. SHE IS BROUGHT INTO CLOSER CONTACT WITH PRESIDENT WU.

Here President Wu, first shown dictating to her secretary, Miss Loomis, then holds a conference with Bao-deh.

DURING HER SENIOR YEAR NANKING STUDENTS SUPPORT A NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM. THE COLLEGE SETS OUT TO ATTEND A MASS MEETING.

THE MEETING DISPERSES. MR. CHEN AND BAO-DEH ARGUE THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF POLITICS AND RURAL WORK AND THE RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.

CONVINCED OF THE IMPORTANCE OF RURAL WORK, SHE DECIDES TO TAKE IT UP. MR. CHEN MAKES ANOTHER SUGGESTION.

Not in the best Hollywood style, but a thousand years ahead of Bao-deh's grandmother!

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COMMENCEMENT DAY COMES WITH FLOWERS, PROCESSIONS, AND PICTURES.

The speakers shown with President Wu are Dr. Huang Chien-chung, Director of Division of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Mayor Ma Chao-chun of Nanking; Dr. Hwu Mo, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CONGRATULATIONS, AND A REPEATED PROPOSAL FROM MR. CHEN.

HIS AMBITIONS HAVE BECOME TEMPERED, BUT BAO-DEH STILL WISHES TO SERVE SUCH AS THESE.

PERHAPS--IN A YEAR OR TWO, BUT NOW HER WORK CALLS HER. BAO-DEH BIDS FAREWELL TO MR. CHEN, GINLING, AND YOU.

THE END

OCT 7 1935

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PART III

AT THE MIDYEAR HER MOTHER'S DEATH COMES AS A TERRIBLE SHOCK. HER FAITH IS BROKEN. SHE ATTENDS AN EASTER PAGEANT HELD IN FRONT OF THE CENTRAL BUILDING (GIFT OF SMITH ALUMNAE).

THE FIRST EASTER DAY - THE ANGEL AT THE OPEN TOMB - "WHY SEEK YE THE LIVING AMONG THE DEAD?"

THIS BRINGS TO BAO-DEH THE REALIZATION OF THE DIFFERENCE CHRIST HAS MADE. SHE FACES LIFE WITH RENEWED COURAGE.

IN MAY BAO-DEH IS CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF THE STUDENTS UNION. SHE IS BROUGHT INTO CLOSER CONTACT WITH PRESIDENT WU.

Here President Wu, first shown dictating to her secretary, Miss Loomis, then holds a conference with Bao-deh.

DURING HER SENIOR YEAR NANKING STUDENTS SUPPORT A NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM. THE COLLEGE SETS OUT TO ATTEND A MASS MEETING.

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THE END

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF GINLING COLLEGE

Ginling College was planned to meet a need for the higher education of women which the political and social changes in China after 1911 made urgent. In 1913 a group of Christian women, pioneers in education for girls in China, founded the college under the auspices of five Mission Boards. In November 1913 Mrs. Lawrence Thurston was appointed first President of the College, which opened in September 1915 with nine students in the first class. She was succeeded by Dr. Wu I-fang, one of the members of Ginling's first graduating class of five. Ginling is incorporated under the Regents of the University of the State of New York, thus having the right to grant the A.B. degree to her graduates. The governing bodies of the college are a Board of Control in China and the Ginling College Committee in America.

For two years after the college opened, the attendance doubled. When the class of 1923 graduated, 10 in number, the student body had grown to 81. In September, 1923 100 students were enrolled. For 1936, the enrollment is 237. The students come from 13 provinces, 11 denominations and all ranks of society. More than 80 per cent of the students are Christians, although more than one-third come from non-Christian homes. The earnestness of the students about their work and their future service in China is most heartening. About 75 per cent of the student body plan to teach; 16 per cent hope to study medicine; and 10 per cent expect to do evangelistic and social work. The influence of the college woman in China is greater in proportion because she is so much above the average level. The present staff of the college numbers 57, 41 of whom are Chinese.

The entrance requirements are much the same as those of American colleges. The degree given on graduation represents a full equivalent of the work done in an American college. For the present all instruction, except in the Chinese department, is given in English.

The college year extends from the middle of September to the middle of June, with a midyear vacation of approximately three weeks at the time of the Chinese New Year, and short recesses at Chinese and Christian holidays. The extra-curriculum activities are much the same as they would be in an American college--dramatic, glee and department clubs, Athletic Association, Student Government Body and a Y.W.C.A. Members of the faculty take part in these activities as guests or as friendly advisors.

For the first eight years the college buildings were rented. The first college home was an old official residence in Nanking. In the summer of 1923 the college moved to a new campus, and today has a campus of 40 acres lying between the Drum Tower and the west wall of the city of Nanking in a region of rolling hills and pleasant little valleys. From the hill-top on the west the whole city of Nanking can be seen, and outside the city wall in the far distance the Yangtze River. Purple Mountain makes the eastern view glorious--gold in the morning, purple at night. The academic buildings form a quadrangle open to the east, facing Purple Mountain, of which Anne Lindbergh writes - "The mountain rising east of Nanking I remember because it is typical of a new country that we approached after leaving the coastal plains of China. Those endless stretches of small fields disappear as one travels up the Yangtze and low hills climb from the horizon. 'Purple Mountain,' also, because of its height and sharpened peak, forms a landmark, visible to a flyer long before the smoke of a city or the outline of a wall. As we came nearer, its gentle slopes seemed to be encroaching on the city, as the river encroached on the opposite side. One physical feature faces the other, vying in strength."

The college buildings at Ginling are in Chinese style, carried out quite consistently in exterior decoration in columns, cornices and roofs, and in detail of windows, with a restrained use of color. The seven buildings now in use are part of a larger group of fourteen planned for 400 students. No more exquisite setting could be imagined for a gift from the women of the West to the women of China.

One of the most thrilling pages in the history of modern China is that which tells of how the women teachers and students of Ginling College protected their college during the terrible days of March, 1927, when Hanking was the storm center of China, and not only succeeded for many months in preventing occupation of the buildings by soldiery but carried on regular classes without interruptions. They are worthy representatives of a college which maintains the fine standards of the independent women's colleges of the West. Ginling owes her existence to Christian friends in America, and to them she must look for cooperation and support. The college is a living, growing organism rooted in China, nourished by the generous gifts which come from abroad and putting forth flowers and fruit in lives which make the desert places glad.

I know Dr. Wu and others at the college have kept you informed of the various events. It has been a year full of unusual things, but on the whole has been a very peaceful year. You know when there are a number of problems pressing from the outside, it tends to bind the people together so there is less time and energy for small differences. I feel that has happened during these past months. We have been troubled with roads, with deficits, with building plans that seemed a bit impossible at the moment and all the various obstacles that each one has brought to the college.

No one connected with the college has felt entirely happy over the road being cut through, but in facing the inevitable, I do not feel it has made a great difference in the life and work of the school. It is still not entirely settled as to main entrances, levels, roads inside the campus, etc. and until the public roads are finished we shall be unable to make decisions. At the moment whenever it rains, we wade through inches of sticky mud to reach the college! I have a feeling that once it is all settled and the new gateway is opened, we shall make the adjustment easily and not miss the lost acres so greatly. It will always be a loss, but the college has land enough to develop in other directions so it will not cripple development or even the beauty of the campus in any sense.

Of course you know long before this time that we have delayed buildings for various and sundry reasons. You will hear officially from Dr. Wu that the college has just received promise of a gift of ten thousand dollars for the infirmary - given by girls who graduated from Ginling and who wished to have a memorial for their parents. Full details will be sent to you. I am very grateful for this gift, not only for the value of the money, great as that is to us at this time. It has given Dr. Wu new courage to attempt to raise funds in China.

With this gift I hope we may commence construction on the infirmary at once. It has been a task to decide on the best location - but I think that has been solved to the satisfaction of everyone, and now that the money is in sight, there should be no further delays.

Today I have spent some hours re-figuring the budget for this year, and have found that by reducing every possible item to the lowest minimum, we shall be able to carry the work with a shortage of \$17,446.04. I will enclose a summary only. I hope I have not been too optimistic in regard to exchange and gifts, but we shall make every effort to carry the work on this revised budget. Deficits are so deadly that it is better to cut your cloth to fit your pattern than to attempt to find pieces of the same color next year. Even so a deficit of \$17,000.00 is a terrific load for our small budget. The only possible additional income in sight at the moment may be increased exchange. You may know the exchange market has been very wild these past few days and exchange has gone up fifty points during the past six weeks. It is very unhealthy, and means serious inflation in China - around 60 per cent. at the moment. However, it may settle at a fairly high figure, in which case we shall benefit as far as our United States dollars are concerned.

This letter will grow to great proportions unless I condense some of the things I am anxious to tell you. We have just been celebrating the 60th birthday of Mrs. Thurston, the 20th anniversary and Founders Day. I am sorry you could not be here, and while I know you will have very full reports may I give you just a few things that impressed me. The luncheon celebrating Mrs. Thurston's birthday was a delightful occasion. In the notices everyone was requested not to send a gift, but the faculty, students, and alumnae joined together to give a gift to the college as a scholarship in honor of Mrs. Thurston - to be named for her. I am sure she was very greatly pleased. She looked very lovely that day in her place of honor with the lovely flowers and all the gay banners about the hall. There were over one hundred guests - a delicious feast and a lovely occasion. She was deeply touched by it all, and I know it has been one of the delightful occasions for every person connected with the college.

ted with the college. It was a pleasure to do it for her and I know there was genuine love and honor shown by every person who participated. I was glad Miss Calder was here to share in the day.

The afternoon service was well attended and Sun Fo came in spite of our fears that he might feel it was impossible to attend. You will know that Wang Ching-wei was shot and seriously wounded two days ago, so we were not sure whether or not Sun Fo would feel he could carry out engagements. However the government officials decided to go ahead with all plans, and so we had the ones we had invited to give the speeches. This morning Dr. Chang Po-lin - President of Nankai University - was the main speaker. It was a very delightful service. You will have reports of it all including the banquet last evening.

Tomorrow we have the executive-finance meeting, and will try to settle some of the trying problems concerning land registration, purchase of land, etc. The pressure of the government for registration of land is becoming urgent, and we may have to take steps to do something definite about it. Dr. Wu has been hoping that the University might be able to register en bloc and after we had managed to secure the full sanction in that manner that Ginling would apply for the same. We are making the effort, but with the immense amount of land owned by the University, scattered over the city, it is a tremendous task. Whatever is done at the University will be an example for other institutions - but with our greater amount of land, it may be best for the smaller ones to try to work out something for themselves. It is a baffling problem - even the American Embassy cannot seem to reach a decision as to method of procedure.

EXCERPT FROM LETTER FROM MISS PRIEST, NOVEMBER 7, 1935

At the Executive Finance meeting on Monday, it was decided to start a faculty dormitory as soon as possible. Mr. Creighton is working on the plans and has been asked to try and keep the cost within \$30,000. After many plans, it seemed to the Building Committee and the Finance Committee best to put up one building that would be self-sustaining to house fifteen people. This will eliminate the plans for a group of small houses. If we can complete this building by summer, it will enable us to do one or two things: first, to release East court for students, or second, to release the present faculty dormitory for students, thus enabling us to house some fifty to sixty in that building. In any event, it will solve the pressing need for more dormitory space for next autumn.

EXCERPT FROM LETTER FROM MISS LOOMIS, NOVEMBER 12, 1935

I wish you might have been here during the Anniversary Celebration. It was a great success. I have never seen a more effective program than the one on Monday evening, and the more informal one in honor of Mrs. Thurston on Saturday evening was just as successful. It was so beautifully done and was so appropriate that in spite of all Mrs. Thurston's feeling that she did not want her birthday celebrated, she was truly and sincerely pleased and happy.

