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Publicity Reports  
News letters 1949, 1950

NEWSLETTER FROM GINLING COLLEGE, NANKING

*Please return to*  
2.16.49  
*M. Smith*  
[17]

May I add a little note to Miss Kirk's letter bringing you the news from our campus. This is the second day of registration for the second semester. 76 girls have actually registered. 88 have asked for room reservations and it is quite certain that before the week is over others will be coming in. The complete enrollment will likely be around a hundred.

Each freshman girl, whether first or second semester, is paying the equivalent of three dan of rice for her tuition. Upper classmen are paying two dan for their tuition. The Treasurer's office has placed the value of a dan of rice at \$5200.00. Board is being reckoned by the month. This month they are paying \$2000.00.

One dollar U.S. exchanges for \$1250.00 today, it has gone up rapidly these last days. Military combat is suspended, peace talks are agonizingly slow and unsatisfactory and the state of sustained crisis is becoming definitely boring.

EWM

Wheeler  
Wg 3-7800

(27)

Ginling College, Nanking, Feb. 16, 1949

Dear Mrs. Dixon and Mr. Slater,

The long long holiday since we closed on Jan. 6 is drawing to a close, and the handful (15) of students left on the campus are happy to welcome back the students gathering for classes which open on Friday this week. Faculty, as faculty all over the world, find they have not accomplished all they meant to do.

There has been tension during these weeks as rumours ebbed and flowed, and the Communist armies crept closer to the north bank of the Yangtze. One Saturday we heard two combined rumours which ran, "The Communists are to be here on Monday." One thing which has been perfect from the city-dweller's point of view - the weather, clear, dry, sunny. The brown and green valley was twice swathed in snow, a thing of great beauty. The farmers complain of a lack of moisture, and prophesy poor crops. We are told that a much smaller acreage is being planted, partly due to the farmers' diffidence about appearing too much in his fields. Individual tragedies point to the greater national one, this student's home destroyed; our gardener's son's non-return from Hobei, probably now in the army on one side or the other. We feel that spring is near at hand: the "welcoming the spring" - the jasmine - is blooming, and the mei-hwa is past its best.

The two spots which have witnessed most activity during the vacation are (1) The Registrar's Office, and (2) the Day School. Mrs. Shao, the Registrar, evacuated with her family to Hangchow in December, so Miss Chester and two office staff were left with steadily accumulating business to manage. The ordinary work had to go on -- recording of grades, entrance tests, record transcripts for alumnae thinking of going abroad. Then in addition were the dozens of requests for record transcripts for our students wanting to enter other institutions as guest students for a semester or two, ... at Lingnan, St. John's, Shanghai University, West China, etc. (I hear there are 30 at Shanghai University!) Then there are letters asking advice and information: If I return, can you guarantee my safety? Since I cannot return to Ginling, what institution should I apply to? When I return, what credits will be recognized? Can I take this course instead of that? etc. Only four or five students have actually left Ginling to transfer to other schools, two or three of these being pre-med students. Indeed, most appreciative letters come back from students. Ginling seems a very attractive place when they find they are cut off from it. Invariably letters I receive say, in substance, "We plan to come back in the fall, but my parents won't let us return now." Students who did not enter other institutions found themselves bored and unhappy, and eager to return.

The Registrar's office had to plan for this semester on very insufficient information. They sent out a questionnaire asking students' plans, but realized that this might now be of much value, since plans change over night. They kept in mind the experience of November; at that time the students filled out a blank form with the questions: "Do you plan to stay on, no matter what happens? Are you planning to leave? Are you uncertain?" The answers meant little or nothing, for those who expected to stay on were probably gone within two or three days, and some who expected to go did not leave till the very end. At any rate the recent questionnaire brought the information that more than 100 were coming back, and 52 were still uncertain. The increasing costs are a real problem - the same fees, in terms of rice, but rice was \$20. a tan then, and now in Shanghai it is \$10,000. American scholarships for students in American-organized Chinese colleges have tried to alleviate some of the distress - this project taking days of Miss Chester's time to arrange, in addition to her other work. I have seen

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Miss Chester's chart of returning students, classes needed, and faculty available. It represents varied problems. For instance, in a Chemistry class, eight students finished the course, ten did one-half, and six two-thirds! What can be done to bring the latter two groups up to date? It wouldn't be so bad if the make-up work could be finished this semester, but we anticipate similar work next fall and a year from now. In the fall I had a Novel class of 32. Four finished, and I think there will be five to continue the class - not necessarily the same students! We shall need elasticity of spirits and imagination.

The Day School premises on Ning Hai Road are a beehive of activity: Day School, Nursery School, and the special feeding project under UNICEF - two hundred children in the morning (fed, given medical attention, taught to play, etc.) and two hundred mothers and children in the afternoon, all from very poor families in the neighborhood, families carefully investigated. They can have all the rice they can eat; one day one little boy ate five bowls! Milk powder is given out twice a week, enough for the week. Beans are added to the rice every day. Problems have arisen to get funds for fuel and vegetables, and to repair the stove. Some of the personnel has gone, so it has left a burden on those remaining. Mrs. Chang Wu Suen-i is in charge. She and her workers have had no holiday at all. The children and their mothers help wherever they can with the work of the center. More milk powder supplies are coming "because Ginling people stay on the job," in the words of a man from UNICEF. They use all kinds of donated materials: for example, small tin cans make trains for the children to play with; 5-pound tin cans are cut off to make individual wash-basins for the nursery school children, the left-over tin paying for the tinsmith's work. The newest idea they hope to work out is a bathhouse for the women and children.

Travellers - whether those going for the holiday to Shanghai or elsewhere - have had difficult experiences. Miss Sun Djen-ming took 20 hours on the train to Shanghai. Miss Li Gi-mou returning here had to sleep in the station all night, for the train arrived so late that curfew prevented her getting home. Miss Spicer, Mrs. McCurdy and Miss Causer had a frightening experience at the Nanking station when they tried to get off the train - in danger of being crushed by the pressure of people pushing to get off, and those shoving on. Mrs. McCurdy and Miss Causer managed to get their feet free enough to descend through a window, feet first; Miss Spicer couldn't manage that, couldn't even wrench her purse free, so abandoned the purse, and dived head and shoulders first -- on the side of the train opposite to the platform -- and was borne up by the soldiers below! She retrieved purse and luggage later. It took them from 5 p.m. to 8 o'clock to get to Ginling. They learned the next day that two people were killed in the crush. Students tell of it taking them three weeks to get to Hankow. Two had to stay on the open deck of a steamer for five days and five nights in rain and snow, watching cold, and losing half their luggage. One student visited the airfield every day for a week, hoping to get on the plane for Sian. Finally one morning at 10 o'clock they started; they landed at 5 o'clock, but what was her surprise to find she was back in Nanking - the plane not having been able to land in Sian because of snow!

The economic situation continues to shock us. Now the silver dollar is usually more valuable than the U.S. currency. In terms of gold prices aren't really high, but most people never see gold or have a salary related to gold.

This morning I must register my two majors - two left of about 30! Such small classes will be definitely less interesting, but it is some consolation to have the regular routine begin. With all good wishes.

Sincerely, Florence A. Kirk



Ginling College, Feb. 25, 1949

Dear Mrs. Dixon and Mr. Slater,

The other day in a Sophomore class I assigned an essay of 500 words on one of the following topics: "My Long Holiday"; "To Return to Ginling - or not?"; "How My Family Met the Crisis." Of the 13 girls in the class, nine of them chose "My Long Holiday," and two chose each of the other two. There are certain recurring ideas throughout: the joy of being at home again, able to rest and relax; then the boredom of weeks without any plan of work; the difficulties in persuading families to let them return; the pleasure of sitting again in Ginling classrooms, and looking out at the well-loved campus. The Publicity Committee thought you might like to have a glimpse into the hearts of girls who are now part of our small student body - nearing the 20 mark now, a week after ~~the~~ classes began.

(1) "I spent the winter vacation at my uncle's in Shanghai. Five weeks seemd so long that I think I shall dislike the idea of holidays forever. My cousins were too young to talk with. My aunt was very busy with housekeeping, and my uncle who is a bookworkm knwos nothing except ancient books,... I was very anxious to know whether Ginling would open or not. Besies I longed to return to South Anhwei to see my dear mother and brothers. We have been separated for almost three years, but it was impossible for me to go there.

"The only thing that I enjoyed was to visit friends...In company with them I felt that I was hspny enough...We learned to cook something. We sometimesdiscussed about our two warring parties, the present political situation of our country. If it was fine we would go out to see a moving picture or to the park.

"I reviewed no lessons in the holidays except some problems of Qualitative Analysis of Inorganic Chemistry. I made no progress in any branch of knowledge.

"I remember it was two weeks ago when I received the information that registration would begin on Feb. 15th. After I decided to return to Ginling, all my relations and friends were surprised and wanted to persuade me to stay in Shanghai one month more. Yes I was very happy because my holidays were coming to an end."

(2) "When Hsdchow was occupied by Chinese Communists, some Nanking citizens left and became refugees. At the same time some of our schoolmates left Ginling and returned to their homes, or went to distant places where they felt safe, travelling with their families. Therefore at the end of last semester we had only about 80 students left. Because of the crisis we had a long vacation - five weeks."

"When the vacation began, I thought about where I should go. My family had moved to Hongkong several months before. I thought if I went to Hongkong, then I could not return to Ginling, and I did not like to study in a foreign college in Hongkong. I thought of staying on at school, but my father's permission came too late for me to arrange this, so I went to Shanghai and lived with my brother's father-in-law.

"My host was an old retired, military officer- stern, severe, -- perhaps I might say cruel -- and narrow-minded, a typical old-fashioned military man. He was talkative; he always talked and talked to others about his own ideas, but it seemed to me they were very funny and even ignorant. His wife was an uneducated woman, born in an old, noble family; she was weak, always troubled with headaches. My sister-in-law's youngest sister was a history major of National Central University; she did not like to read; her interests were in dancing and how to make herself attractive, in cooking and other housework.

"I stayed the whole vacation in this home. Though these people were kind and courteous to me, I felt lonely and chill. I could not chat with any of them, because I did not understand them, and they did not understand me. My enjoyments were reading, writing letters, listening to the radio. I read Jane Eyre and many Chinese and translated novels. Sometimes I went out to visit my classmates or to read newspapers at the public library.

"I did not go to see the movies often because the tickets were so high, but I went to plays three times. The play I liked most was the children's play, "Little Master," a story about the miserable fates of refugee children; in the play the children asked the adults not to continue to make the Chinese little masters suffer.

At last the eagerly expected news came-- Ginling would open this semester on February 14th. The day after the announcement came, I returned to this big family. After I entered the gate at Ginling, I felt happy and satisfied."

(3) "Hullo, when did you come back?" a friend asked me at the beginning of this term. I told her I didn't go home during the winter holiday. She looked astonished and asked me ~~where~~ how I had passed the days. I told her I had divided my daily life into two parts. In the mornings I read novels, newspapers, or magazines in the sunshine, or near the stove. When I read I liked to eat peanuts. In the afternoons I worked in the Ginling Child Welfare Centre. There my work was to watch the nursery school children when they slept. When it was time for them to get up, I helped them dress, and put on their shoes, wash their hands, and drink their milk. Afterwards I played with them or told them stories. When it was four o'clock, their mothers or sisters came to take them home.

"During the holidays there was little electric light at night, so we often played cards, or went to South Hill Residence where there were social parties or worship services, faculty and students together. One day we went to Lotus Lake. I shall never forget how Lotus Lake looked when it was covered with snow. When the snow stopped flying, the sun came out, and Purple Mountain, now white, was reflected in the lake. Although it was cold we took off our gloves, and played snowball. We danced folk dances and sang folk songs there.

"Nanking seemed very dangerous near the Chinese New Year. The Government and officials moved away. The station was packed with people and baggage. There were strikes in many offices. Silver and gold went steadily up in price. Nanking seemed to be facing a crisis. Sometimes I felt homesick, but I put that thought away quickly. I am quite satisfied as I look back on my winter holiday. I didn't feel solitary at all."

(4) "When I finished the last examination on January 6th, my adviser, Miss Tu, called me to her room and asked me if I wanted to go to the Ginling Rural Service Station, Shwen Hwa Cheng, during the holidays. I had heard about this little town and the work there, and I thought it would be very interesting to have the experience of living in a country place. I agreed to go. On January 9, I started there with two schoolmates.

"We went by bus, more crowded than I imagined a bus could be. I was pushed and shoved from every direction. I could not move at all. After two and a half hours, we reached Shen Hwa Cheng, and when I jumped out my legs seemed too numb to support me. Shwen Hwa-Cheng is a lovely little place, surrounded by many low hills and small ponds.

"Miss Tsu and Miss Hsiung received us heartily. When we chose our beds by lot I found mine was near the window, and from it I

could see the whole town. The first day we spent sightseeing: early morning market on East Street; the Nanking University Farm; the Bureau of Health; some families. The next morning we began work: in the morning I copied materials, and in the afternoon taught the girls how to weave. At first I felt very shy to be a teacher, but gradually I began to enjoy this. They liked to sing songs, so every day after their weaving I taught them a song. I noticed that they could remember the words, but not the correct tune. I liked to hear them talk about their lives, and their plans for marriage. Most of them were glad to marry early; their families were poor, so the girls had only poor old clothes. When they married their families got them new clothes, and they could give up the uninteresting work of cutting fuel on the hillsides.

"....Five weeks passed quickly in this peaceful life. I felt very sorry to leave this town and those loving country girls. Now I am back at college. I expect to go again to Shwen Hwa Cheng when another vacation comes round."

(5) "Two months ago when Nanking faced the crisis, I travelled to Shanghai in a very crowded chaotic train. I lived in the family of a special friend. However, it was not my own home, so I could not feel quite at home. I paid special attention to how to behave-- I did not speak loudly, I did not talk too much, and I tried to be interested in other people.

"Just after my arrival I paid visits to my old friends in Shanghai - friends I had not seen for about a year. After these pleasant visits were done, I felt awfully lonely. The only way I could enjoy myself was to read some famous stories and go to the movies. Unexpectedly one night after I was fast asleep a phone call came for me. It was from a friend who lived in Nanking urging me to go to Chungking with a party leaving very soon. He said everything was arranged for my trip. Certainly I understood their kindness; they knew that my home was not in Shanghai, and it was better for me to go home. Naturally I wanted to be at home, the place where I had passed all my childhood. But I had made up my mind to finish my college work in Ginling. This determination was so strong that I decided to remain in Shanghai and return to Ginling when college opened. I knew that this decision would disappoint my friends, but I could not help that.

"Early the next morning I said good-bye to my friends with a sad heart. I wished they could understand me, but the fact is they could not. After their departure I received two or three short cold letters from them. Even now there is a gulf between us. I have not received any word from them recently.

"As I look back at the holiday it has seemed lonely. I was glad to receive the information that Ginling would open its gates on Feb. 14. If there is something special about this unexpectedly long vacation, it is that I lost several friends."

(6) "A troublesome idea stayed always in my mind at home during the holidays, "Return to Ginling or not?" I couldn't decide. Now I am sitting in front of the window at Ginling; occasionally I raise my eyes and see the home-like buildings and the sweetness of the early spring on the campus. Then I draw out my pen and write, "If you are now in doubt about whether to return to Ginling or not, I can give you some advice. I think it's better for you to return."

"You might think of the war. It is coming nearer and nearer to the north bank of the Yangtze River. You may think that people in Nanking are living now in a very confused state. But haven't you thought that this is an hour for us to endure, to face bravely because this is our

own country. This is not the time to save one's own life.

"What is the best thing for our students to do in this miserable time? What can we do for those people who have just been ruined by the misery? How can we help stop the guns, and keep the men at home? We can't do much. We are only students. We can prepare ourselves for the future. We can study hard. We can work steadily.

"Once in the winter vacation, father asked me, 'Well, will you want to transfer to another school? It's safer to leave Nanking.' I did think he was right, but even so, I did not leave Nanking. Perhaps father is right. Who can tell? But can anybody be sure he will be a hundred percent safe away from Nanking? This unlucky civil war may engulf the whole country. We cannot stay at home to wait until everything is safe. It will be a long time until there is peace and every man can earn his own bread.

"You may stay at home, but then you will waste all your precious time. You may transfer to another school, but there is no other school like Ginling which to stand against the storm. Here you can learn and study as usual. That is what we can do now. May it not be called our duty when we can't do anything else but read, learn, and study? Now, dear friend, can you decide whether to return to Ginling, or not?"

(7) "The sound of the clock annoyed me very much. When the surroundings were so quiet, the clock seemed to fill the whole room. Suddenly there came the loud sound of the clock striking, "Dong, dong..." I opened my eyes, and looked at the clock. Eleven o'clock? I had been in bed twelve hours! I was ashamed of myself. Gazing out at the sunshine, I thought of myself, "What shall I do?" There was nothing to do but eat and sleep....

"The door opened and my little brother came in with a letter. Wonderful, it came from Ginling College. After I had read it, a new life filled my soul. As quickly as possible, I got up, and rushed downstairs to tell Mother. When she understood what I said, she was excited, and said,

"Go back to Ginling? Don't you read the newspapers? Don't you know what a ghost-town Nanking is now?"

"Mother," I laughed, "there aren't any more ghosts nowadays. I smiled and whistled some nameless tune.

"Little foolish creature," she laughed at me. Then in a calm voice she said, "I will write to your father. But he won't let you go."

"To be sure he will. But it's -- it's unnecessary to write.... There are only three days left until college opens. Mother, let me go, please!" She looked up at me, and our eyes met.

"No, no, nonsense!" she said, "I can't."

"It's reasonable," I insisted. "And I've decided -- I -- I must go!" Turning round, I went upstairs quickly. There was just silence.

"Up stairs I felt angry that I should speak so to my mother. I began to sob, and rushed to my mother's room. She was not there. Suddenly I heard her laughing in the guest room. As I came near the door I heard my mother say, 'She is right. She can decide for herself. I can't stop her, ... but...'

"But I am grown-up now!" I went into the room and continued her speech. "Am I not?" The guest laughed and we laughed too.

"The next day I went to Ginling after all."

(8) From letters written by students away in the long holiday:

(a) "I have been very Ginlingsick (if there is such a word) all the time. It seemed as if I were in Ginling again when I read your description of the snow scene on the campus. I realized on the day of my departure that in leaving Ginling I should lose something -- something in my heart and my thoughts. I can't explain now what it is, but only that I long to return to the old life."

(b) "Now I feel Ginling is more lovely than when I was there. The only wish I have is to go back to Ginling next semester...."

(c) "I am sorry that I can't return to take the final examinations. When I left the beautiful campus my heart was heavy. Now the lovely place often appears before my eyes. I can never forget it. On Christmas Day I stayed at home, lonely. The memory of last Christmas soothed me a little. How happy we were then! I hope the time will come very soon when we can meet again."

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The total enrollment at Ginling on this, the 28th day of February is 118. Counting out a few girls who finished at the end of the first semester, this leaves some three hundred and fifty girls scattered around here and there unable to get back to their campus as they all long to do. Many are guest students on other campuses nearer their own homes or in what is considered safer parts of China. We hear from many of them and always their letters are full of longing for Ginling. At least nine are at West China Union University in Chengtu, some thirty (we are not at all certain as to the numbers in any one school) are at the University of Shanghai. Twenty or more have gone to Lingnan and quite a few are at St John's. Others are in various other schools. Their letters are full of nostalgia - "We always talk about the happy old times at Ginling and how wonderful it was!" one of them writes from Aurora College in Shanghai were twelve are guest students. Another writes from the same school, "I'm 'Nanking-sick'!" Still another writes from Shanghai, "How I would like to be there with you! We terribly miss our beautiful campus, the wonderful fellowships, and so many things. We need the things like the Treasurer Hunt we had with you, on South Hill, and sitting around the fire singing our favorite songs. Can you imagine how we do miss everything in Ginling!" They mention 'walks in the moonlight' on our quiet campus. It is so evident from every letter that the security, beauty and happiness of this campus have been carried into many parts of China in young and wistful hearts.

Our Rural Service Station recently applied to the Rural Reconstruction Commission for a grant in order to enable them to meet increasing needs. Last spring after their experiment with a few day nurseries in the villages during the planting season, the rural families showed appreciation and requests many more such schools this spring. This will be included in the enlarged program, also training in handicrafts, a traveling library for children, club work and so on. The addition to these extended activities, the Rural Service Station in co-operation with Nanking Theological Seminary Rural Experiment Station is aiding the village people in an irrigation project which will greatly increase productivity. A joint committee has been organized to insure complete co-operation and co-ordination between the two stations in this work of repairing a dam and the full irrigation project. The request was granted by the Rural Reconstruction Commission and \$4000 was given. One thousand of this has been set aside for the irrigation project to be used in co-operation with Nanking Theological Seminary Rural Experiment Station.



Miss Dixon

Ginling newsheet  
Child Welfare Center

Publicity Material

Ginling College  
Nanking, China  
March first, 1949

Across the street from Ginling College is the Child Welfare Center where college girls and faculty members <sup>work</sup> with the under-privileged children of this section of Nanking. The neighborhood is divided into five districts and a social worker from the Center is in charge of each. She visits the poor homes to see what can be done for the children, whether they can be entered in Nursery School or group work, whether the mother should come to the Center for Milk Powder for the baby, whether the nurse is needed for health reasons, and so on. Here the word poor indicates direst poverty. One does not refer to families who have lost what they had, though many are refugees, most of these have never had much to lose, they have been bred in poverty. They haven't even a container to bring for the powdered milk. They live in make-shift shacks, some live in caves dug in the hill-sides. In these surroundings social work does not imply just the giving of immediate relief, it means helping them to make the best of a bad situation, it means trying to create within them a desire to pull themselves out of squalor and grasp advantages offered them. It is an educational process and only as such is it interesting or worth while. Ginling College Child Welfare Center is under the direction of a Ginling Woman whose excellent preparation and experience qualify her well for the work she is doing. College girls work under her direction, observing from the stand point of nutrition, child development and various phases of socialwork. The Center thus serves as a lab for the college and a field for research for faculty people.

