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(Received May 14, 1947)

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HOME ECONOMICS PRACTICE HOUSE

Ginling College

April 1, 1947

It was hard to realize that a whole month has passed between the time I had taken these snapshots and the morning that Miss Tseo Deh-shan came into my office to tell me about her impressions of the Practice House. The day the girls moved in, they came to ask me to take some pictures. Since then, I have seen them frequently, as their house is beside the path that leads to the South Hill Residence.

This little house was formerly the home of Dr. Cora D. Reeves who spent many years as a professor of the Biology Department at Ginling College. During the month of January, I had noticed workmen laying pipes around the house and making necessary repairs. Several weeks after the second term started, the girls were ready to move in. In a few days, we noticed curtains at the windows, and the lights were softened by colored shades.

The furniture of the house has been collected from various places on the campus, with a few pieces added, such as an upholstered sofa, two comfortable chairs and a grass rug for the living room. Some of the girls brought pictures, vases, and various articles of their own to make the house look attractive.

The Senior class in Home Economics was divided, by lot, into four groups, each group to live in the Practice House for one month. They have worked out a practical plan for family living. Since there are four girls in each group, and the group stays for four weeks, each girl is given an opportunity to take the part for one week of father, mother, daughter, and son, respectively. The duties of the father are to make the budget, pay the bills, arrange for repairs, etc. The mother must go to market, learn to select nutritious foods at reasonable prices, within the budget; plan and cook the meals; and perform the duties that are usually assumed by the mother of a home. The daughter assists the mother in preparing the meals, serves the meals, and helps with the general housework. The son must help with the house-cleaning, take care of the bathroom, garden, and so on. The members of the class who are not residing in the practice house are "cousins" of the family and come in for different events.

In addition to the daily routine and required work of the course, the students can learn a great deal from each other by this program of family living. The first group of girls was made up of people from four different provinces: Miss Yeh Dzing-wan from Anhwei; Miss Lin Yueh-dwan, Chekiang; Miss Tseo Deh-shan, Kiangsu; and Miss Dju Dzwun-hwa, Hupeh. "Not only did we practice making the dishes which we learned in our classes," said Miss Tseo, "but we taught one another to make dishes which we had learned to make at home." Miss Tseo went on to explain that each girl had learned a great deal about cooperation and generosity in family living. "We learned the importance of health, not only for ourselves, but for others", she said, "because when one of our family was ill, the others had to divide up her work and that made it very difficult for us to get all our work done." She said they also learned a great deal about sharing space and time in family living.

"Each week we invited three guests to dinner one evening," said Miss Tseo. "The week I was the mother, I was very excited on the evening we had guests because my class was not over until 5:30 and the guests were to arrive at 6:30, so I had to work fast, even if I thought I had planned everything well in advance. I was so unhappy that evening because I had so much to do I did not watch the vegetables closely and cooked them too long, so they were yellow instead of green as they should have been. And, in my effort to hurry, I broke a bowl. So I learned not to complain when the other girls had similar troubles."

"Each evening we invited three faculty members as guests; we asked one of them to give us a talk after dinner. At that time, our 'cousins' came in to listen. The first week, Miss Okes talked on 'How to Use Waste Material'; the next week, Dr. Djang Hsiang-lan spoke on the subject of 'Marriage vs. Career'; next Dr. Edwin Kweh told us about 'Social Life of American Students'; and last week Miss Whitmer talked on 'Flower Arrangement'."

The faculty member living with the girls and supervising their work is Miss Hwang Yen-hwa, a graduate of Ginling College in 1943, and a member of the first class majoring in Home Economics in Ginling. We asked her what relationship she held in the family. Although she is much too youthful, since other places were filled, she agreed to be the grandmother, and seemed to be enjoying it.

"Although we found that living in the Practice House is more expensive than living in the dormitories, and more time-consuming, we all considered it very worth while, and were sorry when our time there was over," Miss Tseo said.

There is still much that could be done to improve the Practice House, but the details should be worked out by the girls in their study of interior decoration, and consumer problems. It is important that no girl should be excluded from this valuable experience because of limited funds, and so the problem of adequate funds becomes an administrative one. We are hoping that funds will be available to keep the Practice House open to all girls who want the experience it provides for them.

(There is running (cold) water in the two washbowls in the bathroom and in the sink in the kitchen (when the water runs) - no other plumbing. The stove in the kitchen is Chinese style, and burns charcoal or coal balls.)

H. Plaum

File - Sun Amoy

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. McMullen
Mr. Corbett
Mrs. Mills
Dr. Winfield

FROM: Mr. Evans

The following is an excerpt from a letter dated April 9th which has just been received from Dr. Wu Yi-fang:

"Budget for Spring Term.

According to our budget for this term, we shall be able to manage without a deficit. This is due to the more favorable rate of exchange for our own US income, and also is based on the supposition that the USC grants will be continued through the second quarter on the same basis as for the first quarter of 1947. I have just returned from Shanghai after a ten day series of meetings, the last being the meeting of the Coordination Committee of USC. Even with the reduced income for April in American currency, the grants in GNC for April were maintained because of the favorable rate of exchange. If the income in American currency is not reduced in May and June, I am inclined to think that the grants to the colleges in GNC are not likely to be reduced. For the whole economic situation, what we hope most is that the Government's effort to keep prices from increasing further will be as successful from now on as it was in March."

C. A. E.

April 23, 1947

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Ginling College, Nanking
Received N.Y. April 1947

SHWEN HWA CHENG

Movies at Shwen Hwa Cheng

The American Information Service sent a movie to Shwen Hwa Cheng, a picture entitled "China Fights Against Japan." The people were much interested because they know nothing of what was going on in Free China after Nanking was occupied by the Japanese. That night about 12,000 people came to see it. Most of them came from a distance 10 or further away from the village of Shwen Hwa Cheng, to see this - their first movie.

The Women Eager to Study

From July to November the country women were very busy: harvesting soya beans, wheat, gathering dry hay, planting the fall seeds, and cutting fuel. All the women and girls cut their own fuel, and some cut it for sale at \$5,500 for 100 catties. They can cut 100 catties or more a day, dry grass from the hillsides, so it is a good job during this fall season.

Ever since we went out to Shwen Hwa Cheng in the fall the women have asked us to teach them when the busy season was over. Accordingly we prepared materials and equipment, ten cheap tables, and benches - enough for a classroom of 30 women. The class started on November 14th. Because of the limitation of space we made no advertisement or even announcement. Altogether 46 women and young girls came to register, but it turned out that only 36 of them really wanted to study. The class meets every afternoon, 1:30 to 4. The subjects are reading, writing, knitting, hygiene, home economics, singing and civics. They are particularly interested in reading and writing. Some write quite well the first time they try. In civics class they learn how to conduct a public meeting, or give a speech in public. Their ages are from 14 to 20. Two-thirds of them are totally illiterate.

In order to spare the time for these afternoon classes, they must often get up an hour or two earlier in the morning than usual.

Distribution of Winter Clothing to the Children and Old People in Shwen Hwa Cheng

CNRRA asked our Rural Service Station to distribute material for 1474 garments: for the outer covering, white, blue, or dotted grey cotton material; cotton padding; white flour sacking, 3 to a person, for the inner lining. The older people and children only were supplied. This was a great help, for many badly needed warm clothing.

This involved a lot of work for us. Shwen Hwa Cheng consists of 12 pao's, i.e. 2700 families, separated over a distance of 18 li. We cooperated with the Local Government, and asked the head men in each pao - two in each - to help us. It took ten days, from Dec. 11 to 20, to make the investigation. We found it difficult to distinguish between the really poor and the ones just less poor, since probably every family suffered a great deal during the war time. Many had lost everything. Finally we chose 1474 families who had no land; some were tenants who rented 1-3 mow.

Among these 1474 families there are 328 widows and widowers, aged from 50 to 75. They had no children. In the group there were altogether 2,000 children. On January 8, CNRRA sent us 2201 ging of cotton for padding, 3,300 flour sacks, and

11 big bolts of cloth for the outside. Each adult to be given a garment was allowed 12 feet of cloth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ging cotton, and 3 flour sacks. A child got 9 feet instead of 12. The girls in the Women's Class helped us weigh out the cotton, measure and cut the cloth, and lay everything ready.

Then those who were permitted to secure garments appeared, giving us the slips of paper we had made out, with their names, numbers, and addresses. People were told to come on one of three days, Jan. 11-13. Four to five hundred people came each day. The leaders of the pao's, the pao chengs, came to help us. The people were very orderly. Some came as far as 18 li. Some told us they had gotten up before light because they were afraid that if they came too late they would not be given the material.

Several old people said to us when we gave them their allotment: "I shall use this cloth to make a new garment. I will wear it when I die." Some said, "This is the first time I have had new cotton padded gown since the war began." Although they smiled, they looked pitiful.

We felt happy that some people in our district will have new warm clothes for China New Year.

Tsu Yu-dji

Some pictures will be coming

Copy of News Despatch by Mr. Paul Feng

Nanking, June 29 (Central) Fifty-eight graduates of Ginling College, China's foremost institution for higher learning for women, will receive their diplomas at 10 AM tomorrow at a ceremony to be presided over by Dr. Wu Yi-fang, President of the College.

Ginling's graduation exercises tomorrow will be the first since the College returned to its Nanking site from forced exile and the 29th in the history of the College. The Commencement exercises will be addressed by Dr. Y. C. Yang, President of Soochow University, who recently returned from the United States after a long stay in that country.

At the College's baccalaureate service this morning, Bishop Y. Y. Tsu of the Chung Hwa Sheng Kung Hui addressing the congregation urged the graduates to persevere in their endeavors, banish all thoughts and acts of selfishness and restrengthen their religious beliefs. When they do so, Bishop Tsu said, they will accomplish all that they aspire to do.

Bishop Tsu reminded the graduates that rare indeed are people in China who are fortunate enough to receive a college education; rarer yet among the women of China. Hence "when you enter society, I hope you will remember the special privileges you have enjoyed and the consequent responsibilities which you must share."

A colorful procession of all the students of the College and of the graduates led by Dr. Wu and Bishop Tsu marched into the chapel. Among prominent guests who attended the service today was China's premier, General Chang Chun, President of the Executive Yuan.

June 30, 1947

At ten o'clock this morning, a colorful procession marched into the Auditorium at Ginling College. As Mr. Chen Dzung-ping, of the music department, played the processional march, two student marshalls, ~~XXXXXX~~ in white dresses, conducted the juniors, sophomores, and freshman to their seats. All of the lower classmen wore the traditional blue Chinese dress. Next came President Wu Yi-fang, President Y. C. Yang of Soochow University, speaker for the day, and Dean Zung-nyi Loh, leading the procession of 58 seniors who were being honored on this occasion. It was something of an effort to have them all in the traditional academic caps and gowns, but Ginling values her traditions and with the co-operation of the Nanking Theological Seminary and St. John's University in Shanghai, enough caps and gowns were assembled. The ceremony opened with the singing of the national anthem, "San Min Chu I". Then President Wu spoke briefly about the first year ~~an~~ the College has spent on its home campus after an absence of nine years. She spoke of the progress and future plans for rehabilitation of the buildings and furnishings, equipment and books, and personnel of the College. She explained the sources of income and the effect of rising prices. She thanked the students for their patient co-operation throughout this difficult year of shortages on every hand, and spoke reassuringly of the prestige the College holds in China and abroad. As a result of this prestige, she said, the number of positions open to Ginling graduates is always greater than the College can fill.