The cable from the Founders was read at the Banquet on Saturday evening along with those from Smith College and the President of the University of Michigan - and many, many telegrams from all over China. There were three hundred and fifty at the banquet this year. The increased student body is making us limit our outside guests considerably. "The Chambered Nautilus" was the subject for toasts, and while it required a deal of explanation in the Chinese, it was effectively carried out in the decorations and place cards as well as in the toasts themselves.

Exercises in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of Ginling College, Nanking, were held on Saturday and Sunday, November 2nd and 3rd. A large group of alumnae returned to the College and greetings by letter, telegram, and cable were received from alumnae and friends of the institution in various parts of China, including Szechuen, Yunnan Canton, Peiping, and Tientsin, and in Java, the Straits Settlements, and the United States.

Formal Anniversary Exercises were held on Saturday afternoon, Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, and Dr. Lo Chia-Lun, President of the National Central University were the speakers. The academic procession of faculty and students came across the campus where hundreds of chrysanthemums were on display. The President of the College and the speakers, joined the procession at the Library and marched to the Chapel where the exercises were held. The Processional March, which was used on Sunday as well as on Saturday, was written by Miss Stella Marie Graves, of the Department of Music, and was dedicated to Dr. Wu.

On behalf of the College, Dr. Wu expressed appreciation and thanks to the many friends and alumnae who presented greetings and gifts for the occasion of the Twentieth Anniversary. She especially mentioned the gift of \$10,000 for the building of an infirmary, given by Mrs. Hsien Wu of the class of 1921 and Mrs. T.T.Zee of the class of 1925 and their two younger sisters, as a memorial to their father. Dr. Wu also announced a gift of \$1,000 as a scholarship in memory of Dr. Tand Meiling; a former member of the Ginling faculty.

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The sixtieth birthday of Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, first President of Ginling College, was celebrated on November 2 in connection with the Twentieth Anniversary of the founding of the College. This came as a complete surprise to Mrs. Thurston and was planned and carried out by the alumnae of the College.

On Saturday noon the Alumnae gave a luncheon at the College which many of Mrs. Thurston's firends attended together with the faculty and alumnae. The Social Hall was made festive with the red silk and gold banners of congratulation and the banners of the classes which have finished college during the twenty years of Ginling history. There were twelve tables of alumnae and guests. Miss Chenn, President of the Alumnae Association was toastmistress and toasts were given to Mrs. Thurston as missionary, teacher, friend, and co-worker. Miss Anna Moffat, of the Nanking Presbyterian Mission, of which Mrs. Thurston is the senior active member, gave the first toast. She told of the early years of Mrs. Thurston's life in China and as a missionary in Turkey and spoke of her coming to China with her husband to found the work of Yale-in-China. She described the devotion and energy which Mrs. Thurston has given to the work of the Presbyterian Mission in addition to her duties as President and Adviser in an educational institution, and expressed the appreciation and the feeling of honor which the Presbyterian Mission has in having one of their number in this position of leadership in the education of Chinese women.

At the conclusion of the toasts, the children of the members of the class of 1925 came to Mrs. Thurston bringing greetings, flowers, and a gift. A watch, appropriately inscribed was presented in loving appreciation by the Alumnae Association in honor of her birthday. At the same time, the President of the Alumnae Association made announcement of the gift by the Association in honor of Mrs. Thurston of the Thurston Scholarship of \$2,000. This is to be used to help worthy students. The gift could better commemorate the birthday of Mrs. Thurston, for she has devoted her whole life unselfishly to the cause of the Christian education of women.

At the conclusion of the program Mrs. Thurston was presented by the students with armfuls of flowers and a beautifully embroidered portrait of the God of Longevity.

1935

The closing event of the three-day celebration in honor of the Twentieth Anniversary of the founding of Ginling College was a public entertainment on Monday evening, November 4. Students and faculty have been cooperating in the preparation for this program and both pageants were written at Ginling for the occasion. Chinese tunes and music were used and much of the program was in old Chinese style.

EXCERPT FROM LETTER FROM MISS TAPPERT, DECEMBER 1, 1935

The desire for a fellowship of faith and understanding that reaches across dividing years and seas grows deeper, particularly as our own work of creating international understanding becomes increasingly difficult.

For from this:

Advent Sunday - an early morning Communion service - Beauty, Silence, Preparations for the coming of the Prince of Peace

We turn to face this:

An Air Defense Program - a series of air raid drills beginning on Thanksgiving Night - a city in darkness except for powerful searchlights which sweep the sky for bombing planes from which drop red, white, and green flares - the rapid fire of machine guns, the roar of planes flying between roofs and low-hanging clouds - not yet in Nanking the sight and cry of wounded nor flames from the burning mat-sheds of refugees or from the turned-up roofs of new government buildings - but country people agitated by harangues and events whose real significance they do not comprehend - compulsory training in military nursing for all women students and military training for men, as a nation of over 400,000,000 slowly prepares for War - preparations at length to resist the relentless advance of the "sons of Heaven" who proclaim that their divinely appointed mission is to maintain the peace of the Orient.

NOTED VISITORS TO GINLING

Dr. John R. Mott Holds a Conference

COLLEGE REOPENS AFTER SPRING HOLIDAYS

Among the recent visitors at Ginling College, Nanking, have been Mrs. Florence Ayseough of Shanghai and Mrs. Alice Tisdale Hobart of Washington, D. C. During her visit, Mrs. Ayseough gave a lecture on "Chinese Gardens and Women" before a large audience of students, faculty and visitors from the Nanking community. She also read informally from her translations of the poems of Tu Fu. Mrs. Hobart, author of "Oils for the Lamps of China" accompanied Mrs. Ayseough and made a longer visit at Ginling. She was returning to Nanking for the first time since 1927 and found the progress and changes in the new capital of great interest. Mrs. Hobart is collecting material for a new novel which she is writing. She lectured before a group of students, faculty and visitors on the subject "The Technique of Novel-Writing."

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Graham and their four children visited Ginling en route to Peiping from their station in Central India. They are spending a few weeks in China before returning to Canada.

Dr. and Mr. T. Z. Koo recently spent a day on the Ginling campus. Dr. Koo is a brother of Miss Ellen Y. E. Koo, professor of music at Ginling.

Dr. Joh R. Mott held his Nanking Conference in Ginling College on Thursday, April 11. About 35 leaders in Christian work were present for an all-day session. On Friday afternoon Dr. Mott addressed an audience of 1,500 students in the auditorium of Central University. Dr. Yi-fang Wu, President of Ginling, presided at this meeting.

A series of special services is being held during Holy Week at Ginling. In addition to the regular chapel service there was a special vesper service on Monday evening and a Communion Service on Thursday evening. Dr. Andrew C. Y. Cheng conducted the service on Thursday. At the special Good Friday Service Mr. Andrew T. Roy spoke. The climax of the week's programme came on Sunday when there was a special sunrise service held out of doors on the beautiful campus and an evening vesper service of music and worship at which there was be a baptism.

Spring Holiday at Ginling

College opened on April 8 after the Spring Holiday. A party of forty students went from Nanking to Hangchow and spent five days visiting the places of interest and beauty there. This group of students was organized under student leadership and was accompanied by two members of the Ginling staff, Miss Wu Mou-i and Miss Lin Yu-wen. The group were entertained on the campus of the Union Girls' School in Hangchow.

Another group of faculty and students, under the leadership of Miss Liu En-lan, professor of Geography at Ginling, went to fishing to visit the potteries and the famous caves.

Ginling was represented officially by four members of the faculty at the East China Christian Educational Association meeting in Ningpo. Miss Lu Shuh-ying of the Department of Mathematics and Physics is the Chairman of the Mathematics Section, and Miss Catherine E. Sutherland of the Ginling Department of Music is the Chairman of the Music Section. Several other faculty members as well as a number of advanced students participated in the conference. Official delegates were Miss Lu, Miss Sutherland, Miss Vautrin and Miss Shao Siu-lin.

Road Building In Nanking

Considerable interest is shown at the College in the building of new roads by the Municipal Government of Nanking. New roads are soon to be built along the campus both at the north and at the east, and the new Shanghai Road, which is not far from the College, is already under construction. The interest in archeology which has come into being with the finding of old potteries and ceramics in the new road-beds partially recompenses for the inconvenience caused by the road-building. Several members of the staff at Ginling are making collections which may prove to be of archaeological value as well as interest.

Dance Drama at Ginling

1935(?)

On Saturday afternoon, June 1, a Dance Drama, "The TenthSun" was presented by the Physical Education Department of Ginling College, Nanking. The performance was participated in by more than seventy students of the College, before an company of nearly one thousand. The dances were given against the background of the Ginling Mirror, a small lake bordered with weeping willows. The story of the drama is an elaboration of the Chinese fairy tale "Hou-ih Shoots the Suns." The dances used to tell this story were created by Miss Tsui Ya-lan and Miss Edith C. Haight of the Physical Education Department, and the music for all the dances was written by Miss Stella Marie graves of the Music Department. Chinese tunes were used in large part for this music. The accompaniments were on the piano, organ, and drums, gongs and bells, and the music was an integral part of the drama. Miss Margaret Steward played the piano and Miss graves played the organ. Mrs. D. Y. Lin was in charge of general arrangements and Miss Wang Ming-chen was Chairman of the Costume Committee.

The story was that long ago when China had Ten Suns, the Land was parched and dry and the heat excessive. The Growing Things withered and died and the People were unable to work because of exhaustion and illness. The King and his Council, after deliberation, decided to try shooting the Suns since, being inhabitants of the air, they were very like birds. In the beginning of the Dance Drama the Ten Suns made their entrance in dazzling orange costumes. The dance of the Growing Things portrayed their withering under the heat of the Ten Suns. The People, in old Chinese costume, interpreted in dance the exhaustion and illness which comes in time of great drought. The entrance of the King and his Council and their consideration of the

situation was presented in spectacular way, and the Messengers were dispatched to summon the Archers of the Kingdom.

After a brief pause in the dance to indicate the passage of time, the Messengers returned and the Archers arrived. The eight Archers were costumed in red and gold. In their dance they shot in vain at the Ten Suns, then Hou-ih stepped forward and one by one shot down nine Suns. In fear and trembling the Tenth Sun disappeared. The coming of darkness upon the land was told in a dance of Darkness with the People groping their way. The Storm Dance made even more real the tragedy of the situation. The People were in despair and so the King and the Council met to consider the problem of how to persuade the Tenth Sun to return.

The Bonfire Dance was a fitting introduction to the colorful conclusion of the story. Dancers dressed in flame-coloured costumes with flame-coloured carfs interpreted the sacrifice by fire to the Tenth Sun against the background of the black-draped figures of Darkness. More color was added with the ceremonial dance of the People, and still more with the dance of the Archers in which they sacrificed their bows to the Tenth Sun. After this sacrifice the Tenth Sun returned to earth and dispelled Darkness. Then followed a solo dance by Lo Hwei-ling, the Tenth Sun. Finally came the dance of rejoicing in which the Growing Things came to life, the People expressed their happiness, and then group by group left the Tenth Sun to dance alone again in interpretation of the setting sun on an earth where he is supreme.

A Letter From President Yi-Fang Wu

Ginling College



DR. YI-FANG WU

JULY, 1936

Sara Estelle Haskin, Editor
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND PROMOTION
WOMAN'S SECTION, BOARD OF MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH
706 CHURCH STREET, NASHVILLE, TENN.

TO THE LEADER

Beginning with July we shall be studying for several months the institutions which we are carrying on in co-operation with missionary women of other denominations. This pamphlet sets forth the work of Ginling College, Nanking, China, which is maintained by gifts from eight denominational boards including our own and the Association for Christian Work of Smith College. The story of the college herein published is from the pen of Dr. Yi-fang Wu, who has been president since 1928.

