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Mr. Corbett
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SOME IMPRESSIONS OF STUDENT AND FACULTY LIFE IN CHENGDU

AFTER A MONTH'S OBSERVATION

Written by a graduate of Ginling, Class of 1924,
Recently arrived on the campus in Chengdu

(This is from Dju Yu-bao, who would prefer that, if by any chance her reactions were made public, her name should not be given. She was, as you know, Chief of the Welfare Section of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and is now here teaching some Sociology for the University of Nanking. She is anxious that what she says here should not be in any sense an unsympathetic criticism of conditions here, or of the shortcomings of campus people.)

The pattern of University life is, on the surface, very like what it used to be: classes, labs, piano practice, P.E. classes, students going to and fro to classes or meetings. However, when we look beneath the surface, we see that actually life is very different from what it was in pre-war days. The mass of students and faculty - there are more than 3,000 students, hundreds of faculty, families, servants on this campus now - are kindly and courteous. They cheerfully endure the difficulties. Their spirit is courageous, but there are signs of the suffering they are undergoing. It is clear that the people who live on the campus have not the same energy they used to have, and one gets an impression of physical "dragging around", as though the physical energy possessed was not sufficient for the day's demands. Faculty have had to get rid of servants, and they themselves have not the time to do well the work formerly done by servants. They find it impossible to keep up the former standard of living, especially food, partly because of the problems created by inflation, but also partly because they do not wish to be bothered to plan for the totally new conditions. Faculty members, for instance, need to be more practical, more thoughtful about how money can be spent best to secure the maximum of vitamins and energy.

Health has definitely declined. Students have too long a day - from five or six in the morning to 10:30 at night - to keep well on the food provided. In many dormitories they live in overcrowded conditions, even eighteen in one room, where the light at best is most inadequate. Their sleep is not what it should be as a restorative, for bedbugs are an alarming problem; food energy is being used up in wakeful sleep, a most uneconomical expenditure. In factories this problem has been tackled and more successfully solved than at present on this campus; here, it would appear, this problem is accepted as inevitable, and not enough is being done to eradicate the pest. It is quite possible to remedy this condition.

"T.B." is alarmingly on the increase. One thing which might be done is to provide better food, and this might be done if the campus were reorganized for a mass-feeding experiment. This campus might undertake an experiment in better food, and demonstrate to the public how large groups of people during the war and afterwards can be fed well and economically. This has been done in big factories in Shanghai, and it was before the war done in Japan. It could be done here. There is on this campus an unusual personnel fitted to deal with this problem, for trained people know the principles of good food and the conditions of buying and selling and preparing food; this personnel might be induced to undertake such a problem, cooperating in doing something constructive about a serious situation where the students are seriously underfed. It is alarming that the students seem always to be weary.

China in the past has developed well the art of cooking many delicious foods, but no science entered into the consideration of proper feeding; witness, for instance, the fashion of eating only polished rice, which is good food if we think only of sight and taste, but is not so rich in vitamins as is unpolished rice. Posters should make the people conscious of what vitamins are lost when polished rice is the chief diet. Posters might present pictorially that constitutes a balanced diet; sermons might be preached about the body as the vessel of the soul; cooperative planning, marketing, serving of food to thousands of people would give visible proof of a new day when China is properly fed. China, to be a good China, must be properly fed.

There are many objections to such a scheme of cooperative feeding on this campus, and many obstacles. I can hear many saying, "Impossible". The eating habits of centuries cannot easily be broken down and changed, for in general people resent changing the pattern of their lives. However, the obstacles and opposition might be overcome if a group of people deeply concerned over the present health situation among students and faculty - those with a vision of what China might be - if these people were willing to cooperate. The personnel in such a practical experiment would be all-important: for instance, the one responsible for marketing would have to be a person who cared nothing for private enrichment. All who took part in such a gigantic undertaking would have to be prepared for all sorts of opposition and apparently unsolvable situations, but it is possible to organize such a scheme. Japan before the war worked out balanced menus for large groups of people, but the food was mixed together in an unappetizing mass; the Chinese might improve on this and serve food more attractively because we realize that we eat for pleasure and culture, as well as for nourishment.

On this campus the various institutions have demonstrated that academic cooperation is possible. A combined library offers intellectual food, food of a better quality because of cooperation on a large scale. This cooperation might be extended to the providing together better physical food. As it is, the intellectual food does not bring a maximum of development, since faculty and students are becoming physically less and less vigorous, and so the best intellectual achievements must not be expected from them.

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GINLING COLLEGE
Nanking, China

American Office
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

417 West 120th Street
New York 27, N. Y.
January 4, 1945

Dear Members of the
Ginling College Board:

My letter sent to you more than a month ago does not have much meaning without the now enclosed reprint. I am sorry that several things delayed both getting and sending to you this reprint. But I am also glad, because now I can add the initial copy of "New World News". I hope each of you may find it interesting and valuable enough to want to subscribe to it. Personally it is good to find a paper bringing positive news that may be the seed of a great creative Christian force in our world.

Sincerely yours,

Stella Marie Graves

Mr. Corbett
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REPORTS OF GINLING'S RURAL WORK

(Dated February 11, 1945)

Christmas Program in Chung Ho Chang

Cooperating with the local church, Ginling College Rural Service Station planned several things for the rural people to celebrate Christmas.

1. Program for the Young Girls. On December 22nd, the twenty girls had a Christmas dinner together. The rice, meat, vegetables and fuel were brought by the girls from their own homes, and they cooked the meal themselves, and invited the teachers as their guests. After the dinner they had a very happy time together.

2. Program for the Nursery Children and their Parents. On the morning of December 23rd, the children gave a Christmas play and sang some Christmas songs. More than sixty parents came and enjoyed the program very much.

3. Program for the Church Members. On December 24th, there was a Sunday service. Seven young people were baptized and joined the church. After the service a banquet was given for the members. In the afternoon the church members went out together to visit the soldiers' families and gave them presents in order to let them know the love of Christ. To the six or seven poor families, the gifts were one pound of salt and ten oranges for each family.

4. Program for the Old People. There is an institution for homeless old people seven "li" away from the town. On Christmas Day the staff members of Ginling Rural Service Station and the Bible Woman (from the Canadian United Church) went there. The old people were gathered together. Christmas story, songs, stunts were presented. Bean curd was given to them as a Christmas gift, and the old people showed great appreciation. A man aged ninety-three smiled so contentedly that he made the visitors happy, too.

Miss Florence Kirk's Account of a Visit to Chung Ho Chang

It was one Saturday in January that Liu En-lan was taking Dr. Gould (F.E.A. out to Chung Ho Chang, and I went along. The day's outing was lots of fun, one of those trips that seems to tell one so much about life in China and what it means.

We started from the campus gate about a quarter to eight, they in rickshaws and I on my bicycle. En-lan said, "We're going there by Boat." It was a chilly gray morning but there were signs which said it would be bright later on. We saw the patches of vivid green vegetables in perfect order, the cabbage hearts looking very white after their outer leaves had been stripped off. Along the way little Chinese boys held up thumbs as they caught sight of Dr. Gould in uniform and said, "Ting hao!" Others said, "Misseter." When they called me this also, we realized that the term meant little more to them than "foreigner". I felt that it was an exciting adventure to go to a new town - my first trip since coming back in September.

Before long we reached the "Seven Eye Bridge" towards Szechwan University, and there the rickshaws were discharged, and En-lan ran off by herself to talk price to the boatmen. (She felt our presence would send the fares up.) She came back trotting, saying that the boats had left this side of the river, but if we hurried we might be in time for boats ready to shove off from the other side. We went over and followed down the river side street until we saw several boats moored near at hand. The proprietor said, "Hurry! We're about to go." It was not an easy thing to maneuver my bicycle up the single board that served as gangplank, but it was done and the bicycle put down on its side at one end of the boat. We were gleeful to think that we had "just made it."

We sat down on the step formed by the intersection of the main part of the boat with one end, and looked about us. Right in the bow was a poor bedraggled specimen of humanity, a ragged young chap shivering so violently that he shook the boards under his feet. We found out he was a conscript, and later on we saw the officer in charge of him, a chap well-dressed and booted. Our hearts ached to look at the would-be soldier, both for what his condition betokened of suffering in the past and for the grief ahead of him in the month - we estimated - he had to live under the rigors of soldier life. Right beside us we watched the life in a tea-shop just above our heads, saw a basket of rice being carefully washed, and before long the daily laundry attended to. It was only too evident the need there is for all kinds of education and training, and such thought takes the edge off of pure pleasure, the feeling I had as we started out an hour earlier.

There were no signs of starting! This looked a little queer after the protestations of the boat-men as we climbed aboard. En-lan asked when we would start, and the answer came, "Quite soon!" In perhaps half an hour the ticket-collecting began. We paid our fares eventually, one hundred dollars each - which seemed cheap in comparison with the three-hundred-dollar rickshaw fare. We learned afterwards that the Chinese generally pay forty! Also, we consoled ourselves with the idea that whereas the rickshaw took two hours at least, the boat took just one. It was important that we reach Chung Ho Chang by ten or half-past at latest, in order to visit the market, and see the kindergarten or rather nursery school. Well, we sat there from about a quarter past eight till after ten o'clock, and there was nothing we could do to alter the situation. About nine-thirty we learned that the proprietor had gone off to have his breakfast! How would we get there to see anything at all, how get there in time to make the trip worth while?

Another disappointment was in store for us - it took at least two hours by boat! For half an hour we floated downstream, but there, always in sight, was Szechwan University, showing us that we had scarcely made any progress. A fleet of five boats was in our group, and we had a delightful trip down, seeing various places, such as a textile factory, a big paper-mill, arsenal, and the like. The boatmen poled us along for a while, then used their oars, and we were fascinated as they broke into their antiphonal singing. The towing of boats upstream interested us greatly. We saw some men on the towing-path walking upright as if they were under no strain at all, and later we saw men bent double, their hands actually touching the ground as they crawled along, a dozen or more in one group, engineering their boat up a strong current. Sometimes we almost got entangled in the tow-ropes of boats passing near us, and there was quick action by some of the boatmen to push the two boats apart.

One sight that we passed all too quickly was a cormorant fishing party. There were a dozen small craft, each with one boatman wielding a long pole with a hook on the end of it; this he used to draw the cormorants toward him when he saw they had caught fish. Back the birds came into the boat, and the boatman made them give up the caught fish.

It was just noon as we drew up to the landing-place at Chung Ho Chang. For the previous ten minutes we had seen a steady line of people going home from market, which made us think we were really too late for everything: the nursery children left at noon and market broke up then too. I said, "It's a strange thing if a whole market in China disperses on the dot of the hour." That proved true, for after we had found Tsu Yu-dji and Hsiung Ya-na, they took us to the market and we saw a very great number of interesting things: fortune-tellers, medicine-men at work, piles of vegetables, fruit, chickens, wood for sale, etc. We sampled food at three stands: Twisted fried cakes, glutinous rice cakes in triangles, colored green from

the plant, a weed, that goes into the cake, and fried rice balls, fried in sugary vegetable oil. It was a gorgeous display of color and activity, and it was interesting to see how the people liked our two workers. Miss Tsu said to the seller of twisted fried cakes: "These are my friends; please let them try your cakes." We tasted one or two, dividing them between us.

About one-thirty, we came back to the church and there had a delicious Chinese meal. Afterwards, the girls were eager to give Dr. Gould some information about a survey they had made of the economic life of the town, and I shall give it later on. It might be interesting to give American people interested in China some idea of the make-up of a small town. It is with these three and a half thousand people that our girls are working and finding friendship and eager response. They say it is a comparatively easy place to work, for there is no opposition to their work. What I like is the evident pleasure the girls get in their work. Tsu Yu-dji and Hsiung Ya-na (there is another Miss Hsiung too - Hsiung Man-djen, a more recent graduate) seem perfectly congenial and happy in their activities; their faces radiate content and serenity, and I do not have the impression that they are finding it a difficult and disappointingly hard place to work in. They are doing splendid work.

