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Photograph captions
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PHOTOGRAPHS FROM GINLING IN CHINA

1937-38

	<u>Number of Pictures</u>
1. <u>THE INVADING ARMY APPROACHES.</u> Dug-out construction on the campus	5
2. <u>THE CLOTHING PROJECT IN SHANGHAI</u> under Ginling alumnae, led by Mrs. Way-sung New; each one of the 151,488 refugees in Shanghai campus provided with a suit of warm clothing and a quilt. The student workers are shown in their offices and in the work of in- vestigation and policing the campus and of sorting and distributing the clothing.	19
3. <u>ALUMNAE COMRADESHIP IN WORK</u> for the Shanghai refugee camps. The Ginling-Shanghai unit shown in office, class- rooms, and in gatherings such as an Easter break- fast. Classes are taught in refugee camps.	28
4. <u>LATER SCENES IN THE FIRST YEAR'S PROGRAM</u> - Shanghai and Nanking. The Shanghai Unit packs up to start West. A group of faculty visit the Nanking campus, bring- ing out a few most valued pieces of equipment, and making a photographic record of buildings and cam- pus with their new refugee residents.	24
5. <u>THE NATION DRAFTS ALUMNAE LEADERS.</u> Madame Chiang Kai-shek, President Wu Yi-fang, and five alumnae in conference at Kuling.	6
6. <u>GINLING'S FIRST SOCIAL SERVICE IN WEST CHINA.</u> The story of national problems is carried by drama before village audiences, and by talks to soldiers in camp, to farmers' families, and to tea shop audiences.	9
7. <u>GINLING A PART OF COMMENCEMENT IN SHANGHAI</u> Commencement stage, the United States Marine Band, Heads of the Colleges and Universities, Ginling seniors in cap and gowns.	8

Total for 99
1937-38"

1938-39

Number of
Pictures

1. SERVICE OF THE CAMPUS IN NANKING -
Miss Vautrin's colleagues are shown in their supervision of the early refugee groups, and their later instruction of the classes in Homecraft and in middle school studies. These classes are found busy in cooking, sewing, knitting, gardening, and taking their exercise between indoor periods. The children of the destitute mothers have their own program. 61

2. GINLING'S TREK TO WEST CHINA -
The group starts from Shanghai and begins its two-month journey by steamer to Hongkong, by railway to Nankow, by the good ship "Wan Liu" up the Yangtze to Chungking, and by bus to Chengtu. The personalities of the travelers, vicissitudes of the journey, life of the varied countryside, and the beauties of province after province make a vivid story. 78

3. THE CAMPUS OF WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY -
The roof-ends of West China's buildings have an attractive upward turn, jauntier than those of the down river provinces, the trees and fields speak of the richness of the soil, and irrigation tributaries of the Min River wind through the hospitable acres which welcome Ginling and other refugee colleges. 14

4. FRESHMAN MONTH -
During the first month of the academic year 1938-39 (members of the three upper classes being absent for instruction under the government) the freshmen receive the entire attention of the faculty and are introduced to college, city, and province in a well-planned program. They learn what Ginling stands for and something of its place in the national plan. They visit temples, shops, factories, and benevolent institutions in Chengtu, and they make their first acquaintance with rural social service in days in the village of Shintu. 29

5. FOUNDERS' DAY, CHENGTU, 1938 -
Symbol of continuing life and undaunted loyalty, the College in a dignified celebration during its first November in the New West observes Founders' Day. Seniors wear the traditional caps and gowns, but the remainder of the College shows its war-time integration by its blue gowns. 5

6. ON ONE OF THE RARE SUNNY DAYS OF THE WINTER the students are caught between classes enjoying the healthful warmth. 4

	<u>Number of Pictures</u>
7. <u>A DANCE DRAMA</u> - The Chinese heads of the Department of Physical Education, combining their professional skills learned in American graduate work with their knowledge of Chinese art forms and their patriotic devotion, produce "The Happy Prince" a story of the experiences of war within the life of a humble people under a beneficent sovereign.	19
8. <u>JUNE 11, 1939 - BOMBS</u> The West China University community meets its air-raid experience of last year with fine fortitude. Ginling classes are omitted for one day only, while dormitory living and dining rooms are given over to Red Cross work, and students assist in removing debris from recitation rooms.	21
9. <u>SHANGHAI, SUMMER 1939.</u> Miss Vautrin returns from a brief vacation, Dr. Wu makes a short visit to East China, Miss Chester arrives from America, and alumnae gather for consultation and good fellowship.	1