Dr. Wu is a graduate of Ginling College and was at one time a student in one of our own schools. She received her doctor's degree from the University of Michigan. She is not only president of an important college for women in China, but is also of national and international importance. She has been repeatedly chosen to speak for her country in conferences dealing with the major international questions of the Pacific basin. She is president of the National Christian Council of China, which is a position of outstanding importance in Christian circles of China. In a recent letter to Miss MacKinnon she mentions casually her engagements for one week, among them being a meeting of the New Life Movement, of the Flood Relief Association, and of the Government Relations of the Council of Higher Education. In addition to these engagements and many other outside duties there were two meetings on the Sino-Japanese question. We truly appreciate the fact that Doctor Wu has taken time in her busy life to send this message to the women of our missionary societies.

The Rotogravure Section of the July World Outlook carries several beautiful pictures of Ginling College.

A leaflet on Ginling may be secured by writing Miss Florence Taylor, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF GINLING COLLEGE, NANKING, CHINA

Ginling College has very recently had a visit from Miss Sallie Lou MacKinnon, Foreign Secretary, Woman's Work, of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, South. As many of you know, Miss MacKinnon is a member of the Ginling Board of Founders and is Candidate Secretary for the College. In 1931 she started for China to teach in Ginling, but was recalled from the boat to take up her present responsible position. Her visit makes us at Ginling realize anew what an important part the Southern Methodist Church has in our work now and has had since the founding of the College in 1915. The Southern Methodist Board was one of the five mission boards which supported the College in its beginnings. Miss Martha E. Pyle, formerly of your mission in Soochow, was one of the women who had the vision of Ginling and helped to found the College.

Ginling started life in an old official Chinese residence in Nanking. Now in place of the nine students of that first year we have 238 students in the College and 80 more in the Practice High School. These students come from seventeen provinces. And in place of one old official residence there is a beautiful campus with nine buildings in the major group, the gift to the Chinese women from American women. The Practice School Dormitory is our first large gift from China, and is the gift of Madame H. H. Kung, Madame Sun Yat-sen, and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, in memory of their mother. Recently two alumnae and their sisters have made possible the building of the permanent infirmary. Financial support for the College comes from eight mission boards and from the Smith College Alumnae and Association for Christian Work.

We wish you might visit us and see our beautiful campus, but more we wish you might really know us, in order that you might see the effect of Christian education on the life of Chinese women. Fifteen foreign women teachers live on the campus and twenty Chinese women faculty members. There are also nine full-time Chinese men teachers and a few who come part-time to give courses. The work is much like that of an American College, except that more than half of it is done in the Chinese language. Ginling is chartered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, so graduates receive both American and Chinese degrees. If you could step into our new Library, you would be impressed, I am sure, with the studious attitude of the students, for Chinese women are very serious about their education. These are difficult days for China, and students realize their responsibilities both in their studies and in relation to others.

Christmas is always a time of meaningful activity at Ginling. Because so many students come from great distances and travel is difficult, very few can leave College at that time. The long vacation in China is between semesters, and so Christmas is celebrated in the College with a program which will express to all the students the meaning of the season. It is also a season of joyful good times. This year, because of the serious conditions in China and the unusual need resulting from floods, the girls

went without refreshments and the usual party after the Christmas program and gave the money for flood relief. They also repeated the program of Christmas plays the Saturday after Christmas and raised over \$900. While other parts of China were suffering from terrible floods, extreme drought caused the failure of all crops in the vicinity of Nanking, so farmers were forced to sell their land to get enough to eat. Since faculty and students had already given about \$1,000 to regular flood relief during the fall and winter, the \$900 was given to this cause, so near at hand.

Not only is there special need because of flood and famine, but there is constant need right in the neighborhood of the College. Ginling girls are not unmindful of these needs and have raised money and built a Neighborhood Center. The third unit, a clinic and health center, has just been completed. The other two are the Day School and a Club House. When neighborhood work was started this vicinity was entirely rural with many small vegetable farms. With the almost miraculous growth of the new capital, new and modern residence sections are fast crowding out these farmers. However, there are still many families to the west and south of the campus. The Neighborhood Center ministers to all poor neighbors and carries on programs of education, religious education, vocational training, and recreational activities for them. With the growth of the work special emphasis is being placed on work for women and girls. During the past two years the Day School has been reorganized into a Homecraft School. There are thirty teen-age girls from the neighborhood families who study half days and spend the other half days on child welfare, home care, cooking, sewing, knitting, and other skills which will better fit them for the life they are to lead. Two full-time teachers are paid by the Student Y. W. C. A. and students co-operate in some of the teaching. One group of students fosters a peanut-butter making project and so a number of young women from these rural homes are enabled to make a few cents a week to add to the meager income of their families. The college girls sell the produce as well as supervise the making.

The Well-Baby Clinic would be of interest to many of you, I am sure, and some of our students have their first experience bathing and caring for children as they help teach mothers something of hygiene and healthful care of children. One project carried on in this connection was the placing of babies from a municipal orphanage to be cared for in private homes. One of these poor foster-mothers learned to care so much for the baby she took that she adopted it.

Sunday schools are conducted for the children, and regular church services are held on Sunday afternoons. The assistant pastor of one of the city churches co-operates in this. Ginling students are enabled to put into practice some of the principles of religious education which they learn in the classroom and in addition they learn to know the problems of the children and others in these homes. The Education and Sociology Departments of the College co-operate closely in the work, and it is supported by the Student Y. W. C. A.

With all these activities Ginling girls spend the most of their time and energy on their studies. This is examination week, and they have been

hard at work. Ten are finishing their college work at the end of this semester. Perhaps you would be interested to know what some of them will do. One of them, who happens to be a Southern Methodist, will teach in the school for the children of revolutionary heroes, which is fostered by General and Madam Chiang Kai-shek. Two will do medical case work in Christian hospitals. Two others will teach here in Nanking in a large Christian high school for boys.

Perhaps the best picture of Ginling is to be seen in the alumnae. Here again, I wish it were possible for you to meet the women who have gone out from Ginling to render service in all parts of China. There are about 350, of whom one-third have had graduate training. Sixty per cent are in educational work, many in the Christian schools, but others holding responsible positions in government and private institutions. They are presidents, deans, and principals, as well as teachers. As I think of the Southern Methodist schools, McTyeire, Virginia, Laura Haygood, Susan B. Wilson, Davidson—I can think of fourteen of our graduates who are in those institutions. One is the principal of Virginia School, Huchow. Many others are serving in the Y. W. C. A. as city, rural, and national secretaries. There are church workers, doctors, and nurses.

At the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the College, the first of November, a number returned for a reunion. Four others besides myself graduated in the first class from Ginling in 1919, and three were able to return. I want to tell you about them. Mrs. W. S. New, member of the Board of Directors and Chairman for several terms came from Shanghai where her husband is a well-known orthopedic surgeon. She is a woman of wide interests and not only manages her home and helps in her husband's hospital, but carries on many civic activities. I want to quote from a letter which came from her just yesterday: "Day before yesterday I invited Dr. Chen Ho-ching to speak to the Women's Club on the Ideal Way to Educate a Child. Today I am taking a group of primary school teachers to visit primary schools under the direction of this Doctor Chen. Tomorrow I shall speak at the Chinese Study Group. Day after tomorrow I am going to speak to two classes in the American School on Chinese Customs. I am also busy organizing the Parent-Teachers' Association." Dr. Liu Gien-tsui, also from Shanghai and also on the Board of Directors, is a doctor in the Concord Women's Hospital. Miss Mary Tang is Principal of Knowles Bible School (Methodist in Kiukiang, up the Yangtze). Several came from the second class, too. Miss Phoebe Ho is working for the National Economic Council in its rural program for women in Kiangsi, near Nanchang. She had much to tell of the pioneer work for women which she is so successfully carrying on. Another, Miss Chen Mei-yu is professor of Health Education in the National Central University here in Nanking, and a third, Miss Ni Sueh-mei, is Dean of Women at the Central Political Institute here in the capital. There are two more recent graduates in the Kiangsi Christian Rural Service Union in Li Chwan, working with Mr. George Shepherd in social reconstruction in that area where the communists have been so recently.

One new field of service is that of social case work, and Ginling gradu-

ates have started this work in several hospitals, government and mission. Two recent graduates are in the union mission hospital here in Nanking. Twenty years of Ginling history have produced woman leadership in many fields and for many places in China. Perhaps the characteristic upon which we most often receive comments is the Christian spirit of service with which we send our graduates to their work. It is our sincere hope that with the coming of new and more complex problems we shall be able to so maintain the spiritual standards of our institution that the Christian spirit of service may always characterize the Ginling graduate. Because of the faith, prayers, and continued financial support of women like you in the United States and England, Ginling has been able to carry on its work, and we at Ginling have always in mind the spirit of sacrifice and love which many of you have expressed in your gifts to us. We appreciate deeply all that you are doing to make possible our work here.

With gratitude to each of you on behalf of Ginling and the women of China, I am

Sincerely yours,

YI-FANG WU,
President Ginling College, Nanking, China.

Office File - Do not
Remove - 150 Fifth Ave
Oct 1936 [17]



The Infirmary

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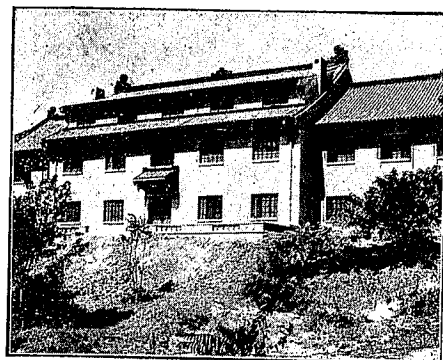
From GINLING to YOU

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The first month of classes has passed, and we at Ginling are now beginning to feel the regularity of routine after the rush of the opening of school. The largest social event of the year outside of our all-student parties at the very opening of the semester was the reception for the Nurses Association of China on Saturday afternoon, October 3. Nearly three hundred nurses met in Nanking and a good number of them came to tea at Ginling and were taken on a tour of inspection over the campus seeing finally the new Infirmary which has just been completed this fall.

Dr. Wu will return from her visit to England, Europe and America, via the Empress of Canada, arriving in Shanghai on November 3. After two or three busy days at the meetings of the National Christian Council, she will come to Nanking just in time to take part in and be welcomed at the celebration of the Twenty-first Founders' Day Exercises. This year again we have special cause for celebration and are planning a two day program. The new Infirmary will be dedicated on Saturday afternoon, November 7, and the President of the Central Hospital, Dr. James K. Shen, will deliver the address. Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President of Yenching, has accepted the invitation to speak at the Founders' Day service on Sunday morning, and we are expecting to have an ideal program with which to welcome Dr. Wu.

The new Infirmary is the gift of two Ginling alumnae, Mrs. Wu Hsien of Peiping and Mrs. T. T. Zee of Nanking, who made the gift with their two sisters in memory of their father. This gift is the first large gift of Ginling alumnae and is an evidence of the growing sense of responsibility of the



New Faculty Dormitory

alumnae for the financial as well as other welfare of the College. At the last meeting of the Board of Directors, Mrs. W. S' New of Shanghai was appointed Chairman of the Promotional Committee, and she with the help of Miss Kao Ren-ying, new alumnae secretary, has been putting before the alumnae the needs of the College and has been suggesting ways in which they can help. It is hoped through this agency to build up the loyalty

and mutual understanding and helpfulness of this increasing number of outstanding Chinese women—now numbering three hundred and fifty-three.

Ginling opened the fall term with the largest enrollment in its twenty-one years of service. Two hundred and fifty-nine students matriculated of whom 92 are freshmen, 61 sophomores, 47 juniors, and 40 are seniors. These 40 seniors with 4 others who will return to graduate will make the largest class ever to receive diplomas from Ginling. In addition to the regular college students there are 19 in the special two-year physical education course, of whom 10 are new this year.