President Yang, in his address to the graduates, commented on the fame of Ginling College and its distinguished president, and wished for the graduates continuation of the victory they had achieved when they entered Ginling, during the war years, and in their graduation. He then spoke of the importance of education to any country, saying it is the most fundamental work of China today in order that she may ^{be} capable persons for the task of reconstruction and for her position in international life.

He said that education must make a contribution to China not only on the material side but on the spiritual side, developing reasonable behavior, respect for the law, and a higher moral standard. He concluded by saying the ~~in~~ difficult conditions facing China today provide opportunity for heroic action.

Following the address and a musical selection by the College Glee Club, Dr. Wu announced the ^{names of the} honor students for the year, chosen ~~both~~ for both a high academic rating and participation in extra-curricular activities. Seven students received this distinction: Ling Chung-ling,¹ a music major; Yen Djang-yuen, history; Gien Yü-heng, sociology; Feng Dzao-fang, chemistry; Tsien Chin-gwen, history; Hoh Chuk-ying,² chemistry; and Chen-I³ biology.

Dean Loh Zung-ny⁴ presented the graduating class to President Wu who presented ~~the~~ diplomas to each graduate with the traditional Chinese bow. The College song and a dignified recessional march closed the ceremony. For the next hour or two, the campus was colorful with groups of guests and relatives posing for group pictures, ~~sitting~~ meeting with the graduates, meeting their classmates, and visiting the College Buildings. Before the afternoon was over, truckloads of students and their baggage were leaving for the ~~xxxxxx~~ station to travel home before the increase in railroad rates announced for July 1st should become effective.

¹Miss Ling will join the staff of the Music Department of Ginling College next fall. She is a capable pianist, a good student, and an active Christian.

²Miss Hoh is the chemistry major mentioned in the story about the chemistry majors sent in the spring. She is a graduate of the winter class, and has been teaching English at Hwei Wen Girls' Middle School during the spring term. (Picture sent last spring)

³Miss Chen was the president of the student self-government organization last year and the delegate to the All Asian Student Conference in India last December. (Story and picture sent last spring.)

As from Ginling College,
Nanking, China,
Aug, 4th, '47.

File 07
—

Mrs. Marguerite M. Dixon, -
Ginling College Office,
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Dear Mrs. Dixon, -

Please forgive me for not getting this off to you at an earlier moment. I have been trying for sometime to get caught up on letters of first importance, and I should have done this one earlier. ~~And~~ And will you accept this copy of the letter I am sending to Mrs. Mills to send to my friends, in which this time, partly because of your request, and because I think I had not written a letter in just this fashion before, ^{I have written} as an answer to your request? I believe it contains all the information you asked for, and the extra that will be of no use to you, of course you will delete. I hope this will be useful.

One other request, -- because some letters are not getting thru, will you please check with Mrs. Mills, and see if she has received the first copy of this letter. If not; after you finish with this, will you please give it to her and ask her to send it out, as she has done before so graciously, to my mailing list. Thank you very much for this favor.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Stella Marie Graves

(Until Sept. 1st) 92-A, Kuling, Kiangsi,
(After Sept. 1st) as usual, Ginling College,
Nanking, China,
August 3rd, '47

(27)

Dear Mrs. Mills and all of my Friends, *I hope you can use this,*

It surely is high time I should begin this letter to you. I wonder if you ever received the letter I sent to you at Christmas-time. This is letter number three ^{at least} that I have written. This spring there has been a good deal of trouble with our letters probably not leaving the Nanking Post-Office. Especially the letters that had large amount of postage seem to have disappeared, this for a number of our staff. Until recently P.O. and most government employees have been so poorly payed, due to the rapidly soaring prices, which no salary scale can keep within sight of, that I suppose it is not strange that some are bound to use any possible method to increase their earnings.

I may summarize briefly the events of ~~xxxx~~ the first term in case you did not get my winter's letter. Our own equipment in pianos has been increased from about three when I arrived a year ago, to now a full dozen, but that increase has been very slow, as pianos were discovered, sometimes in unexpected places. For our chapel we now have one fine Steinway baby grand, thanks to one ~~of~~ former student who brought it for her self back to China, then became a member of our staff, and finally sold it to the college. There was an attempt at uniting all the Christian Schools and Colleges in Nanking in a Christmas Carol program. We were told it was the best yet, but it left much to be desired; it was plain to see how little music training some of the teachers had; but at least it was an effort in cooperation that I hope may be continued in some form, and with a better plan next year. The lack of Chinese music is almost pitiful just now. Printing is so expensive as to be nearly prohibitive. War songs are no longer so popular, and the music both of the war and pre-war days is nearly worn out, or lost, and cannot be bought, now, out of print. New music is being written, but again that is rarely to be found, just not printed and of course, not tested by actual use. So some of us in Nanking are trying to plan a way of recovering and either mimeographing, or, if possible, reprinting the best that can be found, in single copies, among all of us. This is possible thru Mr. Ernest Yang, head of the Research Department in Chinese Music in the National Conservatory and also ~~was~~ head of the music department of the Government's Institute of Rites and Ceremonies. He was Louise Hammond's godson, and wrote many of the hymns in the fine Chinese Hymnal, translated all of the anthems in the Anthem book which I helped to prepare years ago, and has now translated all of the songs in my book of Min River Boat Songs. He has been teaching a course in Chinese music this second semester in our college, which I would give most anything to have been able to understand. He is a great scholar and has made some important discoveries in a way to recover and interpret into modern notation music that had practically been lost, because the methods of writing were no longer understood. We are very fortunate in our department to have him as our friend. *He interested a friend of mine in the music dept in the Nanking govt. Normal School. All three of us met in June and plan to cooperate in this.*

A second problem has been the absence thru illness, of the acting head of our music department. She was the head of the vocal work, and her absence has left a great ~~w~~ hole, which we have tried to fill in various ways. Two of her former students, Ginling alumnae, proved to be very able instructors; one has been with us for several years; with them and the aid of Mrs. Ben Cowles, a new young member (with her husband) of the Presbyterian Mission, we got thru the year better than I anticipated. Then one of the oldest members of our staff, Miss Ellen Koo, sister of T. Z. Koo, whom some of you have surely heard speak in America, was struck by a jeep, on the street one day, and suffered head injuries, which combined with her age and frailty, compelled her to give up her teaching entirely. In piano we had one young graduate of the National Conservatory. He plays brilliantly but is not so interested in teaching, and the second semester we were very happy to secure Mrs. Paul Feng, wife of a member of the Central News Agency, and herself a student for three years in the Juilliard School of music, in New York. She is a real treasure, and an excellent pianist, and loves to teach, and a real mother at heart to our students as well as to her own three children. We had the largest class of music seniors this year ever, I believe, six, two in voice and four in piano. Some-day I hope we may be able to add at least violin to our course of study, but at present, we have been giving courses only in piano, voice, and music education, and the courses in theory which are needed for a music major. Practically no one can major in music theory, because no one can begin such study till her second year. Of course music history is offered, and reed organ. I teach

a beginning and a second year, four-hour per week courses in harmony and counterpoint, and a third year ^acourse which includes analysis and some composition, and next year I will probably have to teach all of the four hour course in music education. This year I taught only half of it, conducting and arranging or what I call "vocal orchestration", a very practical course for China, where if we find music we like it is frequently not in a form we can use. Of course not all music can be arranged by any means, but some can. One of the most interesting, and at the same time most puzzling problems, is to try to formulate some suggestions (rules are impossible) for the treatment of Chinese folk songs which necessarily we all, as students of music in China, want to collect, to preserve, and to make available for use in the schools of China. It is a fascinating study, but also a great problem, one on which many musicians are, and should continue to work for many years to come. I also had charge of the Ginling, Nanking University joint Morning Service Choir. Our two institutions are only about fifteen minutes walking distance apart. This year we attempted no large work tho we did sing a small part of Gounod's Redemption for Easter. The second semester I had the additional job of being acting-head of the department. Aside from my task as a teacher, ~~as~~ you all know my deep interest and sense of responsibility for a growing group of students in our College chiefly, but also including a few members in Nanking University and Nanking Theological Seminary, who are learning that there is a relationship between their own standards of living and the kind of China they want to live in, and that with God's guidance and obedience to His orders they can do something about it. Including a few faculty members, (we are few ~~xxx~~ but growing in numbers slowly) we numbered about twenty, that much to complete the story of my own job.

Now to complete the story of our music department, which Mrs. Dixon asked for, we had just over twenty music major students, and a total of an additional twenty-five studying piano and perhaps a dozen studying voice as non-major students. Some ten of the non-majors were our Practice School students. That school has more than tripled in size since pre-war days. Now the majority of students live out-side, and it has an enrollment nearly three hundred, only a little smaller than the College itself, but it has dormitory space for only about eighty, while the College has dormitory space for four times that number. Our Music Department also provides a teacher for the singing classes in this school, it gives, I believe, only the three years of Senior High School, under the direction of the Courses in Music Education, where our students, in the second semester do their practice teaching.

We were especially busy at the end of the term with recitals, first our faculty recital, then the three senior recitals, two seniors taking part on each program, and finally our Annual Student Recital when all of the most gifted and advanced students were given a chance to show what they could do. All thru the year nearly every week we had a students' recital, to give our students plenty of practice in playing for each other. Of course these were very informal programs. On the formal recital programs our students both played and sang very well compositions by most of the standard composers and some modern composers also. The College Glee Club, trained by Mrs. Chen sang very well on the Annual Recital, from memory, and with great spirit, very evident enjoyment, excellent shading and phrasing, and the audience showed great enthusiasm. We have never needed to advertise our concerts, it is only necessary to let people know when, and usually our auditorium is well-filled. This year we chose a date a little too late, so that most of the middle school students in the Nanking ~~xxxx~~ Christian schools were busy with final exams, so our hall was not as crowded as it usually is; but still we had a very enthusiastic audience.

Unfortunately at the end of this term, just like at the end of the first semester I had to spend over a week in the hospital, this time with a bug that the doctor could not identify. At any rate he seems to have gotten rid of the beastie. This is the reason I am now following his advice and that of my colleagues, and am having about six weeks here on this lovely mountain-top in coolness and great comfort. I am living with Dr. and Mrs. Logan Roots of the American Episcopal Mission. Their work is in a hospital in Wuchang. He could not come up, but his younger sister, Elizabeth, and his wife and three lovely children are here in ~~xxxx~~ his father's old home (Bishop Roots of Hankow). His sister Frances, is a very dear friend of mine, and we were greatly thrilled at the news of her engagement, and the wedding which will take place to a member of the MRA Team, Richard Hadden, in August, in Caux, Switzerland. I am having a wonderful vacation with these dear friends of mine.