Because relatively few girls wanted to go out this mid-winter vacation, it was decided to have no group of undergraduates at all, but to wait until summer. It was estimated that at least ten were needed to make the class successful and only five were interested. The two girls in charge are to spend the time writing materials and getting out reports.

The actual work of the Service Station I did not see, but I felt that I got a background for another visit. We may go out during the vacation for a day, but again there will be at this time no school or classes in session. My one day there the sun did shine for a few moments, but it was not a picture-taking day at all. We came back by road, they in rickshaws, I on my bicycle, about twenty-one li - my longest bicycle ride so far. We had had a day of varied scenery, by water and land, and gotten a glimpse into life in the country, and of one progressive piece of work that points to a new China after the war. We want thousands of such stations where devoted Chinese people become missionaries to their own people, sharing with them their rich experience. I feel that the money which goes into such a work is immensely worth while. The Americans who contribute to it may say, "Yes, we are having a part in vital, Christian work, work that will last in different codes of living and different and richer lives." That is the appalling thing, to see such meagre lives lived by so many. I realize that many people I pity have reserves of pleasure I do not understand, but still their lives are hampered by real poverty, by ignorance and superstition. If we can help enrich lives, Ginling is doing a great work.

Some Figures from Investigations Done at Chung Ho Chang
By Tsü Yu-dji and Hsiung Ya-na in charge of the
Ginling Rural Service Project - Fall 1944

Population: 3,500; on market days population from nine to fifteen thousand.

On two different occasions people were stationed at each of the seven different market entrances to count all comers:

November 5 - 12,000; of these, 8,116 were men

November 9 - 10,677; men, 6,822; women, 3,143; children, 712.

They come from seven different market towns. At that point, on every fourth, seventh and ninth day (or date involving these numbers) of the Chinese month, there is a general market and the surrounding towns and country people come; on other days there are markets at the other points.

Products sold at market, actually in the market-place, each having its designated shelter or space: chickens; hens, geese and ducks; eggs; pigs; grains; pig feed; rice; cotton material; fuel.

Products sold in the street not far from the market, sold in open stands: sugar-cane; vegetables (we counted ten varieties in one stand - lettuce; carrots, red in color; leeks; rape greens; white turnips; cabbage; two or three leafy vegetables); fruit (oranges, colorful tangerines and close-skinned larger varieties; a few tag ends of persimmons; pomelo); fish, etc.

Facts about the "stands":

Number: 345 (112 from Chengtu, 82 from the town itself, others from neighbor towns)

Classification: Food, 96; Notions (thread, needles, buttons, etc.), 78; General Repair, for example, umbrella repairs, 9; Vegetable Seeds, 25; Tools, 43; Medicine, 16; Tobacco, 19; Fortune-telling, 10.

Classification of shops in the town:

24 tea-shops; 23 wine-shops (we hear that the country people drink a good deal of wine, but we almost never see any signs of wine-drinking here, though it is a little more common since alcohol is made on a considerable scale in this area); 9 spice and condiment shops; 13 restaurants; 4 abattoirs; 7 noodle shops; 3 noodle factories; 6 shops selling cured goods; 3 selling bean-curd; 4 candy shops; 3 vegetable oil; 2 roasted peanuts; 1 fried cakes; 1 wine factory; 1 stone-cutting; 2 grave furniture made of bamboo and paper, to be burnt for the use of the dead; 1 glassware; 2 clocks; 3 tinsmiths; 1 coal; 12 Chinese medicines; 2 vegetable shops, in contrast to the "stands"; 8 cotton shoes; 2 weaving; 2 hats; 1 dye factory; 1 embroideries; 1 goat meat; 2 western-style pharmacists; 1 fermented rice; 8 paper; 4 notions; 7 coffins; 4 carpenter shops; 4 manufacturing cooking vessels; 4 scrolls; 2 silver; 1 fire-crackers; 5 inns; 3 rickshaw rent shops; 2 bicycle repair; 2 sedan-chair rent shops; 2 tobacco; 1 pipe (smoking); 5 pawnshops; 2 barbershops...
Total: 223 shops.

11 institutions (2 schools, 1 hospital, District Government offices, etc.)
47 public lavatories.

Confidential

Mr. Carbutt
Ginling College, Chengtu
March 27, 1945.

Mr. Carl A. Evans
Associated Boards, New York

Dear Mr. Evans:

You will know that Dr. Wu Yi-fang has been invited to serve as a delegate to the San Francisco conference and leaves almost immediately. Will you please advance to her any funds she may require during her stay in the States?

Recently I have received a letter from Miss Edith Haight, who was formerly on the faculty of the college, stating that she was sending two hundred and fifty dollars (US\$250.) to me. She has already paid this money into your office. We wish to make this amount available for the use of President Wu during this trip. I have advised Dr. Wu that I am writing to inform you that this sum will be set aside for her use whenever she calls for it.

During this trip she will be receiving "field" salary, not the furlough salary and I will adjust the matter in due time. I believe the best method for you will be to advance her upon request and let us adjust the details later.

There is one other point concerning her trip. Will you please share this with Mr. Ballou and the others in the Associated Boards? You will know that Dr. Wu has been ill for several months - in fact, it was not until the opening of the second semester that she was able to be at the office or take any active part in administration. Therefore we feel that her strength must be guarded in every possible way. The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors took an action requesting President Wu to return to the campus by September 1945 and providing for a month of complete rest after the conclusion of the San Francisco Conference. In order to make this point clear, there was an action taken which definitely asked me as secretary of the Board of Directors to advise the Board of Founders and the Associated Boards that Dr. Wu would not be available for any speaking engagement during this trip to the United States, and to request that every consideration be given to her in enabling her to have complete rest and restoration to health. Will you be kind enough to cooperate in seeing that this request is fulfilled?

During the absence of President Wu, the affairs of the college will be in the hands of a small committee with Dr. Chester as Chairman, and Dr. Djang to represent the college in all official connections. It means that Dr. Chester must postpone her furlough until the autumn but we shall hope she can leave in September instead of July as planned.

We shall appreciate very much if you will see that this information is given to all concerned and that everyone pays strict attention to it!

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Elsie M. Priest

Sent 3/24/45 to:

*Founders
former Faculty
Alumnae in Amherst
Smith alumnae com*

March 1945

NEWS ITEMS FROM GINLING

Universalist Women

Student Cooperative

(Written by Djang Kwen-yuen, a Sociology Major at Ginling)

A year ago, we got our cooperative fund from fellow students who volunteered to be members. Each member contributed ten to fifty dollars, and had also to offer an hour or two weekly for the business. They got very little pay for doing an extra work. The store then opened two or three hours daily. We had for sale candles, writing-paper, envelopes, notebooks, soap, towels and toilet paper, and several kinds of refreshments, such as, peanuts, candy and cookies.

Well, this term we approved the idea of enlarging the cooperative circle by including all fellow students as members, each one contributing fifty dollars - what we called a "mutual-helping fund". So we solved a good deal of the economic trouble, and at the same time we have been able to get everybody in this college interested in the cooperative idea. We decided to open the store once a month, and on some special occasions, such as Christmas, New Year's, end of term, etc. It seemed difficult to have it open daily since everyone is pressed by school work and outside activities. Now we do not sell refreshments any more, for they are not necessities, and we find it hard to keep them from being spoiled by weather or rats. What we have now for sale are practical, daily-required articles: soap, candles, writing-paper and envelopes, toilet paper. On special occasions we sometimes do have refreshments.

All things are sold at a very reasonable price which is just enough to replace them, so we get very little profit. However, our fellow students are benefited, for at the cooperative they can buy these articles at a price which is one third less than on the street. When such things are available in the dormitory, the students do not need to walk into the city or spend rickshaw fare - now sixty to a hundred dollars each way, depending on the weather and the time of day.

At present the cooperative goes on smoothly, but we have our difficulties too. The main trouble is getting a proper location since we are all crowded into this small dormitory. The room which we now use is quite small, and it serves other purposes: post office, for all students get their letters there, and as a small clinic, which opens daily at 12:30. Due to the varied business going on in that room, the cooperative has to learn to adjust its business to times when the room is most free. I feel we have profited by these increasing difficulties.

Faculty Cooperative

The headquarters are in the office where mimeographing is done and office supplies sold. About once a month we get a notice that such things are on sale as laundry soap (Taiping variety recently was seventy-five dollars for the double cake, when it was about double that on the street), white cotton (eighty dollars a foot for a coarse quality not worth much, but possible for such things as shoes and dust-cloths), sugar (two hundred and fifty a pound, and that not the best refined quality. Articles are bought in quantity and supplies bought up and sold at low prices when street prices have already gone up.

From a letter from Florence Kirk, dated February 18, 1945

In the English Department we have had some success this semester in connection with the projector and films gotten out by the ABC nations, the project pushed ahead by Dr. Jerry Winfield in Chungking. Ginling is a station, which means

News Items from Ginling
March 1945

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we have been given the projector for our own use, on the condition that we use it twice a week for programs of one sort or another. Miss Pan and I have been in charge, and we have felt very much like two children with a new toy. We gave showings between five and six in the first dormitory, where the girls gathered before supper hour. We found an increasing interest in the student body, having twenty to thirty each time, and visible interest shown. They enjoyed such films as "Ten Million Americans Go to War," "Women in the Service," "Meet New Zealand," "The China Clipper," "Chinese in America," "Rubber Comes from Plants," etc. We are expecting a new shipment of films any time. The projector can be borrowed by faculty or reliable student groups to use with groups of various sorts. I feel there is a great future for such a method of presenting educational material.

Mr. Corbett

April 23, 1945

REPORT OF PRESIDENT WU YI-FANG
TO THE BOARD OF FOUNDERS OF GINLING COLLEGE

Since I shall not be able to attend the annual meeting of the Board of Founders, I wish to submit a written report on the conditions of the college during the past year. However, as I left Chengtu in a hurry, I did not bring enough material for a full report. So I have to write only informally about the things which should be of interest to you.

Upon My Return After One Year's Absence

When I returned to Chengtu on March 1, 1944, I found the college in a very good condition. The faculty Executive Committee had done splendid work in taking charge of the affairs during my absence. It was due to the capable and untiring efforts of Dr. Ruth Chester and Dr. Djang Hsiang-lan in meeting all sorts of problems during the year. The most difficult period was in the summer of 1943 when a plan of retrenchment was adopted by the universities. In spite of the sense of insecurity on account of the retrenchment, the faculty remained loyal to Ginling and maintained a high morale. I could not help feeling gratified in finding such a splendid spirit in the college upon my return.

As for myself, there were many demands for me to talk about what I saw in America. Since the United States and China were to cooperate more and more closely in our war against the aggressor, I felt it was my duty to help our people to know the tremendous effort of the American people for the war and exert ourselves more than before. During the first month I gave a total of 25 talks to a great variety of audiences, including the staff of the military governor's office, the parents-teachers association of a nursery school, and the last of the long series of a total of 53 talks were commencement addresses at three high schools in June.

The college year ended with the joint commencement exercise for the five Christian institutions in Chengtu. Mr. Wang Yun-wu, the general manager of the Commercial Press and a member of the P.P.C. mission to England, gave a very inspiring address. A total of 38 students graduated from Ginling. It was the largest number since 1938.

