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Ginling
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2/18/42 sent to A. B. Trustees

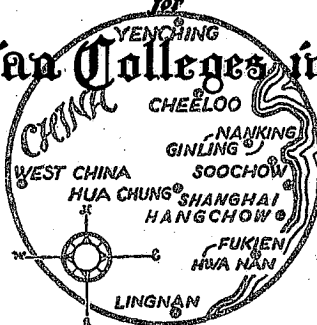
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THE COLLEGES

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY (SHANTUNG)
FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
GINLING COLLEGE
SINGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
HUA CHUNG COLLEGE
HWA NAN COLLEGE
LINGNAN UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
UNIVERSITY OF SHANGHAI
SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY
WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY
YENCHING UNIVERSITY

TEL. WATKINS 9-8703
CABLE: ABCHICOL

Associated Boards Christian Colleges in China



150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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February 18, 1942

Dear Friends:

We take great pleasure in announcing that Mrs. W. Plummer Mills (Cornelia Seyle) has joined the staff of the Associated Boards. Among other duties she will be especially related to the work more particularly pertaining to the women's colleges in China. Mr. Mills is still in China and presumably is interned at Nanking with other missionaries. For a period at least, therefore, Mrs. Mills feels she will be able to give full time service to the Colleges.

Rev. and Mrs. Mills went to China years ago under the Y. M. C. A., but for the past ten years have been missionaries of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. giving time and energy to the carrying on of evangelistic and educational work in the city of Nanking.

Mrs. Mills brings to us the charm of a southern heritage and was educated in the South. Her work in China included many activities embracing teaching in Chinese schools; work in industrial schools; and in 1938-39 assisted Miss Vautrin with the industrial program on the Ginling campus.

We court your cooperation in making Mrs. Mills' service with us as pleasant and profitable as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. Evans

C. A. EVANS

CAE:MM

Also

SENT TO

[2]

1. Board of Founders

2. Former Faculty

Misses Ellen & Mary Cook
Miss Helen M. Loomis
Mrs. Searle M. Bates
Miss Edith C. Haight
Mrs. Walter G. Hiltner
Miss Abigail Hoffsomer
Miss Florence A. Kirk
Mr. & Mrs. Samuel J. Mills
Miss Mereb Mossman
Miss Cora Reeves
Miss Mabel Rhead
Miss Esther Rhodes
Mrs. George H. Rounds
Miss Katherine Schutze
Miss Louise Shoup
Miss Esther R. Tappert
Mrs. J. Claude Thomson
Dr. Mary B. Treudley
Miss Evelyn M. Walmsley
Miss Emily J. Werner

3. Smith Alumnae Com. for Singing

R A D I O B R O A D C A S T

MRS. Y. T. ZEE NEW, one of China's outstanding woman leaders will broadcast February 20th on the World Day of Prayer program over the Columbia Broadcasting System at 4:30 PM (Station WABC for New York area).

Mrs. New was a member of Ginling College's first graduating class. She is widely known in educational, welfare and New Life Movement work in China. Mrs. New has held the position of Chairman of the Ginling College Board of Directors, Vice-chairman of the Shanghai New Life Movement, Director of Rural Service for Women and Children and many other positions of responsibility. As a speaker of charm and spiritual insight, we urge you to hear her:

4:30 PM, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, OVER THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM.

(1942)

[2]

2/11/42

Sent To:

① Founders, ② Former Faculty, ③ Alumnae as
Amer., Smith ④ Alumnae Com.
(All those not on West Coast)

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Text of Broadcast by Mrs. Way-sung New
(For World Day of Prayer, February 20, 1942)

MRS. NEW: To Christian sisters of more than 50 nations, gathering all over this God-given planet today, I convey warm and sincere greetings from China. At this moment, I hope that Christians of all creeds, with all forms of worship, transcending national and geographical barriers, social and economic differences, are cemented together by one spirit of the Over-flowing Love of our Lord Jesus Christ. May we join hands and enter into the Sanctuary of His presence. Though using different languages, yet in unison and in silent contemplation, let our soul's quiet yearning meet His great compassion....

Our spirits are with the prisoners in camps, the soldiers in trenches, the widows and orphans in broken homes, the Sisters of Mercy among the "wounded", with those who feel deserted, with dear ones called away, with those who stand amidst ruins, looking down, forlorn, dazed, and wondering, whose hearts cry despondently, "Is this the way of life, Is this what the world was created for?" Our spirits are with the subdued, the inarticulate - sobbing painfully - "to die means peace, to live means agony; to die means emancipation, to live means bondage." We pray they may know that their suffering has saved many of us from callousness and greed. The pangs of their untold agony have given us assurance of the coming of life eternal and that a renewed spiritual order must be born.

Millions have laid down their lives. For what? Millions are willing to give their all to find a way of life for the world, a harmonious and livable world. Our Creator has ever shown us man's crying need - to discover spiritual truths of how to live. Are we not all trying to find the same thing, each in our own way?

Every race and nation, under all conditions is seeking after that truth which makes for a lasting peace and a lasting freedom.

In the midst of the utter destruction in China the unconscious reactions of our people through their acts of bravery and courage indicate our age-long emphasis on imperishable values. Duty is the key-note of life, - and faith the sure sign of progress. The whole universe is a moral order and our Creator demands harmony and righteousness. Lives were willingly given because of obedience to duty.

Although in China less than 1 per cent of the people are Christian, yet for 5,000 years we have been following this spiritual quest for the great way of freedom and peace. The last four years and a half have intensified this quest. Because bloodshed has come to all nations alike the language of universal suffering has brought us together and helped us to understand what Christ meant when he said, "I am the way". It is the understanding of His spirit which is making our people say, "After the military power is defeated and disarmed, we must be generous and kind toward the opposing nation, treating as equal, alleviating her sense of inferiority and insecurity, giving her a chance to restore her self-respect in the family of nations".

Again we hear the voice of our Christian leader Madame Chiang Kai Shek assuring the world that we do not want to menace in the slightest degree the security and peace of any other people. "We have been locked in the bitter struggle for life or death, freedom or slavery. None but a Chinese can ever know how deep and dark the valley through which we have fought during these long and weary years." We thank God we have seen the revelation of such a spirit.

In humility and devotion let us acknowledge our waywardness. Let us pledge anew our allegiance to our Master who commands us by his unfailing love and compassion and who directs us in the way to an eternal sanity which will redeem and restore the worn and bruised world.

The abiding and eternal spirit of love can overcome the world. We have seen great souls conquer the evil of material force in the past and so it will in the present. May the spirit of consecration and devotion to humanity abide with all our virtuous rulers and leaders of mankind. May the sacrifice of millions of lives for the cause of freedom foster a love, sincere which can point the way of God's salvation for the world. I know that the women throughout America are joining with those in China in love for all the peoples around the world.

"In Christ now meet both East and West; in Him meet South and North; - all Christ-like souls are one in Him throughout the whole wide earth."

Sent to Franky from the Alumnae in Nanking.
6/10/42
Letter from Dr. Wu to Miss MacKinnon, dated March 5, 1942, from Chengtu

Dear Miss MacKinnon:

Your cable was delayed on the way and was received only two days ago. I can fully understand how our Founders and other friends are eager for news about the college. I have sent letters by clipper to you and Miss Griest and Mr. Evans but I hear they are all sitting in Chungking. The very fact that no clipper letters have come through from America proves that the air mail route via South Africa and South America has not been worked out. However, I heard the report, supposedly reliable, that this line will be working in three weeks. In the meantime I am trying to send this letter through a friend in India to see if she can find a way to send it to America by the quickest method.

First of all I wish to tell you about conditions in Nanking and Shanghai. We have received one letter from Mrs. Tsen (dated December 28th) and postal cards from Mrs. Thurston and Miss Whitmer. Mrs. Thurston lives in Miss Spicer's house on the campus but all the missionaries in Nanking are not permitted to come out of their houses. We cannot be sure if Mrs. Thurston is to stay on the campus or right within the house. She is enjoying reading ancient literature and more modern classics. Miss Whitmer is with other Methodists that were caught in Wuhu during the time of the annual conference. In both Nanking and Wuhu they are keeping fairly comfortable, but no one can tell if the present arrangement may continue throughout the period of the war.

In regard to the experimental course, that is, the middle school for girls, Mrs. Tsen wrote that work was interrupted only for the morning of December 8th when Japanese inspectors came. The Chinese staff were told to carry on, and classes started again in the afternoon. They expected to complete the first term on schedule and to reopen for the second semester. However, no more recent word has come and we do not know if any change has taken place. We have heard indirectly that pressure is being put by the Wang Chin Wei government to make use of the buildings of Nanking University and Ginling. Our committee in charge there consists of Miss Blanche Wu, Mrs. Tsen, Miss Ellen Koo, Miss Swen Bao-hwa (dean of the experimental course), and the business manager. I am sure they will do all they can in holding the buildings as long as possible. The first two named have come through the trials in 1927 and 1937, and Miss Koo was in college in 1927. We have complete confidence in these loyal veterans of the college and we only hope that they will not take too much risk themselves. Dr. Frank Price took a trip to Kin Hwa in Chekiang in order to get more direct messages from Shanghai and Nanking. After he returns to Chengtu in the near future, we shall be able to know more about actual conditions.

In Shanghai, Mrs. Chen Hwang Li-ming wrote on January 11th that the Christian Universities were to complete their first term on schedule and that only St. John's had decided to reopen for the spring term. A more recent report is to the effect that all the other three are not reopening this spring. As for our own Physical Education students, Mrs. Chen wrote that she would carry on the work and make arrangements with one of the Christian colleges or with the Catholic Women's College for the general courses. She went on to say that living costs were going up and that there was much inconvenience because of the control on the many articles generally needed. No busses are running and if one is not fortunate enough to get a bicycle, he just walks. People have to stand in lines to buy their daily ration of rice or bread.

We have many alumnae working or living in Hongkong. We have heard only indirectly about some of them who are safe, but no information could be secured about the rest. It has also been very hard on several students whose families were in Hongkong. Only a small percentage of this group have received word that their families are safe.

March 5, 1942

These students from Hongkong have in addition the financial problem in that their source of supply was so suddenly and completely cut off. We have been trying hard to secure grants from the Ministry of Education or subsidies from other relief organizations. Usually these students from Hongkong or Singapore have been rather well-to-do; so we must realize their difficulties both actually and emotionally.

During the winter vacation the Student Christian Movement held its spring conference. Twelve students and three faculty members went there and contributed greatly to the success of the conference. The representative from Ginling College has always contributed much in the Chengtu branch of the Student Christian Movement. This year in the conference, instead of being the chairman, she took charge of the program of the conference. Everyone thought it was a very successful conference because they enjoyed the splendid spirit of fellowship and were benefited by the fellowship groups and the personal contact with the advisers. Miss Ettie Chin, Dr. Liu En-lan, and her assistant, Miss Tsui Ko Shih, were the faculty members from Ginling. From what you know of the first two, you can readily see what a real help they would give to the young people.

Two groups with four students in each went to do rural work in Jenshow and Gienyang. Our program in Jenshow had to be gradually reduced because of financial reasons, but we are still carrying on work in a village ten li from the hsien city. Miss Hsiung Ya-na, who has been in charge of the work during the past year, has done a splendid piece of work and planned a training institute for the local leaders in addition to general meetings and exhibits around the Chinese New Year. Miss Phoebe Hoh went with the four students and brought back very enthusiastic reports of the work of the students and of how the local people had asked her to speak to me and say that Ginling must continue the valuable service for them. In Gienyang, the Methodist rural center under Miss Highbaugh, our girls also rendered real help. I was much interested in hearing about the experiences of two of them in a village. The people there had an unhappy experience with the church some years ago; so they did not welcome our girls. That morning when the girls arrived there was only one old grandmother left, while all the younger people had gone away. Our girls, although very discouraged, went ahead with the sweeping and cleaning of the hall to be ready for a meeting. Gradually the members of the family returned and by the second day they enjoyed what the girls did in leading the children with games, in giving a simple play, etc. By the end of the third day, when they had to return to the town, the people asked them to stay longer, and "sunged" them quite a few li out of the village.

Mrs. Lucy Yeh gave her first concert in Chengtu on January 24th. She gave a splendid program and thrilled the audience by her well-trained voice. It was fortunate that she could get her sister to accompany her. This Mrs. Sung was considered by Mr. Pacci as the most promising pianist he had taught in China. Although Mrs. Sung has not had a piano ever since 1937, she was a perfect accompanist. During the winter vacation these two sisters gave concerts in Chungking and Kunming. Just yesterday we had a letter from Mrs. Yeh saying that before she was to start back she had one more engagement - that is, to sing at the banquet which the Generalissimo was to give for the American Volunteer Group.

One other activity during the winter was the exhibit for the border region, managed by Dr. Liu En-lan. It was mostly on the results of the trip to the border region last summer, with additional articles from the West China museum.

The spring term started from February 23rd, later than usual on account of the China New Year's coming on February 15th. Here in Szechuan people still observe this festival and even the shops were closed for several days. The Home Economics Department is starting this term a practice home for the four major students in the senior

March 5, 1942

class. It is the first time we have ever done such a thing and Miss Yung has found it expensive to buy equipment and supplies. After the fall of Hongkong prices began to go up further and now, since Singapore fell on New Year's Day, they are simply terrible. Sugar is at present \$8.00 a catty and wheat flour \$5.00 a pound. As for clothing, the plain blue cotton for uniforms is \$9.50 a foot*, and cotton socks \$22.00 a pair! It is getting very hard for the faculty because the little clothing they brought out with them has all worn out and they have to have new things. Medicine is the worst. The pharmacy is treasuring its little supply and keeps on raising the price of what it sell. A few days ago a student had an epileptic fit. When Dr. Djang Hsiang-lan accompanied her to the mission hospital they would not admit her unless a sum of \$300.00 was paid. Many of the students are simply unable to meet such expenses and the college will have to seek relief funds for them. Perhaps I should add that through the control by the government, rice has not risen much in price and the college is still getting it from the government supply station at \$450.00 a tan (140 kilograms). We may have to increase that to \$500.00 from March. However, this is very little compared with the increase in other commodities.

The spring meeting of the College Board will be held on April 10th. It is difficult to prepare the budget for next year in view of the uncertainty of prices. However, the four institutions are to build the estimate according to the present prices with 30% increase. We all feel most grateful for the continued contribution from the Associated Boards, without which we would not be able to carry on.

Very sincerely yours,

s/ Yi-fang Wu

* \$13.00 a foot now - March 8th.

The following came to the New York office of Ginling College from Miss Calder, and she has requested us to pass it on to you.

5/21/42

To: Miss Helen Calder
10 Maple Road
Auburndale, Mass.

I have received a card from Tilda saying she is well and happy. She misses seeing Anna and other friends but she sees Chinese friends every day.

Ruth Chester, Chengtu

This message was transmitted by the Chinese International Broadcasting Station, XBOY, Chungking, China, on March 21, 1942, and is transcribed and relayed to you by Dr. Charles E. Stuart, 461 East Main Street, Ventura, Cal., operating the official listening post in Ventura, Cal., for the Republic of China. Reply messages must be sent through regular cable or mail services as there are no facilities through this station for replies.
Work hard for, give generously to United China Relief.

The above was received today, March 25, by mail from Ventura, Cal. Anna is Anna Moffet, one of my sister's best friends, who is in the Presbyterian Compound in Nanking, about ten minutes walk from Ginling campus. I had been hoping that they and the other Presbyterian missionaries might be together. Mrs. Tsou, the splendid matron of Ginling, is probably one of the Chinese friends she is able to see. Ruth Chester, also one of my sister's best friends, is with Ginling in Free China.

s/ Helen B. Calder

3/27/42

Sent to:

Mrs. M. S. Bates
Mrs. S. J. Mills
Miss Byrd Rice
Dr. Ruland
Miss Griest
Dr. E. H. Hume
Mrs. W. R. Wheeler
Mrs. Way-sung New
Miss Florence Kirk
Dr. Cora Reeves
Mrs. J. Claude Thomson

Letter from Dr. Wu to Mrs. W. Plumer Mills, dated May 13, 1942, from Chengtu

Received in New York, August 5, 1942

Sent (8/7/42) to:
Founders
Former Fac.
Alumnae in Gen.
Miss Snow
Miss Combs

Dear Mrs. Mills:

How splendid it is to receive letters from America after five months of interruption of the mails! I wish to acknowledge the receipt of the following letters: yours of March 14th and March 30th, Mr. Evans' of December 29th, February 17th, and March 23rd, Miss MacKinnon's of March 25th, Mrs. Sears' of March 10th, and the minutes of the Ginling Board of Founders' meeting on January 16th. We are especially glad to know that you are now on the Associated Boards' staff, and we wish to congratulate the Associated Boards on having secured you as the woman secretary. As for Ginling, we are thankful that you are now working for us and other women's units. I fully appreciate how important it is to keep the college work before the American people particularly now when there are all sorts of appeals in connection with the war. When the mail was not moving, I tried very hard to find people to carry letters to America. In March I succeeded in having one letter taken by a friend of a friend. I sent in that envelope Miss Ettie Chen's letter about the student winter conference and write-ups about the students' work in our rural center in Jenshow and also at the Methodist rural service center in Kienyang. I hope that the letter reached you promptly.

Your suggestion of getting write-ups about our alumnae in different lines of work is splendid. Last month when I was doing the statistics for the alumnae, I thought of it. Now I must arrange to ask definite people to write on several graduates. I personally just cannot write, and really I have not the time to do it either. I will try to send such information to you as soon as it is ready.