*My best wishes to you all, and please do write to me
Your friend, Stella Marie Graves*

92-A, Kuling, Kiangsi
August 3, 1947

Mr Corbett (17)

(After Sept. 1st, address as usual,
Ginling College
Nanking, China)

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August 3, 1947

pelled her to give up her teaching entirely. In piano we had one young graduate of the National Conservatory. He plays brilliantly, but is not so interested in teaching, and the second semester we were very happy to secure Mrs. Paul Feng, wife of a member of the Central News Agency, and herself a student for three years in the Juilliard School of Music, in New York. She is a real treasure, and an excellent pianist, and loves to teach, and a real mother at heart to our students as well as to her own three children. We had the largest class of music seniors this year ever, I believe; six, two in voice and four in piano. Some day I hope we may be able to add at least violin to our course of study, but at present, we have been giving courses only in piano, voice, and music education, and the courses in theory which are needed for a music major. Practically no one can major in music theory, because no one can begin such study till her second year. Of course, music history is offered, and reed organ. I teach beginning and second year four-hour per week courses in harmony and counterpoint, and a third year two-hour course which includes analysis and some composition, and next year I will probably have to teach all of the four-hour course in music education. This year I taught only half of it, conducting and arranging or what I call "vocal orchestration", a very practical course for China, where if we find music we like, it is frequently not in a form we can use. Of course, not all music can be arranged by any means, but some can. One of the most interesting, and at the same time most puzzling problems, is to try to formulate some suggestions (rules are impossible) for the treatment of Chinese folk songs which necessarily we all, as students of music in China, want to collect, to preserve, and to make available for use in the schools of China. It is a fascinating study, but also a great problem, one on which many musicians are, and should continue to work for many years to come. I also had charge of the Ginling-Nanking University Joint Morning Service Choir. Our two institutions are only about fifteen minutes walking distance apart. This year we attempted no large work though we did sing a small part of Gounod's Redemption for Easter. The second semester I had the additional job of being acting head of the Department. Aside from my task as a teacher, you all know my deep interest and sense of responsibility for a growing group of students in our College chiefly, but also including a few members in Nanking University and Nanking Theological Seminary, who are learning that there is a relationship between their own standards of living and the kind of China they want to live in, and that with God's guidance and obedience to His orders they can do something about it. Including a few faculty members, (we are few but growing in numbers slowly) we numbered about twenty. That much to complete the story of my own job.

Now to complete the story of our Music Department, which Mrs. Dixon asked for. We had just over twenty music major students, and a total of an additional twenty-five studying piano and perhaps a dozen studying voice as non-major students. Some ten of the non-majors were our Practice School students. That School has more than tripled in size since pre-war days. Now the majority of students live outside, and it has an enrollment nearly three hundred, only a little smaller than the College itself, but it has dormitory space for only about eighty, while the College has dormitory space for four times that number. Our Music Department also provides a teacher for the singing classes in this School. It gives, I believe, only the three years of Senior High School, under the direction of the courses in Music Education, where our students, in the second semester do their practice teaching.

We were especially busy at the end of the term with recitals, first our faculty recital, then the three senior recitals, two seniors taking part on each program, and finally our Annual Student Recital when all of the most gifted and advanced students were given a chance to show what they could do. All through the year nearly every week we had a students' recital, to give our students plenty of practice in playing for each other. Of course, these were very informal programs. On the formal recital programs our students both played and sang very well compositions by most of the standard composers and some modern composers also. The College Glee Club, trained by Mrs. Chen sang very well on the Annual Recital, from memory, and with great spirit,

From Miss Stella Graves

-3-

August 3, 1947

very evident enjoyment, excellent shading and phrasing, and the audience showed great enthusiasm. We have never needed to advertise our concerts, it is only necessary to let people know when, and usually our auditorium is well-filled. This year we chose a date a little too late, so that most of the middle school students in the Nanking Christian schools were busy with final exams, so our hall was not as crowded as it usually is; but still we had a very enthusiastic audience.

Unfortunately at the end of this term, just like at the end of the first semester, I had to spend over a week in the hospital, this time with a bug that the doctor could not identify. At any rate he seems to have gotten rid of the beastie. This is the reason I am now following his advice and that of my colleagues, and am having about six weeks here on this lovely mountain-top in coolness and great comfort. I am living with Dr. and Mrs. Logan Roots of the American Episcopal Mission. Their work is in a hospital in Wuchang. He could not come up, but his younger sister, Elizabeth, and his wife and three lovely children are here in his father's old home (Bishop Roots of Hankow). His sister, Frances, is a very dear friend of mine, and we were greatly thrilled at the news of her engagement, and the wedding which will take place to a member of the NRA team, Richard Haddon, in August, in Caux, Switzerland. I am having a wonderful vacation with these dear friends of mine.

My best wishes to you all and please do write to me.

Your friend,

Stella Marie Graves

Mr. Cockett

September 1947

GINLING NEWS

FROM A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT WU YI-FANG, WRITTEN AT THE END OF THE FIRST YEAR AFTER THE COLLEGE'S RETURN TO THE NANKING CAMPUS:

"As we look back, we find that it has been a good year; and although a great deal remains to be done before we even begin to reach our prewar condition, yet we are thankful to have been able to make as much progress as we have made. In spite of all kinds of delays and shortages in books, equipment, and personnel, we have been able to carry on classes, and to make some progress in restoring our previous standards. In addition to regular class activities, our faculty and students have managed to continue some of our extra-curricular activities and gradually to rebuild the former Ginling spirit.

"For example, the Christian Fellowship has carried on its activities and the daily chapels have been better attended than they were during the war. Several weeks ago, Ginling took part in the program drawn up by Christian groups for 'Religious Emphasis' Week; and our students held a helpful retreat in preparation for the general meetings.

"The various department clubs have held regular meetings and many have had outside speakers, demonstrations, field trips, and social events. We are not able to publish the papers of each department, but the clubs put up 'wall newspapers' on various subjects of interest to them. The Chinese Club has had special lectures on Chinese novels, poetry, art, etc. The English Club has sponsored lectures, play readings, and an exhibit of pictures of England. The Science Clubs have taken various field trips, such as one to the Observatory on Purple Mountain and another to visit a chemical factory across the river.

"The Physical Education Club has been busy with a program of interdormitory contests in basketball and volleyball. The winning team challenged the faculty to a basketball game, and the faculty won. Of course, there were suggestions that the referee was slightly partial, but it was a good game. The Ginling basketball team came up to the finals in the city tournament, but unfortunately we lost the final game. The dormitories held a 'spring housecleaning' contest several weeks ago, and the first prize was awarded to '500'.

"Our calendar has been rather full recently with the big annual events - the music recitals and the Dance Drama. Almost all of the students took part in the Dance Drama which was held on the lawn between the '500' and '700' dormitories. Since this was the first year we have had such a program here, it was difficult to anticipate how much advertising we should do and how large a crowd we should prepare for. Because we did not want things to get out of hand, we decided to proceed slowly, so we really did not advertise extensively. However, more than a thousand people attended and the whole program went off very nicely. We were fortunate in having a beautiful day for the program. The girls seemed to enjoy the folk dance contest, and their costumes were quite authentic and colorful and showed a good deal of resourcefulness in adapting whatever materials were at hand.

"Peggy Lin did an excellent piece of work on the choreography and the direction of the Dance Drama, 'Day and Night'. She did a great deal of work on teaching the dances, planning the costumes, arranging for the music. We moved a piano out on the lawn, and Peggy used her 'drum' to emphasize the rhythm. A microphone helped to carry the music to the dancers and announcements to the audience. The whole program was enjoyable and brought many enthusiastic comments from those who saw it." (As a special expression of appreciation for Smith's generous support of Ginling, the

proceeds from the sale of tickets to this event, amounting to \$330, were sent as a contribution to the Smith College 75th Anniversary Campaign. Ed.) "To add to the pleasure of the occasion, the Home Economics Club made and sold ice cream, candy, and lemonade. They are planning to start a tearoom on the campus next year where students can get some light refreshments in the middle of the morning and afternoon. They will use the proceeds of their sale to get equipment for the tearoom.

"The music recitals have all been very successful. The first was the Faculty Recital. Then our six graduating seniors gave three recitals, with two girls taking part in each recital. All of these recitals were attended by large audiences - the Auditorium was full every time - and many favorable comments have come about the excellent progress our students have made. Four of our seniors have already been given positions to teach music at McTyeire next year. The Annual Music Department Recital was held on the 14th of June.

"While we are talking about students' events, I know you are wondering about how the student strike affected Ginling. Doubtless there were comments about it in the American newspapers. The students of various colleges made different demands which did not directly concern Ginling students, so they did not join. On May 20th, some students attempted to have a parade and there was a struggle between some students and policemen in which both students and policemen were wounded. On May 22nd, our Ginling students went on a one-day protest strike to express their sympathy with the strikers. All this unrest had to do with the continued civil war.

"Recently, I was appointed a member of a Preparatory Committee to organize the China Commission of UNESCO. There is a good deal of detail work in these preparations, but we are hoping that the Commission may be well planned, and that, through it, some good work may be done for China."

THE CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

Among the seventeen young women who graduated from Ginling last February were three chemistry majors who have been working on a joint project of writing a text book on general chemistry. A few chapters are yet to be written before the manuscript is to be presented for publication. When Miss Hoh, one of the graduates, explained their purpose in writing the book, she said they felt that new materials should be added to those found in other texts, and that all the materials should be presented in a more interesting and logical manner. "In our book," she said, "we state the characteristics of elements and compounds first, and then discuss their uses and methods of manufacture. Then we have a section for laboratory experiments. We have added many diagrams and illustrations of chemistry applied to daily life in order to make the work more interesting."

These three alumnae look forward to going to America to study in the future, but think they should have several years of practical experience in China first. Miss Wang has already gone to Shantung to work as a laboratory technician in a ceramic factory. Miss Hoh and Miss Gien will soon leave for Shanghai where they expect to teach chemistry in secondary schools.

THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT

When Ginling returned to Nanking in the summer of 1946, they found only three rather dilapidated pianos and very little other music equipment. In the course of the next few months they acquired a number of other pianos, including a fine

Steinway baby grand for the chapel, so that by the end of the year there were a full dozen in the Department.

Aside from lack of equipment, the Department has faced a number of other problems during the past year. The permanent head has resigned, and since the beginning of the second semester, the acting head has been absent because of illness. Another of the oldest members of the Department has had to give up teaching because of injuries suffered when she was struck by a jeep on the street in Nanking. In spite of all handicaps, however, Miss Stella Graves and a number of able Chinese teachers have carried the Department through a busy and successful year.

There were over 20 music majors and an additional 25 students studying piano, and about 12 voice. Six of the graduates were from the Music Department, and their Senior Recitals, one voice and two piano, were among the outstanding events of the Commencement season. The Annual Student Recital and the Faculty Recital in May were also most successful and well attended occasions.

THE HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT

In response to increasing demands for women with practical training, Ginling's newest department, Home Economics, was established in 1939, while the College was a refugee in Chengtu. There was little equipment for the Department then, and even less upon return to Nanking. However, with typical courage and ingenuity, a beginning was made in laboratory rooms lent by the Biology and Physics Departments, and with whatever makeshift equipment could be borrowed or improvised.

In an effort to provide some training in home management, a very simple Chinese building is being utilized as a home management house. This little house was formerly the home of Dr. Cora D. Reeves, who spent many years as a professor of the Biology Department at Ginling College. During the month of January the necessary repairs were made, and several weeks after the second term started, the girls were ready to move in. In a few days there were curtains at the windows, and the lights were softened by colored shades.

The furniture of the house has been collected from various places on the campus, with a few pieces added, such as an upholstered sofa, two comfortable chairs and a grass rug for the living room. Some of the girls brought pictures, vases, and various articles of their own to make the house look attractive.