Financially the year closed without any deficit. This is entirely due to the arrangement for selling U.S. funds on the open market. We feel much indebted to Mr. Evans, Mr. Mickle and others in their successful negotiations with the U.S. Department of Treasury. In Chungking it was through the effort of Dr. Cressy and Mr. Dwight Edwards in approaching Dr. H. H. Kung and securing his verbal approval. With regard to the final arrangement on details in the selling of funds through the United Clearing Board, Miss Priest made timely and valuable contributions when the universities sent her down to Chungking. Without this arrangement for realizing more Chinese national currency from the American gifts all the universities and other mission work would have to be greatly reduced if not stopped entirely.

The College Year of 1944-45

The fall term started in September with me absent again. I spent practically the whole month of September in Chungking in attending the People's Political Council meetings and the Child Welfare Conference. The Executive Committee of the National Christian Council had a two-day meeting and I also attended a meeting of the Board of Directors of the University of Shanghai.

The Faculty

We were most happy to welcome Dr. Florence Kirk back to Chengtu. She filled an urgent need not only in our own English Department, but also in the other universities which offer a major in English. Miss Graves of the Music Department and Miss Ettie Chin of the Physical Education Department returned to America for their furloughs. Both because it was difficult to secure well-qualified personnel and because we wanted to maintain the work on a minimum basis, we did not invite new faculty to fill these vacancies. Miss Sutherland divided the various theory courses taught by Miss Graves among the present music staff. Mrs. Chen En-tse, who had taught on part-time basis, consented to be the acting head of the Physical Education Department. Although she was not strong physically and had to care for a baby daughter, she has proved to be a very capable and efficient head.

The big change of personnel was in the Department of Home Economics when Miss Yung Hsiao-yun and her sister-in-law resigned in the summer. Miss Sun Tsen-min was invited to be acting head and Miss Chen Pei-lan as a professor. Miss Sun is a graduate from Yenching University and had post-graduate work at Oregon State College and Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit. Her special line is nursery school and child psychology, so that her courses are not only for our own students but also for students from other universities in child welfare work. Miss Chen, a graduate from Hwa Nan College, has been in America twice for advanced study and was the head of the Home Economics Department of that college for eight years. We are therefore happy to have secured these experienced women, especially because the Home Economics Department has the third largest number of girls majoring in it.

Student Activities

The Student Self-government Association, the Christian Fellowship, the Departmental Clubs and the Glee Club have been active in carrying out their programs. I wish to mention only a few of the outstanding events during the past months.

At Christmas the students decided to raise funds for gifts to soldiers at the front and soldiers' families in our neighborhood. They raised over NC\$120,000.

During the winter vacation the Students Christian Movement in Chengtu held the "Spring" conference. Ten of our students, the maximum allowed of our college, attended the conference, and Miss Chen I, a member of the conference executive committee, made a great contribution toward the success of the conference.

Last summer at the Youth Corps Summer Camp, Miss Djang Feng-ya distinguished herself as the most capable leader among the women students and received the first prize in several sport contests. The director of the camp saw me afterwards and commented especially that while Miss Djang was a capable and natural leader, she was unassuming and sought no personal glamour.

In December the nine collegiate institutions in the Chengtu area arranged an oratorical contest in English and another in Chinese. Each institution sent two students. It was very happy for Ginling that our representatives captured the first prizes in both series - the first prize for the team as well as for the individual speaker.

The Generalissimo's call for the educated youth to volunteer to join the army was issued in November. In addition to 100,000 men, he called for 2,000 women to form a Women's Corps. Many of our girls wanted to volunteer. Unfortunately it took so long to have the machinery set up and the leader finally chosen was not well known among the students. So, when toward the end of February a group of 50

women was called in the Chengtu area to be trained as nurses' aides, only two girls from Ginling joined. There were only three other college women in this first group and they were from West China University.

Early in December an American Air base near Chengtu was in urgent need of typists and telephone operators. Six of our girls answered the call as a form of war work, dropping their college courses, in order to release men for more active duties. The college typist also joined the group. This is a very simple thing for American girls to do, yet under the present conditions in Chengtu this decision called for much deliberation and courage. It is because the traditional attitude in Chengtu is still very conservative and the local gentry cannot conceive the idea of girls from good families going to work in an army camp. When Dr. Djang, Dr. Chester and myself helped the girls make up their minds, we faced the possibility of unfavorable criticisms, but we supported the girls' decision for two reasons: First, as Chinese college girls they should take part in more direct war work as college women in America and England. Secondly, the American service men stationed in China have not had the chance to know educated Chinese women. In fact, on the contrary, some of them have come into contact with the worst type of girls. We therefore were much gratified when the Commanding Officer told Dr. Djang during her visit to the girls in February: "They are very good girls, and they do very good work."

Early in March, the Foreign Affairs Bureau gave examinations in Chengtu for interpreters for American officers who are in charge of the training of the Chinese army. It was announced that the examinations were given for men students only, but at the same time they permitted women students who applied to take the tests. When the results were published in the newspapers, we were surprised to find one of our graduates ranked the highest in the list, and two of our students also passed the examination. Since then word has come that the headquarters of the American Army is ready to take women as office clerks and typists, so that there will be other examinations given to women later. Those who passed the first examination are to work in the headquarters too.

Graduates Going Abroad

Under the arrangement between our government and the Lend-Lease authority of the United States Government, a large number of Chinese students are being sent to America to study and to get practical training. Since the scholarships are practically all in technical fields, very few women get the privilege of being selected by our government or are able to pass the examinations. We are therefore very happy to have two Ginling girls among the few. One is Miss Dwan Yung-djen (Tuan Yung-chen according to the spelling of PUMC Nursing Training School), chosen by the Public Health Administration to get further experience in the field of nursing education. She was the only woman among a group of 18 physicians and arrived in the United States in March 1945. The other is Miss Chen Lan-ying, who passed the examination given by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Miss Chen took the graduate course in Agricultural Economics in the University of Nanking. If I remember correctly, the total number of persons who passed this examination was around 160, of which only two were women.

A third graduate successfully passed a different kind of examination for a graduate scholarship in England. The British Council offered 35 scholarships, 5 of which they reserved the right of choosing the recipients and 30 were offered to students in different fields chosen by examinations given by the Ministry of Education. There was one scholarship in music and Miss Chen Mei-deh of 1938 won it. Miss Wang Bi-hsia of 1942 is the fourth graduate privileged to go abroad in the near future. She joined the staff of the Chungking Office of the British Ministry of Information right after she graduated. She has done so well that she was

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awarded one of the 5 British Council scholarships to study in Oxford next year.

Two other older graduates received invitations to go abroad. Miss Dju Yu-bao, who has worked for many years in the social welfare department of Shanghai Municipal Council, was invited by the U.S. Department of Labor as an honorary exchange consultant. Miss Li Dze-djen was invited by the London Missionary Society as a delegate from China to attend their triple jubilee celebration next September. Miss Dju is still in Chungking and I saw Miss Li in Calcutta waiting for a passage to England.

I should also mention that the four graduates who successfully passed the government examination for private students in December, 1943, finally left China. Miss Chen I-djen and Miss Djang Shui-gi, majors in English, and Miss Hung Dah-ling, a piano major, arrived in the States in March. The fourth is Miss Yang Gin-djung, who was an assistant in our Chemistry Department for two years. She is still in India waiting for her passage.

It was quite interesting to me to find out that half of all the college graduates who took this examination passed it, for 50% of our graduates who tried the test, passed it. However, 2 of our girls were physical education majors, and somehow none of the p.e. graduates, men and women, was accepted by the Ministry of Education. Thus if we leave these two out, the percentage (4 out of 6) is increased to 67%.

New Lines of Work of Alumnae

In addition to the usual types of work, our alumnae have gone into some new fields. Many graduates from biology, chemistry and home economics have joined the technical and research staffs in the respective fields. Quite a number have gone to work with the American OWI and the British Ministry of Information. Several have shown unusual ability in translation from English to Chinese and visa versa. Three girls who finished their college work last January have joined the clerical staff of an American Air Base near Chengtu. One graduate is with the small group of 30 who received intensive training as group leaders for the new Women's Corps now being trained.

Gifts by Alumnae

Gifts by our alumnae in recent years are shown in the following table. It may be mentioned that the Thurston Scholarship Fund was raised at the Founders' Day anniversary of 1943.

Vautrin Memorial Fund	NC\$176,687
Thurston Scholarship Fund	14,512
Chen Ping-dji Memorial Scholarship Fund	22,000
Reeves Scholarship Fund	25,522

In view of the coming of the 30th anniversary of the founding of Ginling, several alumnae have talked to me about the advisability of having a financial campaign next November, in order to help toward the return of the college to Nanking after the final victory. Now that I am out of China and unable to help in the preparation, I cannot tell how the plan may be proceeding.

Cooperation on the West China Campus

During the past few years there has been so much talk of cooperation that I hesitate to bring up this subject in this informal report. However, since there has been gradual improvement in the extent of cooperation in spite of difficulties, I wish to mention a few facts here.

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(a) Financial, there has been some saving by the individual institutions through the plan of cooperation. There is also mutual assistance as evidenced by the re-allocation of the grants from the UCR among the five institutions. Through the good office of Mr. Ronald Rees, the Chungking Committee for the British Aid to China Funds has made larger grants to the Christian universities. Cheeloo and West China have received large grants because they have supporting Boards in England, and since London Missionary Society is one of the supporting boards of Ginling, we also have received a liberal grant. It is, in fact, of the same amount as that assigned to University of Nanking. Since the budgets of these two institutions differ in size, it means that Ginling received a comparatively larger additional income than University of Nanking. Miss Priest and Dr. William Penn have worked out a plan of re-allocating the UCR grants. According to this plan, Ginling's share of the UCR funds was reduced by \$3,322,500, which was being transferred to other universities. Even though we could have made very good use of the additional income in our own program, I accepted the re-allocation without complaint. However, if our faculty knew it, they would surely feel it unfair, because as a woman's institution we have been economical about our expenditure, and the departments have been repeatedly asked to manage on a minimum basis.

(b) Interchange of students - There has been gradual increase in the selection of courses of one institution by students of other institutions. I have figures from our Registrar's Office to show the trend in the past few years. If this kind of statistics is supplied by the other universities, you will have a complete picture of the academic cooperation among the 5 institutions.

ANALYSIS OF INTERCHANGE OF STUDENTS BETWEEN GINLING COLLEGE
AND OTHER UNIVERSITIES IN CHENG TU, 1940-44

Term	Ginling Students Going to Others			Students of Others at Ginling		
	No. Students	Courses	Credits	No. Students	**Courses	Credits
1940 (Fall)	101*	40*	445*	45*	13*	125*
1941 (Spring)	119*	52*	521*	53*	21*	170*
(Fall)	108*	42*	419*	43*	17*	146*
1942 (Spring)	135	50	517	125	39	297
(Fall)	244	69	680	125	49	322
1943 (Spring)	201	61	579	125	51	298
(Fall)	255	74	738	190	67	663
1944 (Spring)	248	71	677 $\frac{1}{2}$	162	63	526
(Fall)	336	90	794	189	69	541

** In number of courses there is duplication, as those from or to each university are added together.

* For the first three terms cooperative English courses are not included. From 1942 on these are counted as belonging to the institution which teaches them, thus giving a fairer picture of the actual degree of cooperation.

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(c) Intercollege service of faculty members - During this year our English Department has borne a great share in the offering of the combined curriculum for English major students. Dr. William Fenn of University of Nanking has gone to work in the American Army; Mrs. Kennard of West China is on furlough; and Miss Boynton of Yenching left Chengtu last January because of poor health. As a result, Dr. Kirk and Miss Lamberton are now teaching 25 credits of the combined program; Nanking University is giving 12 credits, Yenching 4 and West China none. This is why I asked our Personnel Committee to secure an additional English teacher to fill the vacancy when Miss Lamberton takes her furlough next summer.