Yesterday I got a letter from Mrs. Chen Hwang Li-ming in Shanghai. She was, as you know, carrying on the Physical Education Department there in cooperation with the associated Christian universities. After Soochow closed, for this term she arranged temporarily with the Catholic Women's College to have the girls take their academic work there. She has found that not satisfactory, and furthermore, for the sake of the girls, she felt it would be better for them to come to free China when the travel was still possible. So she has made plans to finish this term's work by the end of May, and she is sending six of the girls to Chengtu. I am sorry that she did not mention any plan about herself. We here in Chengtu all would like very much to have her join the faculty. But because of her mother and children and her husband's property in Nanking, I do not know if it will be possible for her to attempt the difficult journey. Living conditions are getting more difficult in Shanghai. She mentioned that at our hostel they have to spend much of their time and energy just to get enough food to feed the girls.

From Nanking Mrs. Thurston and Miss Whitmer send occasional postal cards. Mrs. Tsen wrote me the latter part of February. The experimental course is still going on and both Mrs. Thurston and Miss Whitmer are able to teach some classes. Mrs. Tsen could not write very plainly, but to read between her lines, I got the impression that there had been some attempt to use our buildings and that that was somehow avoided. At present the question that American missionaries are considering is whether to return to America if the opportunity comes for repatriation. From here we certainly would not ask Mrs. Thurston and Miss Whitmer to stay, for we cannot tell if American citizens in the Yangtze valley may not some day receive the same treatment as the American and English people in Hongkong. Miss Dudley of the Hongkong Y.W.C.A. is now kept in an internment camp where the living conditions are very poor.

The college work in Chengtu goes on smoothly and there are all sorts of activities in the spring. The month of May seems to be especially full of extra-curricular activities. Miss Graves of our music department is directing a joint chorus to render

Mendelssohn's Elijah on May 16th and 17th. As in the Messiah last Christmas, our music staff and members of the faculty and student body will constitute the major part of the women's chorus. Miss Sutherland will play the organ, Miss Hu Shih-tsang, the piano; Mrs. Yeh and a senior student will be soloists; Miss Settlemyer will play the 'cello in a string quartet. The performance will be given on the grounds of the Canadian children's school, and so we are all hoping for fine weather.

Last week-end there was a joint athletic meet of the four universities. Our girls easily came out first in the total score in both field and track events. We have a fine class in the special P.E. course. There is a real demand for women P.E. directors in all girls' middle schools. Recently an inspector came from the Ministry of Education; his special emphasis was on the training of P.E. teachers. He was very much pleased with the work we are doing and wanted us to take in more students. We hope now to arrange with the provincial Commissioner of Education for them to ask the government schools to send girls to the special P.E. course. This Mr. Chang was also interested in looking through three graduation theses in P.E. written by our majors, and he is giving serious consideration to having these theses printed.

In fact it is not only in P.E. but in all subjects that there is a great need and demand for teachers. The situation is due I think to two factors; first, it is that more schools have been opened in free China than would naturally have grown; second, there are many other openings for college men and women in government offices and other reconstruction organizations, so that there are simply not enough teachers for the middle schools. You will be surprised to hear of the salaries that have been offered by some middle schools. It is a fact that some of our new graduates are receiving more than our women professors. From this you will see that Christian colleges are really needed in the training of young men and women.

The Ministry of Education increased its annual grant to Ginling more than we expected. For the calendar year of 1941 it was \$18,000. For 1942 the amount has been increased to \$90,000. Because of the rising cost of living, the Ministry has made increases in all the grants, but we think the comparatively larger increase in our case is due to the fact that the Minister especially commented on the fine spirit of our students. In January there was another inspector who came to see the schools, and after he made his report to the Ministry we received the commendation on the college spirit shown by the students.

We are glad that our Ginling spirit is being kept up in spite of the war conditions and the refugee situation in the dormitory. Take the "student service" for instance: I may be bold enough to say that no other big university can arrange it so satisfactorily as we are doing. From last fall the Ministry of Education suggested that all the students that were receiving loan funds from the Ministry should give three hours of free service every week. We have about one hundred students that are from the war regions and are receiving such loans. We have a special faculty committee in charge of the assignment of the students to do various types of service. A few help in each department and in the offices, and a larger number teach in the day school and in the night classes for servants. Miss Phoebe Ho is supervising these students in connection with our social service center near the campus. They are doing a fine piece of work and it is a real service to the neighborhood. At the dormitory the traditional life goes on. All the transfer students from government universities appreciate the atmosphere and the living conditions in our college. Our student rooms are tiny and are furnished very simply but they are kept clean and cheerful. All the visitors who have come to our dormitory have said it is the best that they have seen among all the refugee universities. At first I was looking for sympathy on our crowded conditions but afterwards I thought differently, and now I feel that Ginling should be proud of the fact that it can still give the girls a comfortable family atmosphere to live in even with simple and limited facilities.

You will be glad to hear that on Easter Sunday five of our students were baptized -- two seniors and three juniors. Within the four years in Chengtu we have a total of 21 girls who have joined the church, more than we had in Nanking within the same length of time. This shows that during such intense times of suffering, young people are thinking on the more serious side of life. At the Sunday morning services on the campus the hall is always full and often overflowing. For such special occasions as Christmas and Easter the service is held in the gymnasium, which has a capacity of about eight hundred. The faculties of the universities had a fine joint conference on April 18th and 19th on the general theme of Christian universities and their special contribution to China today. We had splendid messages from the Governor, from Bishop W. Y. Chen, Mr. T. H. Sun, Dr. Y. P. Mei, and Dr. Cressey. In the discussions we considered how best to meet the challenge of the time, especially from the viewpoint of Christian organizations.

The war news from Burma is pretty bad these days but we all have to be prepared for the worst before the corner can be turned. One thing I can assure you is that in spite of serious difficulties since the cutting of the international road, the Chinese determination to resist will never be shaken. I still do not think the Japanese can ever hope to reach Kunming. But even if they do, the college will carry on here. We have taken some precautions against the bombing of this campus. We have made duplicate copies of student records and other documents, and we shall have the students all leave the campus if there should be any raid.

Will you please share the news in this letter with members of the Board, faculty, and alumnae in America, and with other friends if you wish to? All of us here send our best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Yi-fang Wu

Paragraph from a letter from Dr. Wu to Miss MacKinnon, dated May 13, 1942.

I am very sorry not to have been able to write to you oftener. There have been too many meetings of various organizations and also in connection with the universities of this campus. Before the war, I used to be connected with three kinds of organizations: first, educational; second, Christian; and third, women's. Since the war a fourth group has been added - that is, in connection with different kinds of war work. Even the People's Political Council I would classify with the war work, because if it had not been for the war, I would never have been called in as a member and to serve as one of the five chairmen. In addition there are all sorts of calls for speaking. During this spring term I have spoken in the Sunday services in three different churches, and at the Monday Memorial Service in the Agricultural College of Szechwan University, and in the School for Aeronautical Mechanics; at the student retreat of the West China Theological Seminary, the weekly assembly of the medical and nursing staff of the United Hospital; at the anniversary of the New Life Movement, and so forth. Then we have prominent visitors from abroad and Chinese officials that come often to visit the universities. A very interesting conference was held when the Minister of Agriculture was here, in regard to the coordinating between the training of people and the actual work they did after graduation. Mr. Sargent, the Educational Commissioner from India, was much interested in college education for women and was impressed by the difference between Chinese and Indian women in the fact that they give so much time to different professions after graduation here, and that the Indian women marry soon and stay at home after marriage.

Excuse me for stopping abruptly, for I must go to attend the weekly meeting of the four presidents.

Sent to: Founders, Former Fac, Alum. in Amer.
Miss Calder, Mrs. Whitmer, Miss Comins

File Copy
for
Ginling

Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China

One Hundred-fifty Fifth Avenue . . . New York, N. Y.

June 24, 1942

Dear Friends:

You have no doubt seen references in your newspapers to the plan for the repatriation of American citizens stranded in occupied China. We are happy to report that this project is now actually in operation.

According to a list of the American citizens on the S.S. Conte Verde, the following staff members of the Christian Colleges in China are now on their way home, by way of Portuguese East Africa:

Shantung

H. P. Lair
Miss Geneva Miller
Miss Mary Russell
Dr. Annie V. Scott
Dr. R. T. Shields
Mrs. R. T. Shields

Ginling

Mrs. Lawrence Thurston
Miss Harriet Whitmer

Nanking

Dr. C. S. Trimmer
Dr. Ezra De Vol

There are still many of our friends living under Japanese domination, but we understand that before long additional transportation facilities will be made available. May our prayers continue for our friends still awaiting repatriation, and also for the safe arrival of those enroute.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. Evans
C. A. EVANS

Letter from Dr. Wu to Mrs. W. Plumer Mills, dated July 29, 1942, from Chengtu

Dear Mrs. Mills:

Your letter of June 8th was most welcome, particularly because I have not had any other word from the Ginling office for several months. The presidents here, thru Miss Priest, keep in close touch with Mr. Evans on financial matters. But I had been waiting eagerly to hear from the Founders. Your letter brought such a cheering message from our Board that I could not help being greatly touched and encouraged. The devoted support and the unshaken faith in the future of the college gives us the strength to carry on. In addition, the news of the action of the Board in regard to salary adjustment came just at the right moment, when Miss Priest and I were in the act of making up the salary list for 1942 and 43. I shall write later in the letter about this, but permit me to express for the college our grateful appreciation for all that the Founders have been doing for Ginling. I shall try now to write briefly about the various items of business you raised in your letter.

In regard to the budget for 1942-43, it was all ready to be sent when Mr. Barnett arrived at Chungking. He had accepted our invitation to come to Chengtu for a visit with Mr. Dwight Edwards, but had to change his plans and fly back to America suddenly. So he was asked to take the budget for the 4 institutions with him. We are sorry that the budget did not reach Mr. Evans before the annual meetings of the college boards. In regard to salaries, we made one increase in Ginling last fall, with a definite plan to bring our salary scale comparable to that of N. U. However, since we formerly paid the single women on a different basis from men with families, we could not increase the women's salaries suddenly to exactly the same amounts as that for men with similar qualifications and in similar positions in N. U. In June, the 4 presidents voted to make increases in the living subsidy and not in the basic salary, so I had not thought of making increases in our salaries either. Now, after we have received your letter, Miss Priest and I will go over the salary list again and we shall make the adjustment so that the single women's salaries will be on exactly the same basis as those of the men.

It is difficult for us to know which is the ideal way of providing a living wage to the men and women on the faculty. From the viewpoint of actual expense in supporting a family with children, a father should receive more than a single woman. However, most of our single women have obligations at home in supporting an aged mother or in helping younger brothers or sisters thru school. Furthermore, the wife of a professor quite often goes to work nowadays, so brings in the income of another full salary. From the viewpoint of the actual service to the college, women actually give more than the men, because they are tutors (advisors), and also serve on many extra-curricular committees. Furthermore, in the men's institutions and in gov't offices they do not make any distinction between men and women. And so our women cannot help feeling that a woman's institution is not treating them so fairly. Permit me to give one illustration. Recently, the 4 presidents have decided to make a special commodity grant once for the year 1942-43, because it is the custom in Chengtu to buy such things as coal and other fuel in the summer. The presidents adopted the same basis as that for the distribution of the blue cloth - the gift from America. It has been decided to grant \$500 to each man and 500 to his wife, and 300 each for the children. This means, then, that a woman teacher gets only 500. So I pled at this meeting for considering an extra grant to single teachers, but the idea was not accepted. Yet I know our women will not be quite happy over this, because such special grants as rice bonus, blue cloth, and now, commodity grant, seem to recognize chiefly the needs of married men. Miss Priest and I were just considering what special help we might offer in Ginling when your letter came. We have now decided to follow the recommendation from our faculty executive committee - that for the single women we from the college give the one extra commodity grant to the mother or other dependent. From this you will see the complicated problems we have to face, and how the decision of the Board in N.Y. is helping the college.

Sent (9/30/42) to: Founders
Smith, Alice Com
Miss Snow
Miss Comins
Mrs. New
Mrs. Thurston
Mrs. Thomson
Mrs. Lehman

Actually there were several resignations from the faculty, due purely to financial reasons, but the one that caused the most worry was from my Chinese secretary, who has been with the college for 12 years. He depended upon funds from home to take care of the educational and family expenses. With the recent active fighting in East China, and the continued increase in prices, he felt obliged to resign in order to go into some gov't office, earning enough to support his family. His salary here, plus the extra subsidies in increases is still not enough. So I finally had to offer him some special help from our account called "Special Faculty Aid Fund". He agreed to stay on condition that he would count this special aid money as a loan from the college.

I am very glad to hear of the gifts toward the scholarships. There are more and more students in need of such help in order to go thru college. About a year ago the Ministry of Education granted loan-scholarships to the students from the war areas. It was enough for the students' board. However, when prices continue to increase, the grant is not enough; accordingly the students really need added help. Furthermore we have a group of students from Hongkong and Singapore who used to be adequately provided for by their families, but now have been completely cut off from them. Will you please tell Mr. Evans that we are glad that he has sent such gifts to us, and that they will meet a real need during the next school year. The Smith alumnae have contributed this year more than last. It shows that Miss Comins must be a very capable person, and an enthusiastic supporter of Ginling. I shall try to ask some members of the faculty to write some news letters, so that you will have some material for publication in the fall. I know that the community chest drive on the Smith campus also comes early in the year.

In regard to the memorial for Miss Vautrin, we shall be glad to support whatever you have decided upon. Here in Chengtu, both the Faculty Exec. Com. and the Board Exec. Com. decided on raising an endowment fund for social service to the Nanking community. Last June (1942) the alumnae managed to present a play given by the sophomores, and the proceeds amounted to almost \$17,000. This, together with the smaller amounts that have been sent by alumnae, will be the basis for the endowment fund in China. In addition to this we decided to approach friends of the college for gifts, after we had prepared a biographical sketch for distribution. I am sorry to say that thus far this is not ready. Last fall we asked Mrs. Thurston to write the sketch in English, but the war in the Pacific interrupted everything. However, I noticed an item in the financial report from Miss Hwang Li-ming on the printing of this report. So after Mrs. Thurston arrives in America, I wish you would please get in touch with her. We all agree that she is the best one to do this for Minnie Vautrin. Personally I am inclined to think that Minnie's work during the war years, marvelous as it was, is actually only one phase of what she gave for China. This was why we asked Mrs. Thurston to write the sketch, because she knew Miss Vautrin throughout all the years in Ginling.

In regard to the work of the personnel committee, we appreciate their effort in securing missionaries, for we fully understand it is impossible for new appointees to come out, and it is too expensive for the members to take the long trip under the present circumstances. We also are glad to know how you are helping out alumnae now studying in America, and also Miss Florence Kirk to carry on her studies for a second year. It is very important to have people ready to come at the close of the war, because we certainly shall need reinforcements. I have been thinking along this line, and intend to write to Mrs. Sears that we would wish to ask her to approach available candidates. If we wait too long, they may be already taken by other institutions. In thinking over the needs of the various departments, I wish to say that we should be looking for well-trained women to come to the following departments: Sociology, Physical Education, Home Economics, English. Sociology has been the largest department in the college for some years, and the demands for women social workers will increase as the gov't Ministry of Education develops its program of work. I am sorry

to admit that for the present year we shall have two men professors and 2 younger women from our own alumnae. Miss Mary Treudley highly recommended a Chinese student of hers from Wellesley. Mrs. Sears may not have approached her after the Pacific war started. However, such a bright student would be in demand by other institutions, as well as ours; so that I hope Mrs. Sears will start getting in touch with her, and will present the opportunity in Ginling. The P.E. department is also filling a great need in the training of women P.E. directors, but the marriage rate among the P.E. graduates is pretty high; so we are always in need of securing added staff. The new department of Home Economics still has only Miss Yung Hsiao-yun, with only part time from others. Confidentially, she may soon be married, so we cannot count upon her, for sure, after 1942-43. Yet H.E. is quite popular among the students, and the Ministry of Education is also emphasizing the teaching of it in secondary schools. As a woman's college, we should naturally answer this present need. For the English department we can count on Miss Kirk as a permanent member. With regard to Miss Alice Chang and Miss Settemyer, now on our staff, we cannot be sure. This makes me think of Miss Schutze, who is studying in that line, I understand. I wonder if there is any possibility for the Disciples to consider sending her as their representative on our faculty. From what I have written you will appreciate that it is an urgent question for the college to be on the lookout for qualified additional faculty. Before I go away for the vacation, I shall try to write to Mrs. Sears.

I stopped dictating when interrupted and intended to continue it, but very sorry I have not been able to. Herewith I send it on with apologies, and Catharine Sutherland wishes to apologize for the typing. Will you tell Mrs. Thurston that I'll write to her soon.

With gratitude and best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Yi-fang Wu

Liu En-lan's "Trip to Snow Dragon Mountain" [1]

Sent to: 1/22/43

Founders (30)

Selected Ginling Alumnae (Chang Hwei-lan, Chang Ying-wan, Mrs. Chu, Mrs. Ke, Li Gwan-yuen, Li Mei-yun, Lo Aiden, Dr. Lu, Mrs. Ma, Mrs. New, Mrs. Quon, Mrs. Siu, Wang Ming-djem, Wu Mao-i) (14)

Selected Former Faculty (Bates, Bowles, Cook, Hackett, Hiltner, Hoffsommer, Kirk, Loomis, Mills, Moffet, Reeves, Schutze, Thomson, Thurston, Whitmer) (15)

Selected Information List (Mrs. Daniels, Miss Shirley Holt, Mrs. Lenore Potter) (3)

Smith Alumnae Com (12)

Special Inf. List (Miss Dudley, Mrs. Leavens) (2)

Student Representatives at Smith (4)

2/43 also to various church publications by AB.