The senior class in Home Economics was divided, by lot, into four groups, each group to live in the Practice House for one month. They have worked out a practical plan for family living. Since there are four girls in each group, and the group stays for four weeks, each girl is given an opportunity to take the part for one week of father, mother, daughter, and son, respectively. The duties of the father are to make the budget, pay the bills, arrange for repairs, etc. The mother must go to market, learn to select nutritious foods at reasonable prices, within the budget; plan and cook the meals; and perform the duties that are usually assumed by the mother of a home. The daughter assists the mother in preparing the meals, serves the meals, and helps with the general housework. The son must help with the housecleaning, take care of the bathroom, garden, and so on. The members of the class who are not residing in the Practice House are "cousins" of the family and come in for different events.

A youthful faculty member, living with the girls and supervising their work, plays the part of the "grandmother" in the family! Each week there is a dinner party to give practice in planning and preparing meals for guests.

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

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

THE CHILD WELFARE CENTER

Ginling's Child Welfare Center, an outgrowth of various community services sponsored by Ginling since 1919, serves needy children in the area, and is a laboratory for students in the Departments of Sociology and Home Economics. During the refugee years, the work was successfully carried on in Chengtu with the help of subsidies from United China Relief. Upon return to Nanking, it was decided to continue this project, using the former Community Center, just across the street from the College gate. Essential rehabilitation of the building was subsidized by CNRRA, and United Service to China has made a monthly grant for equipment and running expenses.

The staff of paid workers at the Center is assisted by self-help students working through the Student Relief Committee of United Service to China and students from Ginling College and the University of Nanking who are taking Child Welfare courses under the program of Joint Cooperation between these two institutions.

The children who attend the Center are selected by two case workers who call at homes in the neighborhood and investigate the family status, health conditions, and economic need. The Center serves children from the poorest families and children who have only one parent who must work and is, therefore, unable to provide care for them during the day.

The activities at the Child Welfare Center are designed to improve the whole life of the children it serves, not only while they are at the Center, but, through helping and teaching their parents, while they are at home. Therefore, its program during the past half year has been a broad one, and its plan for the future, even broader. During the past term it has carried on work in five departments.

(1) Child Welfare Service to Children from Six to Twelve Years Old. 195 children in this department have been served through classes in the three R's, group activities in recreation and crafts, and through case workers who visit their homes and advise their parents in matters of diet, health, and general training. These children attend the Center from 8:30 to 12, and 1:30 to 5 o'clock, six days a week.

(2) In the Nursery School, from 8:30 to 5 o'clock, thirty children between the ages of two and five have been given care, including lunch and naps.

(3) A Nutrition Program has been carried on since last July, with supplies furnished by CNRRA. Milk, cod-liver oil, and bread have been distributed daily to around 700 persons, including children up to twelve years old, pregnant women, and nursing mothers.

(4) A Health Service has been available at the Center, where physical examinations have been given to children under twelve years old, pregnant women, and nursing mothers. Case workers visit the homes of the children to give advice and help in case of illness. The examinations have been given under the supervision of Dr. Margaret Emslie, who, until recently, was with UNRRA and came to the Center twice each week. She has recently returned to England, and no provision has yet been made to continue these examinations. Also in the health office, the Center had the services of a nurse from the Maternity and Child Health Committee, supported by the British Red Cross.

(5) Emergency Relief has been carried on through the distribution of winter clothes and other supplies contributed by CNRRA.

In addition to expanding these five departments of service during the spring term, the Center plans to provide bathrooms which will be available to underprivileged children, to provide treatment for scabies and similar communicable diseases, and to establish a reading room, a play room, and a playground which will be open to all the children in the neighborhood. In order to carry out this program, more adequate space, both indoor and outdoor, will be needed, and more adequate equipment required in the medical office and in the play rooms and playgrounds. Playground equipment, toys, and books are badly needed for the children, as well as materials for handicrafts.

RURAL WORK

Ginling's rural work has been an important part of college life for many years, and the stress of the war years served only to strengthen and develop the sense of responsibility and desire to serve that has motivated the rural program. Soon after the return to Nanking, investigations were made and a location selected for a station where this work could be continued. Shwen Hwa Cheng, a town about 12 miles from the College, seemed the most suitable place, and arrangements were made to rent a large building from a widow who is much interested in the work. The necessary repairs were made, essential furniture secured, and Ginling's Rural Station began its program of service to the women and children in the area.

An important part of this program has been the distribution of food and milk provided by CNRRA and the demonstration of the principles of child nutrition. So efficiently has this feeding project been carried out that CNRRA continued to supply milk after most other similar stations had been closed. CNRRA has also provided materials for making winter clothing and asked the Ginling Rural Station to supervise the making and distribution of the garments.

The Rural Service Station acts as an experimental station for the developing and testing of rural welfare programs, and a laboratory in which Ginling College students can learn by practical experience, and a training school for rural welfare workers. Every effort is made to secure the cooperation of the village leaders in projects that will contribute to the convenience and efficiency of the community.

VOCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR SENIORS

Under the Chairmanship of Dr. Edwin Kwoh, the Placement Committee of Ginling College planned a special program for graduating seniors last spring. At the first meeting of a series, President Wu Yi-fang talked to the seniors. She spoke on the proper attitude toward work necessary in a chaotic economic situation and the realities that will confront the graduates as they go out to seek jobs.

At the next meeting, arranged for those majoring in the Arts or particularly interested in that field, Professor Liu Chi-hsüen, head of the Chinese Department at the University of Nanking, stressed the fact that interest and an objective are the prerequisites in this field. Remuneration cannot be of primary importance, he said. He also spoke on the proper attitude for this type of work and offered some practical tips on how to start a new job and on teaching methods in this work.

At the meeting planned especially for those interested in Natural Science, the speaker was Dr. K. F. Yao, head of the Central Hospital in Nanking. He said that the four qualities of workers in the sciences are honesty, patience, interest in the advancement of knowledge, and service. He encouraged the students to serve in the villages rather than to crowd into the big cities.

A forum on the Social Sciences concluded the program. In his address, Professor Chang Hung-chung, head of the Welfare Department of the Ministry of Social Affairs, distinguished between the concept of welfare and that of relief, and stressed the need for more development in general welfare for the whole country. Those training for work in the field of social sciences, he said, should have a broad and keen knowledge of that field, should develop the ability to plan, organize, and write effective reports, and should have practical knowledge and experience.

The Seniors found the series of meetings very valuable in their planning for jobs after graduation.

COMMENCEMENT

The first graduation exercises since the College returned to the home campus were held on June 29th, when 58 young women received their diplomas. The occasion was marked by deep thankfulness that the period of exile is ended and by a sober realization of the responsibilities, national as well as personal, that must be faced.

Dr. Y. C. Yang, President of Soochow University, gave the address to the graduates, and Bishop Y. Y. Tsu was the speaker at the baccalaureate service.

THE YEAR AHEAD

Another academic year has just started. Again only a small percentage of the hundreds of girls applying for admission could be accepted, and again meager and inadequate furnishings and equipment must serve though the rehabilitation program is being pushed as rapidly as possible. A number of faculty members and graduates have recently arrived in America for study and all tell the same story of creditable work done under most difficult circumstances.

Ginling News, September 1947

Faculty Members who have arrived in America during August and September, 1947.

- Dr. Djang Hsiang-lan - Mary Baldwin College, Staunton, Va.
Miss Dwan Hsioh-gien - San Francisco Theological Seminary, San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Dziang Sin-bao - Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.
Miss Lin Pei-fen - Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
Miss Pan Yao-tsien - Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
Miss Swen Shu-tsuen - Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

GINLING COLLEGE
NANKING, CHINA
October 1, 1947

*File in our
Ginling folder*

Mrs. Marguerite Mallory Dixon
Associate in Charge of Publicity
United Board for Christian Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

Dear Mrs. Dixon:

At last I have been able to secure from the Registrar's office the statistics which you requested in your letter of September 8th. I sent a few of the preliminary count to Mrs. Mills on September 15th and again on September 19th and asked her to share them with you. I am sorry that we could not get these off to you earlier, but with the increase in registration and Dr. Chester's arriving so short a time before the opening of College, the Registrar's office has been swamped. Mrs. Shao has not yet been able to give me the figures on the distribution of students according to provinces, nor by classes, since she says Dr. Chester must check their cards for requirements by the Ministry of Education, etc. As soon as these are available, I shall send them to you.

As far as general conditions go, they are, of course, much better than they were last year in many respects. Last year the entire summer was spent clearing the debris from the campus, making essential repairs wherever possible, removing tatami platforms in the dormitories, scouting and rearranging enough furniture to operate offices and living quarters, and even getting the chore of transporting students, faculty, and equipment from Chengtu to Nanking. As the year went on, supplies that had been ordered from abroad gradually came, the books that had been taken from the library and sold to second-hand book shops were recovered in part, (most of the more modern English books and many of the Chinese books are gone forever) and although the card catalogue for the library was lost entirely, the books have gradually been put into some kind of order, and the library staff is now working hard to improve the cataloging further and also looking forward to the arrival of the trained librarian that is to come to improve the system still further.

As you know, one big improvement is that the students are now sleeping beds instead of on the floor as they did for the first eight months of last year. However, in rooms that were originally designed to house two girls, we now have four, using double decker beds. During the past summer, we have managed to have two small study tables and four chairs placed in each room, and a cabinet in which each girl has one drawer, one small shelf, and together there is a very small space for hanging their dresses. It may be interpreted as a blessing that they will have to wear their coats persistently in the absence of any heat during the winter, for there is not room to hang them in these cabinets. But they were made as large as the space would allow and the available money could provide. All this tucked in these small rooms does not give much walking space for even one person. So (these conditions put Ginling College right in the front line with other colleges and universities throughout the world that seem to be overflowing with young people who seem to hope to find some answers to a perplexing world through education.) Ordinarily some students who are admitted do not come because they make their decision after receiving returns from several entrance examinations they have tried. Naturally, their decision is dependent upon comparative fees, location, family influence, etc. But this year, our estimate was

apparently too conservative, and a larger number accepted admission than we anticipated. Consequently, in addition to having four girls in each room, we have enclosed some of the porches on the dormitories, and housed the overflow there. In our faculty house, what was formerly two fairly long rooms (one a guest room, the other used for storage) became six rooms by partitioning them, and are now occupied by faculty members. Needless to say, they are a bare minimum in both space and furnishings.

Through the summer a good deal of work was done to preserve the structure of the buildings. Throughout the early spring, the roofs of seven of the large buildings were repaired and painted, and now the woodwork has been painted and the window and door casings have been painted to preserve them against weather conditions. Yesterday I was talking with a new freshman-- a very alert and enthusiastic student from Shanghai. Fortunately, for me, she speaks good English, so we could talk easily. She asked me if I had any magazines with colored pictures, and explained that she would like to have something to brighten the walls of her room when the grey winter days come. I told her we were aware that the walls were depressing and wished that we could afford to paint them. The walls themselves are good sand finish, but during the occupations they were all smoked black and we have not been able to do more than wash them, which leaves them a cold, dull, grey. As we talked, I wondered what was in her mind, so I asked her if she knew why we had painted the outside instead of the inside. She said she supposed it was so that the buildings would look nice when the guests came. So I explained to her the importance of preserving the buildings against the weather and hope that she will pass the word along.