Dr. Liu En-lan has been giving the geology course for University of Nanking students for many years. This term she offers in addition a course on climatology partly for the agriculture students there. In chemistry there has been close cooperation among the departmental heads, and this year Dr. Chester has been especially asked to give a course on biochemistry, mostly for men students. In the Department of Home Economics our course on advanced cookery is not only for our own seniors but also for a student from Yenching and several others from West China. In Sociology, Mrs. George Wu was asked by Dr. Chen Wen-sien of University of Nanking to give a course on case work for her graduate students. In the course on social psychology given by Dr. Djang Hsiang-lan this term, there have been many students from other institutions. When I had to leave the college so suddenly, we considered for a while to reduce her teaching load. If it were for our own students only, we could have arranged for them to take some other course and postpone this one to the next term. As it is, we had to continue the course in spite of Dr. Djang's additional administrative duties.

(d) Institute of Comparative Cultures - This was promoted by Dr. Cressy and Dr. Fenn, and was organized under the Joint Presidents Council with a director and a joint advisory committee, consisting of representatives from the 5 universities. Recently a grant of NC\$2,000,000 was received from the British Aid to China Fund. Research projects were submitted by professors to the joint committee. Among those submitted by our faculty, Dr. Liu's in the field of geography was accepted and a grant of NC\$100,000 was given.

My Trip to America

It was a complete surprise when word came through Governor Chang that I was called to be a member of the Chinese delegation to San Francisco. Since I had been back from America only a year, and three and a half months out of that I had spent in bed, I did not give any consideration to it at first. But when I went to consult my doctor as the Governor requested, he advised me strongly to come, both personally and professionally, and gave the name of a specialist in San Francisco for me to have a thorough examination. Then I presented the question to the faculty Executive Committee to consider. They discussed the problem from various viewpoints and came to the conclusion that they could carry the work through the spring and summer, and I should be back before the fall term begins; but there was the question whether my health could stand the strain of the conference and the long trips and would be ready for hard work upon my return. So they left the final decision to me after the final check-up by my doctor, with whom an appointment was made three weeks earlier. Again the doctor said that I could come, although I should keep my regular hours for rest and not become over-tired. With this last advice, my mind was made up and I reported to the Governor to decline this appointment. I had felt that I was not academically prepared for the position of a delegate to such a conference, and it was not fair to the college and to Dr. Chester and Dr. Djang to leave the responsibilities to them so suddenly again. Besides, if I was not to work unservedly for the conference, it would also be unfair to our government. For a week we were all relieved, but then word came again that even if I could not work full-

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time, I was still wanted. The Board Executive Committee was called and they readily granted me five months' leave of absence. Then there were a few days of meetings, conferences and interviews of all sorts and I left suddenly a week earlier than at first planned. I was greatly touched by the wonderful cooperation from everybody and was specially grateful to Dr. Chester and Dr. Djang. The former had expected to start on her furlough right after Dr. Wu Mao-i arrived in Chengtu, and now had to wait till my return. Dr. Djang's responsibility was heavy enough as Dean of Students, and now again she had to take on additional duties in our relationships with the outside. For instance, the new Minister of Education was sending out Study Groups on college education and on secondary education to the various centers and we were just then getting ready to receive them. It was not only for showing them our college work, but also to discuss with them all the things we hope to have revised by the new Minister.

From this experience and during my illness I was made humbly conscious of the biggest blessing in my life - friends within and outside of the Ginling family. The little part I have been able to do in Ginling or for my country was all due to the loyal and selfless cooperation of our faculty. In fact, it is shown once more how the president can leave within a week and the faculty and students happily carry on.

A challenge was presented to Ginling just before I left Chungking and then I wished our faculty were larger, in addition to being capable. General Ho Hao-jo, Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Military Council, laid before us his plan of training 2,000 women as office staff for the headquarters of the American Army in Kunming and Chungking and stated that he and the American representative wanted to ask Ginling to take charge of the training. He was aware of the difficulties in China for women to go into this type of work, so that he wanted to have the women properly trained both technically and in general, and to have a capable and responsible woman (to be recommended by me as my representative) to head up this new Woman's War Service Corps. It is part of the plan of the training of Chinese army by American officers for the big offensive; there is no question that Ginling should be willing to do it. Yet since he suggested to start the training in May, I had to refer the matter to the Executive Committee for decision. I have not heard of their reply. However, as I know our present faculty is fully loaded with the college program, I don't see how they are able to take on this additional work. During the last stage of resistance and the post-war period of rehabilitation and reconstruction, the demand for college women will continue to increase. Ginling should endeavor to contribute her share in training young women at this vitally important time in our history.

June 1945

File Book

[1]

CONDITIONS ON THE WEST CHINA CAMPUS

The load on the electric plant in Chengtu is so heavy that it is impossible to supply adequate light to all parts of the city every night. Therefore a system of zones has been worked out, and each zone has certain nights without light.

An English teacher writes: "We think it is amazing that work goes along as well as it does. Take, for instance, the vexed question of light. Night after night when it is our turn to have light - we now have two nights on and one off - there is no light for hours, and students and faculty make shifts to read and study by candle light or vegetable oil lamps - both very unsatisfactory. 'Crown' candles are nearly a thousand dollars a half dozen, and most varieties of the tallow candle are drippy, smoky affairs."

Another faculty member writes as follows: "Every fourth night the lights in our section of the city are off. We do not even have coal-oil lamps to substitute, but tiny vegetable oil lamps, much like those the virgins must have carried in Bible times. Then during the three precious nights when the electric lights are supposed to be on, there is often one when the lights break down entirely. Add to that the number of times we have air raids and a total blackout of the city, when lights are entirely turned off, and you will see the struggle we have to get anything done at night. More often than not I give up and go to bed. In the summer I used to get up about 5:30 in the morning to make up for lost time, but it isn't so pleasant to do this in the dark chill mornings of autumn."

The most serious problem for the professional group in China is a financial one. Inflation is so serious that few are adequately fed and illness caused by malnutrition is taking heavy tolls.

Dr. Y. P. Mei, Acting President of Yenching University, has stated that between 5 and 6 per cent of the faculties on the West China campus are always incapacitated, due largely to lack of proper food. He goes on to say that inflation has raised prices to 1500 times the pre-war level, but that the total income of the salaried man has been increased only about 100 times, which means that his purchasing power is only 6 or 7 per cent of that of former days.

Dr. Mei adds: "I have often been asked the question, 'How do they manage it then?' This is how. Bachelors, real and temporary, can manage to get along. All wives have to work and earn. The few that cannot must do all the housework including the most menial labor under very primitive conditions. Vegetarian meals are the usual order, and meat and eggs are seen on the table only on special occasions. Those who still have things to sell, send them to second-hand stores, and those who don't just suffer. New clothes have long been a matter of the past. Skill in patching and mending and repatching and remending has developed to a degree totally unconceived of in peace time. The arrival of a baby is considered a very mixed blessing. The University naturally runs in a style in keeping with that of its members. To this day, Yenching in Chengtu does not possess a piano. The three second-or third-hand portable typewriters take turns getting out of order. My habit of writing memos on the back of used envelopes (unfortunately ordinary sheets of Chinese paper cannot be used on both sides) is so deep-rooted, that everywhere I stay in America I keep collecting waste paper until the maid gets out of patience with me."

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER FROM MISS EVA SPICER, GINLING COLLEGE, TO MR. NOEL SLATER
July 27th, 1945.

Re Post-War Planning Memorandum

"..... I have had considerable experience now of University work in China, I have been at Shanghai when we were co-operating there, I have worked for a term at Hua Chung, I have experience of the co-operation here, and I have visited Foochow and know something of the situation of Hua Nan and Fukien Christian University...

GENERAL:

With regard to your general findings, I absolutely agree with the desirability of raising our standards, both intellectually and economically, and that to that end a re-grouping and amalgamation of institutions is desirable. But I wonder whether you fully appreciate the enormous difficulties in the way of such a policy. Each of the institutions has a life of its own and it is to that not to the cause of Christian Higher Education in China, that most of its administration, faculty and alumnae are devoted. The alumnae are much more important in China, it seems to me, than in England; and they for the most part would be solidly lined up against any effort to merge their entity with that of another institution. It is most emphatically the concrete institution, not the cause it serves, which holds their loyalty.

EAST CHINA:

If the buildings of St. John's, Shanghai University, Hangchow and Soochow are all laid completely flat by the Japanese or by American bombing, you might have some chance of carrying through the scheme for a Federated University in East China, but otherwise I think you have very little chance, though I quite agree that it would be better. Even if all the buildings were flat, I doubt whether the Southern Baptist constituency behind Shanghai University and the Episcopal backing behind St. John's would find it easy to support such a suggested Federation. Hangchow has already once been advised to reduce its status, and it refused to do so, though Dr. Warren Stuart (brother of Leighton Stuart) who was then president, agreed with the suggestion and resigned when the Board turned it down. I think one should go on working at this idea, but I do not hold out any great hopes with regard to their fulfilment.

NORTH CHINA:

I do not quite know how you could link up Yenching, Cheeloo and Mukden. Yenching is so very firmly established that I can't see it being willing to give up any post-graduate studies to Cheeloo, and Mukden is surely only a medical college? It does also seem to me that you definitely weaken your graduate departments if you scatter them, because the students in one graduate department should surely have the benefit of hearing in a general way the authorities in other fields, and many fields are so related that it would surely be a weakness to have graduate departments in three centres rather than one.

CAPITAL:

With regard to the suggestion that Ginling and the University of Nanking co-operate to form one University, with separate colleges, as at Oxford; it sounds all right but conditions are so different that it is very hard to work.

You have to remember that under the credit system you take a definite course, take an exam in that course and get so many credits towards your final degree. That means that the question of time-table or schedule is very important. For a student even in arts has not, say six lectures to arrange, but 16-18 hours to fit in and if he does not attend that course, he cannot take that subject, for you are taking courses, not using the course to help you pass an exam in the syllabus.

If the University at Nanking and Ginling became one University but retained their independent status as teaching bodies, that would mean that each would have its own time table, each would give its own courses and really each would be very much as it is now except that the degrees would be given in the name of the Union University. What would have been gained? If, on the other hand, you really organized as one teaching institution, with one time table, and the faculties of each department co-ordinating their program entirely and working practically as one department, then it is not co-operating on the teaching side, but amalgamation. And in actual practice it would inevitably mean the merging of Ginling in the University of Nanking. Because, being the larger institution they would have controlling vote on all matters of policy, and we should follow their way because we had to. It is not easy even for Chinese men to work under Chinese women and therefore the acting head of most departments would be men and whatever is gained by having a separate women's College (if anything is gained) would almost certainly be lost.

The American system worked out in China does not make the Oxford University a possible pattern. There all the students are working to a syllabus, and the colleges help them to prepare for that syllabus, but here it is a question of definite courses. If they are given in both places, then you overlap, if you give them only in one the tendency is always for the larger department to gradually swallow up the smaller. If the University of Nanking and we were about the same size numerically co-operation on a basis of real equality might be easier, but as it is it would be extremely difficult. Whether we should continue to exist or not is, I quite admit, an open question, but if we are to continue to exist I think we can only do it without any organic relation with the University of Nanking, co-operating probably at the higher levels of work but on a completely voluntary basis. If not, we had better just become the women's hostel of the University of Nanking.

WEST CHINA.

When they talk of Colleges at West China it is quite misleading. They are not colleges in the Oxford sense of the term, but simply hostels in which there are some class rooms, but they have no body of teachers linked with a residential college; all the teaching is done by the University organized into colleges of arts, science and medicine, etc. which cut completely across the hostel classification. The examination based on a syllabus, lends itself to the college and teaching unit, the credit system based on courses does not.

Capital (Contd)

I think another thing that makes co-operation with the University of Nanking difficult is our past history in which relations have not been too good. They have been critical of us and we of them. If there were to be other units in Nanking and we were one of three or four units co-operating, I think we should find it easier.