TRIP TO SNOW DRAGON MOUNTAIN
(In search of rock crystals)

Aug. 1942
[1a]

- Liu En-lan -

Snow Dragon Mountain is a snow-covered mountain situated in the northwest of Szechwan Province and on the dividing line between Li-fan and Wenchwan Counties. It has an altitude of over 18,000 feet and its top is perpetually covered with snow; hence it gets its name.

Snow Dragon Mountain is famous for its rock crystals. It is well known among the people of both counties, and both governments want to know the exact amount and the quality of the rock crystal, but it is very difficult to find anybody who has been actually there and has seen the crystals. All that people know is of a mysterious nature and without any scientific data and support.

Liu En-lan, B.A. Ginling College 1925,
M.A. Clark University 1931, Ph.D.
Oxford University 1940.
1929-31 Graduate student in Geography at
Clark University (Master's Degree)
and the University of Chicago.
1931-38 Department of Geography, Ginling.
Instructor; the University of
Nanking and National Central Univ.
Two extensive field trips in West
China under the National Science
Society. Has written for publi-
cation.
1938-40 Graduate student at Oxford (Ph.D.)
1940- Head of Geography Department,
Ginling College, Chengtu.

The Mystery of Snow Dragon Mountain: Everybody talks about the rich and wonderful rock crystals of Snow Dragon Mountain, but nobody knows anyone who has actually been there. Everybody has heard about it, but few have seen it. The reason is that the mountain people are mostly animists, and they include in their objects of worship rocks, trees, mountains, earth, horses, cows, and many other things. Therefore, they believe that Snow Dragon Mountain is the abode of the gods, and it is sacred ground that must not be trespassed by mortals. They have many legends and stories concerning the Mountain. "Once upon a time", they used to say, "A man attempted to go to the Snow Dragon Mountain. But before he got there, the gods were so angry that big boulders rolled down and he was terrified and immediately knelt and asked for forgiveness, and then returned." And "Once upon a time", they also say, "A foreigner wanted to go there, but before he got there the gods sent hail to kill him and he was compelled to return."

We tried hard to find some real information about the place, but it is very difficult to do so because the people are all deeply buried in the legends of the mountain, and cannot separate imagination from facts. Finally the nearest fact we got concerning the mountain, was from a man who had gone through the outskirts of the snow-capped peak on his way to Chengtu when he was escaping the destruction of the Communists in 1935. He said that it was a very difficult trip, that it was a world of snow and ice. The slopes are steep and the path is narrow; stream flows are brisk and full of rapids and cataracts; bridges are usually just a single log across the stream and they are few and dangerous and many people have fallen into the streams and been washed away. For days one sees no human habitat; one has to sleep under a cliff or in a tiny cave at night. One has to carry all the necessities he may need. It is very cold at night and hail storms are very common during the day. However, the more mysterious and the more dangerous we heard that Snow Dragon was, the more keen was our desire to go.

Getting ready to start: At last the opportunity came. The Governor of Li-fan asked if we would be willing to go to Snow Dragon Mountain to investigate the rock crystal resources. We, of course, jumped at the chance immediately. Governor Me

gave us all the help he could. First, he called in a number of village leaders and the older people in the city for consultation as to the route we should take and things we should carry. Finally it was agreed that we should approach the mountain through the south valley because they said that the mountain is situated at the end of that valley. On August 16th we were ready to start off with 60 catties of wheat flour, 20 catties of rice, 10 catties of pork and some salt. When we were about to start, we were advised to take some ginger, sugar and wine for emergency use. The Governor also lent to each of us a huge soldier's coat. Ever so many people saw us off, fearing that great dangers were ahead of us. But we, with great expectations and joy in our hearts, started off southward into the Valley at 4 P.M. on August 17, 1942.

On the march: As soon as we entered into the Valley, we started to climb. The path is narrow, the gradient is great, and the path is rough for it is badly deformed by running water and the pulling of tree branches by fuel sellers. We arrived at the South Valley village by moonlight. The horizontal distance from Li-fan city to South Valley Village is only about five miles, but the difference in altitude is 1550 feet. The altitude of the Village is 6650 feet above sea level.

The South Valley Village is the last human habitat in the Valley from there on upward. Further on, there is no more permanent human habitation except caves for temporary dwellings. The Village has a total of thirteen families. They are all Ch'iang people. The chief crops are wheat, barley and buckwheat. Due to the destruction by wild pigs and bears, potatoes are difficult to raise. Besides agriculture, people also make their living on the products of the high mountains, such as the cutting of pine, digging of medicinal herbs, and the gathering of fuel.

August 18th, at dawn, the village people helped us to finish the last touches of our preparation, because they all felt it was a great adventure to go into no-man's land. They packed in a pot big iron spoons and curved knives for making paths among thorns and bushes. We had four carriers. Two of them were leaders of the village and they each carried a gun, for protection on the one hand, and also for shooting of wild animals for food.

Along the first part of the Valley there was plenty of land that could be cultivated, but was not. Toward noon, the narrow path disappeared altogether, and the stream became the only path available. At first we found the water too cold to be comfortable, but gradually we got used to it. The water was swift and the rocks and pebbles below were slippery. This lasted for an hour or so, and then alas! we came to a waterfall, and had to leave the stream and climb a steep hill. The slope was almost vertical. We had to climb on both hands and feet and to hang on to roots and branches of seedlings and bushes. By noontime, we reached half a cave under a cliff, which was often used as a wayside inn for diggers of medicinal herbs and for hunters. The ground was wet and was covered with weeds and worms. However, we sat down, and each devoured a big piece of bread, but we had no water to drink for the water in the stream was too muddy, and then we continued on the upward climb. On hands and feet we continued to climb until we reached Tsiao Gia cave at about 6 P.M. and decided to camp there for the night. The altimeter read 12,000 feet above sea level.

We were now in the upper part of the forest belt. Birch and boke dominated the lower part and pine dominated the upper part. They appeared to be very much neglected and not well utilized.

Life under a cliff: Dwellings in the mountains are either under a sloping cliff or in a covered hole among huge boulders. Tsiao Gia cave is only a piece of gently sloping ground about 12 by 3 under a slanting cliff. There were eight of us to be accommodated; four carriers, two Ginling girls, one Nanking University student and one officer from the Li-fan government. As soon as we reached this habitat, the carriers went off to gather fuel and to fetch water. They built a stove with three

pieces of stones and we then started to heat water for drinking and also to cook our supper. At the same time, we had to gather fuel enough to keep a fire going for the whole night. Firstly we had need of the fire to keep us warm for the temperature was around 39° at night, and secondly, to keep away the wild animals.

The cooking of food is also a very interesting enterprise. The cooking pot is rested on three pieces of rocks, or hung on a piece of rock in the cliff. Flour dough is made on a piece of slate or other slab of rock. Meat is cut on a tree branch or a piece of rock. When the pot is leaking, it is mended with flour dough. The carriers got wild vegetables for food, but we found them too difficult to chew, and lived mainly upon boiled dough or baked dough with pork. Due to the altitude, the boiling point is considerably reduced. Nothing is really cooked. The pork is not a bit enticing. But still we were compelled by hunger to devour it like hungry wolves.

At night we dressed up in all our warm clothing and rolled into our oil cloth and lay close to the cliff in a slanting row, with our heads tucked under the rock and our feet exposed to the cold and dew. Thus, one side of one's body almost baked due to the fire, while the leeward side of one's body was almost frozen. We had four nights like this during the whole trip. Life under a rock cliff is an interesting experience, but rather trying.

Here we learned one of the best qualities of the mountain folks. When they leave a cliff cave, they always leave things clean and store up some dry fuel, so that later-comers would find a comfortable place to rest themselves. This consideration for others is shown in many other phases of their character, apart from this.

Marching on: August 19th was the second day of our trip into no-man's land. It was cloudy and there was a dense fog. Temperature at 6 A.M. was 45°. While we were climbing in the dense fog, one of the carriers started to shout. After inquiry, we learned that he had seen two medicine herb diggers in the Rhododendria forest through the dense fog. Mountain folks, like the desert people, do have very keen sight and hearing. We were often half an hour and even an hour slower than they were.

We finally discovered the herb diggers and found that they were sick. We offered them quinine and asperin and went on. First, we followed a U-shaped valley eastward until we reached an altitude of over 12,000 feet. That is the end of the Nan-Go (South Valley) but still there is no Snow Dragon Mountain. We then realized that what we had been told and what we had found on the map, was all incorrect.

In search of Snow Dragon Mountain: We were then at the transitional belt between the forest belt and the grasslands above. The ridges that separate the various valleys, such as Pu-chi Valley, Gan-chi Valley, and their tributaries are narrow, steep scarps on both sides exposing schists that are liable to weathering. Walking on such a ridge is really a great test of nerve. For one little incident would send one into a seemingly unknown depth. Following such a path southward for about an hour, we then turned eastward again and entered into a Rhododendria forest. It was a most enervating enterprise, because if we took care of our heads, our feet would slip or blunder over the mossy roots. If we took care of our feet, then our ears and face would be scratched and our hair torn by the mossy branches. We could hardly manage feet and head at the same time.

On top of all this, the altitude made us feel tired and exhausted. Therefore we decided to stop at Chang-Yien Cave (Long Cliff Cave) even though the sun had not yet set. The cave was even smaller than the first and there was hardly enough space for a fire. Lying close to the fire and feeling terribly uncomfortable from the scorching heat, yet everybody slept soundly until we were all awakened by freezing cold, for the fire had been neglected and burned out.

August 20th, the temperature at 6 A.M. was 39° when the fog started to rise out from the valleys. We started out more or less along the contour and going through more tiresome Rhododendria forest, but the last stretch was often broken by open grass-lands in which were a number of granite outcrops. In the granite, we discovered many chalcopyrrhotile crystals, some of them as large as one cubic inch in size. This broke the monotony of the Rhododendria forests. Lots of time was spent joyfully over these mineral crystals.

At 3 P.M. we arrived at Chiang-ho cave, but there was still no Snow Dragon Mountain in sight. As far as time was concerned, we still could have gone on further, but the carriers declared that if we should go any further there would not be any shelter for the night, not even a cliff or a rock hole and there would not be any fuel or water. In spite of our protests, they unloaded their burdens and went off for fuel and water.

Four of us in the party continued to climb. It was a steep climb of about 2,000 feet. It was all covered by grass and of course there was no path to be seen. We had been making our own paths out of the pathless hills for the last two days, but we had been relying on our keen-sighted carriers and guides for picking up possible routes. Now the responsibility was on ourselves and we had a most hideous time indeed. However, our adventure was well repaid, for after we had climbed up about 2,000 feet to an altitude of about 15,000 feet, the Snow Dragon Mountain peak suddenly appeared in front of our eyes. It was so near that even the footprints of wild animals could be seen on the snow. As the time was getting late, we hurried back to camp. Snow Dragon Mountain was found, but where were the rock crystals?

In search of rock crystals: We were very busy that evening, getting a day's provisions for the next day's climb. Although nothing could be well-cooked, yet we did our best. We started off early the next morning with our provisions of boiled dough. Our carriers also went with us with their guns. We had to climb through long stretches of rock boulders - piles of rocks disintegrated by the powerful poundings of mechanical weathering. The boulders were movable and liable to fall. As all of us were seeking our own paths of safety, and also searching for our own treasures, sometimes we lost sight of one another and had to whistle or shout for signals to one another. The carriers were very much troubled because they said whistling would disturb the gods and shouting would cause the falling of snow balls (hail storm).

We took no heed of their opinion and did what we wanted to do. The sky continued to be blue and the weather to be fine. The carriers were much surprised and somewhat encouraged, so they started to shoot wild birds. After their shots, and still no snow balls falling, they began to realize that there was really nothing in what people said about the mysteries of the Snow Dragon Mountain.

We searched and searched, but did not find any rock crystal of considerable size. The crystals were all tiny, and whenever there was a large piece, it was badly scarred by cracks. All of them were found in quartz veins in granite rocks. We climbed nearer to the snow line just below which the disintegrated rock boulders were tiny and loose. One slips back as much as one climbs up. The altitude was high and we felt exhausted. Because we were anxiously looking for rock crystals, we did not even manage to have our lunch. When we returned to camp, it was all dark.

We had a treat: After our return from this trip to the snowline in search of rock crystals, tired and hungry, for we had not had any food since we left in the early morning, we discovered two strangers sitting near our cave. On inquiry, we learned that they were husband and wife from "Little Fire Village", the terminal village in the Pu-hsi Valley. They were hunters, arrived at our place in pursuit of some wild cows. They were the only human beings we had seen except those in our own party since we had passed the sick medicinal herb diggers. One finds everybody a friend in No-Man's Land.

The hunter very graciously offered us a wild bird that feeds on a particular herb "Bei-mou". The meat is tender and delicate. It was a real treat after several days' ration of not well-cooked pork and dough. We immediately offered them some wheat flour in appreciation, for their daily diet is buckwheat or barley.

We were planning to return to civilization by another road that was still higher. The hunters told us that the road had been destroyed by a landslide after a recent rain, so we started back by the same route we came for part of the way. Then we branched off to a new route in the midst of the Rhododendria forest and headed straight westward for the end of the Pu-hsi Valley. Chalcopyrrhotile is found all along the divides; some are found in granite and others are found in schists. We spent the night at "Little Fire Village". There were only a few families in the village, yet they were exceedingly hospitable. We were offered eggs and potatoes. The next day, August 24th, we started on our way down the Pu-hsi Valley on our way out to Tsan-Koo-Noa.

This trip to the Snow Dragon Mountain was not a success as far as rock crystals are concerned. From what people say, it sounds as if the whole mountain is made of huge rock crystals, but we found them tiny and of little economic value. However, our difficult trip was rewarded by the fact that we have broken the mysterious myth of the Snow Dragon Mountain and proved that the gods are not as malicious as people thought. Also, in that we discovered that the actual location of the Snow Dragon Mountain is at the end of Gan-hsi Valley, and not at the end of the South Valley. Furthermore, it was of value in that we discovered great quantities of chalcopyrrhotile which may be utilized for some worthy purpose, and also found the homelands of the species of Betula that is used in the construction of airplanes. We hope that more people will go and try to develop that region, so that the resources of the place can be utilized for the benefit of mankind.

*Sent (12/17/42) to: Miss Graves list
of 56 names.*

Ginling College
Chengtú, Szechuan, West China
October 6, 1942

Dear Friends at Home:

Letters from home are fewer and fewer, but some have had letters dated as late as September 4th. Once in awhile a magazine a year old comes in, - but the other day a breath from America arrived in the person of Wendell Willkie. It was great fun to attend the very nice reception given for him by the Governor of this province and to hear him address a good proportion of the several thousand students on this campus in the out-of-doors by the aid of a loud-speaker.

A few weeks ago the International Woman's Club gave a concert to raise money for soldiers and their families' relief, and they raised \$15,000. At that concert you would be interested to know that General Feng Yu-hsiang, the "Christian General", a big burly looking gentleman, sang, unaccompanied, some of his own songs, three in fact. Louise Hammond has written music for several of his poems. She says some of them are lovely. It seems to be a new occupation for the general. He started out saying to her that he would write a hymn every day after she had encouraged him by writing music for the first one (suppose it was the first) he had tried to write! Life in China just is different, always something unexpected.

I had a very pleasant short three weeks holiday, not Pehludin nor Omei, just too expensive, but to Jenshow. I went with Miss Grace Hickson of Cheeloo University. We stayed with my old friend, Dr. Jean Millar, and our mutual friend, Mrs. Terry and her family. Her husband was in the midst of three months' travel for the Christian Literature Society, and has just now returned. The only other foreign family there this summer was the Walmsleys. So we had a very quiet, and restful, and happy time, - though it was hot, just like Chengtu. But it was good to get away. Now prices are soaring so ridiculously high, - the trip was only seventy miles long one way, but it took two days. I thought I had planned most carefully, and that I really could afford it; but I am not strong in mathematics, and what was my dismay to discover that I had forgotten to realize that I could not use up a second month's salary and also have it for the second month too; so now it will take at least until Christmas, and probably until Easter, so far as I can see now, to get out of debt to the College. And I never have been in debt that way on the field before!! That was a sad joke on me. But still I am glad I had the rest and chance to get away, even if my mathematics were so poor. If prices go on still higher I may never get paid up at least for a year! Today's Chengtu News Bulletin price list gives wheat flour as \$4.00 a pound; Sugar, \$14.00; pork, \$11.50; firewood, an 18 lb. bundle, \$14.00. Our own meals this last month were \$9.20 each, and that is low, our food is simpler than in some homes, partly because our one servant was a coolie until we took him on as cook, and his repertoire is very limited. We have had very little time to teach him.

This fall it seemed wise to take a second treatment of medicine for Mr. amoeba; before I could not gain no matter how much I ate and rested, but I am actually beginning to gain and am feeling a heap better already.

Yesterday I just finished the final copying of an anthem I just finished writing which I had begun months ago, I think nearer a year ago. It was written first for mixed voices, but at Lucy Yeh's request I re-arranged it for our Glee Club and it will be sung for Founders' Day under her very able direction. The words are chiefly those of our Lord's quoting from Isaiah in Luke ch. 4, 18-19. They seem so much to me to be just what our message in these difficult days should be. It was great fun doing some writing again. Perhaps I may be able to do more this year. Dr. Agnew who began the Five Universities Chorus has returned and so I am no longer leading it. I am putting extra effort into my choir work, and may take on a very amateur orchestra that has been begging me to lead them for a year or more. There is always plenty to do here.