Total for 1938-39	232
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1939-40

1.a. <u>MRS. LAWRENCE THURSTON'S TRIP - HONOLULU - NANKING</u> Travel scenes en route to Nanking, and later campus activities. Refugee students during field day, relay races, games, faculty groups.	17
1.b. <u>MIDSUMMER HOLIDAY</u> - Four Ginling girls pursue holiday into Kwanhsien; faculty retreat; faculty in lighter moods, Easter Service, Five Universities' field meet.	18
2. <u>SOCIAL SERVICE IN JENSHOW</u> - Jenshow itself, a glimpse into the lives of the farmers, a group of the Ginling girls from the Department of Sociology.	10
3. <u>GINLING'S SUMMER SERVICE</u> - Students work in rural areas and among wounded soldiers and road laborers. Patriotic songs and plays help bring a national consciousness to the people at Mienyang.	9

Appendix A - 4

	<u>Number of Pictures</u>
4. <u>ASHRAM GROUP</u> - Scenes from top of Mt. Omei, the group at study and at play.	6
5. <u>GINLING ON HOLIDAY</u> - Various glimpses of group enjoying the beauties of West China in region of Mt. Omei.	9
6. <u>GINLING'S EXTRA-MURAL SERVICE</u> - Led by Phoebe Hoh, the Summer service group journey north to Han Chung, Shensi, to educate families in practical nursing and the national problems of China.	6
7. <u>A LOVELY GINLING BRIDE</u> - a Ginling girl in ancestral bridal costume lends a gentle note even in war-time.	2
8. <u>PHYSICAL EDUCATION MEET IN CHENGTU</u> - Group and action pictures make vivid story of normal life during war-time. Visit of official, Tai Gi-tao	12
9. <u>VISIT OF MADAME CHIANG TO CHENGTU</u> - a fine group of informal glimpses. Weaving cooperatives through the camera's eyes.	19
10. <u>GINLING IN NANKING</u> - students and teachers of 1939-40 found in their daily work.	12
11. <u>THE WINTER VACATION</u> period of social work at Jenshow - Ginling meets the New Year throngs and sets up new centers of rural service. Campus life in Chengtu, especially the program in physical education.	48
Total for 1939-40	<u>168</u>

GINLING IN CHENGTUJENSHOW THROUGH THE CAMERA, FEBRUARY 2 - 15, 1940

Pictures #1 and #2 were taken inside our dormitory gate and outside just before we got into the rickshas. Notice the "hung-lan-tzes" which the two girls have in #2. These "hui-erhs", as they are called in the villages, or "hung-lan-tzes" as they are called here in Chengtu, contain charcoal buried in ashes which keep the hands warm. It is a very common thing to see people here in Szechuan carrying one of these "hui-erhs" under their long gowns during the cold days. Can you see the bed rolls which must be taken by travellers wherever one goes here in China? #24 gives a clearer picture of the bedroll.

We left on a bright sunny day. #3 - #8 give some scenes along the way. #3 is one taken the first day along a plain level road. You can see our rickshas passing through a stream of wheelbarrows and people going to market. As you may know, the wheelbarrow is a common means of conveyance and can be seen on every road that is traversed here in the interior. #5 shows three of the students enjoying themselves at one of the stopping places. One girl is wheeling the captain of the team in a wheelbarrow which the owner told us was a brand new one for New Years. The girl who is doing the wheeling is a sophomore Physical Education major, a fine girl. The man in the background carrying his load seems to be amused at the girls wheeling the barrow. In many of the places we stopped it was market day and the crowds of people milling around the streets were terrific, all out to get their New Year's purchasing done, since, when New Year's came, there would be nothing for sale for four or five days.

The second day of our trip was one full of high hills which we had to go up, and the roads curved around and up, some making a complete S at times. #6 and #7 show the hill we climbed that day. In #7 the girls and I took the short cut up. You can see the other road, the main highway below to the left. #8 shows Lung Hsien Wen, our Physical Education student quenching her thirst by eating sugar cane bought at the small stand at the top of the steep hill. (From this place on the journey to our destination was downhill.) See the ricksha puller. He was the only one who pulled all the way from Chengtu to Jenshow, and was the most sociable ricksha puller we ever met. You see again the "hui-erh" saddled to the side of the ricksha, since it was warm that day. The student sat cross-legged in the ricksha because of the large bed roll she had at her feet.