Mrs. Mills has suggested several times that she would like some pictures of the chemistry laboratories to follow up the picture showing distilled water being made with a charcoal brazier. The other day I took this matter up with Dr. Wu Mao-I and learned that the same condition still prevails, and that the distilled water will be coming by the same process for quite a while. However, the physics department did get some equipment during the summer, for which they are very happy. Last year they went through the entire year with no experiments whatever. Perhaps one of these days Mr. Swen will be able to come over and take some pictures of that equipment in action. The Home Economics department got some sewing machines from CNRRA and have succeeded in getting some of them in repair, only to find out that the bobbins did not fit. So they are scouting and borrowing here and there to supply bobbins until for the time being.

Yesterday, a representative of UNRRA, Miss O'Donnell, came to investigate the development of the canning project. Last spring, through another of their representatives, Mrs. Weaver, our interested was enlisted in this idea of securing from UNRRA some of the materials and equipment they have for canning. One of our young instructors, Miss Hwang Yen-hwa, went to Shanghai for several weeks to take the course given for instructors in this work. We applied through CNRRA and secured a quonset hut to house this project. Miss O'Donnell explained yesterday that the equipment--cans, pressure cookers, thermometers, and all other equipment would not be sent out from the UNRRA office in Shanghai until more blanks were filled out and other information collected from and through the Ministry of Agriculture who plans to take over the future of this whole canning project. So we are following the instructions and awaiting developments. The quonset hut has not been put up yet, but will be when the engineer from UNRRA in Shanghai arrives to give advice and assistance. All these things take much more time in China to execute than to discuss, and all the inter-relationships slow down the process. This equipment was offered and accepted with the intention of providing opportunity for our Home Economics students to learn homecanning processes, and also to provide opportunity for them to teach these processes to people in the neighborhood and to give these people an opportunity to preserve whatever foodstuffs they may have from time to time.

Naturally, we are always happy when visitors in Nanking include Ginling in their visit, and they usually do. Within the last several weeks we have had quite a number of distinguished visitors. Mrs. Frederick Bohn Fisher (Welthy Hansinger Fisher) came one day to visit the campus, have lunch with Dr. Wu, and speak to the students at Chapel. She has been travelling in China, and is on her way to Manila, Singapore and Bankok, to work in the interests of the Co-Operative Movement.

On September 22, the International Woman's Club of Nanking had its first meeting in our Music Building. Over 100 members and guests came to enjoy the program and tea. Madame Chiang Kai-Shek was the speaker. She suggested that the Club set as its aim an opportunity for the women of all nationalities in Nanking to learn to know one another better and to learn something of the real culture of China, so that when they return to their respective countries they may not be pseudo-authorities on Chinese culture, but real interpreters of China to other peoples. Her stay on the campus was very brief, but we were happy that she could come. (Sorry--no pictures)

Mr. John D. Rockefeller III came to visit us on September 20th. He had a 45 minute conference with Dr. Wu, and took half an hour to look around the campus. He expressed his enthusiasm for the beauty of our campus, and he saw a good deal of the interiors where we are obviously less well equipped.

Yesterday, we had the the pleasure of a visit with the nine delegates to the World's Y.W.C.A. Council Meeting who were visiting in Nanking for two days. In this group were

Miss Van Asch van Wijck, World's YWCA President, Netherlands

Miss W. van Stoetwegen, Netherlands

Miss A. L. Fransz, Indonesia

Miss K. Lind, Denmark

Mlle M. Barot, France

Miss H. Zarnack, Germany

Mrs. Klaskova, Czechoslovakia

Mrs. Weyman, Canada

Miss Emma Kaufman, Canada

Miss Van Asch van Wijck spoke to the students and faculty at Chapel. Then Dr. Wu entertained these ladies and some of the faculty members at lunch, and everyone got a great deal of pleasure and information from that opportunity for fellowship and exchange of ideas. The good Chinese food was, of course, not a small part of the pleasure.

Dr. Wu has already written to Mrs. Mills about Mrs. New's visit on the campus and doubtless Mrs. Mills has shared that news with you. We are looking forward to Mrs. New's return late in October with Mrs. Ellis L. Phillips, who is visiting in China now. They are planning to have a conference with deans in various colleges and principals of middle schools. Mrs. Phillips will be a guest on the campus during this conference. She will come again in November to be the speaker at our Founders' Day ceremony --scheduled for November 9th. She is combining this visit with the Celebration of the Methodist Centennial.

We have been very happy to have some of the Ginling pamphlets that were published in the spring to give to these visitors, and shall appreciate it if you will send us a similar supply of pamphlets that may be printed later. Paper and printing are so expensive here that we have not had any pamphlets or bulletins printed in English since the war. If you can spare 50 copies, we will find good use for them.

If I can get a few pictures finished, I'll enclose them and ask you to share them with Mrs. Mills. At any rate, I shall send this along now, with regrets that it has not come to you sooner.

Sincerely,

Helen Plamm

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Ginling College
Nanking

Oct. 1, 1947

Miss Natalie Hanekmeyer
Public Relations
United Service to China, Inc.
316 Thibet Road
Shanghai

Dear Miss Hankemeyer:

I hope you do not think that we have deliberately ignored your letter of September 12th to Dr. Wu. When it arrived, our halls were swarming with students who were getting registered. The Registrar's office was short of help for a time during those days, and I have been able to get the statistics you requested just now. I hope they will not be too late for your news story, and feel sure that they will be interesting to you even though they are late. I am sorry I cannot send you the statistics by classes, or by geographical location. We will have those facts later. Our Dean of Studies, Dr. Chester, was on furlough last year, and returned only a few days before the College opened. She has not had time yet to check the cards for credits and requirements by the Ministry of Education, so the classification by classes is not yet complete. I shall send them to you later if you wish.

I think the statistics will indicate the answers to your first two questions. As for the religion, we do not have any courses in religion in our curriculum at present. However, you will be interested to know that we do have daily chapel that is voluntary. While it is not as well attended as we might hope for, we are told by many guests who have visited the various colleges and universities that the proportion of our student body attending is good compared with their observations in some of the other institutions. Our religious committee is already at work to plan new programs that will, we hope, enlist the interest and co-operation of the students to an even greater extent.

As to Wartime Handicaps, the College will doubtless feel the effects of these for a number of years to come. As you know, the campus was occupied by the Headquarters of the Japanese Garrison Commander during the war, and the abuse that the interiors of the buildings suffered will not be overcome without considerable time and expense. We are thankful for the improvements we have been able to make since a year ago when the College opened under pretty discouraging conditions. During the past spring and summer, we have repaired the roofs of seven large buildings and painted the woodwork and door and window frames in order to preserve them against the weather. So externally, the campus appears to be in quite good condition. Also, during the past summer, we purchased a minimum of wicker furniture for the social rooms in the student dormitories, provided essential furniture for the students' rooms, removed the Japanese tatami platforms and sliding doors in the infirmary and made a few repairs there, and have started some repairs on the athletic field.

You will be able to guess from the large increase in enrollment that our dormitory space is full to capacity and overflowing. The rooms were planned for a maximum of two girls, but now each is housing four students, using double-decker beds. Two study tables and four chairs, and a cabinet which provides each girl with one drawer, one shelf, and a single small space for them to hang their coats and dresses occupy most of the remaining space, and there is almost no space left for the girls to circulate in their rooms. Naturally, there still was not enough space for all, so we have enclosed some of the porches on the dormitories and have housed the overflow there. When you know that the highest prewar enrollment on this campus was 259, you will know that the dormitories are really crowded.

Such an increase in students, of course, means an increase in teachers, and housing space for them is definitely an acute problem at Ginling. For example, in the South Hill House, which you know, two long rooms on the first floor have become six rooms to house additional faculty. Formerly, one was used as a store room and the other a guest room. Many teachers have offered their services in exchange for a place to live, but there is no space to offer. The interiors of all buildings are in need of repair and decoration, but we cannot attempt that yet.

One of our greatest losses on the campus was the heating system. All pipes and radiators were removed and we are not looking forward to another winter without heat in dormitories and classrooms. The gas plant was destroyed with the same thoroughness, a great loss to the Science Department. Their laboratory equipment was completely destroyed, and while some has been replaced, it is still quite scanty. Part of the trouble has been shortage of that equipment abroad too, and part to transportation. For example, several boxes containing material that was ordered a year ago last April arrived on the campus a few weeks ago, and maps which were given to Dr. Liu En-lan for the Geography Department during her visit in America last year were sent in the spring but have not reached the campus yet. Shortages of textbooks in most classes handicap the work, and the library is far below its prewar standard. We are glad to have received some physics equipment during the summer because classes went through the entire year last year without a single experiment.

One real loss was the furnishings of the Social Hall. What was once a room famous for its beauty is now only an empty shell. Until we can undertake the replacement of the floor and furniture, we have partitioned the room, using part of it for physical education classes which cannot be accommodated in the Gymnasium, and the other part for a reception room for the students to receive callers. It is completely inappropriate and unsatisfactory for the latter purpose in its present state, but we have no other place.

All these big problems of reconstruction and repair are so conspicuous that we do not often mention in such a questionnaire, but daily are aware of many items which are by no means unimportant but are temporarily neglected because of other problems, such as repair of secure locks on windows and doors, etc. A problem that is very present but not within our present control is the electric system—totally inadequate for providing satisfactory light for studying either in dormitories or in the library. The water system is not satisfactory, but both these latter problems are connected with the city supply, and therefore only partially within our power to improve if and when we can afford it.

TEACHING STAFF: As is true in any College, sizes of classes are uneven. Some are satisfactory in size; others are too large for effective teaching; still others could be larger if more students elected the courses. As you know, the requirements of the Ministry of Education are quite rigid, and the College does not always have the freedom it might desire to add or drop courses at the situations demand. For example, the Registrar tells me we have added this year three courses: History of Modern Chinese Literature, Semantics (required by the Ministry for Chinese majors) and Chinese Historical Geography (required by the Ministry for History majors). We have dropped six courses, principally because of a shortage of qualified teachers.

A number of our staff have returned after a year of regular furlough or study abroad. This year, in addition to Dr. C. F. Lung, who was awarded a U.S.G. fellowship, Miss Pan Yao-t sien, the ABCCC scholarship, and Miss Eva D. Spicer, Professor of History, who is in England on regular furlough, we have five other faculty members studying in American scholarships awarded by Smith College, Wellesley, and other colleges and universities. All of these teachers were cut off from outside contacts during the war, and are both worthy of and in need of this opportunity for refresher work.

In mentioning the new courses above, I should have mentioned the large increase in enrollment in the 2 yr. short course in Physical Education. There is a real need for trained teachers in physical education work for middle schools, and every year the requests for graduates in this work far exceeds our ability to fill them. So we were glad to have a large number of students enrolling in this class.

TUITION: We do have a number of scholarships available to students. Four full scholarships have been granted by the international student relief committee. The Shanghai Commercial Bank offered one scholarship. We also have the Lily Quon Ho Scholarship. Miscellaneous gifts from friends in America go into a scholarship fund that is handled by our scholarships committee. Dr. Wu says that approximately 20% of our old students are on partial scholarship help. No doubt, other students ~~could~~ students could well use some assistance. Six of our students are receiving Child Welfare Scholarships through the Child Welfare Committee.

The College and the Community: Here our two main projects are the Child Welfare Center located near the College which does an excellent work in serving homes in the neighborhood, and women and children who come to the center for medical care, classes for the children and the nursery school for little ones whose mothers work. Through this station, CNRRA has distributed clothing and milk. At our Rural Service Station at Shwen Hwa Cheng, an excellent work is being done to serve the Community. A milk feeding station was run all last year for children and nursing mothers. Literacy classes and classes in sewing and nutrition are held for the women when they are free to come between harvest periods. Classes for the children are also held, and it is hoped that, after a new building now under construction is finished, this Station will become a real community center.