I have learned a lot from reading three books by Fritz Kunkel, "Let's be Normal", "God Helps those", and "How Character Develops". I have tried to condense some of his ideas for my class in public school music, into what I could give in two or three class hours. It seemed to me to have real bearing on problems of teaching especially in middle schools. Weight of air mail letters is limiting, so this one will be short. While we pray earnestly for the war to cease, let us also pray that we may learn the lessons God wants to teach us through this period of darkness,

My love and best wishes to each of you - for this approaching Christmas season.

Stella Marie

Sent 6/5/43 to Nanking friends

A letter from former Nanking residents received by Mrs. W. Plumer Mills

University of Nanking, Chengtu
November 24, 1942

Mrs. Plumer Mills
Associated Boards, 150 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C.

Dear Cornelia, A few days ago Lucile Jones and I invited in the "Nanking gang" for tea, and to have a visit with as many of you as had written lately. All recent letters were brought and shared among us, and the enclosed expresses the thoughts of some of us. It was a pleasant get-together, and not once was mentioned the high cost of living. We lived mostly in the past for those couple hours, with now and then a hopeful peep into the future. The present whereabouts and whatabouts of all the second generation-ers also occupied considerable attention. You can do as you wish with these letters. Our first thought had been to have them as a round robin, but somebody else thought you might find having them mimeographed a quicker way. Whatever you wish, but we'd love to have our friends of say the last ten years get this recent word from us, and there may be others who date back before then.

Sincerely yours,
Grace Riggs

Dear Nanking Friends, We had such a good time at Lucile Jones' the other day, hearing of where you all are and what you are doing. I am teaching just as usual, just this year I am working with the only student orchestra in Free China. It is just getting started; and it is some job for me because we can get no music and I am having to orchestrate all we do for them. Some members play very well, most of them are quite good, some very ordinary; but we are not so few - 8 violins, 2 violas, 2, possibly 3, cellos, 2 clarinets, 2 cornets, 2 flutes, and I hope for a drum or two, triangle, French horn and trombone! We are playing pieces like Brahms "Hungarian Dance, No. 5" and now I'm struggling with orchestrating Weber's "Invitation to the Dance". I should return on furlough to see you all this summer - but when I wonder will we be able to come? My best wishes to you all,

Stella Marie Graves

Dear Nanking Friends, Those of you who are interested in the University of Nanking will envy me the pleasure I am getting out of teaching ENGLISH for the faculty children. This term I have 12 hours, 6 with the first year Junior middle and 6 with second year Junior middle. It is my second year with the latter and only those who have had the pleasure of starting from scratch with a group of children, having them all even as far as previous training goes, and then of going on with them for a second year, can know what fun it is. Certainly the 6th or 7th grades are the times to start learning a foreign language.... This Middle School was begun last year, fall 1941, in order to help out our faculty. There are few good middle schools in town, most of them having previously evacuated, and it is so expensive to send children to boarding school now. All parents who can, help with teaching, and then practice teachers from Ginling fill in the gaps. I find I am getting acquainted with many families hitherto quite strangers to me. And it gives a pleasant contact with them. Mothers parties help too. Pres. Chen has 4 children in the school now. I teach two of them.

My own children are scattered, Fred in a CO camp in N.H., Charles as teaching assistant in Un. Wisconsin, Betsy graduating from Oberlin this spring, Wendell graduating from Mt. Hermon also now, and Edith with my parents in Scotia, N. Y. in 8th grade. You probably know how we decided to leave her at the last moment when we left in July 1939, and received word of bombing in Chengtu. She is well and happy, and I try to believe, better off than here.... Elsie Priest, Margaret Roy and Frances Fern send greetings. Also Imogene Ward Sargent. Please everybody write to us,

individually or collectively. Let's all keep in touch with the "tie that binds". Our thoughts were especially with Cornelia, Mildred and Helen last week. Esther Slocum is in Chungking doing publicity work. She would send greetings too.

With deepest affection for all from all for auld lang syne,
Grace Riggs

March 12, 1943

Dear Nanking Friends,

I hope that most of you received a copy of the Christmas letter which I sent out through the New York Ginling Office. I know the list was not complete, but I asked Cornelia to add others that she knew who are now at home, so if you did not see it and would like to, she may still have extra copies.

Nothing very important has happened since that letter was written in Nov. The College enrollment is somewhat less this term than last, altho we have a small new class just admitted. It is a better group and we are well satisfied to have fewer and better ones.

Dr. Wu left for Chungking a few days ago, en route for the U.S.A., so probably many of you will be seeing her within the next few months. I feel a bit hollow in my tummy when I let myself think of carrying on without her for six months, but we have managed six days without any major catastrophe occurring, so I reckon if we don't try to live the whole six months at one time we shall probably get on with it all right. The administrative responsibility is divided amongst several of us, with the executive committee the ultimate authority, but as temporary chairman of that committee and of the faculty I shall certainly have to spend a good bit of time on general college administration. It looks like a pretty busy term, but I am very well and have a little less teaching than usual, so I have no apprehension on the physical side.

All of us are beginning to feel like old timers in Chengtu and life here is very pleasant in many ways, but we do miss Nanking, and especially all the old friends who are now so widely scattered and we long for the days of reunion that we hope will not be too long deferred.

Lovingly,
Ruth Chester

To Friends of the Nanking Dispersion - Greetings.

It seems quite a long time since I sailed from New York in August 1940 on my way back from England on furlough. I saw some of my friends in the States then, tho not as many as I should have liked. I arrived back in London just the day the night blitz began, but in spite of everything I had a good furlough, did a very little war work, some speaking and some studying, and quite a lot of seeing friends, etc. It looked very uncertain whether I should be able to get passage back to China, but I was lucky and on Sept. 21st I left England. I arrived back in Chengtu on Feb. 13, 1942. I spent seven weeks at sea, three weeks in So. Africa with my youngest sister in Johannesburg, three more weeks at sea and six weeks waiting in India. The Pacific war broke out while I was between Durban and Colombo. WHEN I arrived in Madras I found that all transportation facilities had been cancelled and I had to wait six weeks while I waited for permission to go on to China from Delhi. I stayed with my own mission which has a good deal of work in South India most of the time. It was interesting tho a bit depressing, tho the political situation had not then reached the tension that it has now. After three days in Calcutta I flew to Chungking in one day and got back to Chengtu just in time for the opening of the second semester. It was very good to be back, and things in many ways seemed very much as they had when I left - but the rise of prices of course made a big difference, and that affected life in many ways other than the economic. The Ginling faculty had in my absence moved from the dormitory to a new part of the New Hospital Building, which is really very comfortable on the whole, tho one would describe it as airy rather than cozy. However, the cold weather in Szechuan does not last very long, and is not

so very cold. And for refugees we are well off. Life on this campus has been enlivened by the coming of the R. A. F., tho there are not as many now as there were previously. Ginling is feeling a little bereft these days, but what is our loss is your gain, as I expect a good many of you will see Dr. Wu in the States. Well, this is not particularly inspiring, but it will have to serve. We enjoy life here, but we often think of Nanking. Some day I hope we shall have the joy of seeing you back again in China.

With every good wish to each and all,

Yours,

Eva Spicer

Dear Friends of old Nanking days:

Some of you may have seen Dr. Wu Yi-fang in some of her various meetings in America before this letter reaches you. She can be our representative and tell you the news of our doings and our living condition in our refugee haven, so far from our old Nanking. How glad we are for her to be among those chosen by the government to represent China there - though of course we will greatly miss her in all the councils here.

Do you realize that our University of Nanking is this spring to celebrate its fifty-fifth anniversary? It will be held for three days during the spring vacation which comes this year April 29, 30, and May 1. All departments will arrange exhibits to show the work actually being done and research projects and our publications will be displayed. Among other things, for instance, our Foreign Language Department is making charts to show the history and development of the department. Another chart will show the journey of a student through the department, picturing all the courses. The various publications of the department will also be shown. These refugee years haven't been easy sailing for our department. It is impossible now because of transportation difficulties to get former books. So we have had to make our own and publish whole sets of books and pamphlets at the Chinese Cooperative Press near the campus. The evenings of our Fifty-fifth Anniversary celebration will be given over to student activities. "The Taming of the Shrew" will be given one evening. All the actors will be our English majors, but all of us who teach in the department are going to be very busy training them for it and the thousand and one other things connected with putting on such a play. A committee representing both the majors and the faculty met at my home yesterday to get the plans further in shape.

As you have heard, Dr. Fenn is away this semester visiting the other Christian Colleges at the request of the Associated Boards in New York. So the rest of us in the English Department all have a lot of extra responsibilities which makes us very busy. It would be fun to get a message from you all before the time of the Celebration.

We are holding our breath, full of expectation and hoping that some of you can come out here to be with us in the celebration of the Final Victory, and join in the joyous return to the dear old Capital!

With loving greetings to you all,
Cammie Gray

Dear Nanking Friends,

Greetings from Chengtu! Today a group of us have gotten together here to talk over old times in Nanking. We have quite a representation here now, but we miss the rest of you, and think of you often.

As for our family, - we begin to feel like old timers in West China, having been here now for five years. Lewis is busy in work for the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives in addition to his University classes. Our girls are growing up fast. Margaret Ann (she now calls herself Peggy) is now nearly twelve. She is away in boarding school at Jenshow, 60 miles from here. Joan is only nine, so we are keeping her here for another year. I am teaching her at home with the Calvert Course.

I am not doing much outside of the home this year, but hope to do more next fall when both girls will be in school. I do find time, however, to help two mornings a week at the hospital in the student clinic checking up our students who are tuberculosis suspects. The increase of tuberculosis among the students these days is quite alarming. War time conditions are beginning to take their toll.

We are all as well as can be, however, and enjoying Chengtu and the work here. Write when you can.

As always,

Mardie Smythe

Dear Friends of Former Years:

How I would like to visit with each one of you and see all your children and know what they are doing. I hope that you will follow our example and tell us about yourselves. As you know, two years ago when the rest of the folks went home, we came up into West China. Donald and I flew in from Hongkong and Francis and Philip drove in over the Burma Road. This is a beautiful place and Francis has been happy with his work here. Donald said that he was never in a school before where everyone liked everyone else, or never enjoyed a school as much as this Canadian School. Phil had one year here, but left for the States last autumn and is now, unless called up by the draft, at Northwestern University, studying math, Am. History, of which he has had little, and physics and pipe organ. Dorothy is a Y.W.C.A. secretary at Green Bay, Wis. Her work is with business and industrial girls. Edwin and his wife and baby live in Washington, D.C. Edwin has a job which he enjoys as assistant economist in the Price Administration. Phil said that the day he was at the office that Ed was writing an article for the Encyclopedia Britannica on "Rationing 1942". Prices are high here and anyone that has anything to sell can get rich. Several people have sold old pianos for two thousand U.S.A. dollars. Good prices are paid for old magazines. But we who are refugees have nothing to sell and must pay the high prices for things we buy. We do not buy much. In fact we buy nothing except food and spend no money for recreation except in entertaining guests. The last movie I went to was in Shanghai. But we enjoy our radio and the records that we play on our electric pick up. We can sit in the evenings by a fireplace fire and listen to symphony concerts. The plum trees in our backyard are in bloom, the willow trees are green and lots of lovely birds sing in the huge trees around our house. Remember how we watched for the yellow oriole in Nanking.

Much love to you all,

Lucile Jones

Dear Folks from Nanking:

What to say in half a page! For one thing - that absence and distance surely make the heart grow fonder in relation to you all, and the Nanking bond somehow seems different from any other. How we long for the day when families, at least, will be united again. We carry on here in an apparently normal way, if giving concerts "by the dozen" be normal (for relief and causes of every variety - the one was just a nice non-pay one, for our own pleasure. One of the best numbers was an anthem written by Stella Graves, and sung by our Glee Club). The excessive high prices make a sort of artificiality in the atmosphere, as if we were holding our breath under water, in a sense. Elsie P. has kept us from sinking, so far, but she has gotten thinner meanwhile. We miss Philip Jones this year, as he was "up to a number of things" last year, especially in keeping going a fine victrola program once a week for the community, which was much appreciated by all. Stella and Eva and Ruth and I live in the "Grand Hotel", a portion of the new Union hospital, which is loaned to us for the war duration and where we have 90 students and about 25 faculty, the other 200 students and faculty being about 10 minutes across the campus. We are all getting healthier from streaking back and forth across this vast campus. The R.A.F. friends from

abroad have added zest to the life, especially in the high quality of plays presented. Last week Eva and some others starred in "Leave it to P. Smith" by Wodehouse, - so well done and so funny, and a group not long before gave "What Every Woman Knows" with real Scotch characters and brogue.

Mr. Swen, son of former Pastor Swen, of Hansimen Church, made a trip to U.S. to study movies and radio, and he is doing a fine work in Nanking U. in a special course on Visual Education. We are having a weekly movie (educational or current news), with music, etc. sometimes indoor, sometimes outdoor. In the latter case, the sound carries several blocks - perhaps due to our misty atmosphere, and you can listen in from almost anywhere. We have so many guests; from Willkie to Parliamentarians that sometimes we pray for a little interval for getting something done. So life is not at all dull in Chengtu.

With much love,

Catherine Sutherland

Dear Friends,

March 30, 1943

We miss you constantly and it is a real treat when we share news of you with each other as we did at Grace Riggs' and Lucile Jones' Nanking tea party the other day. I have never been happier than I am in our life here, nor have I ever been busier. Our house is right across from the Cheeloo student dormitory and near the other dormitories, so it is very easy to keep in close touch with the students. We have also had two of the single women faculty rooming with us. They have their meals in the dormitory, and thus we have an unusual chance to know many of the younger Chinese faculty. In addition we mothers of young children have had to provide our own school for them because the Canadian School moved away 4 years ago when air raids began to be frequent. The days and evenings are not long enough to get everything done.

Housekeeping is an increasingly difficult job these days of diminishing equipment, money and leisure. But since our home is used by many people it is more important than ever.

I am so sorry for those of you whose families must be separated these days, especially for Helen when Horton had gotten so nearly home. My sister Harriet is at home now, acting as Father's secretary. David and Stapelton grow about an inch a month, and wear their clothes and shoes into tatters two or three times a month. This community is a band of unorganized cooperative society in its exchange of clothing these days, otherwise we'd be vastly worse off than we are.

Love from us all to all of you,

Margaret Roy

5/27/43 sent to Miss Graves' list of 57 names

Ginling College
Chengtu, Szechuen, West China
January 30, 1943

Dear Friends at Home:

This semester's examinations are just over and I have handed in all my grades and tomorrow will get my reports in, so I begin to feel a sense of leisure again for a little while. Everything is so quiet and peaceful here, we go on so normally so far as our work is concerned, except for the unbelievably high prices. More than a week ago we heard that it cost a hundred dollars to buy one chicken! Naturally we are not buying chicken to eat these days. But don't worry, we still have plenty of good food to eat. Our Chinese faculty, many of them, add eggs or liver to the meals served in this dormitory. They need to because I suppose they would get about a half a pound of meat per person a week cooked in the various vegetables which they eat with their rice. Meat dishes just are not served at all except for very special occasions. I am afraid some of the weaker students in our college will suffer one of these days from undernourishment, and yet we see little of it so far. Bean curd or "dofu" is used a great deal as a substitute. Now all of us are eating one meal a day of Chinese food at noon. I am liking it better than I used to, the ordinary daily food. Most of us have a good generous serving of liver almost daily with it; actually I feel stronger and can work longer hours than any winter I've been back - so far. It is the professional classes, teachers and such that are suffering the most. Those who have work, and there is plenty of work to be done, are getting big salaries, far more than most teachers. Middle school teachers have had large increases in salary, more than our colleges can pay! for most of the staff on this campus, except those of highest professorial rank. Economically ours is a very queer world. The amount of profiteering by certain small groups of people in this country is a terrible thing. Also for war relief and similar causes, the Y.M. and Y.W., it seems to be very easy to raise large sums of money. One wonders what lies ahead for China, or in China, after the war is won. It seems as if there must come some drastic changes somewhere and in some way.

Now that Dr. Agnew is back and I no longer am leading the Chorus, there is a small orchestra, mostly of students, that has long tried to get me to lead them, so now I have undertaken that job. We have only had a few rehearsals, so far, but the interest seems to be growing. So far as I know, it probably is the only student orchestra in all of China! Our chief problem is getting music. At the present, we have exactly four pieces for them to practice on, two were arrangements or (one) composition I had done when in College, and two I arranged during the late fall and winter. My vacation will be spent in trying to arrange two or three more pieces and trying to repair and pull into tune some of the worst of our pianos, - I mean, pull up some of the worst tones in them. I could not tune a piano, but I can remedy the state of affairs, when a key goes down high onto a half step. We seem to be unable to find anyone this year to repair or tune our pianos.

I think there is a real spiritual hunger among many students these days, and among many older people too. Some of us are trying to find God's plan to meet this need. One of the students God used me to change my first year here, has had a long history of very poor health, but this year her health was better, and she has been able, for the first time for the last three years, to carry a full schedule of study. In addition to that, it has been entirely through her faithful work and fine spirit that a group of students, from eight to twelve in number, have been meeting every Sunday morning for quiet times together, and most of them have had quiet times individually and sometimes together on the other days of the week. Tomorrow the winter conference begins, and some of these girls are going, and will be joining with members of the Yenching team to make it a very live affair. Yenching from Peiping has come in sufficient numbers to open here in Chengtu. What stories of travel they do tell. They managed to come part of the way by train, but most of the way by ricksha or wheelbarrow, or by walking, also by bus in certain sections. They have come recently in

quite small groups, not to arouse suspicion, and doing the best they can to disguise the fact that they were students or teachers when they had to cross the Japanese lines. We surely hope for the time when the Burma Road will be opened again and when the Japanese will decide it is better not to stay so far from home.