We had no trouble along the way, and in the late afternoon of the second day we pulled into our rural service station in Jenshow. The staff there greeted us warmly and made us as comfortable as possible. Our quarters were quite good. #9 shows the group plus staff members returning from morning service. The streets in Jenshow were well cobbled with large slabs of stones as you see in this picture. There is only one street in the town, so one cannot get lost. Notice, on the right of the picture, the large Chinese bulletin, Miss Highbaugh is walking with one of the three freshmen who were on the team. Just behind them are two other members of the freshmen group, all of whom did a good piece of work while there. #10 is a snap of the salt wells post we visited the first day. Here the post is 80 feet long and you can see the tip as it goes up through the stack, from the ground hole which is also 80 feet deep. This salt well was very interesting to us all. Everything used was primitive but efficient; the equipment used to draw up the salt water was ingenious. #10 shows the stack made of the bamboo, that multi-useful wood.

The girls were busy the few days before the exhibit, organizing their program for the village and putting up posters for the exhibit. The exhibit was formally opened on Chinese New Year's Day by the Hsien magistrate shown in #11. #12 shows the magistrate making the rounds of the exhibit rooms with other officials of the Hsien government. #13 and #14 is a scene showing the formal opening of the rooms by the wife of the former magistrate. Notice that she is cutting the paper which is hung across the door and then opens the room to the public. #14 is the room where the health charts were, originally the business office of the staff members.

The first day of the exhibit there were over 5,000 people present. Young and old, men, and women carrying babies came to see the exhibits. Many of the visitors were from villages several li away from the town, and many of them came all three days in succession, visiting the exhibits over and over again. It is not often they have such exhibits, and it was a good time for them to get together; during the exhibit period many of the visitors sat around and talked with their friends from the different villages. Since it was the New Year holidays the crowds were all the more eager for any form of recreation. Many of the people stood around and watched while the younger children played. Perhaps they got as much fun out of watching as playing.

The groups you see in pictures #15 - #18 were part of the vast numbers which gathered in the compound those three days. Notice the white bands which the people here in Szechuan wear, no matter whether they are old or young. In #18 the place marked by the arrow is the Great Hall where the staff of Jenshow holds its talks and where they gave their Christmas play this year. In #15, see the bull at the rear. It is one of the best bulls belonging to Mr. Dickinson and was there on exhibit also. This bull broke away one day and went tearing down the narrow road frightening the people who filled the roads. No one was hurt and the bull was brought back safely. The games were led by three of our students all of whom were excellent leaders. These girls are Lung Hsien-wen, Yang Gin-djung, and Djao Siu Chin, and they were untiring.

In #17 the entrance to the compound is slightly visible to the left. The small projection to the right is a part of the long building belonging to the University of Nanking Extension Bureau where some of the farm products were on exhibit. At the end of the exhibit awards and prizes were given out to the ones who participated. In pictures #19 - #22 are some of the prize winners. #19 shows Mr. Li, head of the Nanking Extension Work in Jenshow looking on as the prizes were given out by the representative of the Hsien magistrate. #22 shows the man who won the most first prizes and as a result was given two new water buckets. I wish you could see the joy and excitement in his face. It was very late in the afternoon but I took a picture of him, looking as sober as he could, for he would not smile when he knew his picture was being taken. Notice his haircut. #21 gives a better view of it at the back. The prizes given were things of practical value, such as wash cloths, bowls and spoons, cups, lanterns, chopsticks, straw sandals, educational scrolls, darning thread, and so forth. Some of these prizes are visible in the picture of the man with the two buckets. The family contributing the most articles for exhibits was awarded a banner presented by both University of Nanking and Ginling. I should mention here that the first prize winner exhibited the best squash, wheat, corn, red pepper, rice, and one or two others which I cannot remember.