You enter the Center through a Moon Gate. Children tumble through this gate, little animated bundles of padded winter clothing eagerly hurrying to this place of order and friendliness. The Nursery School takes care of 30 two-to-five-year-olds every day ~~from 8-30~~ 30. There is a mid-morning lunch of milk for these children, a hot meal at noon followed by a nap - they are appallingly in need of quiet sleep - and then milk again when they awaken. Friends sometimes send in cookies to add luster to the diet. When children finish the Nursery School they may either go to a public grade school or enter one of the Groups in the Center which carries on with older children for shorter periods each day. A hundred twenty-five are enrolled in these Groups, all children of rickshaw men, collies and pedlars.

Mothers may come once a week to get a weeks supply of milk powder for the babies after the Social Worker has ascertained the need. They have to be taught, of course, how to mix the milk. Every possible economy in this process has been worked out in the Center so it is brought to the level of <sup>her</sup> mentality, as well as her physical equipment. It is difficult to realize the poverty, both material and educational. No utensils for sterilizing, no fuel, the whole process of sterilizing unheard-of. Formerly mother partially mastigated the rice in her own mouth and fed it to the baby with her finger. It was a simple process. Health sessions are necessary and much beside milk preparation is taught.

There are regular mother's meeting. Not long ago this group made cloth shoes for their children. It was found that some children were not coming to the Center because they had no shoes, they stayed in bed and tried to keep warm. The mothers were asked to make the soles and cut the patterns for as many pairs as they needed. The Center furnished the cloth for the outside and inside and the cotton padding, as well as thread and glue. All Chinese shoes are made this way, so it was not a new thing for the women, what was new was that they were given materials and encouragement. It was a group activity. Another group made padded shoes and sold them. A small number formed a cooking class and baked sweet potatoes which sold like the proverbial hot cakes, to the college girls on cold days.

In January, the regular routine of the Center was disrupted by the opening of a Feeding Station. Need for immediate relief is greater in the cold winter months, this was augmented by an influx of refugees. Therefore, UNICEF backed the Center by providing staples and a Feeding Center was opened. The place suddenly became a beehive of activity. Two hundred children in the morning and two hundred more in the afternoon with their mothers. The children are NOT the same. They may have all the rice they can eat, one little boy ate five bowls the first day! Vegetables and margarine are mixed with the rice. Amongst the children, a captain is elected for each group of ten. At first this captain was little better than a helper for the servant but a little education on the matter and the position became a coveted thing. The mothers have to wash up the dishes, which belong to the Center. Some still try to slip away without doing this little task but slowly they are learning to share responsibility.

While UNICEF donates basic essentials there is still need for money for worker's salaries, for fuel to cook and to buy vegetables.



Ginling College  
Nanking, China  
March 5th, 1949

Dear Friends:

All of you must have been concerned about us here at the college during these past few months, so now that the spring term is started, I want to send you a news letter. Registration for the Spring Term took place February 15th and 16th, but because of the difficulty of transportation we have permitted late arrivals to register until today. Now we have a total enrollment of 135. This is just what Dr. Chester had estimated in January. If you recall the fall enrollment, 482, you will realize that this is a little more than a fourth of that number but considering all the factors involved, we are glad to have this many girls returning. As you know, there are many girls from Kwantung, Fukien, Szechuan, Hunan and Hupeh whom we would not expect to return before the situation in Nanking is settled. What is heartening is that those of our girls who are guests on other campuses have all written telling us how homesick they are for Ginling and how they certainly plan to return to the college next fall. Two girls actually left the colleges where they were enrolled in Shanghai after all their fees had been paid for the term, and returned to Ginling. During the critical days in December and January many of the institutions in Shanghai had a very short winter vacation and started their spring term much earlier than usual. You may know the Shanghai psychology- they feel that is the only place of security and so it is only natural that parents will not permit their daughters to come to Nanking under the present circumstances. However, because we have a smaller student body, the faculty feel that we shall be able to do more for the girls and get to know the individual student better than has been possible during the past few years.

In regard to the faculty - it, also, is smaller. Several married women with children did not return. Mrs. Chao Chang Siao-sung went to Taiwan. Mrs. Paul Feng, Mrs. Kao Yang Bao-yu and Mrs. Ma Cheng Kwo-chi are all in Canton. Dr. Edwin Kwoh accompanied Beulah and their baby son to the States. Beulah's parents had cabled repeatedly urging her to return to them. From among the western group, Miss Graves and Miss Whitmer are the only two who evacuated in November. Miss Butler, Dr. Reed and Miss Watson evacuated to Shanghai for a time but were all back before this term started. On the Chinese Women faculty, the loss is heavy among the younger members which indicated that parents consider the situation not sufficiently improved for them to want their daughters to return. I am greatly disappointed that Dr. Lung has finally left us for he kept saying that he could not concentrate on his teaching or writing under present conditions in Nanking. We are happy that both Mrs. Hsueh Tang Min-sin and Miss Sun Tsen-sin are back with us after their six months travel and observation in the States on the UN Social Welfare fellowships. Dr. Helen Ferris has been asked to be the acting head of Sociology.

Dr. Chester has been kept very busy in the Dean's office. Partly because Mrs. Shao took her children to Hangchow in December but also because of the tremendous task of keeping track of students who left campus at various times after the middle of November and of granting them the correct fractions of their academic credits. Now at the opening of college she has to plan the many make-up courses for those who have missed a third or a fourth of last semester's work. Another task is to keep track of all those girls who are guest students on other campuses and to determine whether or not Ginling can accept their elected courses. As Dr. Chester put it, it will take some years to straighten out all the irregularities in the records of the girls who did not complete last semester. She was so happy to get a telegram from Mrs. Shao saying she would return this week.

Mrs. Tsen has proven to be a stand-by in another crisis. We had a young man from Shanghai as business manager last term. When he wanted to go back to Shanghai in December, I called upon Mrs. Tsen to be acting business manager. In spite of her years she is still her energetic and capable self. Since conditions have improved enough to indicate that we can hope to complete this term without interruption. We have invited a man to be business manager and Mrs. Tsen to act as advisor to this office.

Enrollment in the Practice School has been greatly effected because the students were mostly the children of government staff who had to move to Canton. The enrollment of 480 last fall has been reduced to 109 this spring.

The Child Welfare Center has been carried on under Mrs. Chang Wu Suen-i. From the very beginning we decided that this neighborhood work must be carried on whether the appropriation from USC should come or not. Then in January Mrs. Chang opened a Feeding Station for UNICEF which has turned the well-ordered routine of the Center into a beehive of activity. Two hundred children are fed each morning and two hundred more, not the same ones, in the afternoon when the mothers may come with the children.

The Rural Service Station at Shwen Hwa Chen has been going on steadily. When the people of the area were scared by the passing of many Nationalist troops, they immediately invited Miss Tsü and her colleagues to refugee into the hills with them if actual fighting came there. That was where the villagers had hidden when the Japanese had fought over Nanking. This is evidence of the way Miss Tsü has identified herself with the local community and been accepted by them. During the winter vacation several of the students went out to the Station to help with a special program and Miss Tsü arranged to have a showing of films by USIS. The young men of the community co-operated and helped the technician in setting up the screen and taking care of the motor. Recently Miss Tsü has received a special gift from the Rural Reconstruction Commission to be used in extending the present program and, in co-operation with the Nanking Seminary Experiment Church, in irrigation projects. Because of a request from the village people Miss Tsü knew of the need for repairing the dams. Dr. Liu En-lan helped them in making a geographical survey of the area and now plans have been made by the Joint Committee with the Nanking theological Seminary to start the construction work.

I am sure the question in your minds is - what is the prospect of the peace negotiation with the Communists? It is only recently, since W.W. Yen's group returned from Peiping, that there is a real hope of starting the peace talks in the near future. From the government side; various leaders have returned to Nanking and actual preparation has been started on the concrete proposals which the government will present at the peace table. There are bound to be difficult problems to be solved and no one should expect a quick settlement. The real deciding factor is, it seems to me, whether the Communists are ready to form a real coalition government and how dominant they wish to be in it. From recent reports from Peiping, it seems the Communists have not enough experienced personnel to take over the government of big cities, not to speak of a central national government. However, they may get practice in such cities as Peiping, Tientsin and Mukden and they may be able to do better in the near future. One other important factor is on this side - whether the present government is strong enough to accept terms for the country. Most people feel that because of many appeals for peace by people's organizations, the Communists are not likely to start large scale fighting again. As far as maneuvering into stronger military positions is concerned, we should be prepared for that. In today's paper there are reports that the Communists seem to want to reach the north bank of the river from Yangchow. If such news should get into American papers, please don't get excited.

Ginling College

- 3 -

I realize that the fundamental question is what the new regime will mean to the future of China, as it is bound to be dominated by Communism. Most people hope that the Chinese Communists will show the Chinese cultural characteristics of being moderate and reasonable, but it is a little too early to tell about that. Here, at Ginling, we faced the question thoroughly last November and came to the conclusion that we would carry on no matter what changes should come to the political set-up. First of all, there is no place secure enough to justify the moving. And secondly, the rapid spread of Communism in China is due not so much to the appeal of Marxism itself as to the decay of traditional culture and complications in the international situation. On top of the revolutionary and evolutionary changes of the last fifty years, the government has disappointed the people since VJ Day by its inefficiency and corruption. The long years of refugeeing and struggle for mere existence have made selfishness a common practice. It is no longer possible nor desirable to hope for a return of the pre-war state of things. For the future of the country there has to evolve a new code of living. While we realize that a school is closely affected by the political and social environments, we still think that as a Christian college we should try our best to cultivate the positive qualities in future citizens and we do not want to evade the inevitable change but we must try to practice our Christian living. We realize that we have failed in this responsibility but if we endeavor more consistently and more consciously we should be able to develop strong women leaders for the future.

With best wishes to each of you,

Very sincerely

/s/ Wu Yi-fang

Ginling College  
Nanking, China  
April 2, 1949

Dr. William P. Fenn  
UBCCC  
150 5th Avenue  
New York, N.Y.  
USA

Dear Dr. Fenn:

I was about to write and warn you that student trouble was going to come up soon but before I got the letter started the trouble is with us. I think you would like to know the real situation so I hasten to send you a brief account.

Yesterday there was a student parade in which all the students of the universities and colleges participated. The aim of it was: plea for existence, plea for real peace, and plea for freedom.

The evening before our student chairman reported to the students that some professors had gone to see Li Tung-jen and he had promised that if the students would not overdo anything he would not have the police or gendarmes check them. When the parade got to the President's office and General Li did not come out himself to receive them, the students did not insist on seeing him but moved on. Both he and other officers had given specific orders to safe-guard the parade and to avoid any incident. By two-thirty the students returned to campus happy that nothing had happened. But by five-thirty single boy students began coming to the campus bringing reports that students had been beaten up and arrested near Pei Hsia Lu. It happened that we were having a College Council meeting in the evening, and our students sent representatives to report to us about the "bloody incident!"

It was very evident that the students were terribly wrought up and angry over it when it seemed that bands of soldiers persisted upon beating up one group of students after another. When I succeeded in reaching Dr. Han Li-wu on the phone, I found what really had happened was that a truck load of the propaganda corps of the students got to Pei Hsia Lu and when the truck stopped the students sang and spoke. That is the street where many disbanded officers from the Hsueh campaign were living. They got irritated at the students Communistic slogans and began to tear their posters. A fight resulted and many students were wounded. Somehow another group of students wanted to go to appeal to the acting president, General Li, but these officers pursued them and beat them up in front of the President's office. It was said that the officers even beat up bystanders and police and gendarmes when they tried to intervene. The result was that seven students were seriously wounded and twenty-eight slightly wounded. Poor Dr. Han, he told me on the phone that he was so worried lest some might have died. He thought there was one critical case. This propaganda corps we have had some experience with, and I would call them at least very annoying.

They came in a truck at four o'clock on Thursday afternoon and drove right on to the campus. Stopping in front of the Arts Building, they got out and crowded about the entrance to sing and give their yells while classes were going on inside. Then they went to the center of the lawn and sat down. Their songs and yells were accompanied by a drum and there were pep talks all with the sole aim of getting our students to join in the parade on Friday. Naturally the students were drawn into it and later our students led the long line through the athletic grounds and up the hill to the Faculty houses on South Hill. They then escorted them back to the truck about five o'clock.

This morning my amah told me about the slogans which they yelled here on South Hill, which I had not heard before. "Ho p'ing hao, Ch(ih pu pao, ta tao Mei Kuo." (Peace is good, not enough food, down with America.) We had a basket ball game scheduled for 5-6 and our girls carried it out in good spirit. At supper time our student government officers proposed that our students join the parade and they voted without discussion, 92 out of about 117, to go into it. Afterwards they came to see me and asked for approval to count their absences as free cuts in the morning. I could not get a meeting of the Executive Committee so decided I would do my part in speaking to the students but before I got to the Chapel where they were meeting, I heard their songs being sung with pep and spirit and knew that it was not the time for me appeal to their reasoning. However, I told them frankly that they should not have made their decision so easily at supper time because it is a serious matter and they should be willing to give time and discuss it thoroughly. Secondly I told them what I knew of the situation and that this is a time when a parade has the possibility of creating incidents and thus discrediting the present government. Since peace is the thing every citizen wants, we should not merely get the satisfaction of expressing our sentiments but we should consider whether the actual effects of a parade would promote peace or not. In order to give them complete freedom for discussion, I left the hall after my talk. The officer later came up the hill to report that 61 out of 97 had voted to go in and so they were definitely to join.

Later that evening when the Executive Committee met we decided not to count it as a free cut but of course, we should not and we could not stop the girls from going. Actually, the preparation for student activities started a few weeks ago. I could sense it in the actions of the student leaders. In the name of the Student Government Association an evening program was given and the students of other universities were invited. As it was explained to me, it was because our students had been invited to attend wan huei given at other schools. The faculty was invited and I made a special effort to go. The program was not well prepared and I could say it was the poorest our students ever presented but the intervals between items on the program were filled with pep songs which we hear nowadays on every hand and there were cheers given by the U. of N. students. From one of the guest students, Dr. Liu En-lan heard that they have been having this type of Wan Huei once a week in different colleges. Evidently all this was preparation leading to the big rally on March 29th on the grounds of Central University. According to our student leader it was after that rally that it was decided to organize the parade. The students from the government institutions had been organized asking for full government subsidy and later they have changed their aim to ask for existence.

When our students had their program a representative from the Shanghai organization asked for permission to speak from the platform and he explained what was meant by the struggle for existence. They were asking for full government subsidy to all students, increased salary to professors, increased wages to servants and an increase in appropriation to government university budgets. Furthermore, they asked for the release of arrested students and the promise of no more student arrests. I have taken time to tell you this to show how it seems to us that there has been a comprehensive plan in building up the student organization for joint undertaking. We have said before that if the government should succeed in gaining people's support we are likely to see efforts to discredit it. Furthermore, the action of Congress in approving to continue ECA to China and also to keep it from being used in the Communist areas has called forth the slogans once more of "down with America." Actually, I heard that in their written petition, the students did express their opposition to continued American aid. I have said before that the future of Christian institutions under the Communists depended a great deal upon the American policy toward the political regime which is about to appear in China. These incidents are merely indications of the quick reactions to decisions in Washington.

In regard to the immediate future in Nanking, we are all inclined to think we can carry through this term without interruption. Most people think that the Commun-

nists would not attempt to cross the river before the rice crop is harvested. In north Kaingsu they are having difficulty in securing enough grain for the men stationed there. We are glad that Dr. Han Li-wu is the new Minister of Education. He understands Christian institutions so well and has tried to help us before.

Very sincerely

/s/ Wu Yi-fang

P.S. I held this letter for further development. During Sunday and Monday there have been constant phone messages to the students, how these soldiers were out parading with the plan to go to different schools to do more beating-up. Some of their men had been arrested and they had been ordered to be moved away from Nanking so they wanted to revenge on the students. The students were kept nervous and keyed up; it has become clearer, how this affair has been created. Among these soldiers many have been captured by the communists and been put into training institution and then escaped to Nanking. Some of them might have been sent by the communists as their workers.

The broadcast from Peiping on April called the "April 1 bloody incident" as another proof how the reactionary Nanking government used their butcher knives against the revolutionary youth; and it shows they cannot be trusted. Now the communists will take it as a testing stone to see how the Nanking peace delegates would propose to answer Mao's 1st demand of punishing war criminals.

Over the week-end I have had groups of students to talk over the situation and last night I met with the student cabinet. I was glad to find that they saw the situation more clearly now and they were free and frank in talking to me about some things they themselves have found wrong. I forgot to mention that the Executive Committee consented to their request of suspending classes on Monday to express their sympathy to the wounded and to go to see them. Perhaps this helped to make them have more trust in the faculty. One wounded student died, the total of wounded was over 100, several are not out of critical stage yet.



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LETTER FROM DR. WU YI-FANG TO DR. R. J. McMULLEN

JUNE 6, 1949

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We have just learned that there is a boat to San Francisco on June 8th. I hasten to catch this first American mail since Nanking was cut off from the outside world on April 23rd.

Your cablegram to Miss Priest was such a complete surprise to me! I cannot imagine from what source you got such reports. The word "persistent" indicated that you had heard it more than once and likely from various sources. I hope a letter is on the way to tell me more about it.

In regard to the college work - it has been going on regularly. We suspended classes only one day, April 25th. The students were naturally excited and were very busy in practicing songs, and the farmer's dance, and in participating in propaganda for the liberating army on the streets. A local committee was organized to prepare for a big welcoming party for the liberating army and so the girls were busy with that too; however, the spring holidays, April 28th, 29th and 30th, came just at the right time to be used for that purpose.

The first cries for changes came from the students of the University of Nanking. Our faculty had long ago wanted to make changes in the curriculum. In addition to the changes in the curriculum there is the more fundamental question of the need of meeting the demands of the times while not compromising the original purpose of the college. Dr. Chester, Dean of Studies, called a meeting of the teaching faculty on May 9th, to consider this question. The students presented their suggestions and criticisms to this meeting. They were opinions expressed at an informal meeting of about forty students the evening before. Most of these suggestions or opinions voiced the students desire for the abolition of such things as the office of the Dean of Discipline, the English comprehensive tests, roll call at classes and reduction of credits for over-cuts, changing into gym suits for P. E. classes. They asked that the required four hours a week of gym classes be reduced to two hours for freshmen and sophomores, that there be less required reference reading in English and that the discussion method be used more in class instead of lectures.

At the weekly meeting of the Executive Committee the next day it was decided to have an informal meeting with the cabinet of the Student Self Government Association in order to exchange information and get a fuller opinion from the students. A list of all these meetings is herewith enclosed. It will give you an account of happenings on campus. Our aim is to have the student's cooperation and participation in the slow process of affecting desirable changes. When we study into the situation we can easily understand why the students are restless. Quite a number have been cut off from their homes; they worry about the safety of their families and their own continued financial support; there is the challenge and attraction of the victorious liberating army and the appeal for young people to go into the various branches of this work. Several of our students who had crossed the river during the winter vacation came back with the army and are naturally very enthusiastic about the cause. Three groups of our girls, a total of seven, volunteered to join the political or cultural corps. The girls have faced the question for the first time as to what type of work they might be qualified to go into after graduation. All such elements contribute to the restlessness of particularly a small group. It is only natural that when they cannot settle down to their studies they find fault with this or that existing practice in the college. If there were no

outside influence over them our problems would be simpler, however, there are the University of Nanking students and there are two professors in our Chinese department who definitely oppose the amount of English taught and used in the college. It was after the University of Nanking students demanded the organization of a governing body consisting of equal representations of teachers, staff, students and servants that I received a letter from our student body on Sunday afternoon, May 29th, asking for the same thing. Their reason was that the college administration was so slow in attending to the first suggestions turned in that they wanted a new type of administrative body with the power to act.

We have had meetings with the students and it came out that the majority of them complained that the officers had not kept the whole student body informed of the decisions of the administration and that in certain instances the officers had acted as if representing the entire student body without consulting them. The faculty had known of this situation and they knew that it was only about a dozen students who were the active agitators but we are glad now that the students themselves have brought this out into the open. This is by no means the end of our problem and more meetings will be needed but all this has no connection with the reports of such things as "closure", "new auspices", or "new president".

One other bit of information may be of interest to you. On May first the chief secretary of General Liu Peh-chen came to call on me and said that as soon as General Liu came to the city he would come to call on the leaders of various institutions. Because he mentioned institutions I gave him President Chen's name and address. The next day this same secretary arranged for President Chen and me to go to call upon General Liu and at the same time we met General Chen Yi. (A car was sent to fetch us when they heard we had none). They were courteous and friendly, they asked whether the liberating army had bothered the institutions in any way. During the conversation a special point was brought out that while they are definitely against American imperialism they are not concerned with individual U.S. citizens because the American people are friendly toward the Chinese and as long as American citizens are not against the Communist regime they are welcome to stay on in China.

On Monday, May 16th, there was a gathering of about forty scholars and professors from various colleges and research institutes at the invitation of General Liu Peh-chen who is the chairman of the Military Control Commission and concurrently the mayor of the Nanking People's Government. The meeting started at four. General Liu made the opening remarks and after referring to the people's support in the liberation, he emphasized that for the future attention must be given to construction both industrial and cultural. He said that various types of personnel would be needed even to the extent of astronomers. Then the guests were invited to offer their advice. After several speakers, I made a few remarks saying that under the principle of religious liberty our college with its ideal of Christian education\* would continue to train young women to serve the people. I also said that on the one hand the primary and adult education needed to be greatly expanded in order to raise the level of the common people but on the other hand, in addition to technical personnel for industrial construction, general college education preparing for specialists in various fields should be carried on. So many professors made speeches that it was nine P. M. before a delicious dinner was served.