This seems to have become a very length response to your letter. I hope it is not too late to be of some use to you. Of course you know we will be happy to have you come to Ginling whenever you can and see some of our work here. Please let us know if we can help you with other information.

Sincerely,

sd. Helen Flaum
Secretary to Dr. Wu

Oct. 1, 1947

Enrollment Statistics, Sept. 29, 1947

Old Students	231
New Freshman Students	166
Special P. E. Students - 1st year	28
Transfer Students	8
Special Students (new)	4
Total	<u>437</u>

Enrollment by Departments

No. of Majors in

Department of	Fall, 1946	Fall, 1947
Chinese	18	25
English	53	75
History	25	28
Music	24	20
Physical Education	6	7
Sociology	83	98
Biology	11	19
Chemistry	33	37
Home Economics	45	40
Geography	9	7
Pre-medical	18	28
Pre-nursing	2	10
Special Phys. Educ.	14	10 (second year)
" " "		28 (first ")
	<u>341</u>	<u>437</u>

Fees	Fall, 1946	Spring, 1947	Fall, 1947
Tuition	\$ 120,000	\$150,000	550,000
Dormitory	30,000	30,000	150,000
Library	10,000	20,000	50,000
Medical Fee	5,000	5,000	30,000
Physical Educ.	3,000	3,000	30,000
Incidental	20,000	20,000	150,000
Lt. and water	20,000	40,000	50,000
Total	<u>\$ 208,000</u>	<u>268,000</u>	<u>1,010,000</u>
*Board	\$ 131,000	240,000	600,000
Matriculation fee for new students		100,000	200,000
Tuition for Special P. E. Students			450,000

*Contrary to the customs of some colleges and universities, Ginling accepts a fee for board which the students understand to be subject to increase or refund, depending upon price changes during the term.

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Ginling College
Nanking, China
October 21, 1947

Dr. Robert J. McMullen
Mrs. W. Plumer Mills
Mr. Charles H. Corbett
Mr. C. A. Evans

Dear Friends:

As this matter concerns all of you in one way or another, I am taking the liberty of addressing this letter to you all.

Rather against my own judgment, I have taken over the work of the treasurer of Ginling College again. I am still hoping that someone among their own faculty will be found who can manage the details of this office, but for this year at least I am in charge of that office. It has been worked out so I shall go to their campus only twice a week, but we are in touch by telephone every morning, and for anything important they can always come to my office at the University.

One of the first things to land on my desk was the adjustment of salaries for the Western staff members. The formula that I worked out in Chengtu had outlived its usefulness and was abandoned in June 1947. Since then they have been "guessing" at a salary resulting in some murmuring especially among the recent arrivals on the faculty.

As far as I know there has been no reversal or cancellation of the authorization given to us while we were in Chengtu to fix field salaries according to need here, and working on that basis, we have decided to revert to the former practice of paying all Western salaries according to the amount designated by the Board in New York, using the exchange of the date we pay salaries. I hope everyone will consider this is fair enough although it does not give a total income that is quite as high as the Chinese faculty member of the same rank when consideration is given for rice and food allowances.

In order to compensate for this difference and at the same time to meet personal needs, we wish to recommend that each Western staff member shall have the privilege of buying US\$240 (US\$20 per month) at the official rate of exchange or 12,000:1. When it is time to make deposits against this privilege, I will let Mr. Evans have the list.

May I call to your attention that the official salary for any faculty member under Ginling College is fixed at US\$864 per year or US\$72 per month. To the best of my knowledge there has been no action changing this figure. I admit it is long overdue for some change, but until it is definitely changed by committee action, it seems to me that we have no choice except to abide by this figure. The field treasurer was authorized to make necessary changes to permit people to have a living wage out here, but other than that, I do not believe there should be any change.

All of which leads to this -- whoever made the contract with Miss Helen Plaum upset our equilibrium in no uncertain terms when they stated her salary would be US\$90 per month. Fortunately the next sentence redeems the situation a trifle, but it is not easy to adjust and I have not solved it as yet. Please do not reply that it is difficult to secure people to come to China at a salary of US\$72 per month -- then get busy and have it changed officially, but be very sure that one Ginling College staff member is not sent to China on a salary that is different than all the rest. There are ten women at Ginling College now on the Western salary basis and it is important that they should feel happy about their living allowances. At best it is hard

October 21, 1947

to manage these days. I will let you know at some future date the outcome with Miss Plaum - she is very firm at this date, but I have not made a definite proposal yet, am trying to gather together enough ammunition to attempt to break down her barriers.

This brings me to the point that it seems to me the time has come when the United Board should make a careful study of all allowances and salaries paid to the Western staff and adopt a schedule that will apply to everyone considered at this time as missionaries under the United Board; that is, those staff members supported directly by the institution and not by Mission Boards. For many years the basic salary for Ginling College has been US\$864, for the University of Nanking US\$960, and I presume for other institutions some other amount. Perhaps local conditions will warrant some differences, but a general ruling should be made to meet this need. You must have a committee on personnel - it seems to me they should make a very careful study of this problem, and determine a fair salary and treatment for all Western staff members. It should take into consideration pensions, medical care, vacation allowances, outfit and re-outfit allowances, and all other items to make the salary and allowances of the United Board comparable to a Mission Board. I would like to have a statement sent to every person employed by the institutions so they would know exactly the status of their service.

You may all be too busy with the campaign to pay any attention to this letter, but please do not file it away. It can wait until a later date for a reply, but I beg of you not to ignore it.

Sincerely yours,

Elsie M. Priest
Treasurer

GINLING COLLEGE
Nanking, China
December 4, 1947

Mrs. W. P. Mills
United Board for Christian Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Mills:

Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors. I am enclosing a copy of the minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors, held on November 8th. It was a very good meeting, well attended. We were happy to have several visitors - Miss Pearl Fosnot of West China Union University; Mrs. S. M. Chu, a former faculty member; Dr. Ren Cho, Class of 1919; and Mrs. Daisy Wu, Class of 1921.

Faculty Program. Dr. Chester will be writing you in regard to the faculty needs for 1948-49 and will ask for your help in securing candidates to fill the vacancies.

Finances. We are very happy that the year of 1946-47 closed without a deficit. The Board appreciated especially the additional grant of US\$5000 from the Methodist Board. I saw Miss Robinson before she went to Foochow. She will be coming soon to Nanking, and we shall hand to her the official letter of appreciation.

In regard to the budget for the first term of 1947-48, we had fully hoped to have a balanced budget, but U.S.C. has not been able to send us the monthly appropriations. They have sent nothing beyond part of the appropriation for August, and Mr. Lovejoy has written to Miss Priest that no more funds can be expected from U.S.C. I realize how Dr. McMullen and the whole staff of the United Board have been working hard to raise the goal of US\$600,000 to tide over the interval before A.O.A. will be able to function and to have raised money for distribution. I do hope that you have been successful, and that it will be possible for some appropriation to be made in the near future.

It was not possible, under the present economic conditions, to prepare a budget for the spring term of this year. However, at the spring meeting of the Board last June, it was voted that the College should proceed to continue through this year with the same program as last year, and, if funds from U.S.C. and the Associated Boards should not cover the expenses, the Finance Committee would seek ways and means to make up the shortage.

Miss Priest will be writing you in regard to the request to the United Board to make a careful study and some uniform regulations for salaries, allowances, and furlough periods for the western members of the faculty. Of course, this refers to those members invited through our Board of Founders and not the missionary staff appointed by the Mission Boards.

Joint Campaign. I have already reported fully to Dr. McMullen about how the Joint Campaign was started. I am glad now to be able to tell you that the Campaign Committee for the Nanking-Shanghai area has been active to raise the goal of CN\$6,000,000,000 - the amount assigned to this area. I attended the recent meeting held November 25th in Shanghai, and we are hoping to reach the goal. The big disadvantage is the fast depreciation of the Chinese currency. By the time the money is raised, it will not have the value that we had planned.

Building Needs. The Faculty Executive Committee gave very thorough consideration to the urgent building needs of the College. We first considered the need of faculty residences. There are quite a number of families crowded into one wooden

house left by the Japanese. Furthermore, other families have been put into the apartments which were originally planned for the senior women who are now living in the faculty dormitories. But also there is the need for a student dormitory. Not only are all the rooms in the student dormitories crowded with 4 students in each room, but around 20 students are still living on the porches. When we look ahead to September 1948, we know there will surely be more than 440, the enrollment we have now. Considering all the factors, the Executive Committee decided to recommend to the Board the building of a simple but substantial student dormitory. It is being built back of the quadrangle of dormitories. It took some time to decide upon the most satisfactory site. We finally decided to locate it toward the western boundary, back of the infirmary. It will face south, and the rooms are so arranged that there will be only a few students' rooms with north windows only. Because of the rapid change in money values, builders move rapidly these days, and the building is well under way. The cost of this building is to be covered by our share in the Joint Campaign.

Practice School. The record in the minutes explains the situation and the need for thorough consideration as to how to provide adequate building facilities for the Practice School, and, at the same time, not to interfere with the College work. Miss Chen Yu-djen has been suffering for a few weeks with water on the knee and has not been able to get around. The Board Committee on Practice School has not met yet. I will report to you later after they do have a meeting.

Retirement Plan. The need for the retirement system for the Chinese Staff became necessary when Mrs. S. F. Tsen wished to retire. The Executive Committee of the Board prepared a temporary plan in 1940 in Chengtu; but, in order to have a proper plan, I have tried to get information from the various Christian Universities and other organizations about their plans. The replies have been either that they have no plan or that they too are just working at one and want to get a copy of ours after we have adopted one. When the Board gave consideration to the temporary plan, they decided to continue it in the same form for the present. Mrs. Tsen has given invaluable service to the College. There is still much work, particularly in the rehabilitation, which she can do for the College. So when she left, to go to her home in Hankow last October, we hated to consider that as the beginning of effective retirement for her. So we have invited her to return after a few months' rest, which she deserved after two full years of hard work without any vacation. This is why no special minutes were recorded as our expression of appreciation to her. Now that we are building this new dormitory, we need her help all the more; and I have not heard from her yet, but am hoping she will consent to return for the rest of the present school year.

Rehabilitation. There are definite items of work which must be attended to next spring. Since we wish to have careful estimates on these items, I cannot send the list to you just yet.

Founders' Day. We were fortunate this year in having beautiful weather for our celebration. Everyone enjoyed the various activities. The alumnae had a good meeting in the afternoon, and there was a fine representation of alumnae and their husbands, Board members, and faculty at the dinner that was served in the gymnasium. All but four classes had representatives to answer the class roll call. The program in the Auditorium was amusing and everyone enjoyed it. It depicted the College in the years 1917, 1927, 1937, and 1947, and reminded us that our growth has certainly not been uneventful. Some alumnae of the classes of 1927 and 1937 did the scenes for those years, giving them an air of authenticity.

The Founders' Day service on Sunday morning was well attended. As usual, the seniors were proud to be wearing their caps and gowns for the first time, and the procession of the whole student body was dignified and impressive. Bishop Fred P. Corson gave a splendid address on the qualities which Christian education must provide if it is to be effective in the world today.