The distinctive pattern of the women's college as worked out in the States is quite different from anything we have in England, and it is that pattern that Ginling is following. It is a self-sufficient body, giving its own degrees, receiving only women students, and while not having only women faculty (Smith, Vassar and Mount Holyoke even have men presidents) having a larger proportion of women on the faculty than in any co-educational institution. Such an institution is quite different from Somerville, Girton or Westfield, women's colleges within a genuinely co-educational institution. Whatever contribution it has to make does depend upon it being an independent unit able to mould its policies with women's interests in view, and with a larger proportion of women guiding them than in a co-educational institution where generally both women students and women faculty are in the minority.

I think it is quite true that at the moment the pattern of education that we have to follow is so fully laid down by the Government that there really is very little that is possible of distinctive education for women. But should that rigidity be released, it might be possible for a women's institution to experiment in education

for women, which has never yet been worked out in any genuine fashion different from that of men. Personally I think that whether Ginling should exist as an independent unit or not depends ultimately on whether there is a place for a different type of education for women; and I think that question has not yet been investigated.

There are, of course, other minor reasons for an independent existence such as the fact that in a co-educational institution there are as a rule few women appointed to the upper levels, that Chinese women have, as a whole, more guts than Chinese men, and that therefore in times of crises the administration in a women's college is more able to hold things steady, and that women's institutions are perhaps rather more conscientious about details. But these perhaps can be off-set by the advantages of a co-educational institution.

The one fact that I should like the planners in New York and London to face is that any type or organic union with the University of Nanking would mean in all probability a complete merging, as they are so much the larger institution. We have talked quite a good deal with women from Yenching and we feel fairly confident that the policy of trying to keep a separate women's college within an institution which has no men's colleges of the same type, is not a good one, and only leads to constant friction. Complete independence or complete merging seems to be the answer. Of course complete independence does not mean that we should not co-operate in some departments, but it would be an entirely free co-operation without compulsion from any overhead organisation.

AIM:

I think the statement of Christian purpose is good, but I think one of the difficulties which we are facing is that our numbers have already gone beyond the point where it is possible to leaven the students and faculty with a distinctly Christian viewpoint and to become effectively Christian would mean the reduction of numbers, both student and faculty and that is an almost impossible task for a Chinese administrator. Numbers are in some measure the most clearly recognized measure of success and to keep small in order to keep Christian is a very hard thing to accomplish. It is not that our numbers are really so large, but they are larger than the active Christian faculty can adequately staff. Here again one has to face the fact that among the Chinese faculty even among the Christians, their loyalty is almost unconsciously given to the institution first, and the cause of Christianity second. And the same is true of the great majority of the Western Faculty also. This is not always clearly recognized but we are aware of the concrete contribution of our institution to the Christian cause and any radical change to the institution would seem to lessen its contribution to Christianity, therefore the institution must be left. We have among the institutions very much the psychology of denominations. We are genuinely devoted to Christianity but we are more emotionally conscious of the particular value of our institution, than we are of its place in relation to the whole movement.

GENERAL:

Quite frankly, I do not at the moment see the way out, if the needed concentration is to take place. If the Association Boards in America say that they will only finance the universities that fall in with their plans, the universities that they support will be filled with a most un-Christian pride and while they may become academically better, will certainly be lacking in the spirit of Christian humility and charity, while the ones that they have attempted to reduce or co-ordinate will throw their energies into continuing to exist and will seek to make up in institutional spirit and loyalty what they lack in large scale academic efficiency.

If you leave it to the institutions in the field, they will, I am inclined to think, effect only minor changes, and the Universities will be greater in number than we can staff adequately either from an academic or Christian point of view. I think the only chance of achieving a real pooling of Christian resources for educational purposes in China, would be to have a commission of Chinese, American and British educators who should spend one year in studying the situation and one year in visiting all the institutions and trying to make them see in what ways they should be prepared for change and radical concentration. It would need first class men with at least two years to give and where could you find such men?

This, I know, is rather a gloomy picture, but I am trying to present you with some of the living realities of the situation. I may have overstated the question of loyalty, perhaps many of the Western faculty and some of the Chinese would in theory admit (and mean it) that their first loyalty is to Christian education as a whole, yet most of us are so personally built into and identified with our own institutions that it is hard for us to see how any radical change of that institution could help the cause. The Commission, to be successful, would have to challenge us to a realization of the greater cause and give us an emotional urge to bring about the good of the cause and to do this even at the cost of our own institution. I heard Stanley Jones once say that he knew many missionaries who were willing to lay down their lives, but none who were willing to lay down a building. If you substitute piece of work for building, there is a good deal of truth in the statement.

With regard to Middle Schools, I understand the reasons that make you recommend that the grants be paid by the mission and not by any Joint Association, but there is a good deal to be said for a more interdenominational planning of Middle Schools as well as Colleges and they are terribly in need of being pulled up, and I don't know whether the individual mission can always do it.....

- I gave this to Ruth Chester, our Academic Dean, to read through. She agrees in the main, but she thinks I have not been quite fair on the matter of other loyalties. She thinks most of the Western faculty and some of the Chinese do put the Christian cause first, only when we come to replanning we do find it very difficult to see our institution at all objectively.....

Mr. Corbett

September 1945

NEWS FROM GINLING

There has been no direct word from the College since V-J Day, but a cable has been received from Dr. Fenn indicating that the five institutions will probably continue to operate as usual on the West China campus for the current academic year.

After the San Francisco Conference, Dr. Wu came to New York for medical advice and treatment. An operation was necessary, and she was in the hospital for about four weeks. She has been resting quietly in the country for the last month and reports steady progress toward complete recovery. She will probably return to China about the first of December.

Miss Mary Lamberton, of the Ginling English faculty, arrived on the Gripsholm early in August. She can be reached at 1312 Thirtieth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

It is hoped that present travel restrictions will soon be lifted and that it will be possible for Miss Stella Graves to return to Ginling in the near future.

The enclosed reports and plans show that not only has Ginling carried on sound work in rural areas under most difficult war conditions, but also that they are thinking constructively on the problems that will arise in the post-war period.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Mr. Ballou
Mr. Corbett
Mrs. Mills

FROM: Mr. Evans

The following cable was received from Miss Priest on
October 1, 1945:

"NOTIFY CORNELIA MILLS WUYIFANG GINLING OBSERVING NOVEMBER TWENTYFIFTH
FOR FOUNDERS DAY."

C. A. E.

October 2, 1945

COPY OF LETTER FROM DR. RUTH CHESTER TO MRS. MILLS, OCTOBER 13, 1945

Ginling, October 13, 1945

Dear Cornelia:

At last I have the statistics for the Regents report ready and I think I had better mail them at once. I forgot all about the business in the summer when I really should have done it and then I was too busy to be able to do it for some time. I hope it is not Too late.

Our latest news from Nanking is that the buildings have been turned over to us and Mrs. Tsen and Blanche Wu were planning to move in and probably have already done so. We haven't very much detail yet about the condition of the property, but it is not as bad as it might have been. There is almost none of our furniture left, but evidently a fair amount of Japanese things, rough benches, tables etc., which can be used temporarily. They have gathered up about 30,000 of our library books, which is roughly half of the original lot, but we do not know what they are. They are planning to open a middle school of some sort right away, in order to have the buildings in use and make sure they don't get borrowed again. I hope one of us can go down from here soon, but there is no definite information to give on that yet.

Plumer flew in yesterday on a surprise visit, with Stanley, and I had a little chat with him last evening. He looks just the same, and so does Stanley except for the white hair. It was good to see them.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Last week was all spent in Council of Higher Ed. meetings and I shall be sending you in a few days our Ginling comments on the recommendations of that planning committee, which we do not like. It seems to us a kind of compromise, which is satisfactory to no one and has nothing to be said for it academically. I hope our comments will arrive as soon as the report itself, but in case it should get there first, you will know our comments are on the way and will be on hand very shortly.

Our final enrollment is 348 and we shall have some further statistics ready to send you very shortly. We are overcrowded, but now we have passed the peak I guess we shall survive, as they do drop out one by one. If travel opens up I think more will leave, as everyone is frightfully impatient to get back.

With love

/s/ Ruth

Enclosure - Alumnae list
Stamped env. addressed to Miss Li.

541 West 113th Street
New York 25, N. Y.
October 23, 1945

Dear Alumnae:

Last Saturday afternoon the Ginling alumnae in New York City had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Wu Yi-fang at tea on the invitation of Mrs. Plumer Mills. Dr. Wu recently returned from the hospital. We were all very happy to find her in health again.

We are proud to transmit to you the latest news from Dr. Wu about our college. In spite of all the ever-increasing difficulties during the war, our school may be proud of some outstanding achievements. To mention a few: our college had the largest enrollment this year in the thirty years of her existence; her students were awarded many national prizes in intercollegiate contests; some of them were chosen as the leaders in intercollegiate activities; the faculty and the students have helped to maintain a wholesome school atmosphere in the midst of deteriorating social surroundings. These facts, reported by Dr. Wu, indicate the conscientious work of the faculty and the students.

In connection with the immediate future of our college, Dr. Wu mentioned that the college authorities are now making preparations to move our college back to her former campus in Nanking as early as possible. Dr. Wu emphasized also the urgent need of equipping our library and laboratories, of repairing our buildings, of restoring the health of our faculty and students.

With the approaching celebration of our Thirtieth Anniversary on November 25th in mind, we Ginling alumnae in New York City wish to propose that the Ginling graduates and her former students in the United States make a contribution as a gesture of loyalty and devotion to their Alma Mater and their appreciation of the faculty and the students who have achieved so much under so many hardships.

The total sum of the contribution is proposed to be \$2,000 in U. S. currency. It is to be used for the purpose of restoring the health of our faculty and students, which purpose, we think, is of the uttermost urgency. From the copy of our Ginling Directory, enclosed herewith, you will notice that we have altogether a little over forty alumnae in this country. With \$2,000 as our goal, the average per person will be \$50. This sum may be given outright by an individual or collected from her friends.

We should like very much to know your opinion concerning our proposal. If you have better suggestions to make, please write us as soon as possible so that we may put your proposal before other alumnae for their consideration. If you accept our proposal and

wish to participate in this joint action, kindly send before November 15th your contribution in the addressed envelope enclosed, to Gwan-yuen Li, our temporary Secretary of the New York City Alumnae Group.

We are looking forward to hearing from you soon. With our best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Committee members:

Y. T. Zee New
Yu-bao Dju
Nyok Zoe Dong Tsiang
Siu-djen Bau Chang
Gwan-yuen Li

Please fill out, detach and return the following blank:

I hereby give \$ _____ as my contribution
to Ginling College for the purpose of promoting the health of
her faculty and students.