On Saturday, June 4th, the Cultural and Educational Commission invited over a hundred faculty members from the colleges and universities in Nanking to tea from one to five o'clock. Actually it was not over until six o'clock. Mr. Hsu Ping-yu, the Chairman, made a few opening remarks and again invited the guests to express their opinions as to the function of higher education under the general aim of serving the common people. I cannot take time to tell you all about this gathering but from the summary

given by the president at the end it is not likely theirs will be a laissez-faire method but a definite policy for which the educational institutions will be co-ordinated. President Chen and I have visited Mr. Hsu twice. He seems to be a very fine, responsible man. He said frankly that while a few things should be abolished right away, the general problem of educational needs requires thorough study before changes should be made. The five things to be immediately changed are: the Monday Memorial service, Party Principles, Military training, Boy Scouts and the Dean of Discipline. In referring to the fifth item Mr. Hsu said that while the Koumintang system of controlling the students should be abolished yet that phase of the program relating to the supervision of student extra-curricular activities and student campus life should be continued in some substitute form. He showed a sense of humor when he said that some people thought the educational system was devised by the reactionary leaders and must be changed right away. However, he added that the system has been in use more than twenty years and a few months more would not matter.

I have been deeply impressed by the leaders of the liberating army and I fully appreciate the gigantic task they have on their hands. The soldiers are very well disciplined, they have not bothered the people as the old styled soldiers did. The leaders seem genuinely willing to learn about governing a big city and they are following Mao Tse-tung's orders to be ready to correct their mistakes. They are short of trained personnel in the process of taking over government institutions. We have heard of cases of very young and inexperienced people taking over highly technical organizations. The real task ahead of the Communist regime is economic. Here in Nanking the value of the Jen ming dollar has been kept fairly steady during May but now since railway connections with Shanghai have been re-opened and the new regulation on foreign exchange have been published the jen ming piao has taken a big drop. On Saturday, the silver dollar was one to 700 jen ming, yesterday it jumped to a thousand. Any party having to build up after twelve years of war will have a very difficult time. This letter is getting too long, I must stop here.

There is one thing I wish to add and that is if any friends inquire about the college, please tell them that we have all been kept well. We expect to have Baccalaureate on June 26th and Commencement the following day, the 27th. Now that mail can be sent to America we shall start writing letters again and keep you and other friends informed.

I wish to express our deep appreciation for your concern over us and your continued support and prayers for our work. Will you please share this letter with Miss MacKinnon.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Wu Yi-fang

\*This is Mrs. McCurdy's improvement over my dictation--"a Christian Mission College."  
I understand the Communist Broadcasting station has given part of my remarks referring to religious liberty.

Ginling College, Nanking,  
June 6, 1949

File

Dear Mrs. Dixon and Mr. Slater,

These recent weeks we've neglected correspondence, because it didn't seem worthwhile when communications were cut so irrevocably. I admit it was an excuse too. Now the trains are running regularly to Shanghai (a letter takes from 1 to 5 days), and there is a radio report that boats are now on the Yangtze going from Shanghai to Hankow. There is still no air-mail, so letters may be long in transit.

News from Shwen Hwa Cheng.

1. Liberation in the Ginling Rural Service Station. The day of Liberation for Nanking was April 24th, a Sunday morning when the troops marched into Nanking from the north, marching about ten feet apart, single file, wary lest, there were ambushes along the way. That weekend Hsiung Ya-na was visiting Nanking from her rural station. On Saturday the 23rd she decided to go home by bus, but found that buses weren't running, that there was no means of transportation, since the Kuomintang were leaving the city with all speed. So she wasn't here to witness the quiet turnover.

What was happening at Shwen Hwa Cheng? She was anxious to know. The following week she found that Mr. and Mrs. Dju had walked to Nanking from the station, on foot. If they could do it, so could she. Mr. Dju had brought her a simple blue cotton dress for the journey so she would be inconspicuous. Off she started, and was able to go by the now popular "wild chicken" bus, a private bus operating within and outside the city, picking up passengers at any point.

The weekend of May 22nd Tsu Yu-dji came to Nanking. That Sunday morning she came to breakfast, and gave us an account of their liberation. The eventful April 23rd their station had housed fleeing Kuomintang soldiers, well-behaved, but in a hurry to be on their way. On Sunday the Liberators arrived, and housed themselves in farmhouses in the area, the number proportionate to the size of the homestead, asking shelter, fuel from the farmers. They did not occupy the Rural Station.

At the approach of the Liberation Army about fifteen of the members of their very eager Young Women's Class, frightened by the rumours that under the new regime the young girls were taken, married. They live now in villages round about, and hope to continue with their work at the center. When the new army was asked if such reports were true, they answered, "Wait and you will see for yourselves."

Meetings, meetings, meetings is a dominant mark of the new regime, as the people are trained in the new way of thinking. Local leaders, warned that as collaborators with the Kuomintang they are under special surveillance, are made responsible for the collection of rice as taxes. In that area, farmers have planted a normal acreage. Each farmer is allowed to keep for himself and his family, 25 tan of rice; of the surplus, 45% is taken by the army. If a farmer had 100 tan, he would have to give as taxes almost one-third. Later the wheat will similarly be distributed.

The soldiers come and go at the station, most interested in the work being

done for the rural people. They ask questions, come to watch the children, have principles explained. Their general reaction is, "This is what we would like to see done all over China. "

2. The Men Go to School. At Shwen Hwa Cheng, the emphasis has until recently been on work for women and children. The staff wanted the extension of the work to the men and to the whole family to grow naturally. It was during this year that the men came and asked, "Don't we have classes too?"

In spite of dangers and of conscription - although the new regime wants the farmers to stay at their work - the class has continued with an enrollment of twenty-three, men aged 18 to 35. After hard day's work in the fields they come six days a week from 7 to 9. Their teachers? A local farmer who had had the advantages of primary school education. Their course of study? Writing; Reading - using a Mass Education Movement text, one prepared for adults learning to read, the class doing 4-5 lessons a week; Conversation on topics of interest, how one man found a strange thing in the bottom of a pond when he went to get mud for fertilizer, how another was stopped by a policeman that day when he went on business to Nanking, that another saw an accident when a truck and a car collided -- anything to give them a chance to express themselves clearly, anything about crops, or weather, etc.; then as extras, there is singing three times a week, and one night for Citizenship training, our Station Workers in the background, teaching, helping, guiding. (In the Citizenship periods it is the old fundamental principles that are presented in everyday terms - honesty, unselfishness, co-operation, community welfare. Do they teach religion? Sometimes there is an opportunity to touch on this. People ask them, "Why do you work here?" Then the answer, "We are Christians, and we want to serve people, and tell them about a better way of life." "Why are you called Christians?"

One interesting member of the class is a chap who tends waterbuffaloes, or works on the farm. He had the reputation of being a very naughty boy, difficult to manage. Now he is 20, and the community considers him a trouble maker.

One day, Miss Hsu saw him teaching small boys to throw stones at windows. She asked him, "What are you doing with that stone?"

"I'm not throwing a stone. That boy there threw it at the window."

"Please tell him not to do that. He might break the window."

The boy ran away fast.

They were surprised to find this chap come to class, the boy who up to this time used to fight with anyone who dared to criticize him. He studied with great diligence. For the first three days he couldn't write, couldn't hold a pen. Now he is making good progress in reading, and writing. He is more firmly. He doesn't look at people as though they were his enemies.

And so the new life, the liberation of the spirit, is coming to Shwen Hwa Cheng.

All good wishes, and more news before long.

Sincerely,

Florence A. Kirk

# UNITED BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA

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

Tel. WAtkins 9-8703

Cable: ABCHICOL

June 6, 1949

Members of the  
United Board for Christian Colleges in China.

My dear Friends:

A report was being circulated by a Chinese Consul General, in one of our cities, to the effect that Ginling had been closed, another college opened by the Communists and Dr. Wu Yi-fang had declined the presidency, left the campus and another had been appointed in her place.

Everything that we had learned regarding the situation at Ginling after the Communist occupation belied this report though we were not in a position to make a categorical denial. For this reason we cabled Miss Elsie Priest, who is treasurer of both Ginling and Nanking, as follows:

PLEASE CABLE IMMEDIATELY CONFIRMATION OR DENIAL  
PERSISTENT REPORTS ONE GINLING CLOSURE TWO RE-  
OPENING UNDER NEW AUSPICES THREE NEW PRESIDENT  
STOP STATEMENT REGARDING UNIVERSITY ALSO DESIRED.

At once, Miss Priest sent the following cable which is most re-assuring:

GINLING REPORTS ALL UNTRUE CONTINUING REGULARLY HAVE  
COMMITTEES STUDYING CHANGES CURRICULUM AND ADMINISTRA-  
TION STUDENTS URGING QUICKER ACTION STOP NANKING  
STUDENTS URGING PARTICIPATION ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEES  
REGULAR WORK CONTINUES ALL EXTERNAL CONTACTS FRIENDLY  
CHENYUGWAN INQUIRES POSSIBILITY TEELE'S RETURN.

Hoping that you may pass this word along and with warmest personal regards, I am,

Yours cordially,

Robert J. McMullen  
Executive Secretary

RJM:D



1. Miss Hsueh Ming-djeng, a Shanghai girl from Mary Farnham school, is the only piano major graduating from Ginling College this spring. Miss Hsueh is shown at the piano on May 21st, the day of her graduating recital. Since Shanghai had not yet been liberated and communications between that city and Nanking were cut off, no one of Miss Hsueh's family was able to attend the recital.

Mrs Paul Feng had been Miss Hsueh's teacher until November, 1948, when Mrs Feng went with her husband to Hongkong. Miss Butler, head of the Music Department, then taught Miss Hsueh. Recital numbers were well chosen and played with excellent interpretation and smooth technique. Miss Hsueh goes to McTyeire to join the music staff there for next year.

2. The Sage Chapel Choir sang two groups during Miss Hsueh's recital. They are students from both the University of Nanking and Ginling, with a few "extra-specials" thrown in. This was their first appearance since their organization this spring. They were a very charming addition to the program.

3. During the concert, the University of Nanking photographer turned his camera on the audience and this was the result. It was large and most appreciative. Westerners were out enmasse. The packed gallery may be dimly seen in the background.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Ann  
Ginling  
Fall*

(Excerpts from freshmen and sophomore English papers)

My Problems This Semester.

This semester is different from the last and from any other semesters in some respects. Here I roughly write a few problems. First is the study. Since Nanking has fallen into the hands of the Communists, we face a new era and a new government. We cannot flee from this environment. Since we want to suit (fit in to) it, we must learn some things that are new to us. Because of reading outside books, we have not sufficient time to study the lessons which our professors assign. Therefore I worry lest I cannot pass the final examinations.

The second (problem) is the economic situation. Since there is a civil war and some communications are closed by the army, I cannot get news about my family and I cannot receive my money from my family. So I must economize. Also I worry about my family. They are living in a place which is besieged by the enemy now.

The third problem is clothes. Last semester, when Nanking was in danger, I took all my things home with me. When I returned in February, I brought only a little luggage. As the weather is becoming warmer and warmer I have no then clothes to wear. Last Saturday I bought a new dress with all the money which I had left. Now there is not a single dollar in my pocket. I do not know what I shall do in the future.

These three problems are enough to cause me much worry. How can I solve them?

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My Problem this Semester

From the time when I was an infant until now, when I am a grown up girl, I have never met any serious problem. It seemed fortunate indeed, but now I say it was unfortunate. I am not really one of Fortune's favorites because my problem has come now.

Perhaps this semester will be a remarkable time in my life. At the beginning of this term I was so eager to receive knowledge that in spite of my mother's advice I made up my mind to return to Ginling. At last the important day came, almost a month ago, April 25th, 1949. "It is just dawning" everybody cried, and I joined in their praise.

The dawn has come but I am used to the darkness. My eyes cannot bear the strong light. And all my ugliness and selfishness are discovered. I grew up like a domestic flower under the care of my parents. But now the warm room disappears and I am isolated. Although I love natural sunshine and natural rain, yet they are strange to me. The new period has come but I belong to the old. What a great conflict I must face!

The worries of daily life, the worries of my own thoughts are like bonds to me. My problems seem endless! I struggle and struggle. Am I a decayed leaf floating on the new tide? No, no, I am young and full of life's power. I must get away from my egotism. Let me jump into this recent tide, recreate myself and leave my old self because my belief and my duties are calling me.

When I have lost myself then my problem will disappear. I have decided to become a doctor and to help sick people in small places in China. I shall not try to be a rich doctor in a big city. Let me congratulate myself on my new birth. Now I have no serious problem.

*Ann  
Ginling file*

(Excerpts from freshmen and sophomore English papers)

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GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING, CHINA

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AMERICAN OFFICE  
150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

August 24, 1949

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED FROM PRESIDENT WU-YI FANG

The following letter is composed of the non-overlapping portions of three letters sent by Dr. Wu through a channel completely free from censorship. There is no reason to believe that the statements made here are anything but simple fact. Please treat this information as confidential.



R. J. McMillen  
Executive Secretary  
United Board for Christian Colleges in China

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Nanking, China--July 20, 1949

Dear Friends and Supporters of Ginling:

The College Year: Another unusual year has been added to the history of Ginling College. It started with a record enrollment of 482 and had a successful celebration of Founders' Day on November 7th, but immediately after that the Communist campaign in northern Kiangsu began to threaten the capital. When the Central Government talked of moving, students were called home by their parents to Canton, Kwangtung, Fukien, Hunan, Szechuan, Hupei and Shanghai. The faculty was also reduced by the moving of married women with children to south China. The first term ended with only about a hundred students and the Communist army had advanced almost to Pukow.

The second term opened during the interval when a peaceful settlement was being sought. The enrollment was approximately one third of that of the fall term. When peace negotiations broke down on April 20th, the capital was liberated on the 24th without any fighting. We not only were spared actual warfare but the college suffered no interruption of regular schedule. The usual activities of the spring term took place and the year ended normally with baccalaureate and commencement as scheduled on June 26th and 27th. Nineteen girls received B. A. degrees, including those who had finished their work in the winter. There were seven graduates from the special P. E. course. In spite of all the apprehensions and unusual happenings of the year, it has come to a normal end. We are all thankful for God's blessings and for the steady, loyal cooperation of all the big Ginling family.

Relationship with the outside: Contact with the new regime was established early. General Liu Pei-chen's secretary came to see me the day before the General arrived in the city. Dr. Chen and I called on him May 2nd, and had a very informal and friendly visit with him and with several other liberation army leaders including General Chen-yi. General Liu, as chairman of the Military Control Commission and mayor of the Nanking People's Government, invited a group of professors and scholars for informal conference and dinner on May 16th. Mr. Hsü Ping-yu, Chairman of the Educational and Cultural Commission, invited around 150 professors from the colleges and universities for a similar conference on June 4th. Three of our faculty members attended the first, and seven the second, not counting myself.

No inspectors have been sent to the college and no questions have been raised in regard to our present program. Dr. Chen and I have called on Mr. Hsü twice. He was very friendly and showed a very responsible attitude toward changes to be made in the educational system. The Educational Bureau of the Municipal Government has met with the principals of the middle and primary schools. During this vacation a summer institute of four weeks is being held for the principals and teachers of middle and primary schools, in the Methodist Girls School. It is clear that there is a definite educational goal and there will be more effective means of having the schools, especially the middle and primary schools, carry their work toward this goal.

Announcement was made in the paper that private colleges and universities should register with the educational commission and we have secured blank forms to be filled out for this procedure. The new item on the blanks for the members of the Board, administrative heads and heads of departments, is "political views, both past and present." We heard indirectly that the faculty of Central University has been asked to fill out all sorts of forms. Evidently this is to check whether they have been actively working for the Kuomintang, as it is well known that there were party workers on the faculties of government universities.

Personally, I had an amusing experience just before the liberation. My name appeared on public notices as vice-chairman of the Nanking Order Maintenance Committee. I had not known anything about the appointment and had no way of making corrections on the notices, so I literally did nothing about it. Fortunately, the liberating army entered the city the next morning and the responsibility of the committee ended.

About the middle of June a Preparation Committee was organized to celebrate the liberation of this area and the anniversary of the 7th of July. I was invited to be a member of this committee. It took much time to attend the meetings and other public functions such as being on the review stand for the military review on July 6th and the huge parade of the People's organizations and schools, on July 7th. It was, however, a very valuable experience to know more about how such things are managed under the leadership of the new regime. The parade certainly showed how the common people rally to such things both for their own enjoyment and for the sake of showing their cooperation with the new authorities. It also showed that the new leaders are experienced in organizing people.

The Students: On the whole the students have been reasonable and cooperative. As in any student body, there are small groups with varied interests. The majority seem to attend to studies only. A small group is serious minded, public spirited and loyal to Ginling traditions. Another small group is alert and active but greatly influenced by the prevailing trends of student thought in the city. In our Student Self Government Association this year most of the officers were in this last group. So for a time they caused a strain and some worry because they thought the faculty too conservative, too slow in responding to their requests. But they did not have ill motives and were not bent on trouble making. To give an example: they were much against the English Comprehensives and demanded that these be abolished. After much consideration, the Academic Council decided to omit only the individual oral test but to continue to give the two-hour written test as had been done last year. A few students were still not satisfied after this was explained to them but when the final exams came all the girls took them without a murmur.

The students were facing a real and difficult problem. On the one hand, there is the appeal of the victorious liberating army and the call for additional workers in various lines. On the other hand, they are uncertain about future financial support from their families and about their own future work. Furthermore, emotionally they have been under a real strain in being cut off from their families and some even now cannot get letters from their homes in Kuomintang areas. Eleven girls have left college in groups of twos and threes to go into the Political Corps, the dramatic section, etc., of the liberating army. Recently all the new applicants have been absorbed into the Military and Political University. The Foreign Language School in Peiping has given entrance tests in Nanking and Shanghai and nineteen of our girls have passed these examinations.

Committees on Changes: As I wrote you before, three committees were organized to study desirable changes to be made in: (1) the curriculum, (2) administrative organization, and (3) student life. There are two student representatives on each committee. When they were elected it was near the time for final exams so these committees did not start serious work until after commencement.

From the beginning we have all reaffirmed the principle that educational matters need careful consideration so whatever changes we may propose will be considered as experimental for a year. Furthermore, there was a Commission on Higher Education appointed by the government in Peiping and they have not yet worked out policies and definite proposals regarding college education. Actually the faculty had wanted to modify the strict curriculum prescribed by the former Ministry of Education. So we are glad to have this chance to make such curricular revisions. There are many items which we are expected to abolish such as the office of the Dean of Students ("Dean of Discipline" as it is known in most institutions.) In regard to the extra-curricular activities and counseling both faculty and students agree that this should not be discarded and we should consider how to set up machinery to take care of these two phases of student life.



The matter of student representatives on the College Council is an innovation. It involves rather important principles in the management of a college. However, it has now become a popular demand, or maybe it should be called an accepted practice in the government institutions. Early in May the New University Council was set up in Peking University and Tsin Hua and there were student representatives on each. If we can have a responsible type of student, it is a very sound educational principle to have students understand the task of college administration and it helps in securing better cooperation from the students in general. Miss Chester found from the Antioch catalogue that the practice of students sharing in the administration had been used there for years. We understand that it has also been tried in other American colleges.

In the meetings of the three committees during the past two weeks we have been much satisfied with the student representation. The girls have shown a fine spirit of responsibility in presenting student opinion. They have been open-minded in joining in the discussions and they have been fair in accepting group opinions. We are gratified with this experience and have hopes that we shall have similar students when we set up the permanent committees for next fall.

Finance: On behalf of the college and personally I wish to express our gratitude for the continuation of the grant of US \$6000 for the spring term by the UBCCC. This has helped us to finish the year without a deficit, according to Miss Priest's estimate - she has not received the financial reports for April, May and June so she cannot close the books for the last college year. In regard to the next year we are very glad to hear that the Ginling College Committee has approved US \$36,244 as "Field Budget." The Joint Council for Nanking University and Ginling has given consideration to the question of tuition fees in view of the new economic condition in the country. We decided to keep the same amounts as last fall and in terms of rice, but at the same time to increase the number of scholarships in order to help worthy but poor students.

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August 1, 1949

While in Shanghai recently, I met with President Y. C. Yang, of Soochow University, President Chao of St. John's, Dr. Stuart Yui representing Shanghai University and Mr. Hu, chairman of the University Council at Hangchow University and Mr. John Barr. Some time ago the Joint Council of Nanking University and Ginling suggested that the presidents of Christian universities and colleges go north and have a conference on the campus of Yenching University. Dr. C. W. Loh answered our suggestion welcoming us but suggesting that we keep it quiet and that it not be considered as a formal sectional meeting of the Council of Higher Education. Now since St. John's, Shanghai and Hangchow are not able to send representatives up, we decided in the meeting on Saturday to write President Loh asking him to come south. There is a two-fold purpose for this suggestion: the first naturally is that he could meet with all of the six East China colleges and T. H. Sun of Cheeloo and secondly he could

see the conditions in the south and get to know the opinions of the educators in this area. Since the big policies are made in Peiping and the highest leaders are right there the people have a better opportunity of knowing the new regime through contacts with the leaders. When policies are carried out in other cities there has been quite a variation according to the personnel assigned to the different cities and towns. Shanghai and Nanking are much better than such cities as Hangchow and Huechow for instance. It seems to us then that if Dr. Loh will come down and see the actual conditions himself he will be able to make a greater contribution as a member of the Commission on Higher Education in Peiping. This commission will surely be the future national Commission with a few additions.

On July 22, the chairman of the Educational and Cultural Commission in Shanghai had an informal conference with the presidents of private colleges and universities. Several important points were brought out by the chairman:

1. In regard to Registration the institutions are required only to report the names of the Board members and the name of the President but if there are new members of the Board they should be reported to the Commission for approval. If a new president is appointed by the Board his name should also be submitted for approval.
2. There should be courses in Communism, the Dialectic method, etc., and the universities invite their own teachers for these courses but the names should be approved by the Commission. This, as you know is exactly the practice of the Kuomintang in regard to the teaching of the San Min Chu I.
3. In regard to tuition, the Commission will not set fixed figures but it should be decided upon after consultation with the three following groups: a. The students in regard to their ability to pay, b. the teachers in regard to their need of a living wage, and c. the college administration from the view point of maintaining the institution.