On China New Year's Day, the 5th of February, all of the foreign community and heads of departments in the universities are invited by the Governor of this Province to celebrate the signing of the new treaties between China and the U.S.A. and China and Great Britain. I think there is a great deal of satisfaction in China that extra-territoriality has been done away with at last. There may at times come cases of individual suffering, but the effects on the relationships between us of the west and this great people are sure to be greatly improved.

I have been thrilled by the reports of economic and social changes in England due to the war, and expect to hear more of what is going on in our country in the way of a fairer division of wealth and work. Is it not a tragedy that it takes a war to shake us out of our individual and group selfishness! But oh that we may all of us be awake to discover God's plan to win the peace, and not slip back into the ways of individual, group and national selfishness, fear, and greed, that have caused this war. Tomorrow I hope to be able to go to see and read some of the first micro-films of magazines that have reached Chengtu. We have been starved for magazines, they just do not get through. And letters are so spasmodic. One of our faculty does get letters occasionally from her family's lawyer. He told her that her family was writing regularly, but she has had no letters from them for over a year, perhaps two; while others receive letters quite regularly. We are so grateful for all the news that people coming from the outside bring us. Just this week, the Bishop of Hongkong, Bishop Hall, has returned from England, came up here with Canon Geoffrey Allen. Also Rev. Olin Stockwell of the Methodist Mission has just returned this last week, and we hope to hear soon the news he will bring us from the U.S.A.

I still hope the war may be over so I can return on furlough this summer, but I am afraid I do not expect any such good fortune. That sentence looks as if I were wishing the war to be over just for my personal convenience, - I am sure you will not so misunderstand my meaning! But I surely hope and pray with all my heart for a speedy ending of this terrible war, - and I also am hoping to come home again soon. But just when, who knows? In the meantime, I am enjoying life greatly right here.

But what burdens some of you are carrying now on your hearts for those of your loved ones who by no fault or choice of their own have had to go away to distant lands and across great oceans on such tasks. Some way together we must learn to find God's plan for a new world order that will make forever impossible such a war again, get rid of the causes like medicine has taught us to get rid of the causes of certain dread plagues.

We were so glad to receive Mrs. Thurston's report of the last year in Nanking.

My best wishes and my love to all of you, my friends. I do hope to see you all again one of these days.

Stella Marie

SENT TO: Presidents and Ginling Representatives of

All Smith Clubs in Massachusetts
New Hampshire Smith club
Rhode Island Smith Club
Eastern and Western Maine Smith Clubs

*Boston Luncheon
for Pres + Reps*

38 Sever Street
Worcester, Mass.
February 23, 1943

My dear Miss Millet:

Sara Comins and I are hoping you will be able to attend a Dutch-treat luncheon at the College Club in Boston on Saturday, March 6th, at one o'clock. Mrs. Thurston, who returned on the Gripsholm last August, will tell us about life in Nanking during the Japanese occupation and other interesting experiences in war-torn China. She has also promised to answer questions.

We are inviting all club presidents and Ginling representatives who can possibly reach Boston. Won't you save the day for a jaunt to Boston? If you can't be present yourself, will you please make sure that your Club is represented?

Please reply by March 4th to:

Miss Sara Comins
The College Club
40 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts

The price of the luncheon is \$1.10.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Tomlinson

[1]

The following informal statement was made by Dr. Wu Yi-fang to the Board of Founders at the Annual Meeting of Ginling College on May 7, 1943. In her introduction, Miss MacKinnon said that it was impossible to express the joy and satisfaction of the Board in having Dr. Wu present. The Board wanted to hear the intimate and frank things that only Dr. Wu could tell, and she was urged to say fully all that was on her heart.

STATEMENT FROM DR. WU

Miss MacKinnon introduced Dr. Wu who made the following statement.

"Listening to Mrs. McConnell has made us all more humble and conscious of what we have received from all of the devoted workers in the building up of the College, and in the same way we out there in China think all the time of the Founders and all of the friends connected with the Founders in your very devoted and loving support of the College.

"First of all I wish to present the greetings from the faculty, student body, alumnae, and from the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors in Chengtu. When I had word of the possibility of my coming, the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors had a meeting and granted me a leave of absence for six months and then they said that if I should not be leaving right away, later they would have another meeting to draft messages to the Board of Founders. They met again on March 5th and I left on the 6th. Here is a letter from Miss Priest. (The letter was dated March 5th and contained the action of the members of the Executive Committee asking Dr. Wu to convey their greetings to the Board of Founders, and other messages, which will be a part of these minutes as Appendix A).

"At the time of the meeting of the Executive Committee, one other matter was mentioned, but because there was no time the wording of the message was not worked out. It was just before the meeting was held that Miss Priest got a letter in regard to the retirement of Mrs. Thurston and it was therefore mentioned in the Executive Committee meeting that a very carefully worded action should be made up expressing the gratitude of the Board of Directors. While I was in Chungking I also had a letter from Chengtu saying that the faculty and the Executive Committee were meeting and considering proper measures for such an expression.

"I wish to express my own deep gratitude for the continued support and especially for your confidence. I tell you frankly, very often when I received the letters from Miss MacKinnon, Mr. Evans and Mrs. Mills, I realized the wonderful work you are doing and what you must be accomplishing, and it scared me and made me feel that we are not worthy of such confidence, because we are all the time keenly conscious that we have not done what we wanted to do and we ourselves have fallen short of the goal that we should like to reach. I am a poor correspondent, do not send in reports and do not send in material for publicity, and you have been very patient with me. I have asked the faculty to help but they have been overloaded with work and they have not done much. One of the things that hangs quite heavily on my heart and mind is that there have been too many calls from the outside that have taken time from the work I should be doing, and the thinking I should do for the College. Ever since I became a member of the People's Political Council I have been called upon for many things outside of the work of the Colleges. When prominent visitors arrive, all the trustees go to the airfield to welcome them and then again to see them off. For instance, when the Parliamentarians came from Great Britain, I counted four dinners I had with them, as well as the tea and reception given by the Government. In addition to that, we spent a full afternoon with them when they accepted our invitation to look over the campus, after which we invited them to dinner.

"Now just a few words to the members as to why I have come and how long I am to stay. A call came from the Government asking me to make this trip to renew contacts with old friends and to make additional friends for China. The first suggestion was that I should come for a year. Our reply was that I could not be here a year, that I could not give full time, and, if I came at all, I must have time for college work and have some time to get rested. The final arrangement was that I would be here for half a year and doing only one half time for the government. Since I came directly from Miami, I do not know the program and schedule set up for me, so I will go to Washington right after this week.

"When I arrived at Chungking from Chengtu, the suggestion was made that I should go to England. I was scared because I was planning selfishly to come to New York to meet with the College.

"Even though I want to do what I can for my country, I did not like to go to England to join this mission which would be in response to the Parliamentary mission. Since I am a member of the Presidium, I might be asked to be a leader of the mission, and I am not interested in parties and political affairs, and secondly, I have not the mind nor strength to be that kind of leader, so for several days I worked pretty hard in order to be relieved from that. Finally the word came to go to America first and then join the mission later. If I had joined the mission originally, I would have gone to Great Britain and from there directly to China, because I would have to make a report when the group returned to China.

"You have asked me to talk frankly of some of our problems. First of all I may say that for the faculty we do need strengthening. After the war started, there was a great reduction in our staff and then we lost several by marriage. Some of our senior members of the faculty and some of the Board are still in Shanghai or Nanking. For the further development of the College that is one of the most important things to me. One problem common to all the colleges is the matter of finance. I do not need to go into that. You all know the facts.

"We appreciate the special gift from the Board of Founders that was sent a little over two years ago as a special gift to the faculty. Miss Priest, one other member of the faculty and I established a special aid fund and that fund has met some needs outside of the regular budgets, such as the need for glasses, or similar special expenses. For instance, last summer one of the staff had to have some dental

work done and it was \$1800. Mostly it has been used for medical or other urgent needs. Because of that original gift, other gifts have been received from the field. Both Miss Priest and I told Miss Chester and Miss Sutherland that we had no power to change the salaries of the foreign staff, so they found out the exact salary of senior Chinese faculty and stated that they would accept exactly the same amount and returned the balance to the Treasurer's office, and they did not tie any strings to it, so we decided to give it to the faculty special aid account. Money received from special sources like the salary from the People's Political Party, I turned into the college, and I remember that last year over \$5,000 was turned into the account. If we could count up the number of dollars, the College has made money on me.

"The spirit of the faculty has been splendid in spite of hardships. When I mention hardships I can give one illustration. The cost of fuel is so high that a bundle of fuel wood is CN\$18 and it was figured out that heating up water for one bath cost CN\$7. In cold weather we use a little charcoal burner and because it is so expensive, we close all the windows and doors, with the result that two of our members became asphyxiated. This is quite a serious matter. If one of the men on the faculty went outside of the college for his bath, it would cost him \$20.

"It is not only food but clothing which is a serious matter. A pair of ordinary cotton stockings cost \$200 - \$10 American money. I was much surprised at a reception to an ambassador which was attended by the Presidents, deans and heads of departments. Fortunately I sat in the back while the speeches were given. When I watched those legs - those stockings and shoes of the women there, I thought if American women saw that it would be a real sight.

"The loyalty of our faculty is shown from another angle. There have been calls from other institutions for our group, for our men faculty, but they have been loyal enough to stay with us. Among our own women I myself knew of two who have refused to leave Ginling for better positions.

"There is a very splendid spirit at Ginling, thorough understanding and working together of the two groups, Chinese and foreign. It is hard for our foreign members because they live in the same dormitory with our Chinese women.

"The matter of cooperation on the campus is a problem. Ginling is the institution which has cooperated the most, because they started that even while in Nanking with the exchange of students. When we moved to Chengtu, we had a much reduced faculty, so we started cooperating with West China and the other universities." (Dr. Wu stressed the difficulty for the students from the viewpoint of the curriculum. Some courses were dropped if there were less than five students in the class and this presented a serious difficulty if that course was needed to graduate. She cited other difficulties in connection with a correlated program.)

"The name Ginling also caused minor difficulty - because of the confusion between Nanking University and Ginling College. Some registered in Nanking who wanted to come to Ginling. Some way will have to be found to straighten this out.

"In the past, Ginling worked by itself. We had not gone on the program of "selling your goods to the public". We followed the example set by Mrs. Thurston and kept quietly to ourselves. We did not care whether others knew of our work or not. It is now different. There is friendly competition, which is rather keen sometimes, and so we have learned to let others know more about us. The graduates feel that the college has not done what some of the leading institutions have done to put them in strategic positions. We had wanted to meet the needs in the Christian mission schools and other real needs. This may be too worldly, but if we are living in

May 7, 1943

this age while other institutions use the same kind of practice that we have learned, we must take our places too.

"I have one specific problem. From the original allocation of \$20,000 for emergency buildings, only \$6,000 was used. Is there any possibility of asking for more for 1942-43? Because of cooperation with Yenching in the physical education work, we need gymnasium space and also dressing rooms.

"During the past year we received a few gifts from agencies in China - from the British Boxer Rebellion Fund we received CN\$30,000. When we planned to put up the addition for the girls' dormitory, the Ministry of Education gave \$10,000 to this, but \$10,000 is a drop in the bucket. From the Szechwan Provincial Educational Department we received \$3,000 for the Home Economics Department. These are all listed in the budget.

"When we heard of Miss Vautrin's illness and her passing, it was a really deep experience that all of us who knew her went through. Right away in Chengtu we held a memorial service on the day she was to be buried and last year, in order to observe the anniversary, the Alumni Association at Chengtu arranged a program given by the students and raised over CN\$17,000. Together with other gifts that had come in from individual alumnae, it is now over \$18,000. This April a concert was given, also for this fund. The Alumnae Association is planning to raise money. The Ministry of Education, in recognition of her long years of service, issued a commendation. We reported that in the spring of 1940. This was the official order of commendation about which I wrote to you. It came on June 10, 1941. She died in May. It was from the National Government after her death. We were naturally deeply impressed, so when the Alumnae Association decided to raise the money, we thought of two ways of using it. One is for a community service fund in order to continue Miss Vautrin's interest in taking care of the women in the neighborhood. The other we shall devote to the students. From the fund we raise, we shall set aside a sum for the buying of books, then we would have a special library and any student using that book would think of Miss Vautrin. As Mrs. McConnell so well expressed it, the only thing to think of in connection with these friends who spent their lives for the building up of Ginling is for us to try to be worthy."

(Dr. Wu stated that there would most likely be a gift from the Government of about \$10,000 for Miss Vautrin's fund.)

GINLING COLLEGE
Chengtu, Szechuen, China
March 5, 1943

Dr. Yi-fang Wu, President,
Ginling College, Chengtu, Szechuen.

Dear Dr. Wu:

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors met today and took various actions requesting you to convey messages to friends in America. I am taking this opportunity to give you the messages and hope it will not prove too much trouble for you to carry these greetings for the Committee.

To the Board of Founders of Ginling College:

Voted to ask President Wu to give the following message to the members of the Board of Founders:

"The members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors wish to take the opportunity of Dr. Wu's visit to America to convey their greetings to the Board of Founders. We appreciate very deeply the sympathetic understanding and loyal support given the College in this difficult war period, and we count on your thoughtful consideration of the problems which face the college in the future. We hope that you may be able to plan with Dr. Wu for the development of Christian education in China and for the place Ginling College will have in the post-war program."

To Smith College and particularly to the Alumnae of Smith College:

Voted to ask President Wu to convey our greetings to the members of the faculty, the student body and particularly to the Alumnae of Smith College, and to express the deep appreciation of the field groups for the continued interest and loyal support during these difficult years.

To Miss Margaret Hodge and all other friends of the College:

Voted to ask President Wu to give our personal greetings to our many friends and especially Miss Margaret Hodge who gave so much time to the task of serving as Chairman of the Board of Founders.

To Mrs. W. S. New:

Voted to ask President Wu to give our warm greetings to Mrs. New and to express to her the deep appreciation of the Board members for her loyal and untiring efforts on behalf of the college during the years she has been in America.

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, may I express the wish of every member for a safe, interesting and fruitful journey and the hope that in the midst of all the many demands that will be made upon your time, you may find opportunity for rest and refreshment.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Elsie M. Priest

Elsie M. Priest, Secretary
Executive Committee of the Board of
Directors

SPEECH BY DR. WU YI-FANG AT THE GINLING LUNCHEON

Madame Chairman, Mrs. Thurston and Friends of Ginling: When Mrs. Thurston was talking, I thought of one thing that I must say. I am of the East and keep to the Chinese tradition, and as a dutiful Chinese student, I should not contradict my teacher. However there is one thing that I cannot let pass. Mrs. Thurston said, "She represents the best in the East and the best in the West". I can lay no claim to that. But that I owe much to both the East and the West can be illustrated by two remarks which were made to me within a few weeks of each other. Just before I left Ann Arbor, my professor's wife gave a tea and reception for me, at which time she asked me, "When you go back to China, won't you find it difficult to get adjusted to Chinese ways?" I replied, "I am going home and will not need to make any adjustments." She said, "But you are so Americanized. I take you as one of us, never thinking of you as a stranger or a foreigner." That shocked me, for I did not feel that I had changed at all. Upon arrival in Shanghai, my uncle, who was like my father, came to the dock with Mrs. New to welcome me. I left my friends to go to my uncle's home, and after a half hour my uncle said, "From the top of your head to the tip of your toe, you have not changed a bit."

I wish to read one paragraph in this letter prepared by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors. "Motion to Smith College and particularly to the Alumnae of Smith College: Voted to ask President Wu to convey our greetings to the members of the faculty, the student body and particularly to the Alumnae of Smith College and to express the deep appreciation of the field groups for the continued interest and loyal support during these difficult years."

Mrs. Thurston mentioned that the first group of students had faith in the new College that was being made. May I add that one of the secrets that gave us so much faith was Smith's adopting Ginling as a Sister College. It was true that we expected to receive a real college education. Every one of the members of that first class had taught before and were waiting for a college education. When the news came that this big college in the eastern United States, with 2,000 students, had adopted this infant college of nine as a Sister College, that gave us quite a status. We were, so to speak, admitted into the collegiate circle. We owe a great debt to Smith. We did not know then of the financial advantage of this relationship; we only knew of this academic recognition, and that meant a great deal.

Since there are friends here who were not at the Board meeting, I wish to give again greetings from the Board of Directors in China. This message reads: "To all Friends: Voted to ask President Wu to give our personal greetings to our many friends and especially Miss Margaret Hodge who gave so much time to the task of serving as Chairman of the Board of Founders." To all these friends, the Board wishes to express their deep gratitude. Personally, again, on behalf of the College, I wish to offer my deep appreciation of all the hard work and active interest, whether in seeking regular support or in a special campaign, like the 25th Anniversary Drive. I know that many friends worked hard for it, especially Mrs. Morrow and Mrs. Hoskins. We are greatly indebted for this devoted support to the College.

Since we are talking as a family, you would like to know about the affairs of the family, so I will tell you a little about the general situation in the College.