From Dr. Wu Yi-fang

-3-

December 4, 1947

Partly as an outgrowth of his address, and partly because we ourselves have been concerned about such questions, we have started a series of discussion groups for the faculty. They have been well attended and the discussion has provided many with an opportunity to make criticisms and suggestions. How best to proceed within our limited powers and resources to provide for our students effective training for leadership is the challenging problem we are trying to face. I wish to assure all of the members of our Board of Founders and of the United Board that we are deeply grateful to them for their sympathetic understanding of our difficulties and their continued help.

As the Christmas season approaches, I wish to extend to all of you my best wishes for all the joys and blessings of Christmas. Let us hope that the coming year will bring to the world the wisdom it needs to solve some of its perplexing problems.

Very sincerely yours,

Wu Yi-fang

**Mary Baldwin to Have Chinese
Teacher During Next Term**

Dean Helen Louis Djang, of Ginling College, Nanking, China, will be a visiting member of the faculty of Mary Baldwin College during the 1947-48 term. She will teach courses in Chinese civilization and Oriental history. Dr. Djang is spoken of as one of the foremost educators of China. Educated by Presbyterian missionaries at Hsuehoufu, she is a graduate of Ginling herself. She holds the master of arts degree from Colorado State Teachers' College and the Ph. D. from Northwestern. Described as a gifted speaker, Dr. Djang will be available for addresses in churches and colleges during her term at Mary Baldwin.

*File in
Ginling*

Mr. Corbett

Ginling College
Nanking, China
November 18, 1947

Dear Friend:

As Christmas nears I want to send you a brief bulletin of general news from this part of the world. Now that China figures prominently in papers abroad, you may know more of what is happening than I do. For instance, a friend wrote me late in September, sympathizing with us in the tense situation when the Nanking city gates were closed each night, as part of the martial law regime, due to the proximity of the Communists, and I hadn't even heard of it.

China's new Constitution is causing a good deal of discussion, and also the approaching elections. We are finding that democracy isn't achieved in a year or two. The civil war drags on, with no decisive action, but 60% of the national income goes to the war, and reconstruction is held up. In the capital we still have bad roads, and too little being done for civic improvement. The government has passed a law aiming at curbing extravagance in food - no one in a restaurant can order more than six dishes of food, that is, a rather simple meal; however, there are ways of circumventing such an order - for instance, the four cold dishes of meat and pickles preceding any feast are now put on one plate! Roads are being made, but slowly. The roadbed from Nanking to Wuhu, 50 miles away, is being laid, and we hope for train service early in the new year. At Ginling we have some real conveniences; a man from the Shanghai and Commercial Bank comes five afternoons a week to do business for staff and students, and also to sell train tickets; each afternoon a Post Office bus comes for half an hour, and then one can send off letters, telegrams and small parcels. Our messenger boy goes out on his bicycle twice a day, and takes messages, buys materials, and so saves faculty much time. Telephones are now installed in dormitories and main buildings, but the service is not good, because of poor materials. Electric light and water are a problem, too, there being too little of both.

Ginling is running more smoothly than a year ago. Equipment is several degrees better, there is more furniture, and books are arriving in good time by parcel post. A visiting librarian from Swarthmore College is advising the thirteen Christian Colleges how to improve the libraries. We have had generous gifts from UNRRA and CNRRA: army blankets, tinned milk for the Nursery School, a quonset hut for a canning project, three bicycles. This morning the business office is measuring off black cotton material for servants' gowns, a gift from CNRRA.

Outwardly Ginling looks almost normal - the lawns are better, trees have been trimmed, the playing field is leveled, one tennis court has appeared, and we have a small show of chrysanthemums (28 varieties). The tile roofs have been repaired at the cost of ten millions a roof, and paint has brightened window frames and doorways. Little has been done inside except to fill up holes in walls and floors, and the general effect is very drab. A visitor this week thought the twelve-bed Infirmary looked cheeriest of all because it has been whitewashed and painted. A gift of ten millions came at Founders' Day for re-equipping the Infirmary, the gift coming from the original donors of the building. The golden ginkgo and the bright candle-berry have been particularly beautiful this fall. When groups were trying to arrange transportation to places famous for their fall coloring, someone said, "You don't need to leave the Ginling campus. This is loveliest of all."

Nanking is busy with building, and Ginling is building too. The reason is, "If you have cash on hand, put it into materials, for tomorrow it will only buy three-quarters as much." To complete our campus plan we need a big tenth building, a student dormitory in the colorful style of our other buildings. We can't afford this now so we are building a new dormitory in grey brick, putting it back of the main plant so that the original design will not be spoiled. The building site is a busy spot. The huge logs are being sawn into lumber in the old primitive way - the log propped

From Florence Kirk

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November 18, 1947

up securely, and two men laboriously sawing the boards. An out-of-doors kitchen supplies food to the workmen.

This year we have begun a Counseling Service under Mrs. New's able leadership. As a result of the work of the Religious Committee, chapels are better attended and there are more Christian Fellowship groups. Here is the census of religious interest: of the total student body of 440, 176 are Protestants, 3 are Roman Catholics, 1 is a Buddhist, 3 are Mohammedans, 2 are Hindus, and 225 have no religious affiliation. The two Hindus are the daughters of the Indian Ambassador, girls who promote better understanding between India and China by their charm and active participation in college activities. We have five American girls who take courses given in English. Departmental clubs are active, five in English. We have just had a Song Book printed. Our students have done well in recent oratory and physical education contests.

We are very proud of the work being done at our Rural Service Station, 12 miles from Nanking. The modern age is reaching that small town in the form of regular movies once a month (given by the Audio-Visual Education Department of the University of Nanking), parents' associations, interest in vitamins, more comfortable clothing for children, and more education for girls. The Ginling Home Economics Department has done a piece of extension work in cooperating in a six weeks' Nursery Workers' Course, attended by more than 50 workers from a dozen institutions for children.

Students are often ill at ease when they think of the uncertain political situation. Last Thursday our students declared a one-day strike, in sympathy with the Hangchow student who died in prison after being arrested by the police for supposedly Communistic work. The students feel frustrated and unhappy, and we can't do very much to help them solve these big problems.

The shifting exchange and rising prices leave us breathless. We lose all sense of proportion about what is a reasonable or what is an exorbitant price. My salary is now several millions a month. Eggs cost \$2,000 each, rubber-soled shoes \$400,000, a second-class ticket to Shanghai (about 200 miles) \$112,000, bamboo paper \$60 a sheet. The College gets the "open market" rate, about \$58,000 Chinese dollars to U.S.\$1; so, in gold, the prices are not high. The tragedy comes when the white-collar job people have a more or less stable income, and prices go sky-rocketing.

All good wishes to you for a very Happy Christmas, and a most satisfying New Year. I have had good intentions of writing frequently, but correspondence is often neglected in our busy campus life.

Sincerely,

Florence A. Kirk

NEWS FROM GINLING'S RURAL SERVICE STATION AT SHWEN HWA CHENG"Don't let my sister lose this opportunity to study"

The women in Shwen Hwa Cheng are very enthusiastic about wanting to study. This term there are 64 girls and women attending the reading class every afternoon. Some of them come from villages about five li (2 miles) away.

Here is a story about why a mother wanted her daughter to study. Two weeks after the class had started, a mother one day came with a young girl, appealing to us to let her daughter enter the class. She told us that her elder daughter had married and left home with her husband. A few days before she had returned, and complained bitterly because she felt so ashamed of her illiteracy. The daughter said to her mother, "You have made a mistake in not sending me to study. Now you must not let my sister lose the opportunity of studying." We agreed to take her in.

Six weeks later the mother came to see us, very pleased at the progress her younger daughter had made. Though she had studied only a few weeks she could write simple words. She could read some of the words on the calendar hanging on the wall, and could distinguish the days of the week. Finally the mother said smilingly, "We who have not studied cannot read anything on the calendar. It is good for a girl to study."

This month, May, is the beginning of the busy season. The farmers want to cut the wheat, and plow the fields to plant the rice seed. Some women want to work in the field, and some prepare the food for the laborers who now eat five times a day. The women's class closed on May 5, and we had special closing exercises. The local leaders and parents of the students were invited. Altogether about 160 persons were present. The program consisted of the following: folk dancing by the girls; a short speech by the local governor; the distribution of certificates to 25 girls who have studied two terms, sealed by the county government; an exhibition of handwork, such as diary, writing books, etc. The parents were very happy to see what their daughters or daughters-in-law had learned at school, and the guests were surprised at the progress made. The girls themselves were delighted to get the certificates and to have their friends and relatives rejoice with them.

The Girls' Handwork Club

Some girls who do not have to work in the field wanted to continue to study after the class closed. So we organized a Handwork Club for them. In this they are taught cross-stitch, embroidery, plain sewing and reading. We hope that they will be able to sell their finished articles and so their work will help their economic situation. Twelve girls have joined the Club.

A Nursery School Is Started

During the busy season, the mothers want to work in the field. The children who have no person to take care of them play on the street or in the field. Some babies are locked in a room in the house. One day a girl about four years old, whose parents went out to the field to work, fell into a pond. Fortunately she was noticed by one of the neighbors, and pulled out and saved.

This illustrated the need of a nursery school in the busy season. We organized a Nursery School for 32 children, two to five years old. Our limited space cannot serve any more children. Because we want to train the young girls to serve the community, we chose four of them to help with the small children. Every day when the children come, the girls wash their hands and faces. The teacher leads them in singing, games, tells them stories, and lets them play outside. They are very happy. Twice a week a doctor or nurse from the hospital comes to help in the health work.

We Buy Some Land at Shwen Hwa Cheng

Well, the land has been bought for our Rural Service Station. It has taken weeks of time to achieve this, conferences, discussions, etc., but finally we have the signed contract in our hands. It is not a private transaction, but it seems that most of the little community is linked up with it in some way or other. This is clear from the Contract itself.

The persons who make this contract of land for building are Chang Ta Shang and his nephew, Kia They belong to Shang Liang County and live in the first district of Shwen Hwa Cheng, South Street, second Pao, fourth Now for the right purpose of using this land, they are willing to sell their inherited property, a piece of building land in Shwen Hwa Cheng, South Street, the second pao, the third, located on the east side, and looking to the west. The length of this land from front to back is 110 feet, according to the wooden Chinese rule, and 70 feet in width. The eastern side is towards the road; at the south side is the Li family's building; the west is on the street, and the north faces the Liu's family dwelling. The location of the four sides is written down very clearly. The seller and buyer are in agreement, through the work of the middleman. The land is measured and written down on this paper. Then this land is sold to Ginling College, the representative of the College, Dr. Wu Yi-fang. From now on, the land belongs to the College forever.

The price of the land has been agreed on by the two sides - three million dollars. The money is given without any discount, and the contract is written down without any mistake. From now on, the owner has the right to use the land as he pleases; whether he makes it higher or lower, plants trees or builds on it, no one has the right to intervene. Every brick and stone on the land is sold entirely. If any kinsman or relative raises problems, or tries to sell it again and so causes trouble, the old owner must take responsibility; this is no business of the new owner. The owner must report to the government and pay taxes according to the law. No more money will be asked, nor trouble caused, nor any more words.

This is the witness of the contract forever.

Note: This land was inherited from the ancestor's property. The old contract, which was lost during the wartime, has no value, if found.