When the above figures are considered it is easy to understand why the faculty who were living in one of the dormitories built for students felt they must return that residence to students. As it is, most rooms house three girls, and these rooms were designed for two. So again Ginling is in the midst of a big moving. Those who were here in 1923 tell us we know nothing of confusion or trouble, but there have been moments when we have thought we had all of both we needed. However, on the whole life has gone fairly smoothly—though five faculty were housed in the infirmary for about a month with no place to put any of their belongings and no opportunity to have available many of the possessions they considered necessary for normal living. Others of us were scattered. The small group of five who eat foreign food are living in two apartments planned and built for Chinese married faculty. Aside from a long walk in dust at least two inches deep, they are very comfortable! Now that the new faculty dormitory is almost finished, I think they look with longing eyes particularly at our large common rooms and the wonderful view we have of purple mountain and all the country side. We who live in the new dormitory are just camping as yet, but we do have lights in our bed-rooms, good bathrooms with hot water and an attractive dining room with interesting Chinese furniture which Miss Vautrin planned. We hope by the time Dr.

Wu arrives to have the house in really presentable form. It is built on an ideal spot, and we all feel we shall find there much relaxation and pleasure during moments away from our work. The walk up quite a steep grade through a woodland will be good for all of us, for most of us do not take adequate time for exercise.



Ginling in Berlin

A number of our faculty are on furlough or leave this year. Mrs. Thurston went home with her sister, Miss Helen Calder, by way of Siberia, and is still in England. Miss Koo of the Music Department is with her father near Shanghai. Miss Whitmer has returned to her home in Michigan and writes enthusiastically of life there. Miss Hoffsommer is near Philadelphia. Miss Margaret Thompson has returned to Indiana after giving us a year of service in the English Department. Miss Bond is with her sister in New Jersey. A number of those going home and those returning were able to meet enroute. Dr. Wu saw Mrs. Thurston and Miss Kirk in England, and spent several days with a group of Ginling people in Berlin at the Olympics. Ginling was well represented at these games by Mrs. Chen Hwang Li-ming, head of the Department of Physical Education; Miss Tsui-Ya-lan a member of our staff; two alumnae, Miss Du Yu-fei and Miss Du Lung-yuen; and a two former staff members, Miss Chang Hwei-lan and Mrs. S. M. Chu. Dr. Wu was able to get a part of this group together for a picture which we are using in this letter. Mrs. Chen Hwang Li-ming has just returned to the College, and Miss Tsui Ya-lan has gone on to America to do graduate work in physical education at Wellesley.

We are very happy to have two new foreigners from America on our staff this year. Mrs. Mabel Rhead, associate professor of Piano at the University of Michigan, is spending the year here. At the end of this month she will start a series of six historical recitals, beginning with 16th and 17th century classical music. In February she will play with the Shanghai Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Maestro Mario Paci. Mrs. Rhead has already won a warm place in our group here. Miss Louise Shoup graduate of Leland Stanford University, with her Master's degree from Columbia, has come to the English Department and her friendly and intelligent personality have endeared her to all of us. We are just hoping she will not be too conscientious and work too hard. We want her and Mrs. Rhead to have as many opportunities as

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possible to know China during the time they are here. The College is fortunate, too, in securing Miss Alice Morris of Shanghai, a graduate of Simmons College, as Librarian. Miss Morris is the daughter of Dr. H. H. Morris of St. Luke's Hospital in Shanghai.

There are several new people in the Music Department. With both Miss Bond and Miss Koo absent this year more teachers were necessary and the department has been increased somewhat. One of our own alumnae, Miss Hu Shih-tsang, has returned to teach piano after teaching in St. Mary's School in Shanghai. Mrs. Lucy Leng Yeh has joined the staff to teach singing. Mrs. Yeh has an attractive voice and is helping much both in the department and in the community by her willingness to sing. There are also part-time teachers to help with the piano work and to teach violin. The Education Department has been fortunate in securing Dr. P. T. Yuan, a graduate of the University of Nanking who went to America after a number of years' experience in secondary education. He has returned this fall from Colorado State Teachers' College with his Ph. D. Miss Hwang Siu-ching and Miss Li Hwei-lien, two alumnae who finished their work as students in the middle of last year, have returned as assistants in Geography and Physics. Miss Li Dze-djen who has been studying two years at Columbia has returned as Student Counsellor and Adviser to Freshmen. She has already begun to function effectively in this work which has needed to be done for some years. Miss Wu Mou-i, formerly a member of the Chemistry staff, who has been of leave of absence for one year, has returned as Registrar. Miss [redacted] is known to many of you as the heroine of the Ginling Film, and she is [redacted] the same gracious spirit in her work with students and faculty that she did in that picture.

So much has been written and not a word of the national situation! That is characteristic of life here. The situation is always with us, but we do not really know what to expect or when to expect it. On the whole it seems best to live our normal lives without too much concern. Right now however there is special concern and perhaps before you get this letter a national decision will have been reached one way or another. Of course, we all hope and pray for peace, but sometimes it is hard to understand how we can have peace when the demands which are being made are considered. Chiang Kai-shek has proven himself a most able leader, but it is hard to tell which way the tide will turn.

This letter merely touches the high spots of life here, but it brings greetings from Ginling to each friend to whom it may be sent.

Helen W. Loomis

Secretary to Dr. Wu.

A BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF URGENT NEEDS OF GINLING COLLEGE
1935-1936

During the past few years the enrolment of Ginling College, situated in the capital of China, has been increasing steadily, new academic buildings have been completed, and progress has been made in enlarging the program of study. Although the changes have necessitated increased expenditures, the income for the college has remained stationary or in some instances has declined. The budget has been reduced to the lowest minimum, old worn-out equipment has been patched, economies have been practiced in every line until the time has come when additional funds are absolutely necessary to maintain a high standard of work. A list of some of the most urgent needs is presented, knowing the American friends of the College will be interested in this important work for the women of China.

1. US \$240.00 will pay the salary of a trained nurse for the infirmary for one year.
2. US \$150.00 will provide the wages of three men to take care of the campus for an entire school year.
3. US \$280.00 will pay the salary for one year for a teacher in the Practice School (Department of Education) for any one of the following subjects: Music, Science, Mathematics, or Chinese.
4. US \$350.00 will provide a much needed tennis court for the Department of Physical Education.
5. US \$300.00 will enable the college to secure a well-trained supervisor for grounds and buildings. At present the important work of care of the physical plant, including the power house, electrical apparatus, etc. is done by professors, who have a heavy load of teaching already.
6. US \$550.00 each year will enable the college to subscribe to periodicals which the Library finds difficult to continue because of the decreased funds, and yet both faculty and students depend upon the current periodicals in keeping up-to-date in the thinking and discoveries made in various fields. This is one of the most pressing needs. Amounts from \$1.00 up would be acceptable and would provide a subscription to one of the many magazines needed.
7. US \$100.00 will buy victrola records required for the use of the Department of Music. The department is trying to collect a library of good records, and needs at present symphonies, string trios, quartettes, or quintettes, as they have none of these in their collection. A set of the "Crucifixion" by Stainer is greatly desired, and all records employing different solo instruments will fill a need in the department.
8. US \$50.00 will give a course in Home Economics in the Practice School for a year - a teacher has volunteered her services if this amount can be secured for necessary materials for the course.

9. US \$300.00 will pay the salary for one year for an assistant in the Department of Sociology to supervise the work in the Community Center for the Neighborhood.
10. US \$150.00 will enable the college to buy 300 copies of the new "Hymns of Universal Praise" which will be ready for distribution in January 1936 after seven years of careful work by many people representing six of the larger Christian organizations. This is the first time that a hymn book in Chinese has been given such careful study, and every school should use it.
11. US \$800.00 per year will enable the college to invite a Chinese professor to join the Department of Education. Miss Vautrin has carried the work of the department entirely alone since 1925 and as one of the important contributions to China is made through this department, it is becoming necessary to enlarge the staff.
12. US \$600.00 will enable the college to engage a well trained personnel worker for one year. This need is one of the most urgent and if funds are available, one of the alumnae of the college can be secured for the position in 1936-1937.
13. US \$1,000.00 annually for a period of three to five years will support a well trained Western professor of music. Due to vacancies in staff next year, this will be one of the most pressing needs on the campus.
14. US \$115.00 will buy a new typewriter for the administrative office. The most recent purchase was made in 1928. This is an important need.
15. US \$150.00 will replace the worn-out mimeograph machine that is nearly beyond further patches. Mimeographing is necessary, and it is difficult to have a machine that breaks down every few days.
16. US \$75.00 will buy the library books needed for courses in Religion and Philosophy.

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS FROM GINLING COLLEGE

4/21/36

Ginling College
(Stage Reports)

I. Letter from Miss Ruth M. Chester, January 28, 1936

"During the early spring in particular we were all quite interested in the excavating that was going on about us in connection with some of the new road building. Nanking is in a perfect fever of road building and many of the new roads have involved an enormous amount of cutting through hills. In one place not far from us they cut away quite a portion of a hill to a depth of something like 70 feet - all done by men with picks and shovels and little baskets they carried off and dumped into the ponds and valleys they were filling in. In that particular spot they uncovered quite a number of rather interesting old bits of bronze and pottery and it got to be quite a game to walk over there and see what you could buy. At first they were very cheap and then as the workmen began to see that for some unknown reason foreigners seemed to want these things, even when broken, gradually the prices rose until they were trying to hold some of their treasures for outlandish prices. But we got quite a number of interesting things and I am the proud possessor of a vase about 15" high, rather coarse stoneware which is probably more than a thousand years old.

"Ginling opened in September with a record enrollment - decidedly more than we have dormitory space for as a matter of fact, but apparently a period of overcrowding is the only effective argument for procuring money for dormitories. We have 238 in the college of whom about fifteen are in a special two year course in Physical Education. Usually we drop a little in the second term, but it looks as if we should not do so this time as there are more applications for transfers than is usual in the middle of the year, due to disturbed conditions in the north. Schools there have lost quite a lot of time on account of student strikes in protest against the 'autonomy' movement and there has been much unrest everywhere. Some schools in Nanking have lost a little time but we have suffered almost none.... Dr. Wu is wonderful in her ability to see ahead and meet the crisis before it arises and in guiding the students so that there justifiable feelings find some constructive outlet.

"It is hard to know how to write about the political and international situation in general. It is very distressing and one cannot but have a good deal of sympathy with the students, especially in the north, who feel it their duty to protest and try to force their government to resist. They don't know what they are asking and I am afraid many of them would not be ready to pay their share of the cost of such action if it were possible, but still they are partly right. Up to a point I presume their agitations may strengthen the government a bit, in that they prove that there is public opinion against the 'autonomour' movements. But when they interrupt traffic and cause serious policing problems, break up schools, etc. then they become one more source of worry to a government that already has more than enough. I hope the long vacation and the interviews that General Chiang has given to student representatives will quiet them and that academic work can go on normally next term. But what lies ahead no one can see, except that the fundamental problems have certainly not been solved.

"Ginling had a 'big birthday' as the Chinese say, this year. The twentieth anniversary was celebrated with great enthusiasm and we were especially glad to have such a large number of alumnae back. I suppose it is natural that the older ones most appreciated such a birthday and it seemed especially fitting that four of the five who graduated in the first class were here to celebrate with us. The other one is ill and could not possibly come. It was also the

occasion for the celebration of Mrs. Thurston's sixtieth birthday. The birthday was in May but this time was chosen since there would be so many alumnae here that could not have come in May. That was a very happy time and the alumnae and faculty presented a fund to the college for scholarships, to be given in her name. All who have any interest in Ginling may well be proud of her history and we all look forward to still better things in the future.