Our team divided on the second day of the exhibit into three groups, one staying on till the end of the exhibit, the other two going off to the two villages, Li Chia Ko and Chen Chia Tsu. #23 and #24 show the groups off for the villages. In #23 note the posters which lined the roadway leading to the compound where the exhibit was held. This snap shows the type of bed roll we carried. #25 shows some of the girls buying vegetables for the village trip. The girls had to prepare for their own food in the villages those five days that they were there. Both #26 and #27 were taken in Li Chia Ko while I was on my way out to the other village where I was staying. #26 shows the boy who beat the gong calling the farmers and people around the countryside to come and see the plays which our students were putting on. The people were very much interested in the plays, and took time off from their work to come and enjoy themselves! I must mention here that our girls are excellent in impromptu planning and acting in plays like these as well as more finished performances. They can easily make up a play based on any story. You can imagine how hard it is to put up a play on the roadside and use whatever stage one can find. Also the girls wove into this play educational matters and things pertaining to China's war of resistance. #27 shows you some of our girls teaching a group of village people #28 shows children at Li Chia Ko. Also #29 with some older people. Notice the bamboo frame on which one of the women is winding her cotton. #32 is another scene of a child, that of our hostess in Chen Chia Tsu, with Miss Wei, one of the staff members, in the background fixing some toys.

Our call upon the Hsien magistrate you have already read about in the report. Here is the secretary (#30), representative of the magistrate, talking to some of our girls, - the one I mistook for the magistrate himself.

#33 - #36 are pictures of our whole team out in Jenshow.

#34 shows our building a bit more clearly with an old pagoda behind it.

#35 our rural staff with the visiting faculty members.

#36 our group near the house ready to have our evaluation meeting of the work which was done the two weeks in Jenshow. Suggestions and recommendations were brought forth in this meeting have, I believe, been included in the other report.

This trip to Jenshow is an unforgettable experience. Whether all of us will some day go back to Jenshow is a question, but it has awakened us to the needs of the country people. Here in Jenshow there is much to be done in planning recreation and physical education. Children have no toys to play with. When I say toys I mean things which they can make here and which are within the means of the people. Nutrition is also important and we have started some work along that line. The people are interested, as seen in the questions a number of the visitors asked of the staff in charge of that nutrition section. There are many other things which are also important. The people love to sing - this is the poorest Hsien in Szechuan, and the village people seem less advanced in many ways than the village folk near the coast.

Our trip back to Chengtu was made comfortably. Nine went by ricksha while five of us took Hwa Gan (sedan chairs), because there were not enough rickshas. I was glad to take a different route on the return journey and joined the Hwa Gan men walking the first day, 120 li, to the place where we were to meet the other group for the night. The scenery was indeed wonderful.

Once more we are back at our school work in Chengtu. My next trip, if I can carry out my present plan, will be into Sikang during the summer.

Ettie Len-toy Chin

GINLING IN NANKING

JANUARY, 1940

Pictures #1,2,3,4. Planning a new industry for the women of the Homecraft
Cloth Weaving. Course.

(Note: Already the weaving of towels and stocking for a Chinese market is well started. In the autumn of 1939, Mrs. Tsen and her assistants began a new industry, namely, the weaving of cloth. These four pictures show some of the processes and problems. As I write this, two looms are being used for this weaving and the young women in the Homecraft course are learning this process so that later they can teach others.)

In #1. Man in white garment. Mr. Meng, the stocking weaver. Before the war, Mr. Meng had a thriving little stocking factory in Chapei, Shanghai, but his factory was burned, including all his machinery. When we wanted to start our Homecraft Relief Project, Dju Yu-bao (Ginling, 1924) found Mr. Meng for us in a refugee camp in Shanghai. He is a very earnest Christian and is very happy to be able to serve other poor folk and to teach them how to become self-supporting. Recently he moved his family to Nanking and they are all living on our campus. They are still very poor as his family is large.

Personnel in #3 (beginning from the left) Mrs. Wu (We call her Wu Wang-shi, as her married name is Wu and her maiden name was Wang.) She is 33 years of age. Her husband was a brass merchant. He was killed in January 1938 by soldiers. She was left with five little children and no way to make a living for them. Her children were: A baby of one year who was burned in her house by the soldiers, a boy of five who died in a refugee camp in the Nanking Safety Zone, and a daughter of nine who was given to another family because she could not support her. The daughter in time becomes the daughter-in-law of that family.

Daughters of 11 and 13 who are now with the mother on our campus, and are being supported by our Relief Funds. They are in school and are doing well. The mother was in our Homecraft Course last year and did so well that we kept her on as an assistant for this year.