(In case you wish to make this contribution for some
other purpose, please state here):

(Signed):

(Date):

GINLING ALUMNAE AND UNDERGRADUATES IN THE UNITED STATES

Bau Siu-djen (Miss Marguerite Bau) (Mrs. William Chang)	601 West 163rd Street, New York 32, N.Y.
Chang, Mrs. Suen-i Wu	School of Home Economics, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon (Ginling 1936)
Chao, Miss Celia (Djao Hua-chuen)	1710 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland 15, Ohio (Ginling ex-'40)
Chen I-djen, Miss (Loretta Chen)	10 Prospect Street, Northampton, Mass. (Ginling 1941)
Chen Lan-ying, Miss (Mrs. Tsiang)	Dept. of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, Univ. of Wisc., Madison, Wisconsin (Ginling 1935)
Cheng Ying-wan	55 Brattle Street, Cambridge 38, Mass. (Ginling undergraduate)
Chu, Mrs. Ching-ho Liu	512 West 122 St, N.Y. 27 N.Y. c/o China Medical Board, 40 West 40th Street, New York 20, N.Y. (Ginling 1936)
Chu, Mrs. S. M. (Grace Sie)	5500 Edgemoor Lane, Bethesda, Md. (Ginling undergraduate)
Djang Shui-gi, Miss (Helena Djang)	1001 E. Huron, Ann Arbor, Mich. (Ginling 1941)
Dju Yu-bao, Miss	International Institute, Y.W.C.A., 341 East 17th Street, New York, N.Y. (Ginling 1924)
Fung, Mrs. Stephen (Chang Bing-i) (Katharine Chang) (Djang Kwei-chi)	c/o Dr. Clarence Hamilton, 290 Elm Street, Oberlin, Ohio (Ginling 1932)
Gao, Miss Ren-ying	20 F New Cavendish St., London W. 1, England (Ginling 1929)
Hung Dah-ling, Miss	537 West 121st St., Apt. 53, New York 27, N.Y. (Ginling 1941)
Kao, Mrs. Wei-yu Shen	1915 Kalorama Rd., N.W., Washington 9, D.C. (Ginling 1937)
Ke, Mrs. T'ing-sin (Ho I-djen)	Cambridge Apt., Telegraph Ave. and Durant, Berkeley 4, Calif. (Ginling 1930)
Li Chao, Mrs. (Sie Wei-peng)	Chinese Consulate-General, Vancouver, B.C. Canada (Ginling 1930)
Li Gwan-yuen, Miss	541 West 113th Street, New York 25, N.Y. (Ginling 1931)
Liu, Miss Faith Djung-sin	326 West 108th Street, New York, N.Y. (Ginling 1929)

Li, Mrs. Loo-yi 4410 Locust Street, Philadelphia 4, Pa.

Li Mei-yun, Miss Traveling in the U.S. until end of January
(Ginling 1931)

Lo Ai-djen, Miss 940 Washington Street, San Francisco, Calif.
(Ginling 1932)

Lu, Mrs. David (Li Hwei-yuen) 2800 Woodley Road, N.W., Washington 8, D. C.
(Ginling 1932)

Lum, Mrs. Francis (Wang Yin-Ying) 3732 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
(Ginling 1936)

Ma Teh-yin, Miss c/o Miss Louise Rosenfeld, Extension Service,
Iowa State College of Agriculture
and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa
(Ginling 1928)

Ma, Mrs. Tsu-sheng (Dju Gioh-fang) 832 East 53rd Street, Chicago, Ill.
(Ginling 1934)

Mao Yun-nan, Miss Whittier Hall, 1230 Amsterdam Avenue, New York
27, N. Y. (Ginling 1928)

New, Mrs. Way-sung (Yuh-tsing Zee) Whittier Hall, 1230 Amsterdam Avenue, New
York 27, N.Y. (Ginling 1919)

Ngai, Mrs. John S. K. (Sie Wen-lien) 540 Russell Hill Road, Toronto 12, Ontario,
(Lily Sie) Canada (Ginling 1927)

Nyi, Mrs. Gloria Li 930 West 35th Street, Los Angeles 7, Calif.
(Ginling undergraduate)

Nyi, Mrs. Huai-fen Li 1727 Euclid Avenue, Berkeley 4, Calif.
(Ginling Short Course P.E.)

Quon, Mrs. Albert T. (Ho Chang-chi) 1051 S. Gramercy Place, Los Angeles 6, Calif.
(Lily Ho) (Ginling 1923)

Siu, Mrs. Paul (Ong Hwei-lan) 324 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 15, Mass.
(Ginling 1935)

Tsiang, Mrs. Mo-chuen Hsi 2129 Como Avenue, St. Paul 8, Minn.
(Ginling 1938)

Tsiang, Mrs. T. F. (Nyok Zoe Dong) 620 West 115th Street, New York 25, N.Y.
(Ginling undergraduate)

Tsiang, Mrs. Yen-si (Mei-ying Djeng) 2024 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. D-11, St. Paul 8,
Minn. (Ginling 1937)

Waung, Mrs. G. P. (Hsing-Hsiung Gwoh) 514 West 122nd Street, New York 27, N.Y.
(Ginling undergraduate)

Wu, Mrs. Elsie Dji-wei Hwang 5633 Drexel Avenue, Chicago 37, Ill.
(Ginling 1935)

Wu, Miss Grace Scarritt College, Nashville, Tenn.
(Ginling 1921)

Wu, Mrs. K. T. (Yang Hwei-ru) c/o Mr. K. T. Wu, Chinese Section of Library
of Congress, Washington, D. C.
(Ginling 1936)

October 1945

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Wu Yi-fang, Dr.

Ginling College Office, 150 Fifth Avenue,
New York 11, N.Y. (Ginling 1919)

Yang Ging-djung, Miss

1001 E. Huron, Ann Arbor, Mich. (Ginling 1941)

Yang, Mrs. Shao-tseng (Hsu Ya-fen)

3871 Porter Street, N.W., Washington 16, D.C.
(Ginling undergraduate)

Ying, Mrs. Agnes S. (Giang Shan-ying)

2524 Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley 4, Calif.
(Ginling 1925)CHINESE FORMER STAFF OR MEMBERS ON FURLOUGH

Chang, Miss Hwei-lan

Room 701, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Chin, Miss Ettie L. T.

Laura Scales House, Smith College, Northamp-
ton, Mass.

Chong, Miss Alice

Johnson Hall, 411 West 116th Street, New York
27, N. Y.

Wang Ming-djen, Miss

8 Ellsworth Avenue, Cambridge 39, Mass.

Sent 1/15/46 to: ~~Linling~~ Ginling Bd
Office Staff
Former Faculty
Alumnae
Blanche Wu's friends (11)

Excerpts from a Letter from Mrs. S. F. Tsen to Mrs. Thurston
Dated November 24, 1945

It is a great joy I can write freely and say what I want to say. How wonderful that peace has come! Since you left I have no chance to write to you... Now Mrs. Twinem is here for a few days before she flies to America. I want to write a few lines to let you know that we are back at Ginling.

About one month after peace the new army took our buildings from Japanese army. We thought they take care for us, but not that they took lots of things out from the College. About that time we got a letter from Miss Chester, wanting us four, Hwang Li-ming, Blanche Wu, Ellen Koo and myself, to take back the buildings. We went to see the head of the army and showed him the letter and told him the soldiers took our things out. Maybe they think the things belong to the Japanese, but most belong to the College and when they came back they would need them. He said he would let us look over things but never did. He was very nice, let us in the College and sent men with us to tell the soldiers in the buildings to let us go in and not allow anyone to take any more things.

Since then we have been there every day to look over things. After three days the soldiers on guard wanted to leave for we came every day to watch them and they don't like it. When they say they have not stayed long, I thank them, and he yelled for them to leave, so they went.

We have some of our old servants back to help us. I am sorry to tell you that our things most all gone - over 20 dormitory cupboards and book cases left. The Library two round tables gone, the rest are there. No single book left until we heard some shops had our books. Mayor Ma has helped us get back one third - don't know rest. The army has left lots of rough desks and unpainted tables, lots of them no use to us, and they built over 10 wooden board storehouses. We are going to sell them.

I must say that we had easy time taking back buildings, but to look after we had very busy time only two of us here. Soon after (we) open middle school to save the buildings. I have to use the time to gather things in one or two buildings and have unused dormitories nailed up, for thieves came every day or night and those days I have 3 watchmen one night. Our kitchen cannot be used - have to rebuild, take both side walls down and build more stoves in it and a small house built in front made kitchen so dark. The ceiling is broken, the wall as black as can be. Dormitory "600" (S.W.) has taken down bedroom partitions to make a big room, built a small kitchen on west side, rice food in there. You can imagine how the room looks! And use Library table serve food! When I look at "600" it makes me sick. The other dormitories not so bad, only the wall has lots of holes. They nail shelves in each room and this kind of wall cannot repair. Some sort of paint or some other way. Lots of changes, I cannot tell you all.

It is time to wish you a happy Christmas and a bright New Year. I will write again when I have time. Living is much higher than before Peace - also furniture. Bedroom chairs that cost before the war \$3.00 or \$4.00, now \$4,500 or \$5,000 a piece. It will cost the College much to make all furniture.

Sent 1/15/46 to: Ginling Board, Former Faculty, Alumnae
Excerpts from a Letter from Blanche Wu to Mrs. Thurston Office Staff.
Dated Nanking, November 24, 1945 Blanche Wu's friends (11)

Dear Mrs. Thurston:

You are always in my thoughts but I am too lazy or too busy to write. But tonight I must do a little writing for this afternoon we celebrated our 30th Anniversary and I want this letter to convey my loving greetings to you for Christmas and New Year.

How our hearts rejoice and give thanks to our Heavenly Father! For the last two celebrations we had to be very quiet and private.....Have you ever dreamed that peace would come this year? And Japan be defeated like this? Words are inadequate to describe all that we went through all these years in Nanking. If any group should love China the best, it seems to me that we are the ones.

How nice it is that once more we can write to one another. We have had a number of letters from Miss Chester and one from Dr. Wu. Dr. Chester's letter of the 19th reached me on the 23rd. She planned to be with us on the 24th, for the celebration and to stay with us for the planning of college affairs. We look for her any day. She was delayed by waiting for a cable from Washington (about passport) and by being in bed with a bad cold (in Chungking).

I want so much to write to a number of friends in America, but Mrs. Twinem cannot carry so many messages. So will you please pick out from my letter the news of general interest and send on to various Ginling friends for me.

Nanking Celebration of 30th Anniversary
24 November 1945
Program

Hymn	No. 3
Prayer	Wei Siu-djen
Scripture Reading	Chen Hsien-ren
Report on the College	Chen Hwang Li-ming
Report on the High School	Wu Ching-yi
Solo (Teacher of Music)	Ho Dzai-ying
Address	M. Searle Bates, Ph.D.
College Song	Alumnae
News from West China	Rev. W. Plumer Mills
School Song	High School
Prayer and Benediction	Rev. David Yang

Place - College Chapel, where the black and gold screen given by Alumnae was the background, and the audience sat in the pews which have survived, either because too heavy to move or because our representatives appointed by the College were just in time for the rescue.

The second part of the celebration was held in two separate places. In the living room of "400" (S.E. dormitory), the college alumnae and other guests gathered. The list of guests includes:

- (1) Western Friends: Mrs. Twinem, Mr. Hall Paxton (American Consul), Dr. Albert Steward and Dr. M. Searle Bates of the University of Nanking, and Rev. W. Plumer Mills.
- (2) Chinese Pastors: Rev. Bao Chung and Rev. David Yang.

November 24, 1945

- (3) Relatives: "Uncle Bates" - husband of a former teacher; Hwang Tai-tai, mother of Hwang Li-ming; Elder Lu Sze-tsing, father of Lu Shuh-ying; Mr. Wei, father of Wei Siu-djen; Gen. Li, husband of Dr. Tang Han-dji; Mr. Chen Yu-hwa, husband of Hwang Li-ming.
- (4) Alumnae: Wei Siu-djen, Wu Ching-yi, Swen Bao-hwa, Hwang Li-ming, Wu Shuh-chin, Mrs. Chang Djou Gwei-li, Wu Oh-chin, Hsi Hsung, Liu Shuh-sing, Hwang Li-chun.
- (5) Grandchildren: Hwang Li-chun's boy and girl, Hwang Li-ming's boy and girl, Lo Wu Shuh-chin's twin boys.
- (6) Alumnae of Experimental Course - 15 in number
- (7) Faculty and Student Body of present school
- (8) College Staff: Mrs. S. F. Tsen and Ellen Koo.