During the war years, education for women has made certain advances. Take, for instance, the number of women students in college. Before the war, the number of women in colleges, above high school grade, was 10 per cent of the total enrollment. From 1940-41, the percentage has doubled and is now 20 per cent. To be more exact, there are 50,276 college students in China; of this number 11,058 are women. Within

six years, hard war years, more women have sought higher education. Why is it? The very simple explanation is this. Because of the war, women have stepped out of their homes and taken their real share in the national effort. We cannot compare ourselves with the women in America. When I heard that there were classes for training officers of the WAVES at Smith College, we all felt very humble. We had not done so much. But in our little way, women in China had done a little. From a Governor's wife to farmers' wives, they have done something. The Governor of Kweichow holds the highest degree awarded in the old educational system, but his wife had never received any education in modern schools. However, when Madame Chiang started the women's work in teams, this Madame Wu in Kweichow stepped into the work, became the Chairman of the Committee there, and organized a very active group. She had office hours every day and went into factories which were giving work to the women of the soldiers' families. She also headed other drives and relief work. She is one example of what an old-style lady, with no modern education, can do.

In rural places, our own students, our New Life teams, who went out into the villages, found that even farmers' wives could understand quite readily what was going on about war against invasion. Whenever there was something for them to do, such as the making of shoes or sewing clothes, they would contribute their share. Between these two extremes are all types of women.

For these reasons, women's status has been raised and more women are receiving education. Enrollment in Ginling, for instance, last year increased to over 300. The largest enrollment in Nanking just before the war was 259, but now we have gone over even that figure, in spite of the fact that the other Christian Universities in Chengtu are co-educational and enroll women, also. Our young women are so anxious to receive a college education, that they come in increasing numbers in spite of war. We had to plan for additional housing or dormitories for them, and because of the limited funds and high cost of building, we thought of a different way, something not often done on a campus in China. We started a second dormitory by renting rooms in the new hospital building of West China Union University. We could not start a separate dining room or kitchen, so these girls in the second dormitory had to walk to the first dormitory for meals. We had a hard time deciding which class should go into the second dormitory. First we asked the Seniors. In the first dormitory the rooms are $10\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$, or even smaller. In these small rooms there are four girls, using double-decker beds. More than that, the partitions are made of bamboo with a single layer of lath and plaster. You can whisper to your next-door neighbor. We thought they would like to go from this to the new hospital building, a permanent structure with large-size rooms. But because of the difficulty of going back and forth, the Seniors did not want to go. They had gotten used to four in a room. In the second dormitory there were six or eight or ten in a room. The Seniors liked privacy! Finally, it was decided that the Sophomores should go over. We wanted the Seniors to be happy by themselves, and the Juniors to stay in the first dormitory to take care of the Freshmen, so the Sophomores went into the Hospital rooms. Really it meant ten minutes' fast walking to go back for meals. For girls in China that was a long walk to take six times a day.

Our classrooms are all scattered. Our dormitory is in one corner, our music practice rooms in another. People appreciate a concert, but do not care to hear practicing, so the practice rooms were put in a work yard. In addition to that, there were two bulls kept in that yard, so the old Chinese expression "playing harps in front of oxen" had real meaning on the campus. The Home Economics Department is now in the basement of Hart College, where the Chemistry Department used to be before the Chemistry building was finished. Fortunately, before our Chemistry Department moved out, we had decided upon putting the Home Economics Department there, because many requests came for those two rooms in the basement, even though they are very small

Dr. Wu's Luncheon Speech

and the ceilings are so low that even I can reach them. What I wish to show is that the work really is scattered; the Biology Department is in one place, and the Chemistry Department in another, etc., and between classes, students often have to take fully ten minutes to cover the ground.

One thing I am glad to say, the students' health has been taken care of. Dr. Greene told me just before I left that the fluoroscope tests of students showed that our group had the smallest percentage of those threatened with T.B. This is particularly due to our student board. They say ours is the best among the different schools. Also because we have a Physical Education Department, all the students have a chance to exercise. In addition, the office of the dean of students follows up the cases that are reported by the medical office. The student board is best, but the cost is not higher than in other places. The only secret is that the College advances money and buys in large quantities, and we have a matron, rather than students, taking charge of the food.

Mrs. Thurston mentioned the type of students in Ginling. I remember when Dr. Cressy's report to the Associated Boards got to China, and we read what he had to say particularly about Ginling, frankly quite a number of us on the faculty were a little sensitive. He said that the Ginling student was a special type - not quite up to that of the University - a separate type. In a way now we feel that we should be proud of the type we have. It has been shown that, because of the chances we have given the students to develop their personalities as a whole, in extra-curricular activities and taking responsibilities, they are more serious-minded and are trained not to be pushing and seeking for themselves, but to be quietly doing their own work and duties faithfully. I can give one illustration.

Two years ago, in 1941, just before the end of May, the Ministry of Education issued orders, requiring a special graduation examination. Besides the term examinations, the students were required to take examinations in three or four courses they had taken in their major subjects. A circular letter went around the campus urging the students to strike. They did not want to take that difficult graduation examination. Two of our Senior students were asked to join the meeting. The group was quite ready to support the strike movement, but our representatives from the Senior Class felt that was not the way they should be doing things in Ginling. Yet they knew it was a delicate question, and it would seem they were afraid, so they suggested - "Today from some Universities there are ten or twenty, from others only one or two. Let's go back and consult our class members, and tomorrow send two representatives from each Senior class, authorized to take action." By the second day, they had cooled down and then the thing just dissolved by itself. Later, the Ministry of Education sent a person to go through the institutions. If that strike had succeeded, it would have been awkward for the Ministry. When they found out how these two girls from Ginling had helped in preventing the five Universities joining that strike, we got some praise in the paper. The Ministry further showed appreciation by increasing our grant.

Because of this type that has been trained and cultivated in Ginling, the alumnae are also making a record. They have gone into different lines of endeavor, -- applied sciences, war work, and social service work. One group we quite often fail to mention is the married members of our alumnae. I certainly wish to say that the married members of the Ginling family have made their contribution also to their country.

Mrs. Han Li-wu serves on many committees, Student Relief, Y.W.C.A., and in addition, manages a primary mission school in Chungking. She said, "In September and

February, I feel like a big person, because all of these great people come to say, 'Will you please take in my daughter or son?'

Another illustration is Swen Djao-lin, whose daughter is going into a nursing school in Chengtu. She is a leading figure in promoting Parent-Teacher Associations.

In Ginling, people say "How fortunate you are!". For instance, Dr. Djang Siao-sung had great responsibility and had to leave, but we still had Dr. Djang Hsiang-lan. We do not depend on only one. If we must give up one, others can step up and fill in the vacancy.

A member of the Class of '41 is the daughter of a general in Sikong Province. She is not an especially serious-minded girl. When she applied for a position down in Kuming and the man heard she was a graduate of Ginling, he said he did not need to ask more. She was sobered, and wrote back that she did not know how much she had received by being a Ginling graduate.

We have certain contacts with the Government. Take, for instance, the Community Center, a very little place that has been sponsored by the Sociology Department. When I left, plans were being made for it to be carried on in close cooperation with the Provincial Bureau of Social Affairs. Ginling is to provide the personnel for a project to serve the women of the community, thus continuing Miss Vautrin's work.

During the winter vacation, we cooperated with the Bureau of Mass Education and conducted a three-day exhibit on children's education. 20,000 people came to see this exhibit and it was a real help to the mothers and the common people.

While I was in Chungking, I received a letter telling about a new project in connection with the Municipal Government. They were opening up an organization to care for wives of soldiers at the front, and wanted to get advice and personnel from Ginling. One of our girls has gone there to help about an hour a day.

Ginling friends have heard of the work we have done in Jenchow. We received help from Dr. Highbaugh for two years and are now going on with our own graduates. When the first girl to go to Lichwan was passing through Chungking to come to Chengtu, she was stopped. The head of the research division wanted Ginling to release her for the Ministry for about half a year to work out a program for organizing rural women. I begged him, because we had waited so long for her, but he said that if she could come to the Ministry, bringing with her our results from the last year's rural service it would contribute to the big scheme, and the Ministry would make grants to finance our rural work.

These are the challenging things we are meeting in a new age. In China we have said all the time it is a double program of resistance and reconstruction; now further than that, we are beginning to look ahead to a time after the war. The great development of social science is assured. The Ministry of Education is interested in that - the Government is interested. I saw the Minister before I left and he said he would welcome the Christian forces because it was social service which the Christians had demonstrated to the people at large in their service to humanity. With such service ahead of us and the possibilities in the future, we are stirred because we feel inadequate. The demand for leadership is terrific, and yet we are convinced that if we try our best, in the Colleges under Christian auspices, we shall be able to send out strong women to fill some of these needs. We never could expect to fill all.

Ginling Annual Meeting, May 7, 1943

Dr. Wu's Luncheon Speech

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Over there we have been trying to do a little in the training of Chinese women and we feel that we have done very little; but in God's plan, even this little will mean something in bringing Christian ideals into the building up of the post-war world and in establishing international peace and justice.

Sent 6/10/43 - 6/14/43, with Calls from Lge. Wilderness (no as people from Mrs. New's spring trip)

Sent to:

Dean Glenn B. Ewell (Colgate-Roch)
~~Miss Josephine Dudley (Wilson)~~
Miss Mary Culp (Wilson)
Mr. Forrest D. Brown (Bucknell)
Miss Garrison (Bucknell)
Mr. D. L. Ranck (Bucknell)
Mrs. Rivenburg (Bucknell)
Miss Florence Hoagland (Bethany)
Miss Margaret Carrigan (Bethany)
Miss Lucia R. Briggs (Milwaukee-Downer)
Miss Helen D. Chase (Milwaukee-Downer)
~~Dr. Ella Hennert (Milwaukee-Downer)~~
Miss Margaret Doty (Macalester)
Mrs. Fish (Macalester)
Miss Mary Erickson (Carleton)
Dean McPherson (Carleton)
Miss Mildred Babcock (Carleton)
~~Miss Katherine Schutze (Drake)~~
Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Harmon (Drake)
Miss Margaret Habein (Christian)
Mr. J. C. Milleß (Christian, Christian)

Dr. Florence Schaper (Lindenwood)
Dr. Alice Gipson (Lindenwood)
Dr. Harlie L. Smith (William Woods)
Miss Helen B. Caine (Western)
Dr. Paul H. Fall (Hiram)
Dr. Waldo Beach (Antioch)
Dean Ivanore Barnes (Oberlin)

June 11, 1943

Dean Glen B. Ewell
Colgate-Rochester Divinity School
1100 South Goodman Street
Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Dean Ewell:

This spring Mrs. Way-sung New was a guest on the Colgate-Rochester campus, and I am sure was able to bring to faculty and students alike a fresh and vivid picture of Christian education in China and its contribution to the development of the country.

As you know, Mrs. New is a graduate of the first class of Ginling College, a class numbering only five. From that small beginning, Ginling has grown to a college that today enrolls over 300 and graduates approximately 40 a year. These graduates go into all kinds of work, but regardless of the form their activities take, they always carry with them the outgoing spirit of service that is so definitely a part of the philosophy of Ginling.

I am sending you a little booklet that tells the story of one way in which Ginling students and faculty are sharing the privileges of their education.

I hope that this thrilling story will help to keep alive the interest in China which Mrs. New's visit aroused, and will make the students on your campus feel close to the Chinese students who spend their summers on projects closely akin to our own rural work.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. W. Plumer Mills

CSM:ef

Enclosure

sent to: (With "Calls from Szechwan's Wilderness" enclosed)

People from Mrs. New's
Fall 1942 trip (no appeal)

Mr. C. Victor Brown, Vassar College,
Mrs. C. E. Baer, Oswego, N.Y.
~~Mrs. E. M. Hayes, 726 Ostrom Ave., Syracuse,~~
Rev. and Mrs. Taylor, 1st Pres. Church, Syracuse,
Prof. George Hubbard, Geog. Dept., Univ. of Mo.
Dr. R. W. Sweetman, State Teachers Col., Oswego, N.Y.
Rev. and Mrs. Edwin Daniels, Fulton, N.Y.
Dr. Olive C. Fish, 2 Calvert St., Cortland, N.Y.
Miss Ruth Merrill, Cutler Union, Rochester,
Rev. Wm. H. Genné, Alfred Univ., Alfred, N.Y.
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. A. Pott, Elmira College, Elmira, N.Y.
Mrs. W. W. Hopkins, 124 Main Street, Geneva, N.Y.
Miss Lucille Shawler, Keuka College Keuka Park, N.Y.
Dean Lucy Harmon, Geneseo, N. Y.
Miss Disco, State Teachers Col, Geneseo
Prof. Hartzel, State Teachers Col, Geneseo
Dr. J. M. Dawley, 133 Center St., Fredonia, N.Y.
Dr. Margaret Quayle, State Teach. Col, Buffalo
Dr. Henry T. Moore, Skidmore Col, Saratoga Springs
Dean Patience Haggard, State Teach. Col, Potsdam
Pres. W. E. Weld, Wells College, Aurora-on-Cayuga
Dean Katherine Williams, Wells College "

Mr. C. Victor Brown
Vassar College
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Brown:

When you heard Mrs. Way-sung New speak last fall I am sure that you realized that she represented one of the most powerful forces now at work in China, that of Christian education. I am sending a little booklet that tells a thrilling story of how that force is working in some of the most distant parts of China.

The students in the Christian colleges are seeking to fit themselves for constructive work in the new China that must inevitably emerge from the present chaos. With this end in view, many of them are using their vacations for the sort of work described in this little booklet. We cannot measure the results of such work, but we can be deeply thankful for the spirit of these young people.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. W. Plumer Mills

CSM:ef

Enclosure

Sent to Ginling alumnae in Amer. (24)

GINLING COLLEGE
150 Fifth Ave.
New York 11, N.Y.

June 22, 1943

This is the first day since my arrival in America that I have Miss Helen Loomis to write letters for me. So I wish to take this opportunity to dictate the letter I have wanted to write to all of you alumnae.

First of all, you might like to know why and how I came to America at this time. It is for a triple purpose, to do work for our government, to further the interests of our college, and to give myself some vacation in order to store up energy for the big task ahead.

Our government realizes that as one of the United Nations, China has a large responsibility both in carrying on the war and in planning for the period after the victory. I was asked to join a group of professors who were sent here to make a study of post-war problems. It has to be done here because of the difficulty in China of getting at current magazines and books. Furthermore, it is important to have a better understanding among the Allies. Now that America has been dragged into the war because of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and is expressing such warm enthusiasm over our war of resistance, China needs to help the American people to know real conditions in China in order to avoid any possibility of disillusionment later. Our group is not, therefore, placing emphasis on speaking as people in propaganda work would do, but rather we are going into conference with American leaders in the various fields.

Next, I know you would like to know about Ginling in Chengtu. In a few sentences I can assure you that the college has been going on very well in spite of the tremendous economic hardship which both faculty and students are facing. Our enrollment was three hundred and one last fall, which is forty-two more than the highest enrollment we had in Nanking in 1936-37. Furthermore, members of our faculty have been asked to cooperate in different projects of the government. When I left in March, the living cost had gone to sixty times that of 1938, when we first reached Chengtu. Yet the total income of the faculty members is only from seven to twelve times that of 1938, including all sorts of subsidies and bonuses. The lower salaried people, of course, are increased more, proportionately, and many have been increased to as much as twelve times what they had in 1938. This is enough to show you what a tremendous task the administrators have and what a splendid spirit the faculty are showing in continuing to work loyally. Perhaps I should add that the faculties in government institutions are facing the same situation. So it proves the traditional Chinese idea that "the scholar is poor"!

You would also like to know, I am sure, about our campus in Nanking. Two weeks after Mrs. Thurston and Miss Whitmer left Nanking last June to be repatriated, the Japanese took over the buildings. We heard that the Japanese Garrison Commander of Nanking is using them as his headquarters. Mrs. Tsen, Miss Blanche Wu and Miss Koo are still in Nanking, but naturally are no longer on the campus. From the veiled language in their letters, we gather that the military people are not taking care of our buildings or grounds, and that all of the equipment and books have been carried away or sold as waste paper. One interesting thing is that they have constructed a brick boundary wall around the campus. I suppose this is to guard the military office! If they have no time to tear it down when they leave, we may consider this the rent for our buildings!

6/22/43

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From this you can understand why it seemed best for me to come to America now in order to make plans for the rebuilding of our college at the end of the war. Both in order to work on general policies for the college and to secure the funds necessary for re-equipping the college, I needed to confer with our Board of Founders here.

In this connection, I wish to ask for your advice. As loyal daughters of Ginling, you must have ideas as to how you would like to see the college develop after the war. I should greatly appreciate your taking the time to write me frankly the suggestions you may have to offer. You have been in America for various lengths of time. From your experience here in your studies and in your work in China, you will have valuable contributions to make. Particularly at this time, when the democracies are facing the important question of building a new world order after the war, we Chinese should think seriously how best to meet the challenge of being recognized as one of the great democracies in the world. Since the signing of the new treaties between America and China and between Britain and China, thinking people have felt both encouragement and heavy responsibility. The Generalissimo, himself, as well as newspaper editors, has referred again and again to this. It is now up to us Chinese to develop into a great, strong, democratic country.

I am also interested to learn what each of you has been doing and what your plans are for next year. I shall be glad to hear from every one of you. When I left Chengtu, the College Board gave me only six months' leave, but the Board of Founders in New York took action to ask the Chengtu Board to extend my leave to one year. If this is done, I shall be able to remain in the States through February, and there may be an opportunity for me to see you if I come near your city.