Here in Nanking, the University and Ginling are the only two private colleges and we were asked to register much later than the institutions in Shanghai and Soochow. The chairman of the Educational and Cultural Commission has not raised any question about the information we sent in nor has he issued any statement of approval.

With the propaganda against American imperialism and the various unfortunate incidents in Shanghai, friends of the college and families of the Western faculty may be much concerned over us. Please tell them that the Communists do make a difference between the government policy and the individual nationals. Here in Nanking none of the western residents have been interfered with in any way and Mr. Hwang, the man in charge of foreign residents, has told me definitely that all the individuals are welcome to stay and carry on their own work.

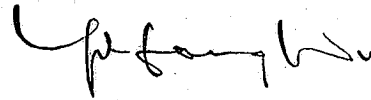
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July 22, 1949

This is a very challenging time to live in China. The Kuomintang regime collapsed because of its own weakness and corruption, and the people wanted a change. Mao Tse-tung's New Democracy is aimed to benefit the masses, and the good, hard-working people deserve it. What we are hoping is that the new Coalition Government under Communist leadership may not follow strictly the Party line but adjust to the Chinese tradition of being moderate. Our people have gone through deep suffering and unsettled conditions for decades and large-scale fighting for twelve years. We cannot help hoping once more that after the Communists begin in earnest to build up the country, they will consider the interests of the people and the nation. We in Christian education wish to contribute what we can to the training of women and the cultivation of personalities. Whether we shall be able to do this, - we cannot tell until we have tried.

With deep appreciation and best wishes for a delightful summer,

Very sincerely,



Wu Yi-fang

Ginling News Sheet

8.49

Report on repairing the dykes

Dr. Liu En-lan

Something new was being created when professors, students and servants of colleges and universities became co-workers on absolute equal terms working side by side with the same kind of implements and style in fighting a flood threat by building kilometers of dykes together. It so happens that the summer of 1949 has been exceedingly wet. A large number of short period excessive summer rains over a long decayed and much neglected drainage system was causing considerable danger of flood disaster. The water height in the Yangtse at Nanking was swollen to the vicinity of the danger sign of 8.92 all through July. In fact the water did rise to 8.87 meters on July 13. Acres of cultivated fields were already under water. An imminent danger of serious flood was threatening the population along the lower Yangtse.

The Nanking committee of the Youth Club of the "New Democracy" mobilized the educational institutions of Nanking to join the fight against the flood on July 20th. Dykes which were to be built on the lowlands at Hsiakwan, outside of the Chunghua Men and outside of the West Water Gate were assigned to the teachers, students and the servants of the various educational institutions. The work was to be done in three days, July 29-31 inclusive. Ginling College was assigned to work outside of the West Water Gate on the 31st.

### On the Way

Sunday, July 31st, was a fine day. The early morning, before the sun rose, was very pleasant. The air was fresh and cool. There was a breeze too. All was quiet and clam. We marched off Kwanchow Road and headed south on Shanghai Road. All was very nice except the vacant head over my shoulders. It was considerably puzzled over many unanswered questions: Where is the exact location of our assignment? What kind of a dyke is to be built? What tools will we have to work with? , etc. We marched through the crowded "Black Market" on the Mu-tusin Road and the early crowded Vegetable market inside and outside of the West Water Gate. While going through the crowds, a repeated incident struck me as something new. Every time when a truck came through the crowds, some student always jumped to the middle of the road and directed the traffic. Their alertness and sense of duty in keeping order is a striking sign of something new.

After crossing the bridge over the moat, we turned off south going parallel with the city wall. The ground was getting wetter and wetter and many houses were surrounded by water. In places we had to step on pieces of broken rock to cross stretches of water. Soon we were out of the residential section of the suburb and in the fields. There were to be seen many dykes as earthen walls to round off the channels. Indeed, for stretches of the road we had to walk on the top of the newly built dykes. We passed vegetable gardens with drowned egg plant and drowned pappers. We climbed high, we dropped low. We took care of our steps on the slippery narrow paths along pools and lakes of water. We crossed single log bridges over the newly-formed brisk freshets. As a hiking tour it was full of fun.

As we trod south, west, north, west and north again, we kept winding along on dykes and by water sides, and I began to wonder if the leader of procession knew of the exact location of our destination. The University of Nanking, faculty, students and servants were in front of us in the procession. The detour was caused by flood waters. No one could miss the many signs of the new age. The most obvious sign that morning was the newly-built dykes. They were all built by voluntary effort without any expense to the public, the materials used were dug out of the fields near by. Exposed coffins were stuck against the dykes as supports against the pressure and eroding effects of some high waters. Imagine! Even the long honored dead were made to help in fighting the flood.

Thus the work began.

It was about half past seven. The heat of the sun was getting stronger and stronger. The procession stopped in the midst of seeming wilderness between a sea of water and a sea of dilapidated fields. The path was on an age-old worn down dyke which we were to rebuild. This worn-down dyke was slightly higher than its surroundings and was of varying width from place to place. At the place where we happened to stop there was mud and straw hut and the ground was comparatively higher than the rest. About thirty yards north of the hut, there was a one-room temple by the water. The temple is for the Thunder God and is called Lui-kung Temple. The sunlight was getting hotter and hotter. Word was passed down the line that we were to work here. As many as possible, we all huddled in the tiny shadow of the lowly mud hut waiting for orders as to how to begin. Just then came the warning of an air raid. "Air raid, what are we going to do?" Build the dyke and leave the rest to God and fate." someone answered.

The director was marking off sections on the site of the old dyke. Each group was to be responsible for one section of about 20 feet in length. The University of Nanking had 125 people there and they were divided into thirteen groups. We came next to the University of Nanking but had less than 20 people. Our section of the dyke happened to be the block right by the mud hut. "This is a particularly difficult section," remarked the director, "because the earth must be carried from a distance due to the presence of the hut." One of the university men then suggested that we amalgamate with the university people by adding two Ginling people to each university group. No, we did not like the idea, in spite of our gratitude for their kindness. We wanted to do our own piece of work as individuals in serving the people. The director then assigned us to the next block and said, "Work on this section and leave the other section for the Liberation Army to work on later." We did not understand why. We did not argue. Then he paced off the width of two meters and made a mark with his foot on the ground. From that mark he paced off another meter. "The width of the dyke is two meters, as I have marked off, and leave the earth on the other meter untouched. You are to dig earth from the field beyond this meter for the building of the dyke." "What about the crops in the field? There are some beans and vegetables in places." "That is all arranged with the farmers. What is destroyed will be paid for. And they all know about it." He left for the next group.

In the midst of it.

We had nothing to work with. We were informed that we would be supplied with working tools. Evidently we were misinformed or insufficiently informed. Is it due to the fact that whoever was carrying the message did not pay any attention to that question? It was certainly a bad mistake. We must find a way out. We borrowed one pick, three shovels and a broken wash-basin from the university group. We started to dig, to throw with the shovels and to pass earth with the wash-basin as we passed water in a fire drill. Even so, the implements we had were not sufficient to employ all the manpower we had. We took turns working, mopping our copious perspiration. More people arrived about an hour later. They were informed to get shovels and picks on the way. With the addition of two more shovels and more man power and also a borrowed bamboo tray which the farmers carry vegetables with, our work progressed beautifully indeed.

College servants arrived later. We gradually and finally had a man power of over thirty people. Digging, shoveling and carrying with the large bamboo tray and passing the earth with the wash-basin in the midst of perspiration and thirst, our block of dyke was done in half the time allotted us. We were terribly pleased. "Why don't we work on the block that is considered to be too difficult for us?" # "Why not?" We started to work on it quickly. The heat of the sun became fiercer and fiercer as the morning advanced toward noon. Working in the direct sunshine was a new experience. We had a strange feeling of being baked in an oven and at the same time melting a way with our own perspiration, while at the same time there was drought scourge within. There was plenty of water everywhere, yet there was nothing to drink. There was nothing to buy and there was none to sell. The best way to solve the problem was to drown the different queer feelings with singing and cheers.

### 3, Repairing the Dykes.

(37)

It was with grateful hearts and cheers that we saw huge wooden buckets of boiling water heavily hanging on both ends of long poles on the shoulders of men. They came into the long line of diggers and carriers and the mud. This life-saving water was sent by philanthropist residents outside of the West Water Gate, on their own initiative. But then, cups? We had none. Many others had none. Fortunately there were some who had carried their scouting cups in their belts. These few cups served as pitchers and cups for the whole battalion! Professors, students and servants alike. They took turns to dip the cups into the bucket drank it and handed the cup to the next in line. Faculty, students and servants were equal. Bucket after bucket of water were consumed in spite of the fact that some did not drink at all.

There is nothing one can not endure and there is nothing one can not do when one determines to see it through. Digging, shovelling, carrying with the hands, carrying on the shoulders, heat, thirst, dust and mud. Faculty, students, servants, old and young, men and women working on absolute equal basis in all matters concerned. No one was telling any other person what to do. One was absolutely free in managing one's self in one's own style. One could stop and rest as often as she or he wished. Under such circumstances the servants seemed to have come to an understanding and obviously changed their attitude considerably. One servant suddenly disappeared and soon returned with a huge deep bamboo basket-like tray. Where he fetched it from we had no idea. Then the other four started to dig hard. Two of them started to carry earth with this huge container. "You people better work slowly. You started early and you have no strength to carry huge quantities anyhow. Look at us." They laughed with real joy. They talked while they worked. They spoke their minds before they knew they had done it. Gradually we learned that their lateness in arrival was due to the fact that they were not really willing to come. Though the faculty and students had volunteered to go, the servants had their doubts if these educated people would really work with picks and shovels. They thought the full hard work would really fall on their shoulders and the rest were just going to give orders and merely for the show. As they finally got there and watched for a while, they discovered something entirely beyond their expectation. Everyone was working hard with cheer and joy. The atmosphere was absolutely free and friendly. Equality reigned. They began to feel ashamed of their secret thoughts and began to work enthusiastically. With the addition of the huge container to carry the loads with, naturally our work progressed with unusual speed. As a result we doubled our work by building that extra "block of dyke by the house" and with greater speed than we dared to think at the start of the day.

#### After it was done

Within the limit of three days, kilometers of dyke were built by the people whose usual jobs are the handling of pens and papers with no expense to anybody. And they, themselves have learned a great deal too. They have not only done something for the people, but also enjoyed the feel of skill, technique and accomplishment in handling shovel and pick. The new sentiment seemed to have made people more human and inaugurated a new sense of unity and cooperation among people who formerly were separated by class feeling, consciously or unconsciously.

Was it the fellowship of suffering that makes people more human and more cooperative? One discovers more touches of human kindness under utter difficult situations. It is surprising to see the strength of a group when united and organized. All the more it indicates the significance of the quality and nature of leadership among organized people.

The feeling that something new is being created somehow carries people across hardships with joy. Indeed, something that never happened before in the history of Nanking is happening. One should be glad to have a share in it, and to understand it. Something new is being created. We must do our share, face it squarely, undertake our tasks efficiently and intelligently whatever our share may be. It is a challenge.

Dr. Liu En-lan

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#### On the Way

Sunday, July 31st, was a fine day. The early morning, before the sun rose, was very pleasant. The air was fresh and cool. There was a breeze too. All was quiet and calm. We marched off Kwanchow Road and headed south on Shanghai Road. All was very nice except the vacant head over my shoulders. It was considerably puzzled over many unanswered questions: Where is the exact location of our assignment?, What kind of a dyke is to be built?, What tools will we have to work with?, etc. We marched through the crowded "Black Market" on the Mu-tusin Road and the early crowded vegetable market inside and outside of the West Water Gate. While going through the crowds, a repeated incident struck me as something new. Every time when a truck came through the crowds, some student always jumped to the middle of the road and directed the traffic. Their alertness and sense of duty in keeping order is a striking sign of something new.

After crossing the bridge over the moat, we turned off south going parallel with the city wall. The ground was getting wetter and wetter and many houses were surrounded by water. In places we had to step on pieces of broken rock to cross stretches of water. Soon we were out of the residential section of the suburb and in the fields. There were to be seen many dykes as earthen walls to round off the channels. Indeed, for stretches of the road we had to walk on the top of the newly built dykes. We passed vegetable gardens with drowned egg plant and drowned pappers. We climbed high, we dropped low. We took care of our steps on the slippery narrow paths along pools and lakes of water. We crossed single log bridges over the newly-formed brisk freshets. As a hiking tour it was full of fun.

As we trod south, west, north, west and north again, we kept winding along on dykes and by water sides, and I began to wonder if the leader of the procession knew of the exact location of our destination. The University of Nanking, faculty, students and servants were in front of us in the procession. The detour was caused by flood waters. No one could miss the many signs of the new age. The most obvious sign that morning was the newly-built dykes. They were all built by voluntary effort without any expense to the public, the materials used were dug out of the fields near by. Exposed coffins were stuck against the dykes as supports against the pressure and eroding effects of coming high waters. Imagine! Even the long honored dead were made to help in fighting the flood.



Thus the work began.

It was about half past seven. The heat of the sun was getting stronger and stronger. The procession stopped in the midst of the seeming wilderness between a sea of water and a sea of dilapidated fields. The path was on an age-old worn down dyke which we were to rebuild. This worn-down dyke was slightly higher than its surroundings and was of varying width from place to place. At the place where we happened to stop there was a mud and straw hut and the ground was comparatively higher than the rest. About thirty yards north of the hut, there was a one-room temple by the water. The temple is for the Thunder God and is called Lui-kung Temple. The sunlight was getting hotter and hotter. Word was passed down the line that we were to work here. As many as possible, we all huddled in the tiny shadow of the lowly mud hut waiting for orders as to how to begin. Just then came the warning of an air raid/ "Air raid, what are we going to do?" Build the dyke and leave the rest to God and fate! someone answered.

The director was marking off sections on the site of the old dyke. Each group was to be responsible for one section of about 20 feet in length. The University of Nanking had 225 people there and they were divided into thirteen groups. We came next to the University of Nanking but had less than 20 people. Our section of the dyke happened to be the block right by the mud hut. "This is a particularly difficult section," remarked the director, "because the earth must be carried from a distance due to the presence of the hut!" One of the university men then suggested that we amalgamate with the university people by adding two Ginling people to each university group. No, we did not like the idea, in spite of our gratitude for their kindness. We wanted to do our own piece of work as individuals in serving the people. The director then assigned us to the next block and said, "Work on this section and leave the other section for the Liberation Army to work on later!" We did not understand why. We did not argue. Then he paced off the width of two meters and made a mark with his foot on the ground. From that mark he paced off another meter. "The width of the dyke is two meters, as I have marked off, and leave the earth on the other meter untouched. You are to dig earth from the field beyond this meter for the building of the dyke!" "What about the crops in the field? There are some beans and vegetables in places!" "That is all armaged with the farmers. What is destroyed will be paid for. And they all know about it!" He left for the next group.

In the midst of it.

We had nothing to work with. We were informed that we would be supplied with working tools. Evidently we were misinformed or insufficiently informed. Is it due to the fact that whoever was carrying the message did not pay any attention to that question? It was certainly a bad mistake. We must find a way out. We borrowed one pick, three shovels and a broken wash-basin from the university group. We started to dig, to throw with the shovels and to pass earth with the wash-basin as we passed water in a fire drill. Even so, the implements we had were not sufficient to employ all the man power we had. We took turns working, mopping our copious perspiration. More people arrived about an hour later. They were informed to get shovels and picks on the way. With the addition of two more shovels and more man power and also a borrowed bamboo tray which the farmers carry vegetables with, our work progressed beautifully indeed.

College servants arrived later. We gradually and finally had a man power of over thirty people. Digging, shoveling and carrying with the large bamboo tray and passing the earth with the wash-basin in the midst of perspiration and thirst, our block of dyke was done in half the time allotted us. We were terribly pleased. "Why don't we work on the block that is considered to be too difficult for us?" "Why not?" We started to work on it quickly. The heat of the sun became fiercer and fiercer as the morning advanced toward noon. Working in the direct sunshine was a new experience. We had a strange feeling of being baked in an oven and at the same time melting away with our own perspiration, while at the same time there was a drought scourge within. There was plenty of water everywhere, yet there was nothing to drink. There was nothing to buy and there was no one to sell. The best way to solve the problem was to drown the different queer feelings with singing and cheers.

### 3. Repairing the Dykes.

It was with grateful hearts and cheers that we saw huge wooden buckets of boiling water heavily hanging on both ends of long poles on the shoulders of men. They came into the long line of diggers and carriers and the mud. This life-saving water was sent by philanthropist residents outside of the West Water Gate, on their own initiative. But then, cups? Who has a cup? We had none. Many others had none. Fortunately there were some who had carried their scouting cups in their belts. These few cups served as pitchers and cups for the whole battalion! Professors, students and servants alike. They took turns to dip the cup into the bucket, drink the water and hand the cup to the next person. He then dipped the water from the bucket drank it and handed the cup to the next in line. Faculty, students and servants were equal. Bucket after bucket of water were consumed in spite of the fact that some did not drink at all.

There is nothing one can not endure and there is nothing one can not do when one determines to see it through. Digging, shovelling, carrying with the hands, carrying on the shoulders, heat, thirst, dust and mud. Faculty, students, servants, old and young, men and women working on absolute equal basis in all matters concerned. No one was telling any other person what to do. One was absolutely free in managing one's self in one's own style. One could stop and rest as often as he wished. Under such circumstances the servants seemed to have come to an understanding and obviously changed their attitude considerably. One servant suddenly disappeared and soon returned with a huge deep bamboo basket-like tray. Where he fetched it from we had no idea. Then the other four started to dig hard. Two of them started to carry earth with this huge container. "You people better work slowly. You started early and you have no strength to carry huge quantities anyhow. Look at us!" They laughed with real joy. They talked while they worked. They spoke their minds before they knew they had done it. Gradually we learned that their lateness in arrival was due to the fact that they were not really willing to come. Though the faculty and students had volunteered to go, the servants had their doubts if these educated people would really work with picks and shovels. They thought the full hard work would really fall on their shoulders and the rest were just going to give orders and merely for the show. As they finally got there and watched for a while, they discovered something entirely beyond their expectation. Everyone was working hard with cheer and joy. The atmosphere was absolutely free and friendly. Equality reigned. They began to feel ashamed of their secret thoughts and began to work enthusiastically. With the addition of the huge container to carry the loads with, naturally our work progressed with unusual speed. As a result we doubled our work by building that extra "block of dyke by the house" and with greater speed than we dared to think at the start of the day.

#### After it was done

Within the limit of three days, kilometers of dyke were built by the people whose usual jobs are the handling of pens and papers with no expense to anybody. And they, themselves have learned a great deal too. They have not only done something for the people, but also enjoyed the feel of skill, technique and accomplishment in handling shovel and pick. The new sentiment seemd to have made people more human and inaugurated a new sense of unity and cooperation among people who formerly were separated by class feeling, consciously or unconsciously.

Was it the fellowship of suffering that makes people more human and more cooperative? One discovers more touches of human kindness under utter difficult situations. It is surprising to see the strength of a group when united and organized. All the more it indicates the significance of the quality and nature of leadership among organized people.

The feeling that something new is being created somehow carries people across hardships with joy. Indeed, something that never happened before in the history of Nanking is happening. One should be glad to have a share in it, and to understand it. Something new is being created. We must organize ourselves and systematize our thoughts and procedures. We must understand it. We must do our share, face it squarely, undertake our tasks efficiently and intelligently whatever our share may be. It is a challenge.

Dr Liu En-lan

UNITED BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA

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

Tel. WAtkins 9-8703

Cable: ABCHICOL

September 6, 1949

Dear Ginling Alumna:

Another year of activity in behalf of Ginling is about to get under way. Fortunately the news from Ginling is good and I hope you received the long letter from Dr. Wu Yi-fang that we mailed to you last week.

Perhaps you have moved and did not get that communication. There will be other such mailings and during the course of the next few months there may be special ways in which you can assist us.

In order that we can keep in close touch with you, won't you please fill out and mail the enclosed card at once.

Sincerely yours,

GFW/m  
Enc.

Gerald F. Winfield  
Promotion Secretary

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CONFIDENTIAL

20 SEPTEMBER 1949

A CABLE DATED 15 SEPTEMBER FROM PRESIDENTS CHEN AND WU

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING AND GINLING COLLEGE

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REGISTRATION ESTIMATE (ON THE FIFTEENTH) IS NANKING 800 (AND) GINLING 200. IMMEDIATE PROSPECTS (ARE) NORMAL. STUDENTS (ARE) RETURNING FROM LIBERATED AREAS. GINLING (IS) TRYING (A) MORE FLEXIBLE CURRICULUM FOR THE CURRENT YEAR, (WITH A) NEW TWO-YEAR COURSE (IN) NURSERY-SCHOOL EDUCATION. NANKING SCHEDULES ACTIVITIES AS USUAL.

Sent to Mrs. McKee  
9-26-49.

### Latest News from Ginling

In June, Ginling graduated a class of 19 in the regular B. A. course and 7 in the special course in physical education. During the summer, 11 girls left for political service and 19 passed the examinations of the new official "Foreign Language School" in Peking.

On September 15, 1949, fall enrollment was estimated at 200, a considerable drop from last year but not unexpected in view of present conditions. The college is planning to try out a more flexible curriculum during the coming year and is adding a new two-year course in nursery school education. The staff remains virtually intact.

Latest news continues to emphasize the fact that religious services, voluntary courses in religion, and personal work are not being interfered with. However, the danger is not over. It is more likely that the days of testing lie ahead, and persecution may still be in store.

The arrival in New York of several checks which Ginling has drawn on its account indicate that the college is able to take advantage of the machinery set up for the transmission of funds. So the answer to the oft-repeated question, "Can we be sure that our gifts will reach the colleges?" is an unhesitating yes.