Mr. Gi, a towel and cloth weaver. Before the war he had a little industry of his own which, of course, was destroyed by the war.

Mrs. Tsen, our superintendent of dormitories, who has been such a capable and fearless and untiring worker in behalf of refugees and relief. She now not only supervises the food for the girls in the Experimental Course, but also has had full charge of the weaving projects in the Homecraft Course.

Picture #5. A poor picture of the stocking weaving by girls in the Homecraft Course.

Pictures #6 and #7. This shows the upper section of the girls in the Homecraft Course learning to recognize the trees of the campus. This is part of their nature study course. Gardening is also a part. Miss Whitmer and Miss Leh Pei-fan (1939) are the teachers. Miss Leh came up from Shanghai last autumn, against the wishes of her parents for they thought that our city was the last place on earth to go to.

Picture #8. Two of our kindergarten kiddies going home from school. They are the children of a cook. During the fall of Nanking they were refugees in the country north of the Yangtze. Came back to Nanking months later looking thin and underfed. Now they can sing happily, for they are truly happy.

Pictures #9 and #10. In the summer of 1939, over in our Neighborhood Center, we had a Daily Vacation Bible School for 35 underfed neighborhood children. They were taught one half day and given one filling meal. Picture #10 shows the teachers and managers of this project. From left to right they are:

Wang Siu-ying, a junior III girl who is an entirely destitute girl in our Experimental Course. She was threatened with tuberculosis, so instead of having her go to her home last summer, we had her stay on our campus to rest and grow strong on cod liver oil, milk and eggs. Her home is so poor that to feed Siu-ying is a real problem. During this holiday we have had to give her money for rice. She is at home during the holiday. She taught one period a day, and rested the remainder of time.

Wang Hwang-peng. A destitute student of the Experimental Course. She is an assistant this year in the supervision of the house-keeping in one of the dormitories, because last year she was faithful in her work-relief.

Djang Ling-hwa. Ling-hwa is a Senior III girl and has been working for all her fees this past two years. She is bright but her family is now very poor. Her father was quite a well-known artist in the city. This year her two brothers are teaching in the city primary schools so they can make ends meet - but barely so, with the prices of food three times what they were a year ago. She was one of our refugees.

Wang Hwei-lan. Hwei-lan is the daughter of Mr. Y. T. Wang, who is known as "Big" Wang by all who ever studied in the Nanking Language School. Mr. Wang was our refugee and has been a very great help in all kinds of difficult situations. At real sacrifice he has continued in the teaching of three classes in our Experimental Course simply because he has come to feel that there are values in life of greater worth than money.

This summer project was also a method of relief for the first three girls; Hwei-lan was a volunteer teacher. One of the four girls in the picture was taken from our Refugee Camp on that terrible night of December 17, 1937, when the twelve young women were taken. Their happy faces do not betray which one was taken, and the horror of that night has long since been washed away by wholesome work and study and play.

Picture #11. Mrs. Tsen, her little granddaughter and Mrs. Thurston. Taken just before Mrs. Tsen took her little family up to their father in Hankow. The little granddaughter is a fascinating youngster and most capable, having inherited all of her grandmother's ability.

Picture #12. Ginling in chrysanthemum time, the two gardeners in the midst of their labors. The boys are brothers and especially the older one has a very real ability in the cultivation of flowers. The younger one, to the right was bound by the soldiers in December, 1937, but the presence of a foreigner at the psychological time, saved him.

Ginling

2.

President Wu Yi-fang in her office at Ginling
College in Nanking.

Ginling

3.

President Wu Yi-fang of Ginling College talks
with Miss Hwang, secretary of the College's alumnae
committee.

Ginling

5.

Dr. Wu Yi-fang, president of Ginling College
in Nanking, sets out in her pedicab on the way to
a People's Political Council meeting.

Ginling

6.

Dean Lo Schen-shiu holds a conference with
Dr. Wu Mou-i, head of Ginling's chemistry department.

Learning

7.

Students in the home economics course making
candy and cookies using a make-shift oven ^{made} out of a
kerosene tin.

Ginling

8.

With cooking facilities scarce, Ginling students have to make-shift with whatever is at hand. Here two girls are making cookies over a charcoal burner.

9.

Ginling

Ginling students have a laboratory class
in home economics.

Linking

12.