With very best wishes to you in your work and for the best of health, I am

Sincerely yours,

Yi-fang Wu

PROJECT REPORT SHEET

See Elsie Priests' letter of 5-28-43

(Project supported by funds from United China Relief 1942 campaign)

I. Name of Project: Ginling College

II. Description: Ginling is a college for women, organized and partially supported by several Mission Boards, and by Smith College students and alumnae. The A.B. degree is granted under charter from the Board of Regents of the State of New York, and is also recognized by the Ministry of Education of the Chinese Government. The curriculum offers ten majors in Arts and Sciences, of which the three largest at present are Sociology, English Literature and Home Economics. These three include about 60% of the students, and the remainder are distributed among the other seven departments - History, Chinese Literature, Chemistry, Music, Biology, Geography and Physical Education. In addition, there is a short course of two years for training teachers of Physical Education.

The enrollment this year is considerably larger than it has ever been before and in recent months an increasing number of refugee students have been arriving from Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, and Peiping. Of the 303 students enrolled in the fall term of 1942, 147 or nearly 1/2 were from the occupied areas of China, and the percentage of the spring enrollment is probably still higher. Many of these have no relatives in West China and the college is their home as well as their school. Since most of them cannot receive money from home and expenses have greatly increased, it is entirely impossible to cover by student fees anything like the normal percentage of the budget. It is only because of the receipt of additional funds beyond those available from our usual sources of income that it is possible for the college to continue to offer its educational opportunities to these girls.

The home campus of Ginling, in Nanking, is now a Garrison Headquarters for the Japanese Army, and reports indicate that all of the equipment and furniture has been lost. A very small part of the library and science equipment was brought to Chengtu where the college has been located for the last five years, but we have to depend considerably on the generosity of West China Union University, especially for library facilities.

During vacations, many of our students engage in service projects of various sorts. Last summer, approximately half of the total student body were doing work in orphanages and other social institutions, vacation Bible Schools under church auspices, work in rural social centers, etc., and each summer a group of students and faculty join with others from other institutions on a trip to the West China border where research and service work is done among the Border tribes people. Our Geography Department has been especially interested in research in this little known area. During this last winter vacation, an exhibit of children, was held for three days in a large city park, by our Social Service Extension workers and the Home Economics Department, with the help of many of the college students and faculty. This was visited by 30,000 people, who thus had a chance to learn something of modern ways of caring for their children.

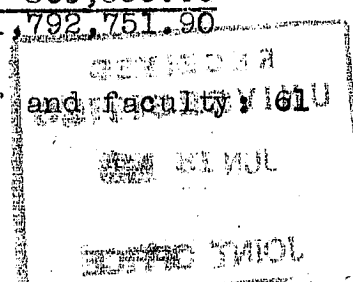
These examples will show that we are trying to give to our students, not only a good academic training, but also training in meeting the practical needs of their country and the spirit of service which will make them willing to go out and do some of the difficult things that need to be done in the reconstruction of Chinese society.

III. Cost: For the year 1942-1943 (ending June 30, 1943)

From United China Relief, Inc.	
Left from 1941-2 grant	175,396.90
Grant for 1942-3, US\$38,000 @ 19.75	750,500.00 C\$ 925,896.90
From all other sources	866,855.00
Total budget for 1942-3.....	C\$ 1,792,751.90

IV. Number of Persons Involved:

In administration or on staff including entire staff and faculty: 161



9/28/43 Sent to Miss Graves list of 60 friends
On Pehludin,
July 13, 1943

Dear Friends at Home:

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We never had a spring when there were so many concerts, given by nearly all of the universities, two art schools, and different societies to raise money for this or that war project. And of course Ginling did its full share. This year there was one vocal recital, and one piano recital by our two seniors. The third senior did a collection of songs for junior middle school for boys; she was a public school music major student. Of course there was our usual annual recital which seemed to be about the best ever in some respects. Our greatest excitement in our department was raising money by subscription to buy first, one piano; now it has become two, and might even become three! The raising of the money was done both by students and teachers, and how the money has come in, - from their friends! Due to high prices, many of our friends, Szechuen missionaries, whose pianos we have rented for our teaching and for some of our practice, are now selling their pianos - and other things - hoping to replace them after the war; in some cases to pay college bills of their children at home, or even to buy coal for next winter, prices are so fabulously high - likewise prices of the same pianos. We began to see that we would have to cut down our teaching greatly, and have no good pianos for our work unless we bought a piano or two. We really needed three. And it looks as if with the aid of a concert this fall, we may be able to pay for all three. The last I heard, before leaving Chengtu, around \$75,000.00 had been raised by our music teachers and music students, purely by subscription, - a little more than enough for the best one we bought, or enough for the two poorer pianos we first invested in!

It took me a long time to decide that it was really right for me to come away with the Liljestrands and Louise Hammond for this vacation, due to the expense. We are only fifty miles from Chengtu, on the same wonderful mountaintop where Louise and I came two summers ago. We could not be in a lovelier home for people; Nancy Lapwood and her eight months' old Peter are also with us. Her husband, Ralph, might come for a short time in August if he does not go to India on some very special business. We came up, or started from Chengtu I should say, just a week ago yesterday. We came to Haiodz, at the foot of the mountain, by the University truck, started in a gentle rain. Due to the rain not many carriers came down from the mountain, so a few of us stayed over night in Haiodz, a night of torrential rain. This made the bridges we needed to cross temporarily impassable, but by afternoon we again started in a drizzle, and by wading part of the way, got across and clear to the foot, - in fact, a short distance up the mountain where we spent a very pleasant night in a temple. In pouring rain the next morning we came the rest of the way, and arrived wet, but happy to be greeted by a warm grate fire, very much needed to dry both us and our baggage. That lunch was just wonderful! We were so happy to get up when we did, otherwise the rains would have kept us in Haiodz for nearly a week. Just before the rains there had been nearly a drought, and no animals had been slaughtered for food as a fast to bring rain; then it rained so hard and so nearly flooded the valley that a second time we were unable to buy any meat for the opposite reason! The last three days have been perfect and we have had three chances already to see the Three Sisters of the Snow Mountain range which is one end of the Tibetan Mountains. They are still snow capped, - are quite a bit over twenty thousand feet in height. We watched them while eating breakfast on our front porch. - Since my furlough is now due, it did seem right to come. So many have furloughs much overdue. - Here until the mail goes a bit more regularly we seem nearly cut off from the world and all its struggles. Prices are the one reminder of the impact of the war on China, - that and remembering so many of our friends or former colleagues now in concentration camps in

eastern and northern China. News has just come that the price of rice has just jumped from \$330.00 to \$580.00. In '37 the price of rice was about \$1.20 for the same amount. It seems as if there will surely be rice riots. I don't know how people can live, but farmers and laboring men have been getting far more than ever before. It is the salaried classes, like us school teachers who are hit the hardest, but we have felt it only a very little, when our old clothes or shoes wear out and we need to buy, or when we try to buy a winter's supply of coal.

We had a short house-party at the end of the school term, led chiefly by Yenching University students. Some of them are a lively crew and they put a great deal of heart and spirit into the brief meetings, with fine results for some of those who came, two of our young faculty members especially. One of our students, my public school music senior, now alumna, also took part most effectively. The total number was less than forty who attended and they were from Yenching, Nanking University, and Ginling, possibly a few from West China. Those we talked with wanted to have another house-party in the fall when everyone is freer than we were just at the end of the term.

I hope to justify my existence up here by doing some studying of a text on modern harmony and also I want to try to write something more. At present I seem most successful in sleeping ten or eleven hours out of the twenty-four, - and eating a plenty too. Am beginning to feel like doing something again! The mountains are so glorious, the air always cool if not actually cold. Surely all of us who come here even for a short time should return to our jobs very "fit" as our English friends say, in every way. I am most grateful for this time away from our busy college life and the big faculty dormitory. Oh, I almost forgot to tell you that one of the complications of the last days after Commencement was that we had to move all our possessions, that we did not plan to bring up here, to The Canadian School, only a little more than across the street from our present abode. Perhaps everyone is moved by now, but I doubt it. The United Hospital wanted to use the part of their new building which we had enjoyed so much, so they arranged for us, faculty and students, to move into the Canadian School and take practically complete possession. It is a three story building, with a big glorious garden, tennis courts, two in number, and a swimming pool, which is still retained for use by the missionary group for their children. I think we may use the tennis courts, but have not heard surely of that detail. We will be more crowded there, and the rooms will not be so big and airy, but we will have the garden, and we had none these last few years at the Hospital.

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My love to you all,

Stella Marie

On Pehludin,
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*Sent 1/22/44 to Same list as
attached to letter*

Extracts from a letter from Dr. Ruth M. Chester
to Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, dated November 7, 1943

*Lin En-lan to
MCT*

"We had the usual wartime Founders' Day supper which is very different from the old banquet, both in food and in atmosphere. We had to be in two rooms, and were very crowded, so there was no possibility of any toasts or any sort of program at the supper, but alumnae and Board members joined with us and ate a very simple meal, only a little better than the ordinary everyday food.....Then after supper, we went to a small auditorium where there is a good stage and had our program. This year, there were no separate and unrelated stunts, and it was all centered around you and Ginling's history. Short scenes from your early life, in which a good deal of imagination was used, but which was based on facts at least, and then various scenes of college history.....it was a very successful program. There was a good deal of fun and amusement in it, and yet a good bit of college history got across, and I am sure all the present students now feel you are something more than a name. It was an unusually well-organized program with many different people responsible for small parts. That distributed the work well and yet it all fitted together and the machinery went very smoothly indeed. Catharine was chairman of the committee and her usual quiet and unobtrusive efficiency pervaded it all.

"The service this morning was also very good. En-lan told of your part in the building of Ginling and did it very well indeed and very appreciatively. Then Peter Shih preached the sermon on "The Faith of a Great Leader". He drew many parallels between Moses and your life and work and stressed that in both cases it was Faith that made the great work possible, and that we too may do great things if we have great faith. The text was Hebrews 11:24,27. Hsiang-lan read the scripture, Chen Yungwan made the prayer and Luther Shao pronounced the Benediction, so it was all done by Chinese who know you well. Peter Shih is always good and he was especially so today. His health is so very bad that.....we hesitated to ask him, but he responded very enthusiastically and said he was 'more than glad' to do it. It is good for the College morale to stop and look back, and to see where our roots are and how we have grown. And it is good personally to look back more consciously and with more concentration than the usual absorption in the daily round makes possible. I have been thinking so much as we have prepared and enjoyed this program of all the years we lived and worked together and of all you meant to me and still mean even though there has been a long period of separation."

* * * * *

"Yesterday at the alumnae meeting they raised a fund of \$10,000 for a scholarship in your honor. Although these are days of big figures and that doesn't sound as big as it would have a few years ago, they are also days of very small margins financially for most of our group, so that it is really a very fine thing. I have not heard the details of their plan, but I presume it is the beginning of an endowment for a permanent scholarship.

"We like living in the Canadian School much better than I expected, at least I do. The place is certainly an improvement over our previous quarters, and we enjoy especially the garden and flowers, and the space and privacy. We are really very lucky to have this place."

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[7]

Letter from Dr. Liu En-lan to Mrs. Lawrence Thurston

Ginling College
Chengtu, China,
November 9, 1943

Dear Mrs. Thurston:

By the time this letter reaches you the date will be a long distance apart from now, the time I am writing it. But, anyhow, could you recollect? Were your ears burning around the end of October and the first part of November? Because according to Chinese superstition, when people are talking a lot about a person, that person's ears will burn.

Yes, we have been talking about you, and dramatizing about you, around Founders' Day, so that not only all the Ginling girls know so much about you that they must feel they have known you for life, but even students and faculty from other institutions, too, seem to have picked up enough information about you so that they, also, feel that they have known you as an old friend. Just yesterday I met a group of men from West China University, Nanking University, the Theological Seminary and a few other institutions, and they told me that they had just had a fellowship meeting, and in their meeting they talked about you, "because", they said, "we are so inspired by such a great and noble personality".

Long before Founders' Day, many of us had been thinking a lot of the days of old. Though some people would say that it is a sign of age to think back and take pleasure in what has been long past, I disagree. I feel, in looking back to past experiences, one sees the meaning of life in a better perspective, and certain events and qualities of value stand out in a more profound way than when they actually occurred. Certain other things that were of great importance at the time, now seem to fade out of existence, or look ridiculous, while there are still others which seem to be events in fairy tales and not of real life.

It would amuse you to see how I giggled by myself while I was reading over the old college magazines, laughing over things which I might easily have lost my temper with at the time. But, there are also things that I had not paid any attention to at the time and now I discover that they were events or acts of great value and significance. If only one could have the eyes of the future, surely most of us would live quite differently. That is why, when a person has lived to old age and has spent life upon something really worth while, it is truly an occasion to be celebrated and the person is to be congratulated. Because there are so many by-ways, short cuts and crossroads, we might have easily gotten off the narrow road which is the only correct path to the goal. That is why we all feel this occasion of your retirement is an occasion to be celebrated, because you have spent your best years in laying a foundation for Chinese women's education, while Chinese women were at the critical moment struggling for emancipation. Just think! Twenty-eight years ago there was not a single Chinese woman professor in China, but now among the Ginling graduates there are not only professors, but also a college president, doctors, nurses, principals, social workers and others in special research fields. Therefore, even though the material Ginling you have built might be destroyed, the spirit of Ginling can never be destroyed. Ginling was founded by faith, and she will always grow and flourish and bloom and bear fruit through faith. As far as Ginling is concerned, your name will always be found, together with the words faith, hope, and love.

2 letters RMC to MCT (Extracts) [1a]
Liaison to MCT

Sent 1/22/44

Founders (Evans, Mills, Corbett)
+ Co-opted mems
Graham + Shank
(Include Hodge Minute) 31

✓ Former Faculty 69

✓ Alumnae in Amer 26

✓ Selected people from Gen Inf. List 13

Mrs. Loveland Miss Freeman
Mrs. Lettlemeyer Shirley Holt
Mrs. Sutherland Mrs. Kirk
Lucia Briggs Dean Milam
Dr. Fairfield Dr. Rufus
Josephine Dudley + Mrs. Ward
other girls up at Wilson
(Roberta Jones)

✓ Smith Alumnae Com + Snow 12

✓ Dr. Wu 1

✓ Girling Reps 80

✓ Selected Smith Inf (Bryson, Chalmers, 8
Dean Davis, Fred Davis, Kohn, Scales, Beyer, Frances Thomas)

Mrs. Thurison (Not sent 1/22/44) 15

✓ Copies Sent Out 1

✓ Mrs. Day 3

✓ File 25

✓ Mimeoq Rept. 1

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This year we had an unusually large group coming back for Founders' Day and the commemoration of your retirement. It has broken the records of many preceding years. There were over sixty present at the alumnae meeting on Saturday, November 6th, in the afternoon. All classes were represented except the classes of 1919, 1924, and 1930. Members present were:

Class of 1920	Phoebe Ho
Class of 1921	Liu Yu-djen (Mrs. Tang)
	Yu Chang-fen
Class of 1922	Bei Fu-ru
Class of 1923	Mary Chen
Class of 1925	Bao Fu-nien (Mrs. Luther Shao)
	Liu En-lan
Class of 1926	Cora Deng
	Tsu Do-gia (Mrs. Djang Dju-wen)
Class of 1927	Tsai Kuei
Class of 1928	Djang Hsiang-lan
	Koo Wei-tseng
	Tang Ming-sin (Mrs. Hsieh)
Class of 1929	Chen Hsing-mei
	Kao Ren-ying
	Ling Fu-mei (Mrs. Li)
	Shen Dzu-ying
	Yang I-hsei
Class of 1931	Sie Wen-mei
Class of 1932	Chung Li-dwan
Class of 1933	Hu Siu-ying
Class of 1934	Djang Chiung-ying
	Hu Si-tsang
	Tsu Yu-dji
Class of 1935	Chen Lan-ying
	Hsu Djao-piao
	Wang Yin-an
Class of 1936	Chen Shi-tsung
	Dzo Yu-lin
	Lo Mei-dji
	Lu Gin-ai
Class of 1937	Li Ming-dju
Class of 1938	4 members
Class of 1939	4 members
Class of 1940	4 or 5 members
Class of 1941	6 or 7 members
Class of 1942	6 or 7 members

and some former students

Within half an hour of the meeting a scholarship fund of \$10,000 was already raised for a Thurston scholarship. The money, of course, is a very small amount. But the beauty of it lies in the keen appreciation of Mrs. Thurston's work, and the eagerness of spirit; that is the most significant part.

In the evening of the same day we had the usual Founders' Day banquet; only this is a war banquet. That means the money spent is over ten times more than pre-war days, but the food obtained is only about one tenth that of pre-war days. We have been very strict in inviting guests to the banquet, though we were very hospitable about the program following. No husbands nor children were invited. Even so, there were fully 45 tables. The dormitory dining room was so crowded that one could hardly move about to greet one's friends if they did not happen to be at the same table.

After the banquet the celebration program was held in the auditorium of the West China Educational building. Again there was a full house. As usual the Freshmen sang their class song for the first time, nervously. The other classes also sang their class songs. Some did better than others! As usual, the alumnae did the worst with their song. But they practiced just as hard as the others. They had done it pretty well beforehand, but when the important moment came, they were all out of tune and time. It was simply hopeless.

The most brilliant piece of this year's program was the play. The program committee, composed of Miss Sutherland, Shen Dzu-ying, and Dju En-djen, wrote it, and Eva played the heroine. The theme of the play was the life of a tree planter, and she was a woman. There were three acts, each with several scenes. When the curtain rose for the first scene of the first act, we saw a young girl in the costume of about 50 years ago and in cap and gown, holding a diploma in her hand. It was announced by the clear voice, in well-spoken Peiping dialect of Wei Ging-shu, a Junior, that the one we saw had just gone through the graduation exercise of Mt. Holyoke College. Then her sister Helen came in and they conversed and finally they were off to camp with a Miss Thurston.