The address by Dr. Bates is summarized in the letter (1) What Ginling has done in the past, (2) What Ginling is doing through her many graduates in various branches of service, and (3) A vision of a still better Ginling in the near future. What makes Ginling such a living, useful and efficient institution? The faith of the Founders, the love of the faculty, and cooperation among friends in America and in China, among faculty and alumnae and the student body. The report on the College stated the purpose of the celebration, gave a brief history, picturing girls in the old Ginling, 1915-1923, on the new campus, 1923-1937, and the years in Chengtu, 1937-1945, concluding with the hope of a greater and finer Ginling back in Nanking in the near future.

The Report on the High School linked it up with the Practice School started in 1924 under the College Department of Education, and referred to the gift of the Dormitory given as a memorial to Madame Soong by her three daughters (Mmes. Kung, Sun and Chiang) in 1935. The second stage was the Experimental Course, the Homecraft School started after the refugee camp in 1938, under the leadership of Miss Minnie Vautrin, who gave her own life in this service of China. From this school, three high-school classes were graduated, besides the two Homecraft classes. In June, 1942, the school was closed and the Ginling campus was taken over as Japanese Garrison Headquarters. In June 1942, there was a Library full of books, a Music Hall with 30 pianos and organs, buildings fully furnished and equipped for college work, and a garden of flowers, trees and shrubs and stretches of green lawn. Today, what a contrast! An empty Library, one piano in bad condition, buildings bare of furniture, dirty and odorous, windows and doors broken and handles gone, science hall empty, garden not a single flower, trees cut, tall weeds instead of green lawns. Between September 22nd and 26th, Mrs. Tsen, Mrs. Chen Hwang Li-ming and Blanche Wu worked hard to take over control and succeeded.

School work was planned (1) in order to protect buildings and prevent damage or other occupancy, (2) to make use of left-over furniture and (3) to help students whose school had ceased to function on account of change of government. It was decided to open in spite of all the hard work of repairing, cleaning, moving furniture, etc., in spite of lack of funds, and in spite of inadequacy of time.

Pre-registration began October 5th

Entrance tests were given October 12th and 13th

Classes began October 20th

Enrollment - 140, of whom 56 are boarders

Staff-Administration and Teaching - 20, of whom 4 are Ginling alumnae,
4 are former teachers

November 24, 1945

Organization:

1. College in Chengtu
2. Committee of 3 for local administration
3. School Executive Committee
4. Committee on Academic Work and Discipline
5. General Teachers' Meeting

Policy:

1. To follow course of Central Government Board of Education
 2. To provide chance for religious training and the making of Christian character
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 2 hours per week | Bible Study |
| 4 times per week | Chapel Service |
| 1 time per week | Vesper |

Financial Problems

Our financial problem is certainly a pressing one. In comparison with the other schools in Nanking, our scale of salary and wages is so low that it is very hard to keep good teachers and efficient servants. For the first 10 days I taught 30 hours because some teachers refused to come. We have not put this financial problem up to the West yet, as we fully sympathize with their problems. It will need a great deal of money to get Ginling buildings and gardens in shape ready for their return and to move from Chengtu back to Nanking. In case you have any opportunity to get friends interested in our work, please do help us out. People in Nanking are not in a position to help now.

WHO'S WHO IN GINLING LETTER

- Chen Hsien-ren - Principal of Christian Girls' School; Former Principal of Bible Teachers Training School
- Chen Hwang Li-ming - Principal of Ming Deh Girls School; Chairman 30th Anniversary Exercises; Secretary-Treasurer of Ginling School Committee
- Dju Fei-chu - Former Principal of Ming Deh; Seven months in Central Hospital with swollen knee
- Hsu Ting-Rung - Teacher of Chinese in Ginling School
- Ellen Koo - Former Teacher of Music in Ginling College
- Lo Wu Shuh-chin - Former teacher; now Dean of Ginling School
- Lung Siang-wen - Dean of Discipline in Ginling School
- Swen Bao-hwa - Former Principal of Ginling School, 1940-42; Dean Christian Girls School
- Tsen, Mrs. T. F. - Former Director of Residences, Ginling College, 1924; Director of Relief Work, 1938-42; Member of School Administrative Committee; Director of School Boarding Department; Business Manager
- Wu Ching-yi (Blanche) - Former member of College Staff, 1927 - ; Head of Poultry Research Project, 1936; Principal of Ginling School
- Wu Oh-Chin - Teacher of Physical Education

STATEMENT ON FUTURE PLANS FOR GINLING

by Dr. Wu

At the meeting of the Commission on Women's Higher Education in China, there was preliminary discussion of the future plans for Ginling College. After considering the recommendations of the American Planning Committee and those of the Planning Commission in China, a straw vote was taken to get the consensus of opinion of the group. It was unanimously agreed that Ginling should retain its identity and such autonomy as it wishes to retain. This expression of opinion agrees with the actions that have been taken by the Board of Founders. It seems to me then that the next question is to consider how best to implement it.

I fully realize all of the factors involved before a final decision can be taken by the College Board. However, since the general plan is for the refugee colleges to return to their campuses next summer and since the College is anxiously awaiting my arrival to make definite plans for Ginling's return to Nanking, I wish to have definite instructions from the Board.

Ever since last August, when our faculty heard of the proposal to amalgamate Ginling with the University of Nanking, they have been kept in a state of uncertainty, regarding the future of the College. If even with my return, there is still no clear-cut policy formed for the future of the College, it will be impossible for me to uphold the morale and keep the faculty together. I wish, therefore, to ask for the Board to decide upon the course of action I am to follow upon my return.

The different plans which have been proposed for Ginling College after the war are as follows:

I. Recommendation of the American Planning Committee:

"At Nanking, the University of Nanking and Ginling College should, if feasible, be located on nearby sites with maximum coordination of their facilities and educational programs."

II. Proposal from Ginling College, as presented at the Founders meeting on June 28, 1945, based on discussions of senior members of the faculty in Chengtu:

1. That Ginling continue as a separate autonomous institution and co-operate fully with the University of Nanking in the curricular program.
2. A clear financial basis to be worked out, so that there will be a transfer of funds between the two institutions according to the number of students electing courses in the other institution.
3. The erection of a new classroom building somewhere between the two campuses or the arrangement of bus service for students between classes.

III. Recommendations from the Planning Commission in China

- A. Union of Ginling with the University of Nanking, while retaining its own budget and becoming an administrative unit of the University and offering majors in departments peculiarly related to the education of women, namely, Music, Home Economics-Euthenics, Physical Education, Social Service.

- B. "If such a program proves unacceptable to either Ginling or the University, we recommend that Ginling remain a College of Arts and Science with a limited enrollment (MAXIMUM, 250) and offering only Music, Social Service, Home Economics, Euthenics, and Physical Education."

IV. Recommendations from the faculty, the alumnae and the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors in China

- A. From the Board of Directors: "To approve of the maximum coordination in the Nanking Center as long as the identity of Ginling College is preserved as a place where women may have a chance to develop the special contribution in leadership for which the College has been known throughout the past thirty years."
- B. From the faculty and alumnae: Recommended that Ginling remain autonomous and independent with voluntary cooperation.

From a thorough study of the plans listed above, it is clear that there are two important considerations: First, how to preserve the best which Ginling has contributed toward women's education as a separate college; second, how to assure the offering of a rich educational program in view of the fast development of higher education in China.

The most satisfactory and Christian way, taking care of both of these factors, is the plan as recommended by the American Planning Committee and also by the faculty of the College. The main objective there is for Ginling to retain the control of its policies, conserve its special contribution in training of women leadership, and increase the curricular offerings by cooperation with Nanking and the saving of expenses both in equipment and in teaching personnel. However, such a plan is a difficult one to carry out under normal conditions. Now, because of the rumor of amalgamation, the psychological attitude of the University of Nanking and that of Ginling is not the best for initiating such a plan. Furthermore, after I read the report of the Planning Commission in China, I realized that it showed that the men's conception of women's education is quite different from ours and will create a fundamental difficulty in working out coordination on a large scale between Ginling and Nanking.

It seems to me then that for the immediate future, the only feasible way is to plan for the maintenance of Ginling as a separate college, and to have voluntary cooperation with Nanking. To give a few concrete ways of such cooperation, I wish to mention the following. First, as is done at Radcliffe, we can invite the University of Nanking professors to give part-time instruction in courses which our own faculty is not giving. Second, as regards the laboratory equipment for advanced courses at the University, we may arrange for its use by our advanced students by paying rent. Third, our students may elect some of the advanced courses in Nanking which are not offered in Ginling, and arrangement for payment for them can be made.

Maintaining such a separate college with fairly complete faculty will mean larger expenses than if a thoroughly coordinated program could be worked out between Ginling and Nanking. However, in our consideration of the cause of Christian education, the question of expense cannot be taken alone, but must be related to other factors. I have heard it said that if we can make a case for our program, the money can be found. In reading over the Report of the American Planning Committee, on Page 13, I found the following paragraph as the basic principle in the development of definite plans:

"All detailed proposals for individual institutions must be made in accordance with a total plan formulated with reference to the needs of China and the Christian Movement as a whole, and also the Chinese Government's educational policy and program."

First in regard to the needs of China, there is unquestionably desperate need for the training of women leadership with a Christian spirit of service. In such leadership, there should be combination of splendid academic preparation, professional attitude toward work, mature attitude toward marriage and the spirit of Christian service. Dr. Walter Judd said at the dinner for Dr. Van Dusen's inauguration that leadership cannot be developed by mass production. It is especially true with Chinese women in the sense that they are modest and have to be given the optimum environment in order to develop both passive and active abilities. In the stage of women's movements in China now, there is a critical need of women to give increasingly substantial contribution both to professions and, as citizens, to the community. It seems to me that the Christian movement will be answering a call if a separate woman's college can be maintained to provide a center for the favorable training for the leadership necessary to meet the day.

Secondly, any planning for individual institutions should be related to the Christian movement as a whole. As a small institution, Ginling can serve as a center for international cooperation among women and a demonstration of international teamwork in teaching as well as in administration. Although we are small in size, we can serve as a center where cooperation can be carried out in the spirit of Christian fellowship and to the exclusion of the playing of politics. Furthermore, Christian women in America and England may be more easily attracted to contribute their leadership to work with Chinese women for the development of younger women. Through our tradition of having the students interested in rendering service in the neighborhood or in rural places, there are always students practicing what they believe, and thus there is the opportunity of building up Christian character.

Even though there is a tendency in China toward the standardization of the educational system by the Government, there is more possibility for a woman's college to secure special permission to experiment than for big universities. This is because the Ministry of Education always hates to set a precedent. Since Ginling will be the only independent woman's college, whether private or Government, this fear will be eliminated. One special project I have hoped to start at Ginling is the establishment of personnel guidance, not only for the sake of the present student body, but with the view of starting a department. Everyone in educational work in China realizes the terrible conditions in the middle schools and the desperate need for well-trained personnel workers. On our faculty we have had the adviser system, and the tradition for the teaching faculty to be personally interested in individual students. Such a condition will make possible the intelligent cooperation of the whole faculty with the staff of the Personnel Guidance Department, and research work in the developing of the best program for guidance of students in high schools and even in college. This again is part of the whole program for Christian education in China.

In conclusion, may I express the hope that, at this time of commemorating the 30th Anniversary of the founding of Ginling, may we follow the example of the founders in looking to the future with plans seemingly impossible for man, but made possible with faith in God.

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The Faculty of Chengtu

THE WAY WE LIVE

(an account of the Women Faculty at Ginling)

by Cheng Yu-ching, teacher of Biology, graduate of '41

Ginling moved west to Chengtu in 1938, and through all the eight long years since that time, we have had to adapt to wartime conditions. The faculty has done this cheerfully; it has been an experience to be refugees on this beautiful campus, and we shall take away with us many pleasant memories of the life here.