"I am enjoying my work very much. Chemistry is quite popular these days, so I am having larger and therefore more interesting classes than I used to do. Also all our seniors have to write a thesis as a part of their graduation requirement and that means that with my senior majors each year I have a chance at individual work on simple research problems. It is difficult to supervise this adequately, especially when time is so limited, but it is very interesting. Students are better prepared in science now than they used to be so we can do more with them in college. At present I have twenty-one chemistry majors in the three upper classes, though some of the sophomores will probably not see it through, judging from present indications.

"I would like to give you a little picture of the new Nanking. First, Roads: Good new motor roads full of buses and taxis and private cars (carriages still exist but are rare, rickshas still common) many of which roads make traveling much simpler and shorten our distances greatly. For example a one dollar taxi fare will now take five or six of us to Ming Deh by a new road that cuts across on a diagonal, in somewhere between five and ten minutes - nearer five I should think. Even a ricksha can do it in less than fifteen. The other end of the same road takes us to Ksia Kwan without going up past the University and the Drum Tower, so we can get to the station easily in fifteen minutes. Saturday I was at the Thomson's and we took a car down to Fu Dz Miao to see the New Year festivities and the gorgeous paper lanterns on sale. We parked the car for quite a while and walked around through the lantern market, bought several and stayed as long as we wanted to say and were back home just an hour from the time we departed. But there's more to say about roads for we live in a network of unfinished ones, which were cut last summer and then left without further treatment. They have been a sea of mud most of the time so we have not always felt impressed with the advantage of progress when we wanted to go in some of the directions which these new roads will eventually take us. Also one of the new and still unfinished ones cut a good sized slice off our north border, taking most of Minnie's garden and the persimmon orchard and the hill on which the building stood which some of you know as the building superintendent's residence, some of you would call the practice school dormitory, and more recent generations would know as the infirmary. Anyway it is gone, pulled down last week and the ground on which it stood has already been graded down several feet. The whole section to the north of us which is to be the fourth residential district has been graded over so that all the top soil and trees, where there were any, have been removed. This goes clear over to the first residential district already built up and that nice grove of trees on the hill just this side of that district is entirely gone. That seems such a pity, but I am comforted to see that they are not, apparently, going to level it all to one level, but are leaving rolling hills, only grading enough to make usable building lots. The little old road that used to go past our gate and up the hill along our north border, now ends abruptly in a smooth graded hillside, and all the little houses and the little old temple, etc. are gone. Very soon I suppose building will begin and before long we shall find a fairly congested residence district right on the edge of us, and even what really was a part of us a year ago. Fortunately we know a good many of the people who are to live over there and know we shall have nice neighbors, but we would rather have them a little farther away.

"Besides roads we have several movies, including two with good talkie equipment and we are getting quite a lot of good pictures. Some of the ones that have been here in the last few months are 'David Copperfield,' 'One Night of Love,' 'Naughty Marietta,' 'Private Worlds,' and 'Midsummer Night's Dream.'"

II. Letter from Dr. Yi-fang Wu, March 14, 1936.

"FACULTY PROGRAM. After the program was presented many questions were raised in regard to the askings from the various departments for additional teachers for next year. But the situation is as follows:

In Biology Miss Blanche Wu has returned and we ought to invite her back to the staff. Furthermore, Miss Whitmer will be on furlough, so Miss Wu will fit into that vacancy. In Education we have all felt the need of a Chinese teacher to work with Miss Vautrin, but both because of the financial condition and the difficulty of finding a qualified woman, I have not put in this additional salary in the proposed budget. In English the request for one more permanent American member has been presented to you for several years, and for next year it is to fill the vacancy left by Miss Margaret Thompson. We secured Miss Thompson just for this one year while she is on her way from Turkey back to America. The History Department has not found a successor for Mr. Daniel Hsieh, but in the budget I have put down only a part time professor, as in this year's budget. In Sociology the budget is not different from that of this year, as Miss Mossman is on furlough. From the number of majors it is clear that the Sociology Department has the largest group, and it was actually more than Miss Mossman could possibly handle. So we are proposing to have one Chinese co-worker with Miss Mossman during next year. The Music Department is requesting two teachers, but Miss Priest and I, in making the budget, have not increased the number of the staff over that of this year. So it will mean only one person to come out to fill the vacancy left by Miss Bond. In the Physical Education Department we need to find one American person especially for sports. She will take the salary which Miss Haight has this year, as Miss Haight is going home after a term of three years.

"FINANCES. There is one action about which I wish you could talk with Mr. Carter and have it definitely settled. It is the request that the income from the balance of the Permanent Building Fund in New York be appropriated toward the current budget for the years 1935-36 and 1936-37 in the same manner as has been done for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35. When the budget for this year was made a year ago this item of interest was included in the income. We were thinking then that we were following the procedure of the two preceeding years. If the Board last year did not take a formal action on it, it was merely omission. I hope very much that you and Mr. Carter will excuse this oversight and approve the action at this Board Meeting.

"In the proposed budget an item of \$10,000 is entered as Government Grant. According to the experience of these two years, we presume this amount will be granted for one Chinese chair and the rest for library books and equipment. In case the Government should not make any more grants it will mean that the College has to provide one additional salary for a Chinese teacher and will have to cut out the purchase of books and scientific equipment.

"The most important question, of course, is how to meet the estimated shortage of \$20,743. While several Board members put the emphasis on a balanced budget, they realized that the program of the College is on a minimum basis and there can be no further cutting without affecting seriously the work of the College. So various ways of increasing the income were suggested. One is to increase the tuition by \$10 per year to make a total of \$100 and add a charge of \$8.00 per year as

Physical Education fee. This latter is the practice of all the Colleges and Universities and Middle Schools. So Ginling is not charging anything more than other institutions. As for the tuition, we have compared the amounts charged by the Christian colleges in the East China region. \$100 will be same as that of Soochow University and Shanghai University. The University of Nanking may also make the same increase to make a total of \$100. The new Executive Committee will appoint a Promotional Committee and we hope to actually try to raise some money in China. Because of the general conditions in the country, it is not advisable to launch a big campaign, but we shall try to do it quietly and just approach individuals who may be able to give. The other suggestion is that I should take the trip to Java as soon as can be arranged in order to approach the rich Chinese merchants down there. As I admitted to the Board frankly, I feel very hesitant in starting on this type of work, as I actually feel embarrassed when I mention money. So I do not know at all what results we shall have. *(Mrs. Wang Li-ning Miss Grint thinks will continue to head the department)*

"The Board also suggested that with Mrs. Thurston and other faculty members on furlough they will be in a position to help the College in securing gifts in America. Here I may explain in a few words how the question of official title for Mrs. Thurston came up. Partly it was because she feels the term 'adviser' is so indefinite and not understood in America, and partly because in Soochow University the Minister of Education has questioned this title as not in line with the organization of colleges as defined by the Ministry of Education. For these two reasons and because of her furlough in America so soon, it seemed best to have the title changed to 'President Emeritus.' I am very glad for this change, for Mrs. Thurston will be in a better position to work for the college during next year.

"For western members of the faculty, one recommendation for your consideration is that the term of service after the first term be changed from five to six years, as it is done in most of the Mission Boards. This is of course for the Board of Founders to consider and to make the final decision. When this was introduced, it was of course with the understanding that in special cases for health reasons it would depend upon the doctor's recommendation.

"BUILDING PROGRAM A few words may not be out of place to explain the action taken in regard to having each faculty house independent of the College in the matter of service, food, heat, etc. When we moved over here we had our own electricity and water, so the faculty house was supplied with college electricity and water free. Now that the city power plant and water system are well developed and our own plants are both over-taxed, it seems best to have this principle of making the new faculty houses independent of the College in such matters.

"The question of personally built houses comes up because Dr. Reeves and Miss Spicer have built houses of their own with the approval of the college. Both intend to give the houses to the College if they themselves do not use them, but it seemed best to have a clear agreement so as to avoid any complications.

"LAND. The Board Meeting of the University will come on March 20. I shall wait until that meeting is over before writing to you on this important question. As I wrote to you last time, we feel we better follow the lead of the University, as it owns more land than Ginling and their Board of Founders has been considering this question.

"AMERICAN DEGREE. Miss Tyler wrote to me once and raised the question whether such degrees should be granted by the Board of Directors or by the Board of Founders. At the meeting last Saturday the consensus of opinion was that since such degrees are of more value to students in America who come over to enter

graduate schools than they are to them in China, they better be granted in the name of the Board of Founders. As to the actual working and where it is better to prepare them, we did not take the time to go into the details. Miss Priest did mention, however, that the cost of the diplomas will be greatly reduced if they may be prepared in China and signed by proxy, if you, as Chairman of the Board, should delegate to someone in China the right to sign in your name. One other way is to do as is done in some large universities where there are thousands of graduates, to have them signed with a printed signature from a block.

"ORGANIZATION OF THE COLLEGE. I should explain that this involves only a few changes in faculty organization and not in the college - such as the requirement now that there should be a College Council instead of the whole faculty meeting to legislate internally. One other point is that there should be official ranking among the teaching staff. I have had this latter point discussed at the faculty meeting and we have decided to adopt a simplified ranking system of only three ranks - professors, instructors, and assistants. In doing so I have made it clear that it is not to be officially printed in our catalogue nor is it connected with the salary scale which will not be modified at all. This ranking is more for the purpose of reporting to the Ministry of Education when we fill statistical blanks.

"BOARD OF DIRECTORS. When we faced the need of going out to raise money, we realized the fact that on our Board of Directors we do not have names that are well-known to the public. It is therefore suggested that we may invite prominent people, such as Dr. H. H. Kung or even Madame Chiang if she should consent to have her name used, as Honorary Members.

"CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD OF FOUNDERS. When Miss Tyler sent me the Constitution she asked me to study it carefully. In Section 4, Item g, it is stated 'to appoint the President on the recommendation of the Board of Directors.' This is in conflict with the statement in the Constitution of the Board of Directors. In Article 5 there it is stated 'the Board of Directors shall elect the President.' After consulting the Constitution of Ginling College for 1915, the Board wishes to suggest to the Board of Founders the following wording: 'To confirm the appointment of the President elected by the Board of Directors.' Just at this moment when I read the full paragraph in the old constitution, I find this 'and to remove the President if removal is requested by the Board of Control.' This reminds me that I did not bring up item 'h' for discussion at the Board meeting. Perhaps you can take it up at the same time and revise it in a consistent way.

"RETIRING AGE. This question was raised by a member of the foreign faculty. It was first considered at the Executive Committee meeting and then by the Board. It seemed to those present that as a policy it is a wise plan to set a limit. Exceptional cases may be considered by the Board as they occur.

"College has been going on smoothly, but we have had a long winter. There has been much rain and snow in February. It is only today that the weather has turned warmer, and we do hope that spring will come soon. Miss Vautrin and Miss Whitmer have been asked to do some planting and we hope the new buildings will not look so bare in the near future."

III. Letter from Dr. Yi-fang Wu, March 24, 1936.

"Since writing to you last the Ministry of Education has announced that those private institutions who wish to apply for government grant should do so before the end of April. This is what the Ministry did last year, so for this year I hope that our anticipation of securing \$10,000 from the Ministry of Education may be realized.

"The Endowment Fund in China is a very small beginning, but as you said every student who enters Ginling has a small share in building it up. The Executive Committee of the Board voted that the amount should be invested and the interest allowed to accumulate for five years.

"In regard to buildings - we did not start the infirmary until the cold weather was over. It will be ready for use by the coming fall. For the time being we are just getting along the best we can without it. Mr. Creighton has come down from Peiping and is working hard on the Faculty House, and he thinks it will be ready for occupancy in September. This will provide for the taking in of a larger student body than last fall. But we of course cannot forget the college standards which must be maintained, and so we should not count up the exact number before the entrance examinations are given.

"We are reading of the terrible floods in Eastern United States these days in the newspapers. It appears to be very serious and has caused tremendous loss. I wonder if it has affected Philadelphia itself. I do hope that you may not be suffering directly from the flood."