As this new school year opens, we know perhaps less about what the next twelve months will bring forth than we have known about any similar previous period. For those in Nanking, carrying on the work of Ginling remains an act of very great faith and courage. For friends in this country, support of their efforts remains an imperative for all who believe that Christian teaching and Christian living have any significance for the future of China.

REPORT FROM THE  
GINLING COLLEGE CHILD WELFARE CENTER

OCT. 1948-SEPT. 1949

Because of the Political change, the Ginling Child Welfare Center has suffered a great turn-over in staff during this academic year. In spite of shortage in personnel, lowered financial help, and the closing of our co-operating agencies such as the Mother and Child Health Committee of Nanking which provided the Center with a part-time Doctor and Public-Health Nurse, the Child Welfare Center has been able to carry on a program giving immediate relief as well as being of educational value. The Center has helped the under-privileged children and their families in our neighborhood to make the best of a bad situation. This means trying to create within them a desire to pull themselves out of squalor and grasp the advantages and opportunities offered them. It is an educational process and only as such is it interesting and worthwhile. The Center, as an integral part of the college, serves as a laboratory for students and a field for research for faculty.

The following is a summary of the work carried on at the Center this year:

I. Feeding Station was operated in cooperation with UNICEF and the Nanking Coordinating Committee.

A. Milk Distribution Station

285 infants and under-nourished children came once a week to get a week's supply of Milk Powder. The Doctor gave monthly physical and medical check-ups to these children. The Public Health Nurse visited homes to supervise child feeding problems. The Milk Station started August, 1948, and closed in July, 1949, when UNICEF was no longer able to supply Milk Powder.

B. Rice Feeding Station

In January the Nanking Coordinating Committee and UNICEF asked the Center to cooperate in setting up a rice-feeding station. The Coordinating Committee financed the building of a stove and buying equipment. UNICEF backed the movement by providing staples such as rice, soy-beans, and margarine. Need for immediate relief is greater in the cold winter months. This condition was augmented by the influx of refugees. 200 children in the mornings and 170 children and 70 pregnant women and nursing mothers were served. Space is very limited in the Center and now it became a beehive of activity. Different children came in the morning and in the afternoon thus more were benefited. Before they had their rice they took part in group activities such as handicrafts, singing and games and they learned to read and write. They could have all the rice they could eat; some children ate five or six bowls the first few days. For some of them this one meal was their whole day supply of food. Both mothers and children were organized according to the streets on which they lived. A leader, who was elected for each group of ten, helped in serving and cleaning up. At first the leader was little better than a helper for the servant but a little education on the matter and the position became a coveted thing. All the children had physical examinations monthly. There was a distinct increase in the average weight and height. Our Public Health Nurse and a Home Economics senior student were in charge of the Mothers' Group. Demonstrations and talks on Child Care and Guidance were given to the Mothers' Group before the rice was served. This work was discontinued in May when rice was not available.

## II. Nursery School

32 two-to-five year olds enrolled in our Nursery School which carries on a whole day program from 8:30 in the morning until 4:00 in the afternoon. There is a mid-morning lunch of milk for these children, a hot meal at noon followed by a nap - they are all appallingly in need of quiet sleep - then milk or soy-bean milk when they awaken.

After the Rice Feeding Station was closed up and there was no rice available, the parents had a meeting and decided to bring their own rice, fuel and vegetables. They used to look upon the Center as a charity institution but now they are learning to share responsibility. There are still some families who just have not the money to give rice or the bit of money required for vegetables and fuel. After our Social Worker and the Nursery School teachers have ascertained the need, the children receive scholarships given by friends keenly interested in the work.

## III. Group Work

150 children aged 5 to 14 are enrolled in Group Work. Ten older children who have had a few years of schooling were picked out to be "Little Teachers". They help the group worker in the morning session to teach the younger children. Small groups of six to ten children are organized under these "Little Teachers". The staff members take turns going around to help. In the afternoons these "Little Teachers" have their own class. This is not only helping the Center but it is giving these children a sense of responsibility and service.

A gift was given by a friend to set up a Childrens' Library because these children have no chance to get material to read after they have learned how to read. 70 books were purchased and the children were organized to take care of the Library. Once a week the children have an opportunity to go to Nanking University to see educational movies.

## IV. Case Work

For a better understanding of our neighbors, a survey of the underprivileged families has been undertaken in cooperation with the Social Survey Class. The case-worker makes home visits frequently.

## V. Health Service

Since the Nanking Mother and Child Health Committee was closed arrangement has been made with the Friends Service Unit to send a doctor to the Center twice a week. Recently a grant was given the Center by the British Red Cross, this money will take care of a two-year medical program for the Center. A Public Health nurse is greatly needed.

Barber Training was given by the father of one of the children to five boys. Now they help the other children in the Center to have free hair cuts.

Lice Treatment has been given and 47 out of 370 children have been cured of hair lice.

Bath Service is only available to Nursery School children because of our limited equipment and funds.

Trachoma Treatment has been given daily to afflicted children. Experi-



ment has been made with this treatment to speed up complete cure.

Protective Innoculations and Preventitive Shots of various kinds are given to all the children.

VI. Productive Work (Vocational Training)

Sewing Club - 5 sewing machines have been loaned the Center by the Home Economics Department and a group of 10 mothers and older girls are trained to sew. They meet daily from two to five for six weeks then another group will take it up.

Toy-making Club - 10 boys come to the Center daily from 9 to 11:30 and make toys from bamboo and scrap lumber. Interest and results have been really satisfactory. This is supervised by a Home Economics student who has had the course.

Cooking Club - in which soy-bean milk, peanut butter and other supplementary foods are made and sold college students.

VII. Field Work for Students

Students enrolled - Case Work, Group Work, Child Development, Child Nutrition, Child Welfare, Methods of Teaching, Nursery School Short Course, these are all making use of the Center as a laboratory.

During the summer vacation, six college students participated in our community work to help develop a program of Child Welfare Service in the slum areas of our neighborhood. A normal school graduate is working in our Nursery School giving in-service training to the personnel.

Signed

Wu Suen-i  
Mrs. Chang

11.49

One Month in the Summer

Feng Shao-hua

On August 5th, 1949, there came six hundred students to Central University from sixteen different colleges and universities in Nanking. They came out from their small circles and wanted to learn some new things and to live a new life. It was the type of summer camp established by the cooperation of the Students' Union of Nanking and the Nanking New Democratic Youth Corps.

We had rather a rigid schedule of daily life. Getting up at 5:30, we did morning exercise from 6:30 to 6:45. After breakfast, we read or discussed from 7:10 until lunch at 11:30. In the afternoon we had different kinds of activities from 2:15 to 5:15, - singing dancing, sports, playing musical instruments, photography, painting and play-acting. We could join any group we liked. After supper at 5:30, we resumed our discussion from 7:30 until 10:30. Because there was no running water in the day time, we usually had to wash clothes at night, so did not get to bed until 11:30. Everybody lacked sleep.

Our learning took the collective form. Every ten people made a group. These ten read together and discussed together. It is a helpful method. There might be questions I had not had answered but they were pointed out by others. Collective reading helps one to discover problems. Sometimes a question could not be solved by one person but was satisfactorily solved by group discussion. As we were studying Mao Tze-tung's Peoples' Democratic Dictatorship, I could not quite understand why 'Democratic' and 'Dictatorship' were put together. But the friends of my group gave me the explanation of Democracy for the people and Dictatorship for the Reactionaries. It is a new method of learning that people on a higher level may help the people on a lower level.

To save electric power and use it on industrial production, we tried to dig four wells in order to lighten the load of the People's Government. It was August 19th, our group and another group cooperated to dig one. It was the best expression of group spirit. Everyone volunteered to take the hardest work. With our bare feet dipping in the mud and with our faces smeared by sweat and mud, we did our work with cheer. Even when our hands were skinned by the rope, we still pulled on. "Labor creates everything" was the slogan.

One thing more I have to emphasize is criticism and self-criticism which we practiced through the whole period of our learning. To criticize was the weapon to make us improve. Everybody thought it was his duty to indicate others' mistakes or defects. "Saving face" did not exist in us anymore. We confessed our errors frankly and pointed out others' without unnecessary politeness. Sometimes we criticized people cruelly but our main purpose was to make everyone improve. If the head of our group was not responsible we would criticize him and urge him to do what he should. But we were not only pointing out mistakes but also good points. We always tried to discover the merits of other people and tried to make the good be better.

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After one month of new learning and new life, I have understood the necessity of collective learning and collective living. Through groups we may learn something deeply, not superficially. It is because we linked learning and living together. We were studying the problem of the intelligentsia, we analysed ourselves and used action to abolish our defects. Well-digging also changed our intelligentsia concept of labor. Learning and living linked together made a deep impression on our minds and thus what we have got is real knowledge. In a group we may exchange experience, we may get away from extreme individualism and we may easily find out defects and try to abolish them. We must have such collective learning to make us improve.

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October first, second and third were holidays declared for the purpose of celebrating the launching of the new Coalition Government. On Sunday morning, the second, the new flag was raised over all institutions. A cool, fine, autumn rain was falling when we wakened and the sound of many celebrations already begun came from all over the city.

The students, faculty and servants met at the Business Administration building and marched four abreast to the flag pole. The new flag was already attached to the rope and ready to raise. It was colorful and very new and bright in the gray morning light. There is one large gold star on the solid red background and four smaller gold stars. The larger one represents the Party and the smaller ones the workers, the farmers, the intelligentsia and the small capitalists. Some students stepped quietly to the platform and pulled the rope to lift the flag. But the rope, having weathered summer sun and winter rain, pulled neatly and completely apart and the flag fell in a red heap at their feet. There was a moment of whispers and the Gateman ran to the Gate and came back with a bamboo pole saying in no uncertain tones as he returned, "this isn't long enough" over and over. But it served the purpose and the new flag was hoisted on a fish pole without further adieu.

The national song was sung next. I believe it is only to serve as the national song until something else is written. It is the "Chi Lai" of war days. Following that a leader called out many slogans which were echoed by the entire group with the right hand uplifted and the fist tightly clenched. "Down with the Kuomintang to the last man!" "Mao Tze-tung, ten thousand years!" "The party ten thousand years" and "the new government ten thousand years!"

Now as we look out from our campus across the city we see here and there among the trees the gleam of the new flag blowing in the autumn wind. It's a very real symbol of something new which is rapidly permeating every realm of thought and action.

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Ginling College  
Nanking, China  
November 13, 1949

Dear Friends:

Just about a year ago the great exodus from Nanking began which took about four fifths of our students and some of our faculty in a brief space of a few weeks. No one knew whether Nanking would be the scene of serious fighting or not, and many families quite naturally preferred to have their daughters at home, especially when home was in a place which seemed safe. We had already made the decision not to move the college and not to close unless forced by active fighting, so the main questions were individual ones and many people found it very difficult to decide. That was the beginning of nearly six months of uncertainty when the turnover and its attendant problems sometimes seemed imminent and sometimes quite remote. By the beginning of the spring semester some students returned, but most of those who had left continued to study as guest students in other institutions. As you probably remember we were "liberated" towards the end of April and in the end the change over came very quickly and with a minimum of disorder and no fighting at all. There was just one day when there was looting in certain areas of the city but as soon as the communist army came in they quickly restored order. After months of wondering what would happen and when, it was a great relief to have it over so easily. We had one day without classes to rest up after two nights when many of us were on guard duty part or all of the night, and after that we went back to work as usual. The latter part of that week had already been set as our spring vacation, so that gave added time in which to celebrate and rest. So we can truly say that in spite of all that has happened our work has gone on without significant interruption. There were many meetings and celebrations and other activities which involved a great deal of time for some students and which resulted in many more absences from classes than usual, and there were times during the year when both students and faculty found it hard to concentrate on ordinary work, which seemed very irrelevant and unimportant. So I am sure the quality of our work did suffer, but not anything like as much as might have been expected.

There are a good many new ideas in the air which involve reorganization of various sorts and we spent a good deal of time in the late spring and summer on committees working on such plans. Students elected representatives to join the three committees which considered different aspects of the problem: one on administrative reorganization, one on curriculum changes and one on student life. Many of the changes made were things we would have been glad to do sooner but couldn't because of the rigid regulations under which we had to work. As far as curriculum and academic regulations of various sorts are concerned we are so far freer than we have been for some years. We thought it good for our morale to take advantage of the opportunity. I think by another year, and perhaps even sooner, the new ministry of education will get organized and will have more to say about curriculum, but we are actually using our own curriculum at the present moment, except for one or two additions which are being required and were announced by newspaper during the summer. Our new administrative organization has not begun to function yet because of unavoidable delays in elections,



but it should get going now within a few days. In the meantime the old committees have been carrying on. The most important change is in having students represented on several important administrative committees. It will be interesting to see how this works, but I think it will result in better understanding of administrative problems by the students and we do not anticipate any difficulties.

This fall our enrollment is larger than last spring, though still much smaller than it was a year ago. We have 167 students registered which is just over a third of last year's number. By next semester we hope that some of our former students from the Canton area will be able to come back. Quite a number of students left us during the spring and summer to join some of the new training courses being offered for government service, or for immediate service in some sort of government or army work. Some of them are still in Nanking and seem very happy and enthusiastic when we see them from time to time. The general atmosphere has been very good this fall and the faculty seem to feel that the students as a whole have settled down to work and are showing a good spirit. There are many demands on their time for outside activities such as parades, celebrations, lectures, concerts, etc. etc. and these do interfere somewhat with regular work, but so far it has not become a serious problem for us. We are having all our usual college activities, such as Field Day, Founders' Day, music recitals, etc. and life in general is very normal. We are also continuing all our Christian activities such as the faculty Christian fellowship, which is definitely more vigorous than it was previously, chapel, student Christian Association, etc. Attendance is not very large at such meetings, as far as students are concerned, but I think they mean a good deal to those who do come.

We have been rather cut off from our friends in other lands because there has been no direct mail service most of the time. However it is possible to send letters to Hongkong for re mailing there. If you will address me here and put it inside another envelope addressed to Dr. E. E. Walline, 11A Carnarvon Road, Kowloon, Hongkong, it will be sent on to me. Many people are getting quite frequent letters now, but my luck has not yet turned. The letters to Hongkong can be sent either by air mail or by surface mail as you prefer. This is intended as a broad hint, for I should very much like to receive some mail. Probably many of you have thought it impossible to communicate at all, but that is not true.

As for myself, I am very well and enjoying myself very much. I am at last relieved of the work of the dean of studies which I have carried for some years, and am once more a full time teacher. I am very glad of the change and although still busy, it is much less of a strain than the continual competition for one's time and strength which two different jobs involve. I have just recently been invited by the sophomore class to be their class adviser, so I hope that will give me more student contacts as well. Foreigners are not yet allowed to travel freely, and although permits could be obtained to go to Shanghai in the summer, travel was very difficult and I don't think much of Shanghai as a summer resort anyhow, so I stayed right here, as did most of us. It was fortunately an unusually cool summer and we didn't suffer at all. Our campus is lovely and we live on quite a hill with a beautiful woody path to travel up and down several times a day, so the surroundings couldn't be nicer. I am very glad I am here, and hope you will think of us as going on in very much the usual way, for I think

that is a true picture at the present time as far as the college is concerned. We shall quite certainly have to make further adjustments as time goes on, and it is impossible to know now how far-reaching they may be. One cannot live in the future, but simply take each day as it comes, and sometimes I find that a rather difficult discipline. My spirits are rather easily affected by what I happen to have heard most recently and there are reasons for both optimism and pessimism, so it would take a long letter indeed to try to give a complete account, even of what I know, which is far too little to warrant any final judgments.

One of the noticeable tendencies of the new day is a decreasing emphasis on English, which will probably soon raise a real problem for us and force us to lower our English requirement. Even now many of our freshmen do not have enough English to be of very much use in their work. So I took my courage in both hands and decided to make a start at teaching in Chinese. This fall I am doing one small class in Chinese as an experiment and it has proved on the whole easier than I had expected. I don't do it as well as I'd like to, but I seem to be able to make them understand and I think by another year I shall try to do more in Chinese. I am working three hours a week with a Chinese teacher and that plus the class have resulted in a considerable improvement in my Chinese in the last few months. It makes me wish I could have done it all years ago, but it has been a gradual and slow accumulation through the years. It is interesting and I really enjoy it.

I hope this may reach you around Christmas time, though there are so many uncertainties of transportation now that it is impossible to be at all sure. In any case, even if late, I trust you will accept my sincere Christmas Greetings. More and more each year we can see how desperately the world needs the Christmas message of peace and goodwill and it is very hard in all the complications of modern life to see how to make it effectively known. May it mean more and more to each of us, that we may be more able to help others to see that in that spirit alone can the world possibly solve its problems.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ruth M. Chester

CONFIDENTIAL

22 NOVEMBER 1949

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS DATED 18 AND 20 OCTOBER  
FROM PRESIDENT WU YI-FANG OF GINLING

"Things are going on smoothly at the college. We are, of course, discouraged by the small size of the Freshman class. The total enrollment to date is 166; 24 are freshman, 13 are in the special Physical Education course and 12 are enrolled in the new special Nursery School course. The most important reason for the size of the enrollment is, of course, economical. When families cannot afford to send their children to college, it is the girls who are the first to be deprived of the privilege. Short training courses are given by the government which provide free education as well as the attraction of getting right into the great revolutionary movement. Even the enrollments of the regular government universities have been reduced. At Central University, now called Nanking University, there used to be more than 4000 students; this fall there are less than 3000. Another reason for our small enrollment is that we followed our usual admission standard and did not lower it as most institutions found it necessary to do in view of the actual situation. This is a problem to which we need to give scientific study in order to help plan for next year. The city of Nanking is naturally effected by the removal of the seat of government to Peking. There is bound to be a period of depression before adjustment is made to the new activities, and factories get started. There is a plan to make this an educational center in view of the buildings left by the KMT government.

"I am very happy to learn that Dr. Kiang Wen-han of the YMCA conducted a splendid series of lectures for the students in Nanking early in October. He was good in stating clearly what the Christian faith is and how it is different from the materialistic conception of the universe. I understand that he helped the Christian students greatly and I hope we can get some of his writings to distribute among the students. From my conversations with T. C. Chao, while in Peking, we agreed that our immediate task is to help strengthen the Christian faith and to equip Christians with knowledge to meet the challenge of other ideologies.

"The annual celebration of Founders' Day is later this year, November 19th and 20th. The Board meeting will be held that Saturday. Here in Nanking we have not been asked to re-organize the Boards but we must face the possibility of this requirement coming to us. I have found out that Peking is distinctly in the lead in many things; Party organizations and the New Democracy Youth Corps have been organized in the universities of Peking but they have not been started in the Nanking-Shanghai area yet. I hear that the Youth Corps will likely be the first.

"I was deeply impressed by the fact that the top leaders of the Communist Party are constantly revising their policies according to special needs and conditions of time and place.

"These leaders also realize the difficulties facing them and there is bound to be a period of hardship for the people, even the workers. There will have to be adjustments, different ways under different circumstances. But we do admire the good discipline and the high spirits of the workers in the Party and in the Liberation Army.

"I had the chance in Peking of talking with three of our graduates who have been working with the Party. Time is still given them to Hsioh hsi (study and learn) every morning before they start regular work at eight and in some organizations they even are given another hour in the evening after the office work is over. This certainly shows that the training and discipline has not become lax since they have come into power. The leaders also recognize that they are terribly short of qualified people for the tre-

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mendous task of building up a new country and so they wish to secure the cooperation of the educated people in the various fields. In a sentence; all the visitors to Peking are impressed with the active and energetic planning and the enthusiastic atmosphere in the great work of launching a new period and the creation of a new China.

"Somehow there has been regular shipping between Hongkong and Tientsin so I hope to receive more letters by that route. Now there is also the possibility of mail coming by way of the Hankow-Canton railway from Hongkong. I shall be writing you after the Board meeting. Next Monday night I am going to Shanghai to attend a meeting of the enlarged Executive Committee of NCC to be held on the 25th and 26th. The Executive Committee of CCEA will meet on the 27th and Mr. John Barr is arranging an informal meeting of the representatives of the East China Christian Colleges either that Thursday or Friday.

10-20-49

"Your letter of September 30th came yesterday, before I had got around to sending the above letter. This is certainly the first fast mail we have had since last April. So I want to add a few lines to the first letter and speed it on its way to see if it will have as good luck on its way to New York.

"We certainly understand how hard our friends have to work in order to keep up active interest in the Christian Colleges. These past few months have been the hardest for it seems to me that now when there is the prospect of the establishment of relationship between the two countries in the not-too-distant future it should be easier for you and for other Mission Boards.

"I must write to express our gratitude for the special grant of \$12,500 for this college year. The cable to Miss Priest came at the right moment and she must have written you that. This additional fund has assured us in regard to carrying on our program for this year. The trust you expressed in the Colleges has encouraged us while at the same time it has made us more conscious of our obligation. This latter was in my mind when I wrote you just before I left Peking. I do not know if I expressed my thinking clearly because I was getting very tired and sleepy toward the end of the letter. When I was at Yenching one evening we discussed especially how to be true to the trust, that is the question of how to keep the institutions really Christian under any circumstances. In a way it is not a new problem but we are merely awakened to its importance by the new challenge. As it was said in Amsterdam, "it is a whip in God's hand."

Ginling College  
Nanking, China  
November 26, 1949

Dear friends in America:

How nice it would be if we could again be with you during this Thanksgiving season! We are thankful for the opportunity we still have or serving our people. In just a month it will be Christmas. Our prayers and thoughts will be with you again then.

Our life during the past year can be divided into two periods: before and after the liberation of Nanking, April 24th. Physically, we have all been well throughout the year. Before the liberation we lived in tension without knowing when the city was to fall. After the liberation we have been living behind the curtain, "a gift from our great neighbor". Whatever the circumstances have been in the past year our children seem not to have been noticeably affected by them.

Joe-Joe and Mei-Mei are both in the second grade. They are doing satisfactorily in the school. The baby has been developing very well. She is the center of interest and the source of happiness in the family. She is again the "Home Management House Baby" this term. There are three Home Economics seniors living with us. Suen-i (Lois) is still with the Child Welfare Center and also teaches Home Economics. Hsi-ku (Jack) requested to be relieved from his work in the Agriculture Extension Service without success, so he has been going to office as before.