The second scene gave us the story of how the heroine became engaged, but since she did not want to break a promise at the beginning of her missionary career, she went off to Turkey, as planned.

The third scene took place in the language school in Peiping. Miss Graves, Miss Causer, Eva Spicer, and Dr. and Mrs. Whittington were the students, and Chen Djin-yung, a student, acted as the language teacher. The costumes and the Chinese they spoke were simply "wonderful". It caused thunders of laughter.

The first scene of the second act opened with the Board meeting, composed of Miss Pyle (Miss Chester), Miss Lyon (Mrs. Whittington), Miss Kelly (Miss Lamberton), Miss Nourse (Miss Causer), and Dr. Bowen (Lewis Smythe). Again their costumes and the budget they discussed were most amusing in the eyes of today. The second scene gave the picture of the first college Glee Club, with most of the older graduates acting. It showed the courage, faith and patience of the president. The curtain went down and rose again and this time gave a scene of the president with her secretary in her office. A letter came in from the father of a student asking permission for a young man from St. John's to visit his daughter. Through the conversation of the president with the girl, and the girl with the young man, there was revealed much information about the relation between the president and the students, and also about college life of that time. Bao Fu-nien acted as the girl, and Mr. Luther Shao as the young man. It was a masterpiece.

The last scene of the second act was the inauguration of Dr. Wu. The last act was a modern dance around the Ginling tree. Every scene was preceded with explanations.

From time immemorial, the students have loved to see the faculty act, and this time nearly the whole faculty appeared on the platform in one way or another. The students certainly laughed to their heart's content and the house was continuously ringing with outbursts of laughter. It was amusing, but at the same time informational. It was an act of great worthwhileness. Then besides, Tsai Kwei (General Secretary of Y.W.C.A.) gave a summary of her impressions of the tree planter from her own experience. Her speech was a real testimony to the greatness of the planter, as she was from a government school and was baptized while she was studying in Ginling.

Sunday morning, November 7th, a Founders' Day service was held in the West China Gymnasium. I think there must have been a crowd of about 600 people or more, because all the seats were filled, including those up in the back gallery. Peter

Shih spoke of the faith of the men of old in connection with the founders of Ginling. It was really a very inspiring talk. Then there was also a short commentary* on the contribution of the first president. The whole service took a little over an hour - short but effective. The echoes of the two days' program in commemoration of Founders' Day and the retirement of Mrs. Thurston are still going. Now Founders' Day has come and gone. But what has been learned or heard will always have some effect upon one's life and that influence can never cease. That is one of the wonders of life.

For myself, recently, I have been thinking a lot of the older builders of Ginling and the contributions that each has made. I wish through some means those people and their work could be made known to the younger generations. I feel the meeting of the Board members in the Founders' Day play is a very good idea, because it calls the attention of the students to the fact that no work is dropped down from heaven without people laboring for it. They should realize the hard fact that no accomplishment is made ready for order. I think in the present-day world, under the hard yoke of war and economic pressure, certain people have been hard hit, indeed, but there are still others who have received too much help and they rather feel the whole world is created just to serve them. They get too self-centered. I feel the work of the New York office and the financial campaign in America and England should be demonstrated by a play, too. People need to be reminded of many things once in a while. Don't they?

I am writing this letter while I am in charge of a laboratory on the geography of China. I hope it sounds consistent and that I am not repeating myself owing to the constant interruptions from students. Perhaps I should say I am interrupting them by writing this letter. But I want to get it done before November 12th, which is a holiday, and there will be the athletic meet of the different universities and also the dedication of the new hall erected on the campus for the Three Principles Youth Corps of the Kuo-min party. On Saturday, November 13th, I am asked to go out camping with an inter-collegiate group, and I have to rush back on Sunday to deliver a lecture at the Y.M.C.A. on the borderlands in connection with our trip this summer. As I am anxious to get this letter off and I am to impose on the good nature of Mrs. Whittington to type it for me, I must give her time to do so.

This term I am teaching three courses myself and I am looking after the laboratories, too. That means nine laboratory hours and six lecture hours per week and the notebooks to correct besides. Then the courses on Geography of China and Economic Geography are both new courses for me because I have been in charge of the physical geography before. Therefore I am constantly feeling the pressure of time. I wish there were more hours in a day for I have so many other interests and work which needs to be done. For example, my report of the summer's trip has not been done yet. In connection with the course on the geography of China I want to write a series of articles on China. But that work has lagged far behind, too. One does not want to shut oneself in, just for the sake of writing, and refuse all student requests. Yet when one tries to do both, it is simply impossible. One feels head over ears all the time, and it puts one into an awful state of mind. Yes, I know that the New York office is anxious for publicity materials, and there are plenty to write about if one has the time to do it.

Of course new circumstances create new problems and new problems call for new actions. There you are, things keep on the move, and history goes on; one goes on learning and exploring in the maze of life. Of course there are many interesting things to write or talk about provided one is given the time.

*By Liu En-lan and very good - R.M.Chester.

Before I end this letter I must just mention the Faculty Retreat that was held on Sunday, October 31st. The main thought of the program was: "Fundamental Christian Attitudes Necessary for the Building of a Post-war Lasting Peace". Dr. Lutley opened the meeting with a devotional and then Mrs. George Wu, the new Sociology Professor, spoke on "Attitudes Toward Internal Problems", followed by a short discussion, and then Mr. Andy Roy spoke on "Attitudes Toward International Problems". Though it was not a brilliant retreat, yet it is good for the faculty to start thinking about such problems.

Another piece of news is the arrival of an Indian girl coming to study at Ginling. Under this new wave of exchange of professors and students between countries, the daughter of the Agent-General of India arrived last night. She is staying in a room of six students in the Canadian School, our second dormitory, where most of the faculty reside. Girls are very much interested in her, I notice; this morning her room-mates have invited her out to breakfast. Both parties are enjoying each other. I hope she'll not find too much difficulty in connection with classroom work.

There is another Indian here in the Theological Seminary this term. He is a professor of some college in India; his name is Professor Abraham. He is delivering a series of lectures on India and also offering lectures in the different institutions. He seems to be a very interesting person.

This war is certainly going to make a great difference on post-war civilization. The exchange of military men, professors and students should make some difference to the undercurrents in the various cultures and should invigorate future development. The Szechwan of today is certainly different from the one I visited ten years ago, in 1933. I hope you'll come back to visit China and Ginling again when the war is over. I am eagerly looking forward to seeing how the world is going to shape itself then. Aren't you?

If by any chance you should see Miss Treudley and Miss Griest, please give them my kindest regards and tell them before long they may get a letter from me, because I fully intend to write and I mean to put my intention into action. And my kindest regards to Miss Calder, and how is everything with her? The two Miss Cooks and Miss Thayer are also constantly in my mind, and many other former Ginling faculty. Dr. Chester has let me read Mou-i's letter to her, so I know she is well and happy and we are looking forward to her return.

I really must stop now. Please be assured that you are constantly in our thoughts and prayers. Time and space have not made any difference to our love for you, even though we may not write for ages.

With love to all of you,

Lovingly yours,

(signed) En-lan

Sent 1/31/44 - To Miss Grace List (59)
Mr. Evans, Mr. Corbett (4)
Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Day

Ginling College
Chengtú, Szechuen, West China
Dec. 4th, '43.

Dear Friends of mine,-

By the way two Christmas letters have reached me, from my niece and from Margaret Chapin. I am very late indeed in beginning my Christmas letter to you all! But considering the speed with which they came thru, this should reach you early in January any way;--still very late for Christmas, alas! About ten days ago I received a letter from a good old friend of my childhood, early Charlotte days, Leola Matthews Gratz, and also one from her mother (grand letters) that were mailed Dec. 9th, '42!, ordinary mail. I sure was pleased to get them; of course practically speaking there is only one way for letters to come, by air from India at least. But from one of the new American doctors, young Dr. Dorothy Gates who arrived up here from the U.S.A. (Via South America, Africa and India). I learned that some mail is being taken by a route perhaps thru Afghanistan, entirely by land requiring a year to get here. I think that letter must have come by that route! She said the Post Office Commissioner in India was said not to know all the route! The Chinese Post Office is a wonderful institution!

Life goes on so very peacefully here; except for high prices, \$60.00 dollars for ten eggs, and from two to three hundred dollars for one foot of serge cloth, silk is less naturally,--and except for no magazines from home and no way to get them nor new books, and of course the hospitals have their troubles in getting foreign drugs,---and the crowded conditions of living on this big campus with so many universities here,---we would not know there is a war going on. We do receive a very small newspaper printed here in Chengtu filled with radio news, and there are some magazines that do get thru and are reprinted here, a very few, for about \$100. a copy. Food in the student dormitories varies a good deal; in ours it is quite good in comparison with some here, and I believe the health of our students is generally good; but in other dormitories the level is pretty low (better in Chengtu than in other centers I have heard) and is beginning to show in the discovery by fluoroscoping of a number of active cases of t.b., and many more suspected cases. I think in all dormitories the students pretty much decide how much they are willing to pay per month for food-- it is not decided by college authorities. I do so wish this could be changed, but I see no way of making the wish into anything more than a wish at present. (In Nanking University it is jointly decided I heard-good food there. Some twenty active cases, we heard, in Yenching,- students are so poor-cut off from their homes,-food is poor there,-strain of long travel from homes also.)

The weeks are getting very much filled up with concerts in which our alumnae or our friends take part,- or students--to raise money (to-night for relief in Chensi to be administered by Bishop Shen of the Episcopal Church,(he is working there under very hard conditions, his dear, wonderful little wife is the matron of our dormitory (the second--where we faculty use more than half of it) and their daughters are in school, middle, college, and one is working in the Chengtu Y.W.C.A., (a G.C. alumnae.) My own, the Five Universities Orchestra, will give a concert, made of five pieces for the orchestra and the rest solos or some small group of instruments just two weeks from now, two nights, in the City,--to raise money for the relief of students of four schools,--and a percent will come to the orchestra. Concerts seem to be the way of raising money,--and sales. Last Sunday afternoon in the city SS Shen SS Church (Church of Christ in China) we had our first choir festival service of worship. This was Dr. Francis Jones idea. Each choir was

asked to learn three numbers, which we sang together as a chorus, and each choir was also asked to sing at least one other number of its own. Seven choirs took part; no, one was our College Glee Club, which repeated the anthem I wrote some years ago for my Master's. It was arranged last year by one of my students in her course in vocal arranging (I call it orchestration) for the glee club, and it sounded so well at our Founder's Day that both Mrs. Lucy Yeh and I thought it ought to be repeated. --- Not every choir did all they were asked to do, but most of them did, so we really had a very good experience. About a hundred and fifty singers took part,--they also sang some responses together and the Seven Fold Amen. The tone quality of the group was oh so much better than say ten years ago,--really lovely. Several people have urged that we repeat this kind of a service in the spring,--once a year is not enough they seem to think. Our Morning Service Choir I think is the best, this year of any I have conducted in the last few years, such a good spirit, and more dependable. I do so wish you all could have the pleasure of knowing the boys and girls in that choir, they are such jolly fine persons, and good voices, so responsive. I am just in love with them and also with the boys in my orchestra. There are about thirty in each organization.

We were all happy over the uniting of the several services of worship held regularly on this campus into a Community University Church. This had been hoped for for a long time, and at last was accomplished about six weeks ago. The services will continue pretty much as usual, one in the morning another in the evening, in Chinese, and one in the afternoon in English for the English speaking community, but now this new Church can receive members and will receive according to any form (Protestant of course) inviting any minister the new member wishes to perform the baptism according to the desired form, Episcopalian, Baptist, Methodist,--Of course there will be many who will come in as associate members, keeping their membership in their home Church. Eventually there will be a fine new Community Church built, when the war ends. Probably half of the needed money is already in hand.

This afternoon (Dec. 5th, I had been asked to give a lecture on Tchaikovsky's music to a group of students from any and all the Universities on this campus, thirty-five students to-day. They come every Sunday afternoon to Dr. Greene's home, and listen to record concerts of the great composers, two symphonies in the same program is not too much for these music lovers, two hours or more for time is not too much! At the same time, I was unable because of the latter engagement to attend a meeting of another group of thirty-seven mostly student and young Chinese faculty members of our Oxford Group fellowship at the home of Ralph and Nancy Lapwood,--a home-coming they called it. Just now I heard of another religious discussion group that was also using the time this afternoon.---For about a month now three or four or five of us have been having quiet times on Sunday mornings together before breakfast, we believe our little fellowship will grow, and hope it may include both students and faculty, at present only faculty.---There is a great spiritual hunger among all groups of people here I believe these days, especially among students and young faculty members, due to many causes, perhaps in part because they feel blocked in what they might like to do in so many directions; so there is a turning to music and to religion,--or would be, should be--such a turning on the part of many. Pray for us here that despite the natural difficulties that can't help arising on a campus where buildings and equipment were originally intended for one university, are stretched with but very small additions, except in the case of the New Hospital where Peking Union Medical College for Nursing is now housed, to meet the needs of Five universities, (Really West China

Union University has performed miracles)--pray for us that we,-that I,-may not miss this amazing opportunity by any small or large selfish seeking to get and put thru schemes or plans of our own,--or my own. I wonder if at the time of the birth of our Lord there was greater restlessness, and longing for the coming of a real new day,--for God to come into our human life. And we who have found the reality of God in our own lives, are we living close enough to hear the song of the angels,-and be able to pass on the message?

A blessed Christmas to each one of you. I am going to try to get off several individual letters to some of you as soon as some of this pre-Christmas rush is over.--- Even if the war is not over it looks as if I may be coming home on furlough next summer. I am so eager to see you all-if it becomes right for me to come. (We are enjoying our new home in the Canadian School ever so much.)

Lovingly

Your friend,

Stella Marie

GINLING COLLEGE
150 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Sent to: Founders
Former Faculty
Alumnae in line
Smith Sup. list
Smith Alum. Com.
Miss Leavens
" Holt
Mrs. Attenmyer
Mrs. Sutherland

June 9, 1943

Dear Friends:

Most of you know that Dr. Wu Yi-fang is now in America, but perhaps you have not yet heard anything very definite about the mission she is with, nor of her activities during the six weeks she has been here.

The Chinese Government released the following information early in May:

"There has arrived in Washington from Chungking a group of educators and experts sent here by the Chinese Government to study the international situation and problems relating to postwar reconstruction.

They are all outstanding scholars in the fields of education, economics, and science, and most of them have once studied in the United States.

The group consists of:

Miss WU Yi-fang, President of Ginling College, member of the People's Political Council.

Dr. Y. C. James YEN, Founder and General Director of the Chinese Mass Education Movement, concurrently President of the National College of Rural Reconstruction, and member of the People's Political Council.

Dr. Paul C. T. KWEI, Dean of the College of Science, and Professor of Physics, National Wuhan University, Formerly for many years connected with Yale-in-China.

Dr. Yuan CHEN, Professor in the National Wuhan University, and member of the People's Political Council.

Dr. Ching-Chao WU, formerly Professor of Sociology and Dean of Tsing Hua University, and now Senior Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Dr. Choh-Ming LI, Professor of Economics and Acting Research Director, Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University."

Of course all of us are very happy to have Dr. Wu here and very proud to have Ginling's President chosen as one member of so important a group.

Dr. Wu came to New York immediately upon arrival and attended the Annual Meetings of the Associated Boards and the individual Colleges, held the first week in May. She was the speaker at the Associated Boards' Annual Banquet on Monday evening, May 3rd, and during the following days gave counsel and advice to the different groups who were meeting to consider the problems of Christian education in China.

June 9, 1943

On May 7th, the Ginling Board of Founders met and of course her contribution to the day's deliberations was of inestimable value. The day's program included a luncheon in her honor at the Parkside Hotel, at which she spoke on Ginling's place in China today. All who heard her thrilled with pride as she told the stories of how war-time Ginling lives up to the standards set under happier circumstances.

After the Annual Meetings, she reported to Washington and took up some of the responsibilities connected with her official mission. There were conferences and meetings, but there were also many social affairs and parties at which she was an honored guest. An outstanding one was the Garden Party given by the Washington Smith College Club at Dumbarton Oaks, at which a handsome collection was taken for Ginling.

On May 20th, she went to Northampton to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred on her by Smith College. The accounts that appeared in the newspapers, while accurate as to facts, failed to tell of the tremendous ovation she received, and naturally said nothing of the surge of affectionate pride felt by all Ginling people in realizing that she was the outstanding figure on this occasion.

After more busy days in Washington, she went to Detroit to address the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly on the evening of May 31st. Wendell Willkie was the other speaker on this program. Here again she made a great contribution by her poise and far-seeing wisdom. From Detroit, she went to Ann Arbor for a few days of rest and visiting with old friends there. She went to Minnie Vautrin's home in Shepard for a very brief visit before returning to Washington.

The Government program for the group is not yet completed, so it is impossible for us to give even an outline of her activities from now on. One thing only is certain, and that is the necessity of some time for complete rest. We are hoping that she may have the month of August for this, and that she may spend the time at Clifton Springs, or some similar place, where she will have the care she needs and the opportunity to relax and be absolutely free from demands of any sort upon her mental or physical strength.

I know she longs to see all Ginling friends, and I hope that some time during her stay here, she will have an opportunity to see each one of you. We do not yet know when she will return to China, but are hoping that she will be in this country approximately a year.

Sincerely yours,

Conelia S. Mills

Mrs. W. Plumer Mills

CSM:ef