~~Linking~~

A chemistry student prepares distilled water with charcoal burner at a speed of 250 c.c. per hour. That is all that is used for the entire chemistry lab at this time.

Ginling

15.

Ginling students studying in the college
library.

Ginling

17.

A Ginling sophomore taking a piano lesson
from the college's music instructor, Miss Yang Hui-ru.
The piece she is playing is Mozart's Sonata No. 1
in C Sharp Major.

Siuling

21.

Two students studying in their dormitory room.

Ginling

22.

Since there ^{are} no beds, these young students at
Ginling College in Nanking have to sleep on the floor.

Ginling

24.

Ginling students making their "beds" on the
floor.

Ginling

25.

Young Ginling students enjoying the main
meal of the day in the college dining room.

PUBLICITY PHOTOGRAPES

Ginling College

January 1947

1. President Wu Yi-fang in her office.
2. The same.
3. President Wu talking with Miss Hwang, Secretary of the Ginling Alumnae Committee.
4. Miss Plaume, English Secretary to Dr. Wu, taking dictation.
5. Dr. Wu getting aboard her pedicab on the way to a PFC meeting.
6. Dean Lo Shen-shiu in conference with Dr. Wu Mou-i, Head of the Department of Chemistry.
7. Students of Home Economics, practising making candy and cookies. Make-shift oven out of a kerosene tin.
8. Making cookies over a charcoal burner.
9. Home Economics class in the laboratory.
10. Tasting their handiwork.
11. General Chemistry Laboratory, showing congested conditions. ~~Benches~~ were designed for six, but actually twenty work at each.
12. Preparing distilled water with charcoal burner. Speed - 250 cc per hour. That is all that is used for the whole Chemistry labs at this moment.
13. Distillation of water. Distilled water comes off drop by drop, symbolizing China's Christian Colleges going on steadily, drop by drop, bit by bit, little by little, but steadily, in whatever circumstances they find themselves.
14. Ginling students in the Library.
15. Ginling students at the tables in the Library - horizontal view.
16. The same - vertical view.
17. Piano lesson. A sophomore taking a lesson. Instructor is Miss Yang Hui-ru. The piece being played is Mozart's Sonata No. 1 in G Major.
18. Hands playing the piano.
19. Miss Stella Marie Graves teaching Harmony Class.
20. Miss Shen's hands in Miss Graves' Harmony Class.
21. In the dormitory - studying at night.
22. Bedless beds. *(No beds, They have to sleep on floor)*
23. The same.
24. Making "beds".
25. In the Dining Room.

Description of snapshots and negatives

1. A physical education class lined up for rollecall and directions in front of the Arts Building. Most P.E. classes meet on the front lawn of the campus, since the athletic fields are filled with underbrush and weeds, etc. Note the watch-tower and platform built on the Arts Building roof by the Japanese.
2. Play Day at Ginling. The Seniors are on their toes for the signal for the relay.
3. Play Day at Ginling. Mr. Swen, physical education instructor, explains the rules for the next event.
4. Play Day at Ginling. A few enthusiasts practicing for the cage-ball event.
5. Play Day at Ginling. While visitors gather in casual groups, teams assemble on the field, and "rooting sections" gather along the sidelines, T'ung Hsing-ming, the ama^{who} takes care of us in the South Hill Faculty House, asks to have her picture taken, and smiles the same happy smile as she smiles when she carries bucket after bucket of water from our outside kitchen and up three flights of stairs on the night that we have our weekly "hot" bath--two buckets per person. This is only part of her water-carrying task, for, more often than not, the power is not strong enough to bring water through the pipes we have for cold water, and that, too, has to be carried.
- 6, 7, 8, 9. (Nothing can be done about these for they were single copies contributed by Bishop Tsu, so there won't be any duplicates.)
10. Senior Class and distinguished guests on steps of Smith Building, Founders' Day--Nov. 10, 1946.

(From your letter of April 16th, I judge that films for 1-5 inc., and 10 above are in your hands.)