Through this brief message we wish to bring you our most affectionate greetings for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Your friends,

The Chang Family  
Suen-i (Lois)  
Hsi-ku (Jack)

P.S. I am enclosing a report of the Child Welfare Center. I hope you will enjoy reading it over. If you know of any individuals or groups who would be interested in helping our Child Welfare Center, we would appreciate hearing from them. The Center always needs help and especially now. Any contributions can be sent to the Ginling College Board, 150-5th Avenue, New York City labeled for use at the Child Welfare Center. Thank you so much.

Lois

REPORT FROM THE  
GINLING COLLEGE CHILD WELFARE CENTER

OCT. 1948-SEPT. 1949

Because of the Political change, the Ginling Child Welfare Center has suffered a great turn-over in staff during this academic year. In spite of shortage in personnel, lowered financial help, and the closing of our co-operating agencies such as the Mother and Child Health Committee of Nanking which provided the Center with a part-time Doctor and Public-Health Nurse, the Child Welfare Center has been able to carry on a program giving immediate relief as well as being of educational value. The Center has helped the under-privileged children and their families in our neighborhood to make the best of a bad situation. This means trying to create within them a desire to pull themselves out of squalor and grasp the advantages and opportunities offered them. It is an educational process and only as such is it interesting and worthwhile. The Center, as an integral part of the college, serves as a laboratory for students and a field for research for faculty.

The following is a summary of the work carried on at the Center this year:

I. Feeding Station was operated in cooperation with UNICEF and the Nanking Coordinating Committee.

A. Milk Distribution Station

285 infants and under-nourished children came once a week to get a week's supply of Milk Powder. The Doctor gave monthly physical and medical check-ups to these children. The Public Health Nurse visited homes to supervise child feeding problems. The Milk Station started August, 1948, and closed in July, 1949, when UNICEF was no longer able to supply Milk Powder.

B. Rice Feeding Station

In January the Nanking Coordinating Committee and UNICEF asked the Center to cooperate in setting up a rice-feeding station. The Coordinating Committee financed the building of a stove and buying equipment. UNICEF backed the movement by providing staples such as rice, soy-boans, and margarine. Need for immediate relief is greater in the cold winter months. This condition was augmented by the influx of refugees. 200 children in the mornings and 170 children and 70 pregnant women and nursing mothers were served. Space is very limited in the Center and now it became a beehive of activity. Different children came in the morning and in the afternoon thus more were benefited. Before they had their rice they took part in group activities such as handicrafts, singing and games and they learned to read and write. They could have all the rice they could eat; some children ate five or six bowls the first few days. For some of them this one meal was their whole day supply of food. Both mothers and children were organized according to the streets on which they lived. A leader, who was elected for each group of ten, helped in serving and cleaning up. At first the leader was little better than a helper for the servant but a little education on the matter and the position became a coveted thing. All the children had physical examinations monthly. There was a distinct increase in the average weight and height. Our Public Health Nurse and a Home Economics senior student were in charge of the Mothers' Group. Demonstrations and talks on Child Care and Guidance were given to the Mothers' Group before the rice was served. This work was discontinued in May when rice was not available.



II. Nursery School

32 two-to-five year olds enrolled in our Nursery School which carries on a whole day program from 8:30 in the morning until 4:00 in the afternoon. There is a mid-morning lunch of milk for these children, a hot meal at noon followed by a nap - they are all appallingly in need of quiet sleep - then milk or soy-bean milk when they awaken.

After the Rice Feeding Station was closed up and there was no rice available, the parents had a meeting and decided to bring their own rice, fuel and vegetables. They used to look upon the Center as a charity institution but now they are learning to share responsibility. There are still some families who just have not the money to give rice or the bit of money required for vegetables and fuel. After our Social Worker and the Nursery School teachers have ascertained the need, the children receive scholarships given by friends keenly interested in the work.

III. Group Work

150 children aged 5 to 14 are enrolled in Group Work. Ten older children who have had a few years of schooling were picked out to be "Little Teachers". They help the group worker in the morning session to teach the younger children. Small groups of six to ten children are organized under these "Little Teachers". The staff members take turns going around to help. In the afternoons these "Little Teachers" have their own class. This is not only helping the Center but it is giving these children a sense of responsibility and service.

A gift was given by a friend to set up a Childrens' Library because these children have no chance to get material to read after they have learned how to read. 70 books were purchased and the children were organized to take care of the Library. Once a week the children have an opportunity to go to Nanking University to see educational movies.

IV. Case Work

For a better understanding of our neighbors, a survey of the under-privileged families has been undertaken in cooperation with the Social Survey Class. The case-worker makes home visits frequently.

V. Health Service

Since the Nanking Mother and Child Health Committee was closed arrangement has been made with the Friends Service Unit to send a doctor to the Center twice a week. Recently a grant was given the Center by the British Red Cross, this money will take care of a two-year medical program for the Center. A Public Health nurse is greatly needed.

Barber Training was given by the father of one of the children to five boys. Now they help the other children in the Center to have free hair cuts .

Lice Treatment has been given and 47 out of 370 children have been cured of hair lice.

Bath Service is only available to Nursery School children because of our limited equipment and funds.

Trachoma Treatment has been given daily to afflicted children. Experi-

ment has been made with this treatment to speed up complete cure.

Protective Inoculations and Preventitive Shots of various kinds are given to all the children.

VI. Productive Work (Vocational Training)

Sewing Club - 5 sewing machines have been loaned the Center by the Home Economics Department and a group of 10 mothers and older girls are trained to sew. They meet daily from two to five for six weeks then another group will take it up.

Toy-making Club - 10 boys come to the Center daily from 9 to 11:30 and make toys from bamboo and scrap lumber. Interest and results have been really satisfactory. This is supervised by a Home Economics student who has had the course.

Cooking Club - in which soy-bean milk, peanut butter and other supplementary foods are made and sold college students.

VII. Field Work for Students

Students enrolled - Case Work, Group Work, Child Development, Child Nutrition, Child Welfare, Methods of Teaching, Nursery School Short Course, these are all making use of the Center as a laboratory.

During the summer vacation, six college students participated in our community work to help develop a program of Child Welfare Service in the slum areas of our neighborhood. A normal school graduate is working in our Nursery School giving in-service training to the personnel.

Signed

Wu Suen-i  
Mrs. Chang

11.49

Ginling, Nov. 27, 1949

Dear Mrs. Dixon,

China has just begun to shiver, and will go on until March. Already I have seen one- tiny hot-water bottle in class as hand-warmer, and before long there will be chilblains making writing and piano-practising a torture. This week there came an appeal for donations of warm clothing, "Several students are very thinly clad. Can any of the faculty spare warm clothing?" In one of these cases, a student had her warm garments stolen when her cousin ~~was~~ bringing them for her by train. He dozed, the story goes, and when he woke up his own luggage was safe, but hers had disappeared. The administration is making plans to curtain off one end of the main library room facing south, and ~~putting~~ to put a coal stove in that section. That will be the one warmish spot on the campus for students.

The autumn coloring on the campus has been brilliant - jinko, liquid amber, kohlreutaria, and candleberry trees making a glory of vivid beauty. The last leaves are still clinging to the jinkos, and now the winter beauty begins with the reddening berries on the heavenly bamboo shrubs, and the glossy leaves of the grave tree.

Gathering fuel is a big responsibility of women in millions of Chinese homes. Early in the fall the hillsides are shaved, grass, tiny shrubs, everything dry falling to their scythes. This past week the women of our servants' families have been busy on the campus, their bamboo rakes gathering into piles the crackling leaves; then the leaves are packed into baskets or bags, and carried off for the winter's cooking fuel. When I am dressing in the morning I hear outside my window the rustle of leaves, and know some women are already busy. The boy who delivers goat's milk to us asked permission to come for leaves, but the administration thought enough strange people were wandering around, and so refused permission.

Nowadays the cabbages from various patches are being sold. Our harvest of persimmons was excellent; some blight seemed to attack the fruit, making the bottoms grayish or black, but I've never tasted sweeter, less puckery fruit. The pecans were almost a total failure. The University of Nanking had asked if they might get a few pounds for seed, offering walnuts in return. When the crop was picked, we had altogether  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of pecans! So we got  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of walnuts; my share was 10 nuts, I think.

Faculty Gardens. The other day I talked with two faculty members who were busy on their garden plots, planting peas and beans. The Summer Gardens were almost a total failure, the insect pests being much less fearsome than the thieves who vaulted the fence and stole corn, tomatoes and potatoes. The soil was good, and the plants thrived, but the harvest was slim. Those faculty who have tiny plots just in front of their houses fare better. Mrs. Ni showed me once this summer her nine flourishing kinds of vegetables, more than enough for herself and her son.

This morning I saw a family of pheasants calmly feeding just beyond the fence. Some geese have gone over, their honking sounding very familiar to me and taking me back to the vast flocks we were accustomed to see in western Canada.

Founders' Day Celebration. Founders' Day was unusually late this year, chiefly because of city celebrations, and Dr. Wu's absence in the north for several weeks. The plans were full of question marks even in the preceding week. The Sunday before the weather had been too poor for the city-wide athletic meet, which meant that our Founders' Sunday would be the athletic meet day. What should we do? We thought of having the regular

Saturday afternoon activities, and the Founders' Service on Monday sometime. Well, the special speaker couldn't stay over Monday. Then it was decided to have everything on Saturday: Board Meeting, Alumnae Meeting, Founders' Service, banquet, and evening programme!

What members of the Board could come? There were hopes that all, then that this or that one could get permits, but finally no westerners from other centres arrived, and some Nanking representatives were invited late in the week to fill the gaps. I was interested in one comment by Dr. Bao Chi-li. She said, "How different the Board Meeting to-day was from that I attended 25 years ago! Then I was the alumnae representative, and as I remember it, I was the only Chinese on the Board. I thought I had fairly good English, but I could not, or dared not speak. To-day there were four westerners and nine Chinese, and Chinese spoke English as fluently as the westerners!"

9 o'clock- Board Meeting in Miss Spicer's house. Most of us were free, but there was some rehearsing, and a good deal of excitement about costumes for the evening performance.

2 o'clock- The 130 students rehearsed their flag exercises for Sunday, and the Board were able to see the display.

3 o'clock- The Alumnae Meeting, with about two-thirds or more of the Nanking alumnae in attendance; they felt rushed to get their business done before five.

4 o'clock- Dr. Wu's tea for the Board. When I went at 4:15 Dr. Wu was just disappearing to attend the Alumnae Meeting. The tea was at Chia Lou in the big pleasant living-room, with chrysanthemums the chief decoration.

5 o'clock- The Founders' Day Service. The general impression I had was that the spirit was wonderfully warm and friendly. A large percentage of the students attended, the choir was out in full force (the joint University of Nanking-Ginling choir) and the singing spirited and musical. Miss Deng Yujia's address was full of interest, and geared to the new time in which we are living. Quite a number of guests attended. It was a triumphant service, full of hope for the future, and of thankfulness to the gallant figures of the past who dared do the new thing, and break new trails for Christian education of women. We were very much impressed.

6:30 o'clock- Supper together in the gymnasium: faculty, student body, alumnae and husbands, choir guests, Board members. One student said, "This is the best Founders' Day meal I've had at Ginling." It was very good, supervised by Mrs. Wang and Mrs. Tsen. Mrs. Tsen worried because it was so difficult to serve properly so many people (altogether). We had no cause for complaint. The eight places at our table were filled, but we had more than enough. First of all, there was white rice, first, I mean, as a treat, for we have been getting tired of the left-over last year's rice supply which is no longer fresh and tasty -- the evacuation of students a year ago meant that the supply lasted much longer than was planned for. We hope to finish the old rice this month! The menu was as follows:

fried mien; four bowls (carrots and chicken and a mixture of vegetables, and pork). Then there was soup, and oranges.

7:30 p'clock- All the guests went to the Assembly Hall, and visited and chatted until the programme began and in the intervals.

A. Class and alumnae songs, telegrams, and speeches.

B. A dance by the servants - a country dance so much in vogue now. We enjoyed seeing the kitchen servant who entered so brilliantly into the dance, and it was humorous to see the others who merely went through the motions.

C. Liberation of Women, a pageant by the faculty. This was planned chiefly by Miss Spicer, with Miss Causer as Mistress of the Robes, and individual faculty taking responsibility for the different sections after it was planned. Miss Spicer wrote the playlets, and except for scene IV they were translated into Chinese. About 40 faculty participated, quite a feat, it seems to me. Our Ginling spirit is evidenced in such things, everyone eager to do the part assigned. The Spirit of History and the Spirit of the New Age were hovering over the whole action, interpreting it.

Scene I: "The Cave" - This showed woman as captive to man, merely his possession, bound to him by force. It was her duty to keep the fire alive, for warmth, and then later to cook meat which they found to be delicious by a chance accident. Her discovery that cooked meat is better than raw kept her even closer to the fire.

Scene II: "Socrates' Home" - Socrates' daughter, with no education of mind or body, envies her brother with all his opportunities. She shows herself her father's daughter by her many questions why she should not have more opportunities. When Socrates returns home, he can't give her satisfactory answers.

Scene III: "Medieval Romance" - Two ladies in a medieval castle wait for their knights. The returning knights knelt at their feet and paid them elaborate homage, but even in the adoration was a concealed captivity. They were slaves of the very love which kept them on a pedestal.

*class*  
Scene IV: "Victorian Scene" - The westerners did this. In a ~~middle-class~~ Victorian home about 1870 the father was very much in command. The elder daughter rebelled against a confining life which kept her from study, from schools, and the opportunities her brother Charles enjoyed. She wanted to be trained to earn her own living. In this she was supported by her maiden aunt who herself had known the bitterness of absolute dependence on her brother.

Scene V: "The Old China" - In the time when parents arranged their daughters' marriages, a girl tries in vain to escape a marriage planned for her by her parents and grandmother. This was brilliantly performed. Miss Liu & Hwa-chin of the library staff was the grandmother, and many of her friends could not recognize her, toothless and old-fashioned as she appeared. The father was another rare interpretation.

Scene VI: "The Opening chapel at Ginling" - The Spirit of History pointed out to the Spirit of the New Age that this did not at first glance seem revolutionary, yet it was the dawn of a new age; women were no longer separated, each in her own home, and therefore powerless to work together. Gathered from different homes and different countries, they united to gain strength for a common cause. They had gathered for education -- an essential if women were to gain their rightful position in education. Such colleges marked the beginning of women's liberation. Four faculty and nine students were represented.

Dr. Andy Roy was the Victorian father - she and Dr. Fan being the only

men taking part. We were determined to do everything as inexpensively as possible, and found that the total expenditure for the pageant was a box of thumb tacks-- which weren't touched! Now we have the nice dark green wollen curtain for the front of the stage, and the Class of 1949 and Miss Spicer's contribution have provided a back green cotton curtain. We are gradually getting gathered together the essentials for our stage, but still do everything very simply.

The costumes were quite ingenious and clever. Curtains, dressing-gowns, scarfs, cast-off clothing -- we never know what use our garments are going to be put to. We want to open up our costume room, and try putting things in order there instead of having them packed in koris in the attic.

D. "At Home" - an extravaganza, with a minimum of story and a quantity of pretty dancing, done by the students, very lovely to see.

So ended a busy day. "Dr. Wu, do you think this would be a good plan for every year - having everything in one day?" "It's worth considering, but I'm too tired to see it in perspective now." It was, we thought, one of the most charming and delightful Founders' Day celebrations we've had in recent years.

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From Comosition Note-books:

The Ginling Girls' Flag Dance

The girls talked excitedly. Their faces were flushed and their eyes were brilliant.

"What are you talking about so eagerly?" the teacher asked as she came into the classroom. Nobody made any reply. They just took their seats and laughed to themselves.

"Will you please tell me what has happened?" the teacher insisted. Ying-hwa

"~~She~~, you are the president of the class. Tell her about the newspaper article," Shi-ko suggested.

"All right, all right," Ying-hwa answered. "Here, teacher, is the newspaper," and she handed it to the teacher.

"Ginling girls performed an exercise with red banners," read the teacher. "Oh, they reported what you did yesterday, did they?"

"Yes, please read it all. You will see how we were honored," and Ying-hwa laughed self-consciously. "Perhaps it is more valuable to read current events than our ordinary textbooks," she added, and the girls with a smile closed their opened books.

"They ran together from different directions and shook their beautiful red flags....They formed a red square with the shaken-out flags.....Then they formed a red star, symbolic of our desire to follow Communism, and lead China to victory."

"Wonderful, wonderful," one of the students spoke.

"No talking, please," said the teacher as she continued to read.

"Then five liberation flowers were formed. In the dance the spectators

saw how the liberation flowers were springing up from the soil. Then the girls danced happily to show how joyful people were after the opening of the liberation flowers,.... Finally they stood in circles and sang, "In Union is Strength." The audience clapped and shouted,.... The girls ran back to their station, and newspaper men followed to ask them some questions. Then they were photographed. They succeeded in their dance because they performed what people were thinking and what people wanted to express. Such enthusiasm shows what the people like the new People's Government. They feel fortunate to be freed." The teacher stopped reading.

"Do you think this is an honor for Ginling, teacher," asked one student.

"Of course, it is," and the teacher smiled. "Now, open your books, please."

The classroom became quiet and calm.

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It was very quiet when we were studying in Room 436 last night. Miss Wang closed her book suddenly and said regretfully, "Why should we study so diligently? Why do people compete for benefit or power? I am an orphan. I feel life is not beautiful, but gloomy and a desert."

There was another girl, Miss Tang, who is one of the optimists. She replied immediately, "You are wrong. Life is not so gloomy as you think. We are the young people of the New China. We must take a hopeful view of things. If we are optimistic to think everything is bright, then we shall have a happy life. Otherwise, we will only grieve ourselves unreasonably."

I agreed with Miss Tang. I said quickly, "That's right, we should have a happy life. Let me try to change Miss Wang's view from pessimism to optimism."

Then Miss Wang smiled and said, "I shall try to do as you wish."

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Sunday, October 2, 1949

We had a parade this afternoon. At 3 p.m. we gathered in the gymnasium, not only the College students and Middle School students, but also the teachers and servants. First we walked to Nanking University and joined the students of other institutions. At five o'clock we started for "The Circle." The streets were lined with crowds watching the long procession. As we walked darkness fell, and we girls lit our lanterns. The University of Nanking students had torches, much brighter than our lights, but not so attractive, I thought. We sang, we shouted our slogans for the new day. We listened to the bands. We saw the Chinese folk dances done in the streets, and the Goddess of Liberty carried ~~by~~ in front of one line of marchers. It was about ten when we returned.

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With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Florence A. Kirk



GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING, CHINA

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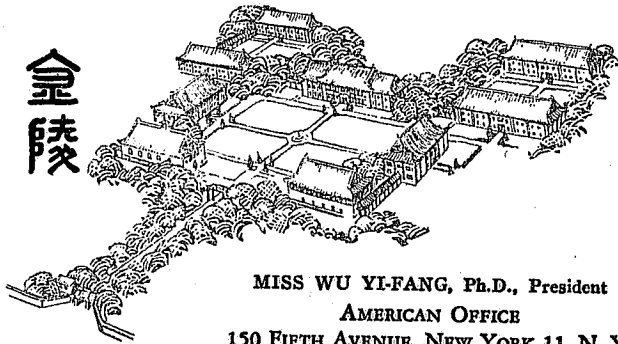
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MISS WU YI-FANG, Ph.D., President  
AMERICAN OFFICE  
150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

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UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY  
SOCIETY

FACULTY, ALUMNAE, AND  
UNDERGRADUATES OF  
SMITH COLLEGE

November 28, 1949

Dear Friend of Ginling:

There is definite and recent word direct from President Wu Yi-fang that Ginling College has opened its fall term with an enrollment of more than 200. In spite of the Communist occupation of Nanking, Ginling is operating with a great degree of academic and religious freedom and has good cause to hope that this happy situation may continue, at least for a time.

The Christian Colleges in China, of which Ginling is one, are some of the contacts we in this country still have with the youth of China. They offer one of the present opportunities for Christians to teach the way of life we believe to be basic and essential to world peace. Therefore, it becomes increasingly important to continue our support of Ginling and to maintain our investment there. Dr. Wu has appealed strongly for special funds this year for scholarships needed in greater number than ever before, for many families formerly financially able to pay for the education of students cannot now meet the necessary expenses. Also, for general current expenses Ginling is more dependent than ever before upon her American friends. Inflation continues, and financial problems are close to overwhelming. We know definitely that our gifts are reaching Ginling safely and that every penny we send is being used for the purposes for which it was intended.

Needless to say, the administrative staff and faculty are faced daily with problems which require patience, wisdom, courage, and faith to an unusual degree. We must carry our share of responsibility for Ginling and for what she means to the future of China in terms of world well-being. Your contribution to the College again this year is essential, not only to her continuance, but also as assurance of your faith in her work and accomplishment. Let me urge you to send for Ginling the largest gift you possibly can.

Sincerely yours,

*Sallie Lou MacKinnon*

Sallie Lou MacKinnon

Annual Field Day at Ginling was held on November 5th. The weather was wonderful, with a bright warm autumn sun. Every girl, except those restricted for health reasons, took part in activities, first in the Grand March and later in the various contests. With black hair shining, and dressed in white shirts, black slacks and white shoes and socks, they made a striking picture as they marched, each group carrying its banner of identification. The Special P.E. girls came first, followed by the new Nursery School teachers class, and then the freshmen led the regular classes.

After the Grand March there were contests of all kinds lasting until the chill of the autumn evening came into the air. Credits went to classes or groups, not to individuals. The sophomores won over everybody, winning as the prize a beautiful purple and white Ginling banner.

A gay high-spot in the afternoon was the tug-of-war between the faculty and the sophomores. Dr. Wu led the line, and the faculty lost badly, landing in the mud in a heap with much more force than dignity, to the amusement of the whole crowd.