During the first two years, when the student body was small- the faculty were housed in the temporary U-shaped dormitory with the students. Each faculty member had one room 10' x 10'; the bed seemed to occupy half that space, and what was left became in turn a study, an office, a guest-room, or laundry. I was a student in those days, and we envied the faculty members who occupied a space allotted to four students! I remember the occasion of "Open House" day when all the dormitory was supposed to be spic and span for visitors from the college and from the campus generally. I visited a certain professor's room and seeing the room very much improved over other days, I said, "Miss.....your room is very tidy today!" "Ha, ha," she laughed, "you mean that I am not tidy on other days, don't you?" Then she lifted up a curtain stretched across the corner of the room and there were heaped up books and papers and tins. Oh, that was her way out! The professor went on, "The trouble is that I have too many books and things in this tiny room, but I have to use them all, so what can I do?" I remembered the separated spacious offices teachers had in Nanking, and thought, "This is being a refugee!"

Our crowded conditions had certain compensations: if we needed to see a professor for conference, it was easy to find her. Meetings and parties could easily be arranged. That first Christmas was delightful, with the whole Christmas pageant given out-of-doors, the manger placed on the open side of the "U" and the girls with candles in their hands looking out at each of the open windows on the courtyard scene, at shepherds and wisemen coming with their gifts, and the music echoing out from the darkness behind. Then we students took our gifts and went in procession across the open court to the manger, leaving them there.

The faculty had good-natured rivalry in furnishing their rooms, competing to see who could get attractive locally-made things for little money. They boasted that they liked the hard beds and the palm fiber-covered mattresses which in those days cost a dollar; the curtains at their windows were bought on the street, often the printed grass linen of this region. When it came to decorating walls-whether in the square living-room, or in bedrooms, there were almost no regulations about tacks in the walls! I remember Dr. Wu one day saying, "In these brick walls, you can drive nails, or paste pictures; there are no restrictions! The living room looked gay on such occasions as Christmas, Senior banquet, Founders Day.

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Then when the student body grew, the faculty had to find somewhere else to live; some went to homes on the campus; one group rented a house; a large group occupied rooms in the Union Hospital which was in the process of construction, a place which was dubbed, "Grand Hotel". All around were heaps of dirt and cement being mixed,

and the noise of carpenters and builders, but the rooms were on the second floor

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and the rooms spacious. We felt we were fortunate to get new rooms so close to our classrooms. We looked forward to being here until the war ended, but in 1942 when the hospital was nearing completion and the rooms were wanted for medical work, we moved to the Canadian School, a spacious grey-brick building, with green lawns and beautiful "lan" trees and weeping willows, and a swimming-pool--if we had any way of keeping it in order! The older members of the faculty were given the single rooms, but the rest occupied what we have called "duets", "trios" or "quartets". Of these the "duet" is the most popular. The rooms are really nice; many have fire-places, and some open out to the veranda with a beautiful view. There are nice clothes closets, and in some rooms window-seats with cupboard space below. It was a treat to have under one roof classrooms (for some classes only), dining-room, chapel and auditorium. One thing we do not relish is that the food comes over from the "first" dormitory, and is cold when it reaches us, and often late. When the really cold weather comes, we have tiny charcoal burners on each table, and we heat the various dishes in turn, but this has been such a mild season, that we have not begun to use them yet. We also would like more baths, and cherish the weekly one that is our allotment; it may seem laughable to others when amahs appear at the door when we have faculty or other meetings, calling someone to a bath, but we obey the summons. We enjoy the grassy lawns, and any sunny day we may see faculty or students dotting the lawn, sitting on the substantial bamboo chairs lined up on the open verandah.

Everyone has learned to economize. Twenty or thirty thousand dollars a month seems a large sum for the average teacher to spend, but it is scarcely enough, now that prices are so high. Everyone has to plan carefully how to use her money; a pair of ordinary shoes costs at least \$10.000, and a pair of stockings is several thousand (those which are not full-fashioned are \$12.000); most of us have not had a new dress for a long time--a winter padded gown may cost from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars. Some of the faculty have learned to be their own tailors, making their own dresses--a thing they would not have thought of doing in pre-war days. They gleefully point to turned dresses, and coats, and reknit sweaters. When yarn is difficult to buy and very expensive, they combine cotton yarn and wool for socks and sweaters.

We eat the same food as the students, and spend 1/4 of our salary for it. Those who have families spend 1/2 for food. People are willing to spend even this high proportion on nutritious food, in order to keep in good health, for being sick is more expensive. Many add eggs, fruit, or milk to the regular food. When we want to entertain guests, we usually do some cooking ourselves to add to the school food. Some of us who knew nothing of the art of cooking have now become experts. On the "ho-peng" in our rooms we experiment on new dishes, on soups, "chiao-tze", beef-stews, and jams.

The "ho-peng" may be called the "social center" of each room. The charcoal burner with a few red-hot coals gives a feeling of warmth, and around it people may sit and chat and knit, and supervise some dish being cooked. Students who are not allowed to have them in their rooms, look at us with envy. When it is a question of where a committee will be held, or where the fellowship group will hold its next meeting, the vote is very often for some faculty member's room where they may gather in comfort around the "ho-peng". This is something we have grown accustomed to here; in Nanking we used instead the fireplaces in the various social rooms.

Some of our faculty are keen on vitamins. Once a food nutrition teacher analyzed pomelos, and found that the green unripe fruit contained much vitamin C;

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thereafterwards several teachers intentionally bought green pomelos; once when I was asked to try a section, I made a face at the sour taste. They laughed at me, but urged me to eat some more, for it was good for me! I often called them "vitamin experts" and tease them by asking, "Does this food have vitamins?"

We have learned to walk. Now we seldom take rickshaws when we go shopping or on trips. Some faculty members walked twenty-five li with the students to a spring conference.

Playing bridge is a popular game when faculty want relaxation, or when there are guests to be entertained. Every third night when the lights are off, we feel that a possibility of passing the evening by the light of our rape-seed oil lamps is bridge! Not that we play frequently, but we often arrange the bridge for such lightless nights.

To give birthday parties without spending much money taxes our originality. I remember on Dr. Wu's fiftieth birthday we planned a sort of symbolic gift-giving for her, for we knew she would be disturbed if we spent money on substantial gifts. We made a big, beautiful paper birthday cake, quite realistically, and inside we put our little presents--things made by ourselves, poems and essays about her, paper toys, drawings of fish, fruit, and things she liked to eat. She was greatly moved when she saw our symbolic gifts. Then we gave stunts. It stays in our minds as a memorable party.

When Christmas time comes around, we like to give gifts we ourselves have made; we want to make others happy, and cannot afford to buy gifts. Some make attractive red paper cut-out Christmas designs; others make their own Christmas cards, decorated candles, artificial Xmas trees, etc. One year seven of us lived in one of the West China practice houses. When we returned from our Christmas entertainment, we saw our stockings hanging on our doors, filled too, with oranges, candles, matches, toys etc. Our Santa had been another member of the faculty who had managed to fill them when we were out. The gifts were not valuable, but we appreciated this from the bottom of our hearts.

Our Santa told us she had tried hard to find some stockings without holes, or at least well-mended, but she looked in vain! "Your stockings are not very presentable", she said, "but Santa Claus is also too poor to send good stockings this war-time Christmas!" We laughed and laughed and had a jolly time together.

Although we have suffered greatly from the war, we have had the chance to face reality, to develop our creative power, and to be alert to the needs of the time. The war-time has disciplined us in many ways!

December 15, 1945

Sent to Ginling Alumnae in America & also Chinese Formosa

150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.
December 31, 1945

Dear Sisters;

Before I start on my journey back to China, I wish to write and share with you some recent news about the College.

The Thirtieth Anniversary of Founders' Day was celebrated at the College in Chengtu and here in New York by the Board of Founders, and also by alumnae groups in other localities. The most significant gathering was the one in our own Chapel Building on our campus in Nanking. Miss Blanche Wu has written about how an impressive Founders' Day service was held in the new Chapel, with College friends and the girls in the Middle School.

I should explain that the College took back our property and a Middle School for girls was opened to keep our buildings in use. There is much damage to the buildings, and much repair and reconditioning must be done before the College can use them next fall. The science equipment is all gone and many of the library books. However, we are thankful that the buildings were left standing, and that part of the library books were recovered through the help of Mr. Chen Yu-hwa and others. Dr. Chester took a trip to Nanking and made plans with Miss Blanche Wu, Mrs. Chen Hwang Li-ming and Mrs. Tsen in regard to the immediate and urgent repairing to be done. I am sure you will feel much touched, as I have been, that after the war years the College is able once more to observe Founders' Day and celebrate the uninterrupted history of Ginling for thirty years.

Another significant fact is the wonderful campaign which the alumnae have conducted in commemoration of the 30th Anniversary. The alumnae in China raised a total of \$10,000,000, Chinese currency. When we remind ourselves of the difficult times through the war, we can be much gratified at the alumnae contribution and also the response of friends of the College.

The alumnae in America have raised \$1,270 thus far. This shows the splendid spirit of loyalty of the alumnae and their desire to do their share in the support of the College. I wish to express to you all, on behalf of the College, my deep appreciation and sincere thanks.

In regard to the post-war planning for the College, much consideration has been given to it by us at the College, the Planning Committee of the Associated Boards in America and the Post-War Planning Commission of the Council of Christian Higher Education in China. I do not need to go into the details, but I wish to report the conclusions arrived at thus far.

The American Planning Committee recommended that Ginling maintain its identity and autonomy, but there should be coordination wherever possible with the University of Nanking. This was because since the two institutions both need to reequip the science laboratories and restock the libraries, there should be cooperation in order not to have two completely duplicate sets of new equipment and books. In the academic offerings, there may also be some cooperation in order to have some combined classes for the advanced elective courses.

The Chinese Planning Commission presented a report to the Council of Higher Education last October in which they recommended that there be a union of the University of Nanking and Ginling, with Ginling becoming the Woman's College in the University. Ginling would offer majors only in home economics, social service, music and physical education. The other majors in Arts and Sciences at the University would be open to women, and these students would also reside in the dormitories on the Ginling campus. This recommendation was not accepted by the Council meeting

in Chengtu, and the Council appointed a commission to study the whole question of women's education in China.

Here in New York, the Ginling Board of Founders had its meeting on November 28th. When they reviewed the contribution made by Ginling through the last thirty years and the special place which a separate college for women has in the total Christian higher education in China, they voted unanimously that it is the considered judgment of the Ginling College Committee that the wisest course for Ginling is to continue as an independent college with voluntary cooperation with the University of Nanking on a financially self-respecting basis. There is need in China for a Woman's College that has a far more adequate conception of education for women than that outlined in the report of the Post-War Planning Commission. The Ginling College Committee also voted to assure Ginling of continued and increasing financial support, sufficient to maintain a complete and well-rounded academic program and to enable the College to meet the ever-growing demands for educated women.

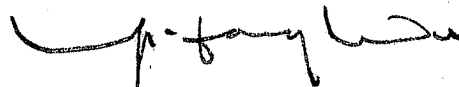
The question now is clearly to plan how to develop Ginling in order that we may further our special contribution in the training of women leadership, and at the same time, to cooperate with another University in the same city in order to broaden our associations.

As we look forward to the new year of 1946, we feel confident that the College will arrange to move to our permanent campus during the summer months, and as we get reestablished, we shall endeavor to develop and strengthen our program so that we shall be able to send out increasing numbers of well-qualified women to take their part in the period of reconstruction in China.

I am starting from New York for Shanghai on January 2nd. Of course, I shall go to Nanking before proceeding to Chengtu. I am sorry not to be able to write a fuller letter to you at this moment, but I shall carry your greetings to the College and fellow alumnae.

With best wishes for you through the new year,

Most sincerely yours,



Yi-fang Wu

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