Informal Talk by

MRS. DWIGHT MORROW

Smith College Commencement

June 14, 1936

Students' Building, 9:30 A. M.

(Introduced by Mr. A. Burns Chalmers of the Smith College Faculty and by Mrs. Dickson H. Leavens, Smith 1910, Chairman of the Smith Alumnae Committee for Ginling.)

I went to Ginling on a day very much like this. It was the seventeenth of April and it was raining, perhaps not as steadily or as hard as when I left my house this morning, but when I speak with enthusiasm I don't want you to think I was overcome by the beauty of the day or the blue skies of Nanking.

I went to the College for luncheon, following a morning of sightseeing; and I speak of the sightseeing because it is part of the setting of Ginling which seems to me so important. You have known, of course, of its being set down in that modern capitol, Nanking, but had you realized that Nanking has a population of fully a million? This doesn't count the troops quartered there. The Western nations now each have an embassy in Peking and some member of the embassy as a representative in Nanking. So in China you find practically two embassies for each country. Mr. Willys Peck, Counsellor of the American Embassy is our Nanking representative. Mr. Nelson T. Johnson is our Ambassador in Peking. Mrs. Peck took us about the city and showed us the tomb of Sun Yat Sen and the National Cemetery. There is an old temple that has been made over in honor of the revolutionary soldiers; and there is the tomb of the Ming emperor who came after the Mongol rule and who is honored now as the Chinese are emphasizing everything in their own heritage. Then at noon we went to Ginling for luncheon. By that time I realized that the girls in the College were thoroughly in the current, in the making of history in China, and under very strong nationalistic feeling. They really live in it.

It was a rainy day, as I say, like this, but not rainy enough to spoil the most lovely view from the main building in looking off towards Purple Mountain; not rainy enough to spoil the bridal wreath and pink cherry blossoms on the Campus. I was impressed with the setting of the College and the distinction of the buildings. The most beautiful thing in China to me is the curve of the roof lines; and when you have the roofs colored as at Ginling, the effect is indescribably lovely. I felt so sorry for colleges and universities in China that had Western architecture. Mr. Henry K. Murphy, the architect (and I saw other examples of his work) has united very effectively the utilitarianism of our ideas and the beauty of the Chinese architecture; the result is dignified and fine.

We were taken almost immediately into the big room for lunch. There were two tables set; at one table sat my daughter, Constance, and at the other I sat at the right of the President. I might state that the food was served with chopsticks so that I got only a small portion, a real hardship for me (though it was good for my figure) because I like Chinese food immensely. I want to say, however, that before I finished my trip I could eat easily with the chopsticks, and I think perhaps I could have done so that day if there had not been twelve people watching me.

Following the luncheon, Dr. Wu had a sort of international colloquy meeting. There were representatives of a number of colleges there, including seven Smith women, five beside myself and my daughter. I already know Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, President Emeritus, of Mt. Holyoke, who sat at our table. I had met her years ago when she was endeavoring to raise money for the Ginling buildings. I think it was at the moment when I was trying to raise money for the Smith Fiftieth Anniversary gift, and I selfishly begrudged every penny not going towards that project. But I did make a gift to Ginling at that time, and on this visit to the College I felt every dollar of it has been used five times over.

After luncheon, Dr. Wu took me and my daughter through the buildings. I cannot speak in detail of all the buildings, but I want to speak of the beauty of the chapel. I thought the chapel was most beautifully done, oh, esthetically, in every way. It led one to worship. It was right. I saw it under fortunate circumstances because they were having a wedding in it next day. The back of the platform had a black velvet curtain, which was the gift of the student body. In front of the curtain was a black and gold screen, lacquered, the gift of alumnae; and in front of that a great bowl of forsythia; lovely yellow against the black. The chapel and the library impressed me most.

And the rooms! I have had three daughters at Smith College and I have never seen the room of any one of the three in as good order as those of the Chinese girls. I discovered afterwards that there was a contest for neatness going on, so perhaps the comparison is not quite fair.

I met informally the members of the faculty, forty men and women, Chinese and Americans. Of course I don't need to speak of the work of Ruth Chester who is so well known to all of you, and who plays such an important part there at Ginling. I was also very much impressed with Dr. Reeves of the University of Michigan. Before I went into her laboratory they told me that she had a splendid way of relating science to the daily life of the girls. When we entered her laboratory we found an exhibit of tree borers, those insects, small and large, that prey upon trees, and Dr. Reeves told us that unfortunately all these tree borers had been gathered from the campus of Ginling. (This demonstration had not been planned for my benefit!)

In going about the buildings, we found girls dancing, acting, practicing music; I was very conscious of the emphasis upon the arts of China. Some of you know of that superb play, a kind of pageant of all the great women of China, which was given last autumn during the twentieth anniversary celebration. It must have been a magnificent thing, written and planned by the girls of Ginling. I wish I might have seen that.

There were about 230 students in residence and we did not meet them in any formal group but casually as we went through the buildings. The President of the Alumnae Association and I compared experiences. My daughter was very much interested in meeting the head of the Student Government at Ginling. If ever I was conscious of a bright, keen intellect, it was in that girl. My daughter talked at length with two of the seniors who graduate this June. She was rather overpowered by them. They were in a little sitting room talking and laughing together. Perhaps they imagined we might think

they were idling, so they said, "You see, our theses were handed in only yesterday. We have just got to fool today; we can't do anything serious." My daughter said to one, "What was the subject of your thesis?" This was it: "The Significance of the Marital Conflict as Explained by the Modern Stage." Constance said, "Oh, mother! I could never have written on that." She turned to the other girl and said, "What was your subject?" It was: "The Organization and Disorganization of the Family as a Unit in the Changing Life of China." Constance said at that, "Oh, it's terrible! Their subjects are far worse than any we have at Smith." I don't know how thoroughly the subjects were treated, but I have deep respect for the attitude of mind they indicate.

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I would like to say that the gulf between the older generation and the younger generation is of course much greater than it is here. If you watch, as I did, a procession of girl scouts in Ichang, 900 miles up the Yangtze River in the interior of China--the mother with bound feet in national costume watching her daughter in a girl scout uniform, you feel you must have something to bridge that. We talk of bridging the generations here. There is no chasm here at all compared to the great gulf in China.

The outstanding person of Ginling College is Dr. Wu herself. I went to Ginling not unprepared for enthusiasm because my daughter and son-in-law, Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh, had visited Ginling and both of them had spoken in high praise of the quality of work being done there, and Dr. Wu had been at luncheon with me in Englewood. But as you see Dr. Wu at Ginling you realize she is one of the great women of modern China. She could not fail to make an impression anywhere. I was perfectly convinced of her brains, tact, skill, and her international mind. I remembered a talk some years ago with President Neilson and Mrs. Scates about the problem of the automobile at Smith. One of them, I am not sure whether it was Mrs. Scates or the President, said, "You know nothing of the problem of administration in a college when you leave out the automobile." (Of course in my day it was no problem at all.) I thought of that conversation in comparison with Dr. Wu's problems. In a strictly comparative sense we can never complain of any problem here because Dr. Wu has to face the more serious question: "How are her girls to be educated to think and to express their thinking about China in such a way as to be right and to be effective?" She has a problem bigger than any of ours.

I talked a little with Dr. Wu about the financial problem of Ginling, but it was Margaret Cook Thomson, Smith 1911, of the University of Nanking, who gave me the facts about Ginling's serious financial situation. The supporting boards have, except the English one, cut their giving in recent years 20 to 60 per cent, and with these cuts added to the drop in exchange, you can imagine the reductions necessary in salaries and equipment at Ginling. Mrs. Thomson asked me how the financial problem of Ginling could be brought properly before you. I had no program to offer but I promised to

speaking for Ginling in season and out of season.

I was brought up in a very strong missionary atmosphere and I visited all the missions I could while I was on this trip, and saw four or five colleges, some co-educational and some for women alone, while I was in Japan and China. I was deeply impressed with the educational work as I saw it and as I talked about it with men like our Ambassadors in China and Japan. Education is the only thing that can possibly solve international questions. I speak as a grandmother, when I say I feel it isn't in any sense generous for us to give in support of an institution like Ginling. There isn't a shred of generosity in giving on the part of anybody who has children or grandchildren or nieces or nephews because the graduates going out from colleges like Ginling are going to be the wives of the statesmen of China. We must realize that our children and grandchildren have got to live in an uneducated and therefore extremely difficult world if there are not such colleges. If we hold back our money and don't give, we are making it harder for our own children. We give to them when we give to Ginling. We are helping our own when we help an institution like Ginling, because we are helping to build a fairer world.

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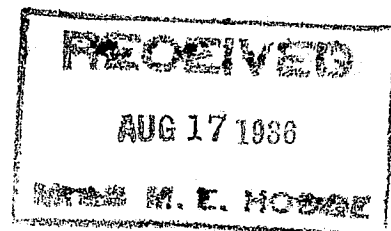
MRS. DWIGHT MORROW'S VISIT TO GINLING

on Roll 42

Informal Talk
by
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Smith College Commencement
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(From the North China Daily News, Shanghai, China)
June 17, 1936

BUSY WEEK SPENT BY GINLING

Madame Chiang Entertains Class of 1936 to Tea

A busy week of entertainment has been spent by Ginling College, Nanking, and included a tea reception by Madame Chiang Kai-shek, a concert and a dance recital.

On Saturday, June 6, Madame Chiang Kai-shek entertained the members of the Class of 1936 to tea at her home. Thirty students attended. Dr. Chang Siao-sung, Chairman of the Executive Committee in charge of administration during Dr. Wu's absence in England and America, Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, President Emeritus, and other members of the faculty accompanied the students. Mrs. W. S. New of Shanghai, members of the Board of Directors, Miss Li Dzoh-i of the Class of 1930, recently returned from America, and Miss Ong Hwei-lan of the Class of 1935, of Amoy, were also guests. Madame Chiang was assisted by Mrs. D. Y. Lin, of the Physical Education Department of Ginling, and by Mrs. Grace Zia Chu, a former member of the Ginling faculty. Madame Chiang spoke informally to the students.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of Ginling College, Nanking, a Promotional Committee was appointed. It consists of Mrs. W. S. New (Chairman), Dr. Chang Siao-mei (Vice-Chairman), Dr. G. T. Liu, Mrs. Wu Hsien, Miss Ong Hwei-lan, Miss Chu Yee-bao, Miss Chen Chueh-chun and Mrs. Chen Hwang Li Ming (President of Ginling Alumnae Association, ex-officio). The Executive Committee met on Saturday, June 6, to make plans for the college for the remainder of this year and for 1936-37. The Promotional Committee will take charge of plans among the alumnae and others to further the interests of the college in every direction, and will take responsibility in meeting the financial needs in the budget for the present year.

At the same time official announcement is made of the appointment of Miss Kao Ren-ying, of the Class of 1929, as the Executive Secretary of the Alumnae Association. Miss Kao comes to this position after serving as secretary in the Tientsin Y.W.C.A. for six years. During the past six months Miss Kao has been Acting Registrar and Director of Personnel at Ginling, and she is qualified by training and experience to take up this important piece of work for Ginling.

7/16/36

MY RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE - A Ginling Student.

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 instead 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 an 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 opened 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 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.

10/5/36

REPORT OF DR. YU'S EUROPEAN TRIP - 1936

Madam Chairman, Miss Hodge, and members of the Board! I wish to thank all of you for giving me this time to say a few words about my trip during the summer. I shall try to be brief and I wish to apologize for not making a formal report.