It was an exciting afternoon, enjoyed by all and the spirit of comradeship which unites Ginling these days was much in evidence. But it was a long afternoon and everybody was weary, sun-burned and wind-blown when it was finished. In an English class on Monday when the P.E. Specials were asked to tell in English about Field Day, a very frequent comment was, "We were so tired!"

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On Tuesday evening, November 8th, the new officers of the Student Association were installed. This association has recently been reorganized according to regulations laid down by the Student Union in the Shanghai-Nanking area. It is no longer a student self government organization. Its area of influence has been extended beyond dormitory and extra-curricular activities, and it is now affiliated with all student associations in this region.

All faculty members were invited to attend this installation which was brief and dignified. Dr. Wu spoke for a few minutes challenging the girls to give their best in service to the organization. A representative of the Student Union spoke and one or two others followed. Contrary to recent patterns they all spoke briefly and to the point.

After the installation was completed there was a gay little program in which each class or group did a stunt. The Special P.E. girls led off with a Farmers' Dance which they did with a great deal of ease and pleasure. They were peasant women with white kerchiefs around their heads, not exactly Chinese but effective nevertheless. In perfect rhythm they harvested the flax, tied it in bundles, spun it into thread, wove it into cloth and carried it off to market. One could only wish the task were so easily and gayly done in reality. Their exuberance was contagious but the next number was startlingly different.

The Freshmen came on with an original and very outstanding production, also a dance but stately, dignified and very Tang Dynasty in tone and coloring. A group of ten or twelve were dressed in ancient costumes and carried a short wand with a long tassel on the end. Their hair was dressed high and decorated with flowers and on their faces they wore a fixed, pleased expression which did not change during the dance. It was accentuated by heavy make-up. Their blouses were of white with very long loose sleeves and the skirts were of vivid silk in a draped effect. Heaven alone knows where everything had been borrowed but the general effect was good. We were all charmed with the stately movements and the well synchronized waving of the

wands. (I asked a faculty member last night to tell me something about this dance. I am studying the T'ang Dynasty and it seemed to me this must be something really ancient and unusual. She told me very casually that the name of the dance meant "Brushing the dust off"! I was let down in a dreadful heap).

Personal Comment

This year's freshman girls seem to be different from the usual run, or so the counselors say. They keep to themselves, hold their own councils, and take no chances of sticking their young necks out. It's an interesting slant on the times. And in the entire student body there are many who will take no part in extra-curricular activities this year. It could be that they think this attitude excuses them automatically from some extra-curricular activities in which they refuse to take a part.

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On the evening of November 9th another installation was held. Five students, who will serve as a nucleus for the Youth Corps, were installed. Guests from other campuses and from headquarters were present. The faculty as a whole was not invited and most of them supposedly knew nothing of it.

Founders' Day and annual Board Meeting comes at the end of this week so everyone is breathless. These lines have been written as we run. Western Board members from Shanghai have not been able to get permits and so far we know definitely of only two Chinese members who are coming from there so it bids fair to be a small meeting. Reports will be gotten off to you as soon as possible.

11.15.49

EWM

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GINLING

fenn ABCHICOL NEW YORKCITY

Nov. 29, 1949

CHRISTIAN FACULTY STUDENTS GREATLY HELPED BY KIANGWENHANS ENLIGHTENING  
MESSAGES EARLY OCTOBER FIELD DAY NOVEMBER FIFTH FOUNDERS DAY BOARD  
MEETING NINETEENTH TWENTYTH STUDENTS PARTICIPATED CITYWIDE CONCERT  
MEMORIAL CHINESE COMPOSED CHANGHWEILAN ATTENDING PHYSICAL EDUCATION  
ORGANIZATION MEETING PEKING RUSSELL ARRIVED TEACHING NUTRITION  
HSIUNGYANA REPRESENTED RURAL STATION AT KIANGNINGHSIEN PEOPLES  
MEETING ATTENDED CHRISTIAN COUNCIL CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MEETINGS  
SHANGHAI

WU

CONFIDENTIAL

4 JANUARY 1950

A LETTER DATED 26 NOVEMBER 1949 FROM

PRESIDENT WU, GINLING COLLEGE

The annual Board Meeting was held on Saturday, November 19th, in connection with the celebration of our Founders' Day. This meeting reminded everyone of the one a year ago when the war clouds were gathering and there was such uncertainty about the future. We could not help being thankful that Nanking and Ginling were spared the experiences of actual fighting and that college work had been carried on without any interruption.

Attendance at the Board meeting was good and the spirit was good but there was one real regret; that was that the American Board members in Shanghai had not been able to get permits to come to Nanking, even though many attempts were made to secure them. The Presbyterian Mission was represented by Mrs. Stanley Smith, the Disciples by Dr. Lewis Smythe, the Methodists by Miss Marguerite Twinem as alternate for Miss Mary Blackford, the London Missionary Society by Miss Eva Spicer as alternate for Miss Ann MacKieth. Bishop Roberts had hoped to come but in the end he could not secure a permit and no alternate was appointed. The Baptist Mission has very few women left in East China and when Miss Elizabeth Knabe could not come from Shanghai University, Miss Marian Bih, already a co-opted member of the Board, served also as a Baptist representative. I am not going into detail about the Chinese members present but I do wish to report that we co-opted Dr. Yao Keh-fang, Superintendent of the Central Hospital, and Dr. Y. C. Tu, General Secretary of the National Committee of the YMCA, to fill vacancies among the co-opted members of the Board. I should also report that we invited Mrs. Leonard Lee Bacon to represent Smith College at this meeting. She has helped in the school for American Children here and is active in the Union Church. We were very glad to have her because she showed real interest in the college and in the relationship between Smith and Ginling.

Finances: I wish to report briefly the important questions taken up by the Board. The financial statement for 1948-49 was a difficult one to prepare because of the five different currencies used through the period, namely: the old fah bih, the gold yuan, the silver dollar, the jen ming piao and the US dollar (which is used as a basis for most of the figuring). However, the important fact is that the year closed with a balance. This was mainly due to the special grant from the United Board and because the faculty was greatly reduced during the spring term.

In regard to the Budget for the present school year, Miss Priest figured several times and finally decided to present a budget for six months only, July to December, 1949. Prices have just started to go up by jumps and the exchange rate has increased much more rapidly than any time since the liberation. Again we wish to record deep gratitude for the renewed grant of US \$12,500 from the United Board for the present school year. This grant, together with the appropriations from Ginling College Committee, make it possible to build the budget within the limit of the gold income. For the next six months the budget can easily be built comparable to the one of the first six months.

Student income has been greatly reduced because of so many of the students asking for scholarship help. We have found that practically one-third of the tuition fees has to be from scholarships, student aid or other sources of student relief but the students are paying their own room, incidentals and board. For a little while yet, I am afraid that we shall have to be prepared to face further reductions in student income due to the general economic conditions in the country.

Faculty Needs: We are requesting one, and only one, additional faculty member; that is an English teacher. I hardly need to write much on this subject because Dr. Fenn knows the situation very well. Miss Florence Kirk has already delayed her furlough for a year and it is only fair that we prepare to have her take it next summer. Miss Walmsley completed her term of service last June and we have not filled that vacancy. Miss Pan Yao-tsuen is doing splendid work and we are getting some part time help from Dr. Karl Chen of Central University. We are able to carry this program because of the small enrollment. We can expect a gradual increase in majors in this department. Although English will not be the only foreign language taught in the schools yet there will be a demand for workers trained in the English language to do translation and to go into diplomatic and consular service in the English speaking countries. Recently I learned that a returned student from America had been offered a position in the north to translate military books. The Government universities are likely to put more emphasis on the Russian language and people will look to the Christian universities to train personnel in the English language. There is the possibility that fewer will be interested in English Literature and the department may have to emphasize more the mastery of the use of the language and the ability to translate.

The Practice School: Christian middle schools also face financial difficulties because of reduced fees and smaller student bodies. The mission schools receive some subsidies from their missions such as Hwei Wen, Chung Hwa, and Ming Deh Girls' School, in the city. It is the union schools such as the University Middle School and our Practice School which are left helpless in the situation. The college has had the policy of keeping the Practice School self supporting for current expenses but for the present the Principal, Miss Chen Yü-djen, has found it impossible to meet expenses even with strict economy. Last summer there were some repairs necessary on the Mother Soong Memorial Building. The college advanced the funds with the understanding that the amount should be returned. Of course, this is impossible under the present conditions. Furthermore, because of the terrible increase in prices lately the Practice School will have an even harder time for the spring term. So after careful consideration the Board decided to consider the expenses on the repairs as a special grant for this term and voted US \$500 as a subsidy for the spring term. Miss Priest assured the Board that she will be able to manage meeting these payments from college funds.

Contribution from the Pfeiffer Estate: I have had no direct word from New York concerning the allocation from this estate to Ginling College. But from the Journal of the 9th Annual Meeting of the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church, December 1948, I learned that at the annual meeting of the Womens' Division in December, 1947, US\$59,100 was allocated to Ginling College. We were all happy to learn of this as it was discussed in the Board meeting, 1948.

on November 6th, there was a real need for a Chapel on this campus and some residences for missionary women. Just at present we, of course, should not spend money on buildings but in regard to the actual situation we surely are needing the Chapel more than ever. The present Chapel-Auditorium is used more often as an auditorium and is the only place where programs of entertainment can be given. We have been holding our Chapel Service in the South Studio, but at all other times practice goes on there so it is by no means a quiet place to which faculty and students may withdraw for meditation and prayer. Furthermore, in the middle schools a new government requirement is that all religious activities be held elsewhere than in school buildings. Thus far the colleges have not been interfered with at all but if such regulations should be extended to colleges and universities we shall certainly need a separate building for Chapel. We are, therefore, most grateful to read of this allocation from the Womens' Division of the Methodist Board.

I do not know the usual procedure as to who should be holding this building fund before it is used; whether it is still to be held by the Methodist Board or to be transferred to the United Board. It is the same to us on the field. The only point I would like to ask is that all the interest accumulating should be added to the principle. It may be used later for the up-keep of the building.

Future Policies: The Board then took some time to consider possible plans for the future. A year ago the Board's decision was to carry on the college no matter what political changes might take place. At the time of this meeting, Nanking has been liberated for several months, the Central Peoples' Government has been set up for almost two months, and general policies adopted and announced. We know now the general trend of development both for the country and especially in the educational field. Last year we decided to stay as an experiment to find out if Christian Colleges could function under a Communist regime but it is no experiment if we merely carry on as we have been doing before. This is therefore the time for us to study the actual conditions and probable future trends in the country and find out where and how a Christian College can function under such circumstances. Two things stand out clearly. First; religious freedom has been recognized. It is also true, as has been often said, there is freedom to oppose religion. This refers more to organized opposition or agitation against religion. Since my trip to Peking I feel sure that religious freedom will be respected. Then there is the opportunity given us to strengthen ourselves even if not expanding. Actually in the schools it is what we should have paid more attention to because when the Christian girls come to us from high schools, most of them have only a general and vague understanding of Christianity. If they can be helped to have intelligent knowledge of the essentials of Christianity we can expect them to stand firm when they confront other ideologies. If we do not help in the culture and nurture of the student generation now where can we look for Christian workers in the future. This has all the time been the function of the Christian College but I confess humbly that most of us have rather failed in carrying out this high purpose. We have suddenly awakened to the urgency of this responsibility and we appreciate more keenly what a Christian College should be doing.

In the second place Christian schools will have a future if they can prove of value to the building up of the New Democratic China. This means, on the one hand, the following of the educational policies of the government and the training of personnel to answer for needs of the reconstruction both industrial and cultural. The educational authorities have said on various occasions that there is a place for the private schools because the government has not enough funds and personnel to open schools for all of the young people wishing to study. But in the New Democracy all of the schools should be working toward the realization of government policies. The required political courses are not merely academic courses as the old San Min Chu I but they are meant as political training for the students to accept the new doctrine.



From another aspect, when the girls enter college they are more serious about their work after graduation than girls have ever been before. This will require the college to consider the academic program in the light of the needs of various types of workers in the new day. The Faculty Executive Committee has given some thought to this big question and our new Dean, Dr. Bao, is getting the departments to give serious deliberation to the matter.

A remark from a colleague especially inspired me recently. She said that in addition to making our program of more practical value to the girls we should attempt to carry out a more meaningful experiment in practicing Christian democracy on the campus. We all know the attraction and appeal of the New Democracy to the young people and we also know where the Christian have fallen far below what Jesus taught in regard to effective and loving concern for each other. I fully realize that such high ideals require strong personal conviction and Christian faith. However, I was deeply touched by that remark and some of us are bold enough to think we would like to make a beginning even in the humblest way. In one respect especially, it can be more easily done, that is in the attitude toward students and the way of solving student problems.

We are encouraged by the increase in the percentage of Christian students in the total student body to 50% and the highest percentage in many years has been reached among new students this year, it is 60%. It seems that the college has an obligation for the further training of such young people. We are encouraged to look toward the future and hope to make modifications in the program after a thorough-going study. I told the Board that we had not yet any concrete plan to present but we would like to have their advice as to the general direction in which the college should be moving. The Board approved the faculty making a thorough study of the whole program and planning adaptations to meet the demands of the times also and at the same time keeping true to the Christian purpose of the college.

Please don't misunderstand me and expect to hear of new things from Ginling College right away. The process itself will take serious deliberation and prayerful thought. There are bound to be many difficulties and obstacles in the way. I take courage to tell you about it now only because you are deeply concerned over the character of our institution and because we do need your sympathetic understanding and prayerful support so greatly.

With best wishes for a happy Christmas, to you and other friends in Room 903 and on the Ginling College Committee.

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

21 MARCH 1950

EXCERPTS FROM A LETTER DATED 14 JANUARY

FROM WU YI-FANG OF GINLING COLLEGE

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"I mentioned in my letter of December 27th that the Municipal Government had asked our Sociology Department to help with a survey of the prostitutes in the city with the idea of stopping the practice and helping the girls and women into occupations. The survey made by 25 of our Sociology majors was completed last Saturday.

"From the view point of the college, we were most gratified that the two other organizations who cooperated in this survey praised very highly the work of the girls. These two organizations were the Police Bureau and the Democratic Womens' League in Nanking. At Hsia Kwan the Police Bureau staff saved money from their own board in order to treat our students with a feast and wine at the end of the survey to show their thanks and appreciation. In the other two areas, too, the men commented very favorably on the way our students carried out the work. They said frankly that this experiment made them change their former impression of students from Christian institutions. They referred particularly to the impression that these institutions were isolated and aloof from the community. They added that in the future if there is more social work to be done they will come to the college again to ask for our cooperation.

"The 'winter school' has started and the usual classes for men and women are going on. A few days ago the supervisor from the hsien went around to see all the schools in Shwen Hwa Chen and nearby villages. There was no question but that the school at the Center was the best in the whole area, and these men praised it very highly. Naturally it will serve as the model 'winter school' in the whole hsien. Actually, a village not far from Shwen Hwa Chen had been selected to serve as the model 'winter school' but after the supervisor made the tour of inspection, he told our people frankly that that school would surely fail. I am not a bit surprised at this contrast, these new schools are started without groundwork or preparation of any kind and the people are expected, if not forced, to come. At our Center the staff are experienced, and have become a part of the community and the local people had requested the repeating of these classes before the authorities launched their 'winter schools.' Such experience is most heartening, not merely because of the fruitful work of the Rural Station, but because it shows again the discriminating common sense of the intelligent common people.

"Mrs. Chang Wu Suen-i has also told me of interesting visitors she has had recently at the Child Welfare Center. You must have heard how the Communist Party and the Liberation Army promote nurseries in order to care for the children of their workers. Nurseries have been opened in every city after it is liberated. In general these people have not the proper training to care for children. We should be working slowly in emphasizing the need of the understanding of the importance of the pre-school age. Mrs. Chang told about one special group of visitors from the Third Route Army who spent a whole morning at the little nursery and asked very intelligent questions. They asked to see only the Nursery School but Mrs. Chang took the chance to tell them of the other work, for older children, the handicraft classes for mothers, and the health work, as well. These visitors appreciated the very economical way of providing educational toys, of individual wash basins made from tin cans, etc."

Review 25

Ginling College News Sheet  
Child Welfare Center

May 20, 1950

Recent trends in society are demanding a much more extensive program for the care and training of very young children in China. A consistently large number of poor need help, as always, in the care of their offspring; women with professional training must help to meet the great need of the times for leadership; and mothers in increasing numbers are going into various kinds of military and political service. Because of these conditions it is necessary to provide more space for this type of work - nursery schools and kindergartens - but of even greater importance is the training of many more girls to work with young children.

The Ginling College Child Welfare Center across the street from the campus is therefore a very busy place these days, not only because it provides care for the many children of the crowded community, but also because it serves as a laboratory for a growing number of students majoring in sociology, home economics, and some other departments. Space at the Center is limited, and there is the necessity of constant juggling and adjusting in order to serve more children. Roofing the area between two buildings has given an additional room. Three partitions have been removed to make rooms already in use a little larger. This seems to be about all that can be done at present to provide more space.

Our Center is run for underprivileged children; the parents of 54% are unemployed, and of the 46% employed there are rag-pickers, rickshaw men, pedlars, vegetable growers and a few semi-skilled such as servants and carpentars. The Nursery School takes care of 45 children; 40 five- and six-year-olds are in the Kindergarten; and 250 are enrolled in various kinds of Group Work. This means that more than three hundred children are actually enrolled and regular in attendance at the Center. In addition to these "privileged few" there are many who come for special interests and receive medical treatment.

Nursery School children come for the day, so lunch must be provided. Parents may pay cash by the month for the commodities used for the lunch, 4 catties of rice (a cattie is roughly equal to a pound), 15 catties of fuel, and 2 catties of vegetables, or they may provide the commodities. A third means of making payment is for a parent to work at the Center, i.e. a carpenter may mend toys or equipment, and his work will be estimated at the regular hourly rate of payment for such work. Parents have agreed that if they have any more than is needed to pay for their own children they will help pay for others who are unable to do so themselves. Kindergarten children come only for the afternoon. Group work is set up for those whose parents cannot afford to send them full time or need them at home to work for part of the day. Parents are determined that their children learn to read and write, so a good portion of the time is therefore given to study, but some time is reserved for interest groups. Recently a group of boys have learned to make simple toys for young children. As these sell, the boys can give help with the family budget.

The Social Worker from the Center calls in the homes of the community and makes personal contact with the parents of the children. A full time nurse is now employed. She inspects the children daily, attending to simple medical needs; she inoculates and vaccinates and advises both children and families when medical treatment or hospitalization is necessary. The nurse, too, calls in the homes and works with the families, and it is through her work and that of the Social Worker that community and Center are closely bound together. Parents come to the Center for meetings regarding business matters of the Center and problems of child care and training. A sewing class teaches women to make over old clothing which then sells at nominal prices to those in need.

(more)

During the winter, in very pinched space and under badly crowded conditions, a bath house was opened. Nursery School children could bathe twice a month and the older children once a month. The kitchen was used as the bath room because the fire which heated the bath water heated the room as well. With money from a Memorial Fund recently given us a real bath house is in the process of being built. There will be four showers for the children and a room with a tub for the mothers and small children. The children are even now training to care for the new bath house; they are organized and learning to care for the new equipment themselves. Soap and a towel will be provided for each bath. (Ten dollars US will furnish fuel and water to bathe a thousand children for a month!)

This entire program, expanding and developing as it is, is open for the use of the many students majoring in these related fields; all of their experimental work, practice teaching and observing is integrated into the Center program. Nineteen students are taking Child Welfare and doing their laboratory work at the Center: thirteen are observing as part of their course, Introduction to Child Welfare. Five are studying Institutional Care for Children, fifteen are taking Child Development and seventeen Child Psychology, and both groups are using the Nursery School as laboratory. Five students in a Children's Literature course are testing their stories before the children. Students in music education class do some of their practice teaching at the Center. In addition to this large number of students preparing in a very special and practical way for work with children, eleven girls in a two-year course set up last September for the training of Nursery School teachers use the Nursery School at the Center for their field work. This program, by taking care of the under-privileged in the community and by training college students to work with children, is definitely fulfilling its two-fold function; and it is one of the ways in which Ginling College is contributing to the building of a New China in this time of great change.

Instead of courses in Child Development, major students of home economics may choose to minor in Nutrition. Nutrition students find that the reading of reports of Nutrition research becomes more meaningful if one has actually handled experimental animals and had a part in the conducting of feeding experiments, no matter how simple, thus seeing the difference food does make. To make such experience available for the students, a small nutrition laboratory has been opened. A semi-basement room on the campus, once a furnace room, has been cleared and at a small cost has been made into a very acceptable and pleasant laboratory. The sink is made of brick and concrete; the balance on which animals are weighed is an inexpensive Chinese scale, and other equipment is in the same style. This may be the nucleus from which a real research laboratory will be developed later, but its present purpose is to provide training for these undergraduate students.

The Nutrition students are accepting their responsibility for the introduction of more nutritious and more economical grains to our own college campus, and they hope in so doing that they may gain skills which will enable them to influence wider circles. They take turns in visiting the market and listing the vegetables - forty or more kinds of which are available - and a few other products and their prices. In this way the girls feel that they are supporting a splendidly forward-looking and constructive public program and in other ways helping to build a sure foundation for the New China.

Issued from: American Office,  
Ginling College  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York 11, N. Y.

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS DATED MAY 4 and 5  
TO MISS MACKINNON AND MISS ROBINSON  
FROM DR. WU YI-FANG, GINLING COLLEGE

"Our usual program following the Chinese New Year was interrupted by a month of political study at the beginning of the spring term. It was quite a new thing to have the whole faculty and the students following the same schedule and studying the concentrated course on the History of Social Development. As in the other colleges and universities in Nanking, we had a committee organized to plan and direct the program throughout the month. We had lectures, reference work, group discussions, etc. Occasionally we went to the University of Nanking or National Nanking University (formerly National Central University) to hear special lectures. It was a strenuous program but we learned much that we need to know about the new ideology.