Signed by the following: 3 relatives of the owner; 6 middlemen as witnesses; representative of the Second Pao; former local governor; a Christian of the community; representative in the county; head of the Pao Chang and another. Kinsman of the owner, on the mother's side. 3 neighbors; vice local governor. Head of the Chang 10-family group; 3 Christians. Head of the merchant organization; 2 gentry; head of the farmers' organization; neighbors of the Rural Station in its rented location. Secretary of the local government. Phoebe Ho, representing Ginling. Tsi Yu-dji, representing the Rural Service staff. The local governor; Secretary of the Local Government.

Ginling College Students Serve the Rural People at Shwen Hwa Cheng
in the Summer Vacation, 1947

This was the first summer that the Ginling College students went out to Shwen Hwa Cheng for practice work. It seemed something very new to them. Their first impression was how much the people had suffered from the war; they could see many buildings destroyed, or partly ruined. Then they had to adjust to the new environment. The chief trouble was the mosquitoes during the night. Although we used DDT, it was little help. Sometimes centipedes and snakes came in the bedrooms at night. This frightened the girls very much, but the community people looked upon these things as very common. The people told us that old buildings had snakes, of course; a snake was a family god, and would bless the family. Fortunately no one was bitten.

One night when Djang Ming-yen was going to bed, she found a five-foot snake moving along at the wall. From the outer room I heard the girls shouting. When I ran inside, there were all the girls standing on chairs or tables and calling for help. I told them not to be afraid. "Come down!" I urged. Many people sleeping in the streets heard the noise and came bringing poles. They said we must not kill a family god. A little later they discovered a big centipede under a box, and killed it. They they found another, then four or five on desks. The girls moved to the next room to sleep.

One afternoon, going to the kitchen to prepare food, our servant girl said to us, "A few days ago I saw two snakes over the doorway." One of our students heard this and ran away in fright. Now before going through a doorway, she always looks above.

Because of our limited space, we allowed only five girls to come to us in the country: two, Home Economics majors; two, Sociology majors; one, history major. Four will be Seniors in the fall, and one a Junior. Their work lasted from July 10th to August 20th. We emphasized children's work for the following reasons. The people of the district were very busy all summer. The women worked in the field from early morning until dark, picking weeds from the bean crop, working the water wheels to water the rice fields, or cutting fuel on the hills. There was no one to look after the children in this busy time, and the primary school in the town was closed for the summer vacation. The big children were busy helping their parents, but the small ones just played on the streets.

The following projects were carried out by our students:

I. The Nursery School and Mothers' Meeting. The Nursery School, which had been started in May was continued; two Ginling students, Miss Chang and Miss Tsü, replacing the regular teachers who were on vacation. These students had had Child Welfare Training courses, so were fitted for this work. Thirty-two children came every morning, aged two to five. In the hot weather many of the children wore no clothes. This did not seem good, so we got some cloth from CNRRA. Then we called a Mothers' Meeting, inviting the mothers of these children to come. We showed them some new patterns of children's clothes, these patterns prepared by Miss Chang and Miss Tsü, and some patterns brought with us from Szechwan. Two children were asked to put on these clothes, to display them to the mothers, and Miss Chang explained the good points of the patterns: their nice appearance, coolness, and comfort, made with little cloth, and easily sewed. Then we announced that some white cotton with red spots was to be given by CNRRA; each child might have enough for two garments, but the mothers must come and make the garments for their own children. They were very surprised to hear this good news. The next afternoon the mothers came, eager to learn. A few

days later the children were all wearing their new clothes, and came to school with happy faces.

On August 4th, we called the mothers together again to discuss with them the nutritive value of tomatoes and potatoes. We had learned that the people disliked these vegetables, for they were new in the district. They were for sale in the market and we hoped to persuade them to eat these good vegetables. We prepared fresh tomatoes, stewing them with a little sugar. Some thought they tasted good, but some did not like them. We hope they will learn to eat them.

II. Group Work for the Big Children. Three College students took the responsibility for this work: Misses Chang, Chu and YU. The daily program was games, singing and folk dancing. On the closing day the parents and neighbors were invited. Children told stories; 8 boys and girls gave a Sinkiang dance; some part songs were sung, and at the end a play was given. These told what the children had been doing every day. That day 160 persons came. Then we gave a report: 20 children had attended every day for five weeks; one boy, a fifth-grade pupil, had finished reading thirty-six story books, and a seven-year-old had finished 24 story books. These two boys received two notebooks each as a prize. The parents were happy to see what progress their children had made.

Tsü Yu-dji

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Other items of news of Shwen Hwa Chong are that the new building is almost completed and Hsiung Ya-na has arrived home. Miss Tsü went to Shanghai to meet Miss Hsiung, and the two friends arrived here a few days ago. Miss Hsiung was eager to be back at Shwen Hwa Chong and waited here only one day before going back into the country. They will be here in Nanking again for the Founders' Day program this weekend. Now the work ought to make still more progress, for Miss Hsiung, after her year at Cornell, is full of enthusiasm and energy. She will be writing soon to tell her impressions of what has been done during her absence.

Florence A. Kirk
(For Tsü Yu-dji, Director)

GINLING COLLEGE
Nanking, China
December 4, 1947

Mr. Corbett

Mrs. W. P. Mills
United Board for Christian Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Mills:

Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors. I am enclosing a copy of the minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors, held on November 8th. It was a very good meeting, well attended. We were happy to have several visitors - Miss Pearl Fosnot of West China Union University; Mrs. S. M. Chu, a former faculty member; Dr. Ren Cho, Class of 1919; and Mrs. Daisy Wu, Class of 1921.

Faculty Program. Dr. Chester will be writing you in regard to the faculty needs for 1948-49 and will ask for your help in securing candidates to fill the vacancies.

Finances. We are very happy that the year of 1946-47 closed without a deficit. The Board appreciated especially the additional grant of US\$5000 from the Methodist Board. I saw Miss Robinson before she went to Foochow. She will be coming soon to Nanking, and we shall hand to her the official letter of appreciation.

In regard to the budget for the first term of 1947-48, we had fully hoped to have a balanced budget, but U.S.C. has not been able to send us the monthly appropriations. They have sent nothing beyond part of the appropriation for August, and Mr. Lovejoy has written to Miss Priest that no more funds can be expected from U.S.C. I realize how Dr. McMullen and the whole staff of the United Board have been working hard to raise the goal of US\$600,000 to tide over the interval before A.O.A. will be able to function and to have raised money for distribution. I do hope that you have been successful, and that it will be possible for some appropriation to be made in the near future.

It was not possible, under the present economic conditions, to prepare a budget for the spring term of this year. However, at the spring meeting of the Board last June, it was voted that the College should proceed to continue through this year with the same program as last year, and, if funds from U.S.C. and the Associated Boards should not cover the expenses, the Finance Committee would seek ways and means to make up the shortage.

Miss Priest will be writing you in regard to the request to the United Board to make a careful study and some uniform regulations for salaries, allowances, and furlough periods for the western members of the faculty. Of course, this refers to those members invited through our Board of Founders and not the missionary staff appointed by the Mission Boards.

Joint Campaign. I have already reported fully to Dr. McMullen about how the Joint Campaign was started. I am glad now to be able to tell you that the Campaign Committee for the Nanking-Shanghai area has been active to raise the goal of CN\$6,000,000,000 - the amount assigned to this area. I attended the recent meeting held November 25th in Shanghai, and we are hoping to reach the goal. The big disadvantage is the fast depreciation of the Chinese currency. By the time the money is raised, it will not have the value that we had planned.

Building Needs. The Faculty Executive Committee gave very thorough consideration to the urgent building needs of the College. We first considered the need of faculty residences. There are quite a number of families crowded into one wooden

house left by the Japanese. Furthermore, other families have been put into the apartments which were originally planned for the senior women who are now living in the faculty dormitories. But also there is the need for a student dormitory. Not only are all the rooms in the student dormitories crowded with 4 students in each room, but around 20 students are still living on the porches. When we look ahead to September 1948, we know there will surely be more than 440, the enrollment we have now. Considering all the factors, the Executive Committee decided to recommend to the Board the building of a simple but substantial student dormitory. It is being built back of the quadrangle of dormitories. It took some time to decide upon the most satisfactory site. We finally decided to locate it toward the western boundary, back of the infirmary. It will face south, and the rooms are so arranged that there will be only a few students' rooms with north windows only. Because of the rapid change in money values, builders move rapidly these days, and the building is well under way. The cost of this building is to be covered by our share in the Joint Campaign.

Practice School. The record in the minutes explains the situation and the need for thorough consideration as to how to provide adequate building facilities for the Practice School, and, at the same time, not to interfere with the College work. Miss Chen Yu-djen has been suffering for a few weeks with water on the knee and has not been able to get around. The Board Committee on Practice School has not met yet. I will report to you later after they do have a meeting.

Retirement Plan. The need for the retirement system for the Chinese Staff became necessary when Mrs. S. F. Tsen wished to retire. The Executive Committee of the Board prepared a temporary plan in 1940 in Chengtu; but, in order to have a proper plan, I have tried to get information from the various Christian Universities and other organizations about their plans. The replies have been either that they have no plan or that they too are just working at one and want to get a copy of ours after we have adopted one. When the Board gave consideration to the temporary plan, they decided to continue it in the same form for the present. Mrs. Tsen has given invaluable service to the College. There is still much work, particularly in the rehabilitation, which she can do for the College. So when she left, to go to her home in Hankow last October, we hated to consider that as the beginning of effective retirement for her. So we have invited her to return after a few months' rest, which she deserved after two full years of hard work without any vacation. This is why no special minutes were recorded as our expression of appreciation to her. Now that we are building this new dormitory, we need her help all the more; and I have not heard from her yet, but am hoping she will consent to return for the rest of the present school year.

Rehabilitation. There are definite items of work which must be attended to next spring. Since we wish to have careful estimates on these items, I cannot send the list to you just yet.

Founders' Day. We were fortunate this year in having beautiful weather for our celebration. Everyone enjoyed the various activities. The alumnae had a good meeting in the afternoon, and there was a fine representation of alumnae and their husbands, Board members, and faculty at the dinner that was served in the gymnasium. All but four classes had representatives to answer the class roll call. The program in the Auditorium was amusing and everyone enjoyed it. It depicted the College in the years 1917, 1927, 1937, and 1947, and reminded us that our growth has certainly not been uneventful. Some alumnae of the classes of 1927 and 1937 did the scenes for those years, giving them an air of authenticity.

The Founders' Day service on Sunday morning was well attended. As usual, the seniors were proud to be wearing their caps and gowns for the first time, and the procession of the whole student body was dignified and impressive. Bishop Fred P. Corson gave a splendid address on the qualities which Christian education must provide if it is to be effective in the world today.

From Dr. Wu Yi-fang

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December 4, 1947

Partly as an outgrowth of his address, and partly because we ourselves have been concerned about such questions, we have started a series of discussion groups for the faculty. They have been well attended and the discussion has provided many with an opportunity to make criticisms and suggestions. How best to proceed within our limited powers and resources to provide for our students effective training for leadership is the challenging problem we are trying to face. I wish to assure all of the members of our Board of Founders and of the United Board that we are deeply grateful to them for their sympathetic understanding of our difficulties and their continued help.

As the Christmas season approaches, I wish to extend to all of you my best wishes for all the joys and blessings of Christmas. Let us hope that the coming year will bring to the world the wisdom it needs to solve some of its perplexing problems.

Very sincerely yours,

Wu Yi-fang