As I reported in the May meeting I was going to London at the call of Dr. Mott and Miss Hodge to attend the meeting of the International Missionary Council. I reached London just in time to go directly to the meeting place at Old Jordans Hostel in Buckinghamshire. It goes without saying that it was a wonderful experience for me to be meeting in real Country English fashion, and to attend such a meeting with Dr. Mott as the Chairman for the three days; and with such people attending as Dr. Goodsell, Dr. Oldham, Mr. Paton, Dr. Varnshuis, and the Baroness van Boetzelaer, as well as delegates from France, Germany, and Mexico. Dr. Miao and I represented the National Christian Council of China. We were sorry that no one was able to come from Japan. However the General Secretary of the Japan National Christian Council had sent word that whatever decision was arrived at regarding the place of the 1938 conference would be supported by them.

Dr. Miao and I presented the reasons for the reconsideration of the meeting place for 1938. It was interesting to see how different people would look at it from different viewpoints. When we mentioned that the name Kowloon would give the impression that we were meeting there to be under British protection they said that at the Northfield meeting no one had thought of that, and that they did not wish to subject the mission movement to any possible misunderstanding on the part of the people of China. The final decision was to hold the meeting in the beautiful city of Hangchow which is very easy to reach by train and by the new roads from Shanghai.

After that conference I made connection with other conferences. I attended the conference of the British Missionary Societies at Swanwick. It is an annual meeting but was held especially to plan preparations for the 1938 meeting. Dr. Miao and I were asked to talk regarding the National Christian Council in China and the 1938 Conference.

While in London I also attended some of the mission board meetings: the Board meeting of the London Missionary Society in London and the Women's Committee of the English Presbyterian Society and also a combined meeting of the men's and women's general committee of the Baptist Missionary Society. Outside of London I attended at Nottingham a meeting of the London Missionary Society, which is connected with Miss Eva Spicer. I also visited the Selly Oakes Colleges which are a most interesting group of colleges. I was able to attend some of the lectures, although it was towards the end of the session. I was much interested to see how the different denominations, such as the Society of Friends and the Church Missionary Society maintain their training colleges with the use of common lecture rooms and a common library. The first college at Woodbrooke had been promoted by the Cadbury family who continue to contribute generously to this group of colleges.

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I then went to visit Edinburgh where I met a few members of the Scotch Presbyterian Society. Many were on vacation as it was toward the end of July.

During the latter part of July I attended two days of the Student Christian Movement Conference. I asked to go as an observer and to see how the British Student Movement Conferences are held. During my stay there I was asked to speak to small groups.

In addition to the conferences and contacts in Great Britain, through Dr. Oldham I was invited to attend two conferences in Switzerland in August. The first was the Management Committee of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches. There I met such people as Bishop Amundsen, Lord Dickinson, Dr. Merrill, Dr. Atkinson, Dr. Leiper, and others; and there I was also asked to speak on the conditions in China.

The next conference was the Universal Christian Council for the Life and Work of the Church in preparation for the Conference to be held next year at Oxford.

There for the first time I got to know something of the work of the Universal Christian Council and learned somewhat of the different approach of the continental or British group and the American group. They are working for real research into and the bringing together of information on such fundamental questions as: the church and state; the church and the community; the Christian attitude toward war and peace; education as a tool of the government, etc. As Dr. Oldham expressed it, in twenty years time Dr. Karl Marx produced his books. Christians need to give very real study to crystalize our thinking and to meet the challenging conditions of the world today.

I also took time to visit colleges and schools. I visited Oxford, Cambridge, and the University of London and quite a number of the girls' schools of the boarding school type, including St. Andrews which is Miss Spicer's school. Also I saw the London County Council Schools and one public school for boys. In France and in Germany through the Chinese Embassy I was able to visit some of the officers in the educational boards in Paris and Berlin.

Mr. MacLennan of Edinburgh House arranged for me to broadcast and thus I earned six guineas which I spent on a visit to Scotland.

The China Institute through Mr. Silcox arranged a meeting where I spoke and showed the Ginling film, also telling of conditions in China. I spoke to one Rotary Club meeting and to their newly formed women's organization. I had some contacts with Chatham House. The Chinese Ambassador included me at a luncheon given to the Chinese tennis players.

In Berlin I had a happy time meeting with four Ginling graduates and two former members of the Faculty, who came as Official Observers for the Olympic games. The Chinese women students and wives of the Chinese men there arranged a luncheon in honor of Mr. Tai Chi-tao who was there in charge of the Chinese team, and also invited these observers and myself. Besides the guest of honor and the Chinese Ambassador the only other speakers were Hwang Li-ming (head of the Ginling College Physical Education Department), Du Ling-yuen (1931) and myself. There was a group of thirty official observers from China. Nine of them were women and six of the nine were either connected with the Ginling Physical Education Department or were alumnae of Ginling.



Ed
Ginling College
(Stage Reports)

Wellesley, Massachusetts
November 25, 1936

The last connections with Ginling were broken when my train pulled out from Pukow on the afternoon of July 2. At Pongpu a few hours later the three Murdoch sisters from Huaiyuan joined me and Ginling was represented in the company that "sunz-ed" them so I had another send-off. The next night we were in Tientsin where my sister joined me. She and the Murdochs went shopping to fill the food hamper which we carried across Siberia, while I did another day's work for Ginling with Mr. Creighton, the architect, who is planning our faculty houses. One, now occupied, faces south and another is planned to face east on the hill south of the main quadrangle. The house which was the center of faculty life since 1923 is now given over to students. Even so, with 259 students the dormitories are too full.

We left Tientsin on the evening of July 4, a party of twenty-six, large enough to fill a special car and secure a 25 per cent. discount on our tickets to Moscow. A day in Mukden and another day in Harbin gave opportunities to see and hear something of that complex international situation. On July 9 we reached Manchouli and that evening we crossed the border and settled down for the six days of travelling "hard" across Siberia. With rented cushions and bedding for our board seats, and a congenial company in our special car the days were comfortable and the nights tolerable. Cool weather and comparative freedom from dust for the first five days were causes for rejoicing. The last day was a sample of the misery which heat and dust can make and we reached Moscow looking very decidedly like the proletariat.

Provision for three days sightseeing in Moscow and two in Leningrad under the Intourist - Russia's Thomas Cook & Sons - had been included and paid for with our tickets. The party for this was large enough to have a special bus and our own guide, and we had some choice of tours to be taken. In Moscow we concentrated on the new. Our guide, a very intelligent young woman, showed us the things which Moscow has to show of the new buildings, the wonderful new subway, the Lenin Museum - a very fine piece of Soviet propaganda - a collective farm. The trips left time for free wandering about and from our windows in the New Moscow Hotel we could look across the river and see the domes and crosses of the Kremlin which was not open to visitors in July. Lenin's tomb also was closed. How much the tension which was revealed some weeks later affected Moscow below the surface while we were there we have no way of knowing. On the surface it was a busy, bustling city, with crowds of people who looked as if they had food and clothing and work, were fairly well satisfied with themselves and indifferent in a vaguely hostile way to the bourgeois foreigners who crowded the hotels and the sight-seeing buses. They were not stolid like the Siberian peasants but friendly smiles were not to be expected.

In Leningrad our guide was a young woman who knew her history and had intelligent appreciation of the art treasures we saw in palaces and galleries. On these we concentrated. It is to the credit of the Russian revolution that

so much was saved. Catherine's Palace is now a center for children's orphanage work which uses the more modest buildings of old court retainers. The palace is a museum of the past, left as the Czar's family left it when they went off on their last journey into Siberia. "He was a bad Emperor, but a kind father," our guide said as we looked at the toy automobile and other signs of the poor little prince's happy childhood.

On Sunday afternoon we strolled into the Cathedral of St. Isaacs, now one of the anti-religious museums. I was prepared to be shocked, but to my surprise a Foucault pendulum set up under the dome to prove the earth's rotation, models to explain eclipses, and other A.B.C.'s of science were the outstanding features. Guides are doubtless given to scoffing as they show their parties these evidences that the Bible is wrong. What a pity that the Church must share the blame for this conflict of science and religion! But the religious pictures are still there telling the story of the Bible and setting forth as clearly as they ever did the Christian teaching to any who may enter in a spirit of worship. Intourist guides are not interested in churches and the neglected look of these buildings made me sad. As places of "Rest and Culture" they have satisfied the human soul for centuries. I had doubts as to whether the Park of Rest and Culture in Moscow, a kind of Montessori Coney Island, can do what the churches could do for the souls of men and women. But there again it is sad to think of the church's failure in Russia to do what she might have done.

On the twenty-fifth we crossed the border into Finland where the country had a new look, the people were friendly, smiling a welcome to the stranger. The station was so clean and orderly, and a glass of cold milk was a most refreshing nightcap. In the morning we were in Helsingfors and felt at home. This was our civilization. Two days here, a day in Turku, two days in Stockholm, two in Oslo, one in Copenhagen, dinner in Hamburg, two days in Holland, and then across to Harwich. England was our tenth country within a month.

The day after we reached London we started off with Grace McConaughey and Mildred Widber on the motor trip my sister had planned for in Shanghai. We made modern pilgrimage to shrines at Canterbury, Winchester, Salisbury, Glastonbury, Bath, Bradford-on-Avon (an old Saxon church of St. Lawrence), Gloucester, Tintern Abbey, Hereford, Lichfield, Edinburgh, Dryburgh, Dunham, York, Lutterworth (Wycliffe's church), Oxford, Old Jordan's. We were all interested in cathedrals and churches.

We left the highroad to find quiet villages where life has been lived for centuries in the cottages and manor houses, stayed in old inns in market towns, had glimpses of the sea and the high moors, saw castles and old ruins of castles and abbeys, revelled in the beauty of the countryside, the lakes, the hills. The dreary drab of the towns around Manchester and the ugliness of Birmingham are sad examples of what man can do. Edinburgh and London showed us a brighter side of city life..

Friends in these two cities and at other places along the road gave us chances to enter doors of homes, and a night at Swanwick with a London mission conference group showed another side of life akin to our own. We were back in London on the twenty-first and saw our two friends off on their steamer. A week in London and we were off again on a longer trail after a week at a Selly Oak Summer School. This time we headed for Scotland, up by Loch Lomond to Oban and Iona, along the canal by Loch Ness to Inverness, up the east coast to Wick, near John O'Groats, where my father spent his boyhood. There

we visited cousins and hunted up family graves in old cemeteries and had a sense of kinship with our own past. On the way south to Edinburgh we crossed the moors and went up wild glens and saw high mountains and the lakes of Scott's poems. The heather was in its prime and pictures of a glen where from mountain top to lakeside the bonnie purple heather covered the mountain, and a moor carpeted as far as the eye could see with the same color, will be with me for many a long day.

On the road south we spent little time on the Great North Road where the cars tear along as they do on American highways. We went east and then we went west by a zigzag route to take us to places we sought. Pilgrimages to Holy Island, where Cuthbert had his seminary, to Whitby where Hilda was the lady abbess over a seventh century coeducational school which supplied seven bishops, a second visit to Yorkminster where Hilda was baptized, to Beverly where one of her pupils was bishop. Ripon, and Peterborough, Lincoln and Ely, Fountain Abbey and Bolton were added to our list of shrines and more villages were hunted up in their quiet valleys.

Five days in Cambridge and five days in Oxford were rich experiences not only in the delight in their buildings but in glimpses, through friends, into life lived in court and quadrangle and faculty houses. Return of Ginling hospitality and renewal of pleasant acquaintance begun in China, or share in my sister's wide flung friendships, made the whole trip an ideal holiday. We ended where we began, in London. A month was not long enough for all we wanted to do there. We sailed from Liverpool on the Scythia on October 30 and landed in Boston November 9 - a wonderful four months holiday. Since Ginling began I have had no such time of freedom and recreation.