"Mary Frances Reed is making plans for her return trip; Miss Florence Kirk of the English Department is also going home for furlough so they are planning together and they hope if possible to go by way of Europe. Since the last American passengers left from the port of Tientsin there are better prospects that others may be able to go by that route. This blockade of Shanghai has caused much suffering in many respects, especially for those whose work is dependent upon a big port city.

"I must express once more our deep appreciation to the Methodist Board for the service of Mary Frances. She arrived when our Home Economics Department was in urgent need of help and even though she was hoping to give all her time to Child Welfare work, she consented to serve as the Chairman of the Home Economics Department and has worked strenuously supervising the whole department. She also has given much time to helping at the Child Welfare Center across the street from the college. She has personal interest in the students and has been good in giving help in all sorts of ways. However, in regard to the future of the whole Home Economics department, we have given serious consideration to the advisability of reorganizing it. We have to give more consideration to the prospects of work for graduates than before, because college girls nowadays are not seeking to get a college education for social prestige but rather to prepare themselves definitely for work because of economic reasons. Middle schools are not likely to develop Home Economic courses so there will be no teaching positions in this field. We shall most likely put emphasis on the training of workers for nursery schools, and other types of institutions for children. The new government is promoting institutions for children everywhere because married women are also taking full time jobs.

"Miss Butler continues her splendid work with the choir; Easter music rendered by the joint choirs from Ginling and the University of Nanking made our morning service in Sage Chapel one long to be remembered. Miss has been very patient and understanding in making all sorts of adjustments in getting the time for choir practice. During the month of political study she had to change it every week; we thought that when the academic program got started the choir schedule could be fixed but all sorts of special lectures and programs continue to appear unexpectedly. However, a gratifying thing is that the boys and girls themselves

are interested in the choir and they themselves help in making the necessary adjustments. Music during Passion Week at our Chapel services was wonderfully planned and added greatly to the programs. We have four music majors graduating in June so Miss Butler is busy arranging a series of recitals, the first of which will be on May 13th.

"This month is full of special dates--today is the anniversary of May 4th and this afternoon we will have a holiday. There will be a big program in the government Nanking University auditorium this evening. On Saturday there will be the city athletic meet; students, workers and office employees will all take part in the program. May first was Labor Day, a national holiday, there was a big parade in the morning in which small units from the schools took part especially in the drum corps, a feature which is very popular just now.

"Student morale is good; in spite of outside activities the students are more serious about their college work. Members of the Youth Corps and of the Communist Party also have good attitudes, they are expected to do well in their academic work as well as in giving leadership in student activities. The Christian students are more serious on the question of religion; attendance at Chapel is much better than in recent years and the student fellowships are taking up vital questions for their study. The weekly faculty fellowship is always well attended and different groups take turns in arranging for the programs. Last Tuesday Mrs. Andy Roy gave a very thoughtful talk on the source of power in connection with the Pentecost.

"We have just had an informal meeting of the Council of Higher Education right here on our campus last week. When Mr. Victor Chang of the CCEA planned to call the meeting he proposed to have it here so that the representatives could have close fellowship and not be attracted by other interests as in down town Shanghai. Eleven out of the thirteen institutions sent representatives. Lucy\* decided against coming because of immediate duties at the college and because the overland trip from Foochow to Shanghai is quite strenuous now. Lingnan is the other one which could not send a representative. It was a good meeting in the sense that we shared our experiences and faced our common problems together. You will be glad to hear that all the people are making positive plans for carrying on and there is no despair because of immediate problems. We are gratified to learn from President Luh of Yenching that the Ministry of Education in Peking appreciates fully the consequences of big changes in the educational system and therefore they want to make careful study of actual conditions and needs before making drastic changes. The Ministry has called a conference on Higher Education in Peking the latter part of May but we do not yet know whether private universities are to send representatives. There is the possibility that there is to be new regulation on the organization of the Board of Directors of private institutions; that will mean another registration. Here in Nanking the Peoples' Municipal Government has not started the collection of land tax. In regard to the tax on buildings, we received the notice but we applied for reduction according to the published announcement that school buildings used for classrooms may request reduction or exemption. Our request is being considered by the Peoples' Municipal Government and we have not yet received any reply.

\*President Lucy Wang of Hwa Nan

"The usual activities of the spring term are coming along; the music department will have a series of recitals as we have four students graduating from that department. The Entrance Committee will meet soon to consider how to give the tests in various cities in order to help the girls in those mission schools which used to send girls to Ginling. As I reported last fall, the percentage of Christian students in Ginling has increased to 50% of the total; in the freshmen class there there was 60%; during the winter vacation we took in 22 new students and 18 of them were Christians. This is a clear indication that proportionately more Christian girls want to come to Ginling.

"The campus is beautiful now and it has become quite like a public park for there are many others who appreciate its beauty as we do. Many groups from the outside come in with photographers and pose for pictures in front of our buildings."



## NEWS SHEET

Exam week is upon us; dripping heat is eased a little this morning (7/13/50) by breezes and a dark sky, but we shall all be glad to see the end of the term in two more days. Commencement came on the third of July as scheduled. Many long-to-be-remembered affairs took place; the usual outstanding affairs were festooned with little social affairs like department teas, major parties, and very informal farewell gatherings. The 26 seniors have gone their various ways, and already nostalgic letters are coming back. The care-free security of this campus is far behind them even now.

The Senior Banquet, June 24. The setting was quite as usual, the Social Hall in the Smith Building attractively decorated, but the program which followed the dinner was unusual. It centered around the theme, China Calls, the idea being that of new China appealing to the new graduates to help her in various fields of development such as (1) The schoolroom: Dr. Bao Dji-li, the Dean, spoke on this phase. (2) The children call; members of the faculty and the staff of the Child Welfare Center acted out several scenes vividly showing what the nursery school does for the children of a crowded community, and what the Social Worker does for and with groups of boys who run wild in the streets. (3) The rural call; the staff came in from Schwen Hwa Chen to put on a very clever skit depicting realistic scenes from the life of a tenant farmer suffering from illiteracy, ignorance of hygiene, the burden of usury, and the landlord's insistence on collecting the usual amount in spite of very poor crops. The story of Old Farmer Wang was read by one of the staff while the rest acted - it was exceptionally well done, smoothly and in rhythm, but very realistically. (4) The factory calls; done by eight sophomore girls in caps and overalls, an original dance rather glorifying the tasks and duties of factory life. (5) China calls; a short talk by Dr. Wu summarizing things and stressing the unusual challenge of these times. The whole tone of the program was a new one; service to the people, those words should be underscored many times for they are the essence of student thinking. Whereas formerly there was much talk about helping the people (China's toiling masses) nothing much was ever really done, while now it has become a flame that really burns. There is a new realization that if a new China is to be built it must be built from the foundation. The committee that worked out this program very easily picked the subject and found that they had merely to suggest to the participants what they had in mind and the thing developed without any further suggestion or urging. It simply unfolded into a very interesting and unusual program which everyone, down to the last college coolie, watching eagerly in the background, fully enjoyed and approved.

(more)

Class Day, Saturday evening, July 1. This was the usual series of short scenes, some original, well done and a little better organized than usual. The unique feature of the evening, which some of us will remember a long while, was the presentation of the Class gift. The curtain was drawn to reveal a brightly lighted stage where the girls in their white dresses were grouped in tableau forming the two Chinese characters Gin and Ling made with hoes, rakes, buckets, and bamboo poles. These were their gifts! They had felt the need of these implements as they had toiled over small vegetable gardens during the past year so they decided these things would be just the thing to give as their parting gift to the college. The effect was perfect; it was a strange but very dignified blending of the old and the new. The girls look so lovely in their white dresses, their black hair in various interesting arrangements including pig tails, grouped in the brilliant light to make the name of their college, and holding rakes, hoes, poles and, of all things, buckets! I personally shall never forget the picture - it holds so much meaning.

Baccalaureate, Sunday, July 2. It was joint with University of Nanking; about one third of their graduates turned out for this religious service which is not compulsory for any of the graduates. It was held here at Ginling, and our Chapel looked very nice with greenery and white gladiolus. Dr. Andrew C. Y. Chen gave the sermon, stressing the need of fighting the good fight, bearing good witness, and laying a good foundation. Dr. Cheng is the President of Nanking Theological School, so the three presidents were on the platform, with Pastor Kwoh, the University pastor. The music was lovely, as usual. It was a very nice service in every way, the message being especially fitting for the students who are about to leave their sheltered campus home and go into a world which is more than usually unknown.

Commencement, Monday, July 3. This was held during a pouring rain for which we were thankful. The speaker was Dr. Li Fang-hsuen, and because of his speaking voice and the rain, little was heard of what he said. Of course, commencement was just our own college; the University had their commencement at three in the afternoon while ours was at ten a. m.

Most of the seniors went away from campus on Wednesday when there was a special car on the Shanghai train for students going that way. They left us rather quiet and let-down with nothing but finals to look forward to, and now we are perspiring our way through them. The faculty is quite outdoing itself with farewells for Miss Kirk and Dr. Reed, whom we shall miss terribly. News keeps the insides stirred rather deeply, but the outside looks pretty much the same. Many of the Chinese faculty are off to Peking to take various courses or attend various conferences. The Westerners stay put but are beginning to ask for permission to go north too.

7/13/50

E. W. McCurdy  
(dripping)

GINLING COLLEGE

NANKING

CHINA

October 26, 1950

Dear friends:

Our last letter was sent to you in June and some very welcome replies have been received. Many suggested that they would be interested in hearing more about our work. So, in spite of a heavy teaching schedule, I am going to write you again without further delay.

Nursery School Training The demand for Nursery School workers continues and in order to help meet it, Ginling College this year is emphasizing the training of girls to work with pre-school age children. Last year a special two-year short course for the training of Nursery School workers was set up, eleven enrolled then and nineteen have enrolled this year, making a total of thirty girls taking this specialized work. In order to collaborate with the College, the Center has enlarged its Nursery School so that it is used as the laboratory for field work for these girls. There are now sixty children in the school between the ages of two-and-a-half and six, with an all-day program including lunches and rest periods. In addition to the field work which the girls do during the regular school year, they give a large part of their winter and summer vacations to the doing of this closely supervised work, and they feel these are the most helpful periods of their training. Besides the short course students, we also have majors from the Sociology department, from the Home Economics department and some from the Music department, who do laboratory work at the Center.

Group Work The Group Work done at the Center is also used by the college girls as a laboratory for their field work. Last year we had 180 children from six to fourteen years of age in this kind of work. During the summer, however, we tried to arrange with some of the public schools to take a few of these children, so now there are only 74 remaining in this group. It is interesting to note that a year ago these very poor children would not have been received into such schools. Because of small quarters and limited personnel, the ones still with us at the Center are divided into two shifts, one for the morning and another for the afternoon. These children study and work in the crafts. Under this heading we also have supervised recreation for any and all school children in the neighborhood. Because so many of the schools have no recreation grounds, or no equipment, we have invited them to use ours in the afternoons and under the supervision of someone from the staff.

Educational Toys There is a great lack of educational toys on the market. Now that Nursery Schools are more numerous, the demand for such toys is increasing rapidly. A course in the making of these instructive, educational toys was given recently in the Home Economics department at the college. One of the girls who took it started toy making at the Center as a craft for the older children between the ages of twelve and fourteen. Often waste material was used, scraps of wood, tin, and old tin cans. Parents, many of them out of work, became interested and helped with the craft. One of them was a carpenter and he gave skilled help with the wooden toys. Gradually the work grew and developed until we now have the beginning of a toy factory, workers are paid by the hour, there are 101 designs under construction, and there is demand for the products in many Child Care Centers. Recently an exhibit was given and many people came to see the work. One Nursery School teacher with experience in the work, who had visited schools and Centers in Peking and Tientsin, said she had never seen anything like this anywhere and she

felt it would fill a very great need in the field of Child Welfare work. The toys are tried out on our own Nursery School children first, and then improved on as use demands.

Among the children who work in the improvised shop is Fu So-yu, a fifteen year old boy. Fu So-yu's father is a rickshaw puller who is able to earn enough to supply his family with rice and vegetables but he is not able to buy anything more for them. The boy had been given the responsibility for supplying fuel for the family; he studies mornings in the Center, then went out in the afternoons to gather fuel wherever possible - and this is not an easy task in a crowded city. Fu So-yu became interested in the toy shop and soon showed real skill in the work. Since he was paid by the hour, it was only a little while until he was able to buy the fuel for the family instead of foraging for it. His mother came to the Center to express gratitude, she said she felt that her son had learned not only how to help the family budget, but he had acquired a skill as well. She told the teachers at the Center that they knew well how to help poor families in the most efficient way. Thirteen nursery school girls in training are taking a regular course on Educational Toys at the college and they spend two afternoons a week in the toy shop. Fu So-yu helps them with the sawing and the heavier work.

Health Work As you have heard before, we employ a full time Public Health nurse at the Center. She visits in the homes of the community and takes care of the Health Work at the Center, checking each child who enrolls. This fall, following tests, injections for T.B. have been given to all the children who come to the Center and to many of the brothers and sisters in the families of these children.

Last April the nurse noticed one girl who had red spots on her arm and, after observation, she was found to have a stiffening of the fingers of one hand. The girl came from the family of a rickshaw puller and when the social worker called in the home, she learned that the girl was living in close contact with an aunt who had leprosy. The case was reported to the city Health authorities and at the same time the child was taken to a mission hospital for treatment. The doctor reported that it would take six months to cure her and a plan was worked out with the father for financing the treatments, special gifts from some faculty members being made available for this purpose. Now the girl is almost cured but the treatments have been strenuous and she needs rest and better nutrition before she can come back to school.

Case Work Another area in which the Center is being used as a laboratory is that of Case Work. Sociology students taking this course do field work under our auspices. Our own Case Workers visits the many homes in the community, often accompanied by the Public Health Nurse, and it is through this contact that we hope to get our work really into the families of the community.

It is very good to hear from you; comments, suggestions and new ideas for our work are most welcome. We think of you often and want you to know that we are carrying on - - the field for our work is without limit and it is good to know of, and to feel the interest of friends as we go forward.

With best wishes to you all,

Very sincerely

CWSi/m

/s/ Chang Wu Suen-i

GINLING COLLEGE  
Child Guidance Service  
1947-1950

When Ginling College united with other universities in a Child Welfare Training Program in Chengtu, various types of Child Welfare Work were set up but no provision was made for Child Guidance. Problem children are detrimental to society in general,- they tend to become delinquents or even mental patients,- but when their needs are met they may become normal members of society. Because of the treatability of such children, a very small clinic was opened for them in 1943, independently. One year of experience proved that the future of behavior problem children is very promising if they can be given constructive guidance.

This experiment was recognized by the Child Welfare Committee of UCR as one of their Child Welfare Training projects and it was then used as a field work center for Child Welfare majors. In the spring of 1945 it was given the name, Child Guidance Clinic and was under the auspices of both the West China Union Medical College and Ginling College because Dr. Leslie Cheng, head of the Neuropsychiatric department of West China Union Medical College, and Mrs. Ming-sin Tang Hsueh, professor of Child Welfare in Ginling College, were responsible for carrying on the work.

When Dr. Cheng and Mrs. Hsueh left Chengtu in the summer of 1946, the clinic was closed but as soon as Ginling College returned to her own campus in Nanking, it was re-opened under the title of Child Guidance Service. Because of shortage in personnel and the new environment much time that autumn was necessarily spent in publicity; this took the forms of discussions, lectures and writing. Beginning with the spring of 1947 the Service became more and more a busy place. The nature and content of the Child Guidance Service which has been done so far in Nanking is summarized as follows:

I. Objectives -

- A. To train Child Welfare workers, showing them the contribution of medicine, psychiatry and mental hygiene to the understanding of childrens' behavior problems.
- B. To practice various kinds of Child Guidance service for demonstration, showing how to ameliorate social conditions and to prevent social evils by properly guiding the development of the personality during childhood.
- C. To seek, acquire, and experiment with, new principles and techniques in guidance which are fundamental to all other kinds of child welfare work.

II. Organization and Personnel in the Agency -

- A. Before liberation.
  1. Mrs. Hsueh, professor in Sociology department, in charge of the work.
  2. Two case workers.
  3. One psychologist
  4. Psychiatric consultants, Dr. Cheng and his staff.
- B. Since liberation -
  1. Mrs. Hsueh in charge of the work.
  2. Field case workers, one full time, one part time.
  3. Two students serving as paid assistant helpers.
  4. Students doing regular field work for college credit.

5. Psychiatric consultants, Doctors in Hwa Chung Neurochiatric Institute.
6. Psychological consultant from Hwa Chung Neurochiatric Institute.

### III. Scope of the work -

#### A. Before liberation -

1. In cooperation with the Neuropsychiatric Institute a Child Guidance Clinic was temporarily set up.
2. Weekly conferences were held in the Ginling Child Welfare Center to discuss methods of handling problem children.
3. Weekly and bi-weekly conferences were held with case workers in the first Child Welfare Station of the Ministry of Social Affairs to discuss difficult cases.
4. In the Well-Baby Clinic of Central Hospital consultation service was given to parents of children who presented general problems.
5. Teachers of Nan Yah Municipal School referred 9 cases for consultation.
6. Womens' Advisory Council invited the Service to give help in their Nursery School when needed.

#### B. Since liberation -

1. Work continued in:
  - a) Nan Yah Lu Primary School
  - b) Ming Deh Primary School
  - c) Li Hsieh Primary School
  - d) Central Hosp., and Neuropsychiatric Institute
2. New areas opened for service -
  - a) Primary School, National Nanking University
  - b) Primary School for children of Railway Workers, Hsia Gwan
  - c) Womens' and Childrens' Welfare department, Womens' Association of Nanking
  - d) Nursery School of Municipal Government
  - e) Childrens' Institute of Third Military Corps.

### IV. Total Case Work Load -

#### A. 139

1. 90 boys, 41 girls, (8 records lost)
2. All from 8 to 14 years of age.

### V. Sources -

A. Schools	58
B. Hospitals and clinics	36
C. Child Welfare Centers	23
D. Families	9
E. Observation	5
F. Records lost	8
	<hr/>
	139

### VI. Methods of Procedure -

- A. Study: When a new case is taken in, separate interviews are given with the child, his parents, his teachers, and other persons concerned in order to get a complete social study of the case, including the child's developmental history, his family back ground, his

school life, his social relationships, etc.

Medical and psychiatric examinations are given if such needs are indicated.

- B. Diagnosis: After the case study is completed, all the problematic behavior symptoms of major concern are listed, the causal factors detected, and a diagnostic statement written out.
1. Of all the cases studied the prevalent behavior problems in order of frequency are: Poor school work, stubbornness, fighting and quarreling, lack of cooperation, lack of concentration, stealing, lying, temper tantrums, disobedience, isolation, stammering, refusal to talk, food fads, truancy, tics, Negativism, running away, hyperacting, psychopathic personality.
  2. The predominating factors which contribute to the behavior problems of these children in most cases seem to be their emotional reactions in one way or another to certain life situations or experiences in the family, the school or the community. Physical and mental handicaps are also important contributing factors.
- C. Treatment: Treatment services with these cases in general takes the form of individual interviews with children and closely related persons. Play therapy and group therapy are often used.
1. With the child, treatment as given above.
  2. With parents and teachers:
    - a) interpretation of findings and treatment recommendation
    - b) changing attitudes and methods of handling.

VII. Results - One case will be summarized at the end of the Report to show both methods and results.

Of 139 cases:

- A. 72 cases closed because of marked improvement.
- B. 18 cases closed because families moved away,
- C. 12 cases closed because mental deficiency needed institutional care.
- D. 8 cases unknown because records lost by worker.
- E. 25 cases showing improvement, still active.

#### VIII. Requests:

Since liberation the needs for Child Guidance Service have been very great. Agencies under the administration of new leaders have many "problem" children in need of special service. The primary schools have many problems to be solved; progressive teachers and principals are now more "Child concerned". They are interested in the total development of the child, and yet they lack the time and the special techniques to undertake the work.. Therefore, our Service is overloaded with work. We hope that with additional personnel and equipment we can render better service to these children under the New Regime.

We need:

1. A larger place with - -
  - a) a room for woodwork and clay work
  - b) a room for games (group) and meetings
  - c) interview rooms, with simple equipment for play therapy with individual children
  - d) a room for drawing and painting
  - e) a Reading Room



- f) One bed room large enough to accommodate 4 children and one or two workers, for weekend use.
  - g) a small kitchen
  - h) a wash room
  - l) an office
2. Workers:-  
Besides what we have at present, we need 4 additional workers, and one servant.
3. Equipment:-  
For the rooms mentioned above.

Liu-ling, a boy of ten, was referred to the Service for study and treatment because he was "queer", disobedient, Hyperactive, destructive, and unable to pass the examinations in the primary school (third grade). Separate interviews with different members of the family revealed the fact that the boy had a strong and rebellious attitude toward the Grandfather's and the father's severe discipline. He also showed jealous reactions toward the favoritism of the parents and grandparents to his brother, one year his junior, and, though not brilliant, in the same grade with Liu-ling.

Liu-ling was not satisfied with the simple program of the school room; he was not interested in the easy arithmetic lessons. He felt that the teachers also favored his brother and he wouldn't study in order to "make them mad"; he wouldn't come when called in order to irritate his parents, and family.

The psychologist reported Liu-ling's I Q 154; Medical examinations showed him to be normal though slightly undernourished. Neurological and psychiatric examinations confirmed the opinion that the trouble was based on emotional and behavior difficulties only. Friendly, informal interviews and contacts with the worker led him to express freely his inner tensions and conflicts, and supplied him with assurance of acceptance and recognition.

Long interviews with parents and grandparents explained the findings and recommended treatment, so attitudes and methods were changed. As suggested by the Service, Liu-ling was placed one grade higher in the school so he had a chance to participate in laboratories and workshops and the principal and teachers were friendly and understanding. His adjustment was successful, and after a year of intensive work with him and his family, Liu-ling has become a healthy, happy boy both at home and in the school.

\* \* \* \*