(Mrs. Lawrence) Mathilda C. Thurston

EXCERPT FROM LETTER FROM MISS ELSIE PRIESTOctober 9, 1936

Briefly, the University Board of Founders cabled permission to register the land under a deed in the name of the Board of Directors. After very careful consideration both by the administrative group and the members of the Executive Committee of the Board, we decided to register all University land under a perpetual lease in the name of the Founders for the present. There were two reasons. In the first place the mayor of the city advised us to do so during the months of clearing titles, and wrote us a letter to this effect, stating quite clearly that he had given permission for us to change from the lease to a deed any time during the process of registration without difficulty. The cost for registration under a deed is the same as for the lease. We are not sure whether it may be necessary for us to pay a fee of transfer, but decided it could not be a great item as the figure they have given to us as the cost of registration for the entire land owned by the University (valued at about Ch. \$1,500,000.00 within the city walls) was Ch. \$2,688. This does not cover the cost of the stamps which will be a very heavy item, but that will have to be paid under any circumstances, although with a deed we may be able to have a large portion of it cancelled. Steps have been taken to prepare a declaration of trust to be approved by the Board in November, after which time we shall decide on the exact type of registration. It is very easy to change from a lease to a deed, but it is impossible to reverse the process and go back to a lease once we take a deed.

The second reason is, we hope, a temporary one. The political situation looks very grave and there are rumors of war being started within this month. Already there are many troops being massed between here and Shanghai and every group is making emergency plans. We do not know what will be the result of the conferences now being held between the Japanese representatives and the Chinese government. The Japanese official claims to have the last word from Japan, and what it means is still in the future. The administrative group of the University felt that they would prefer not to take the risk of having the property turned over, or in the process of being turned over to Chinese owners, if a war with Japan was to break out immediately. They felt it was a great honor to be one of the first institutions to have the privilege of owning the property under Chinese ownership, but in their opinion, the safety and protection of the property was the first thing for consideration. Therefore they are proceeding very slowly under the circumstances. I have been very much pleased to see their conservative viewpoint and to realize that they were putting the interests of the institution as the most important thing.

Although Ginling does not have quite the same assurance from the mayor, or the land office, I think there will be no question about receiving the exact treatment given to the University. We are working on the deeds to present to the land office, and hope to have the first lot ready in a day or two. The University has presented part of their deeds and Ginling must do so immediately.

You will be kept informed of the political situation in Nanking and will know if anything unusual occurs. I am hoping we have no trouble until Dr. Wu returns - we need her leadership during days of tensity. I am sorry I have been so slow in sending you this information - during the absence of Dr. Chen I have had additional tasks and there are not enough hours to complete all the things that must be done. The work on both campuses is going along smoothly and regularly, and we are trying to keep any feeling of uneasiness from the students.

1/20/37

EXCERPT FROM LETTERS FROM DR. WU 12/8/36

1. Treasurer's Report. The college year 1935-1936, closed with a deficit \$8,877.10, Chinese currency. This may be a surprise to you after the earnest efforts your Promotional Committee made in raising funds to meet the deficit. The explanation is simple. From the funds sent out from New York there was one item of G\$2,000 which was marked "Twentieth Anniversary Fund." So Miss Priest thought it must have been ear-marked for endowment and did not take it into the receipts for last year. However, she did enter into the receipts for last last year an amount of about \$1,200 called "miscellaneous gifts," which helped to reduce the deficit to only \$8,877.10. Both before and at the Executive Committee meeting on November 28, I had conversations with Mrs. New, Chairman of the Alumnae Promotional Committee, and we had the clear understanding that the alumnae campaign for \$30,000 is definitely for meeting the deficit in the current budgets of the College for three years, that is 1935-1938. The alumnae had pledged \$11,225 and \$6,825 had been paid before November 28. Since then \$2,000 more has been paid. This shows that the deficit can now be written off the books from this generous contribution from the alumnae.
2. As for the item of G\$2,000 I would suggest that it be reserved for meeting the deficit of the current year. It seems to me a splendid arrangement if we have the alumnae do their utmost to meet the current deficit here in China while the Board of Founders is giving undivided attention to the campaign for endowment in America. As far as promotional costs are concerned they naturally have to come out of funds raised in America.
3. Budget for 1936-1937. The important change is the way of entering U.S. currency at the exchange rate and not at the fixed book rate of \$2.10 to 1.00. This explains the apparent increase in the total figures and in the items of instruction over those of last year.
4. As for the shortage of \$16,197.17 in this working budget, this is \$4,546 less than the shortage of \$29,743.50 in the budget for this year adopted at the annual Board meeting on March 7. If this Alumnae Promotional Committee can again manage to raise \$10,000 to meet the deficit, then with the item of G\$2,000 we shall be able to balance the budget for 1936-1937.
5. Episcopal Board Cooperation. The Executive Committee were glad to hear of the interest shown by Miss Lindley in the College and in helping Miss Li Dze-djen during the last two years. But as one of the cooperating units we do hope so much that this Board will renew their annual grant to the College, so I shall be writing to Miss Lindley soon. Among the students there are twenty-six from the Episcopal Church, and that represents the largest student group from any single denomination. It is very gratifying to us to see how girls from St. Hilda's come down in such large numbers instead of staying in Wuchang to enter institutions nearby. On our faculty besides Miss Haight and Miss Shoup we have this year also Miss Alice Morris, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H.H. Morris of St. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai. We do hope that this question of renewing the grant may be taken up again with the Episcopal Board.
6. British Indemnity Fund. This Foundation is beginning to have funds with which to make grants to educational institutions. The procedure shows that there will be no strings tied to such grants, so we are making very careful studies as to what projects to present in order to get this financial help. The University of Nanking has received a total for three years of \$30,000 for their college of Science and the same amount for agriculture. The

General Secretary of this Foundation is the husband of Chen Yueh-mei (Ginling 1930) and so is very friendly to the College.

7. Building. The Executive Committee approved the recommendation from the Building Committee to construct the Terrace House and the Bungalow. These will enable the College to completely house women members of the faculty, both Chinese and foreign. With the Terrace House and the Bungalow and the new faculty dormitory on the South Hill, different types of living and different sizes of groups are possible, and we feel it a very fine solution of faculty housing. The Bungalow is meant for senior members of the faculty, Miss Vautrin and Miss Chester.. The idea was first suggested by Miss Vautrin last spring before the annual meeting of the Board. She has felt specially the need of a separate and simple house so that she might entertain the practice school staff and students, the teachers of the Day School of the Y.W.C.A. and others. Mr. Creighton has found the right place for this Bungalow, not far from the Terrace House. I understand that Mr. Creighton worked with both Mrs. Thurston and Miss Vautrin on the plans.

8. The house for unmarried men has been on my mind for several years. Mrs. Thurston started working on it. It is to be a much simpler problem architecturally than any others because it is to be placed behind the two twin houses for married men and so the exterior will be similar to those houses we now have. As I have said, the exterior is to be similar to that of the houses we already have. Furthermore this group of buildings is outside the campus, across a main street. So it does not seem necessary to me for you to see the detailed plans before approving the construction of the house. As for the actual need of such a house, Mrs. Thurston will be able to tell you about it. First of all, the men faculty have never been satisfied to be housed in the simple building originally meant for college servants. Second, since the new road system has been put in, the drainage has been stopped and water actually comes into the house when it rains. One professor's personal belongings, such as his books and albums, were ruined during the summer. Now that women faculty are to be comfortably taken care of in the new buildings, it seems to me absolutely necessary to provide for these single men at the same time.. So I hope very much that you may approve this action of the Executive Committee, so that construction on this simple building may go on at the same time as on the Terrace House.

9. A word about the estimate of \$12,000 for this house - since the detailed plans for the house are not ready, we do not have accurate bids. But we judge from the cost of the other two houses that the cost will be around \$10,000 and then we need to furnish the rooms with simple but substantial furniture for the hard use by men. It also seems to me necessary to have a certain kind of fence around the whole lot containing the three house. We, of course, shall do it as economically as possible, and you can be assured that we shall not spend all of it just because the maximum has been set.

10. In regard to the house for the president, I would like to make it clear that it was I myself who asked the Executive Committee not to give consideration to it at the present. I understand clearly that this is not a personal matter and the house is not meant for me but for the resident of the College. Yet, when it is I that fill the office now, I am sure that I won't be able to make use of a house, even if it should be provided. I dislike housekeeping terribly and Mrs. Tsen is good enough to help me in entertaining college guests in the faculty room in the Smith Building. So it seems to me I am not neglecting official entertaining by not getting a house for the President.

11. As for a house for married men of assistant ranking, it is a practical problem now as two such men are married and would like to have college houses

in which to live. In such matters "inling has been following the practice of the University of "anking which is not providing houses for such a group of men. Actually they receive very moderate salaries and need to be helped. But besides the matter of policy there is the question of location on the college property. Because of this the matter was referred back to the Building Committee for consideration.

12. Gymnasium and Swimming Pool. There was considerable discussion before the decision was reached to start a campaign for the gymnasium. I had been thinking of starting a financial campaign in China for endowment at the same time that the campaign in America is going on, but since my return I have talked with Mrs. New and others, and I was advised by all that this is not the time for an endowment drive in China. In the matter of money-raising we must consider the psychological factor. After the Olympics in Berlin, this is a good time to raise money for physical education. There has been at least one gift of \$10,000 already pledged toward the swimming pool. We do not mean to go out on a general campaign but shall try to do it quietly and approach only those who are able to make substantial gifts. The gymnasium is an absolute necessity to the College to carry out the present program of our physical education department. The gymnasium does not give us a basket ball court of standard size and there is no space whatsoever for spectators. During the winter season when several classes of gymnastics and folk dancing have to be going on at the same time, the social hall downstairs is being used as well as the gymnasium. But even then there are other groups that sometimes have to meet in the living room of a student dormitory. This is very hard on the beautiful social hall in the Central Building and causes much inconvenience to the men callers who come to see students for there is no place to send them. As for the living room in the dormitory, it is very hard on the furniture to be moved about both before and after each class. From this you will see that we are trying to divide the work between the Board of Directors and the Board of Founders. While it is easier for us in China to get gifts for building and the support of the alumnae to meet current deficits, we are trying to do our best for these two things. This I hope will help the Board of Founders to devote their whole energy for the campaign for endowment.

13. Land Registration. From the minutes you will note that we have again followed the lead of the University of "anking. It was for the two main reasons that the University decided to register the land still as perpetual lease in the name of the Board of Founders. First, toward the end of September there was a very tense situation in regard to possible trouble with Japan and the Board of Directors thought it too much responsibility to have the land in their name. Second, they wished to work out a satisfactory formal deed of trust for the transfer, which they hope to have registered and recognized by the government. It always takes time to do things of this kind.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee it was also for two reasons that we decided to register the land as perpetual lease as the University did. First, we wished to cooperate with the University Special Committee on the deed of trust. Second, we wished to make some inquiries of other Christian Colleges and Universities to see what the other institutions would like to do in this matter. I was deeply impressed in New York with the generosity and confidence shown by the Board of Founders, and here I was impressed with the sense of responsibility and thoughtfulness of the Board of Directors. It shows again what I told you in New York, the wonderful spirit of mutual confidence and cooperation.

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14. Additional Land. I wish to explain here that this does not mean any new pieces of land, but only what the Board had approved purchasing before. The only reason for my presenting the problem to the Executive Committee was to get their approval about the procedure in getting the help of the Municipal Government in dealing with the landlord who is wanting to hold the land for higher prices in the future.

15. Faculty Needs. There are several uncertainties involved in the question of faculty vacancies. I hope to be able to write more definitely before the end of December, so I better not go into the details now.

16. This letter is already too long, so I had better stop. The most important item of business is in regard to your approval of the building program. We would like very much to have you get an Executive Committee meeting of the Board of Founders in January and call on us for your decision. This would then enable us to go ahead in securing the building permits from the Public Works Bureau of the Municipality in order to start construction in February. From the experience of the past summer, we are convinced that we should allow more time in order to finish the building properly and completely before the faculty have to move into it.