11. Relaxing in the sun and reminiscing about College days are four Ginling alumnae. Left to right: Hwang Dju, '37, teacher of physics and mathematics in Ginling College practice school. (print only--film lost in previous letter.)
12. On the steps of the Arts Building--after Lady Cripps and her party have visited the campus. Left to right: Mrs. Violet E. Miller (General Secretary of BUAC in England), Miss Eleanor Hinder, (standing), The Hon. Lady Cripps, Mr. Michael Harris (representative of the BUAC in China) and Dr. Wu Yi-fang. October, 1946.
13. Others join the group to visit with Lady Cripps. Left to right: Miss Chen-I, Chairman of the Ginling Student Government Organization; Miss Margaret Cripps; Miss Eva Spicer; Mrs. Violet E. Miller, General Secretary of BUAC in England; Mrs. Lucille Tang, Wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Miss Eleanor Hinder; The Hon. Lady Cripps; Mr. Michale Harris (representative of the BUAC in China); Dr. Wu Yi-fang; Miss Chen Yu-chen, Ginling Alumna, '28, and Principal of Ginling College Practice School. October, 1946.

Our Trip to Schwen Hwa Chang, the Ginling College Rural Service Station.

14. School children leaving the milk station, some with cans of milk for their young brothers and sisters.

15. The staff of the Rural Service Station gathers to welcome the visitors who arrived in the CNRRA truck. Left to right: Chiang Yu-wen, Ginling '46; Hu Lien-chen, Ginling '45 (Rural Supervisor for CNRRA); Chang Dzung-han, Chang Li-hwa, Ginling '47; Shi Lu-sha, Mrs. Kathryn C. Ranck (Smith College graduate and Consultant for CNRRA); and Tsi Yu-dji, Ginling '34, in charge of the Station. The sign at the right of the doorway reads: Ginling Women's College of Arts and Sciences, Rural Service Center.
16. Detail of the doorway leading into the courtyard where the children come to get their cup of milk.
17. Staff at Rural Service Center: left to right: Chang Li-hwa, Tsi Yu-dji, She Lu-sha, and Chang Yu-wen. (See 15).
18. Miss Tsi and her helper serve milk to Young China. Note the crude cement stove in which coal balls are burned to heat the milk.
- 19 and 20--no duplicates.
21. Mrs. Li and her three daughters, in whose home the Rural Service Station is housed.
22. no duplicate.
23. " "
24. Yuen Kwei-fen poses proudly at the doorway of what was once the church building at Shwen Hwa-cheng. Under his leadership, the Christians of the villate managed to have a service every Sunday through out the war years. After the church was bombed, most of them brought their own chairs or stood during the service. They are now happy to have 10 benches which seat 100 people every Sunday.

I believe Miss Kirk sent about half a dozen pictures of activities at Shwen Hwa Cheng, taken by Phoebe Ho. I am not sure whether these were prints or films. If they have not arrived, please let me know.

Pictures sent to Mrs. Mills--ordinary mail, registered, on July 22, 1948

1. Miss Chang Ming-yeh--Home Economics major in cap and gown, (niece of General Chang-chun) who will teach home economics in Methodist Girls' School, Szechuan, next year. 6/28/48
2. Miss Mei Yuen-hung, Ginling senior with her violin. She is the only violinist at Ginling and has given much pleasure playing for chapels and recitals. She will teach music at Hwei Wen (Methodist) Girls' School, Nanking, next year. 6/1948 Miss Mei gave an informal recital as her graduation requirement in lieu of a thesis. She herself played a violin concerto and her classmates sang groups of folk songs which were arranged by Miss Mei.
3. President Wu Yi-fang, Miss Lynda Grier (Commencement Speaker), Representative of the British Council in Nanking, and Dean Ruth Chester, with members of the Special Physical Education Course who have completed their work for a certificate in the Special P.E. 2-year course. Left to right: Chen Chin-hwei, Wang Siang-djen, Djang Su-yang, Liu Shou-ying, Loh Lien-chin, Liu Hwei, Shu Hsing-dah.
4. Dr. Wu yi-fang, Miss Lynda Grier, Representative of British Council in Nanking, (Commencement Speaker) and Dean Ruth Chester with graduates of spring class, 1948, Ginling College
5. Ginling Student Body forms G.C. with border on quadrangle as opening number of P. E. Demonstration Program, May 29, 1948
6. Ginling freshman give demonstration of gymnastics at P. E. Demonstration Program, annual event at Ginling College. (May 29, 1948)
7. Miss Djeng YU -mo and Miss Liu YU act as marshalls to conduct the lower classmen to the Baccalaureate Service, ~~XXX~~ June 27, 1948.
8. Dr. Wu Yi-fang, Dr. Luther Shao (Speaker at Baccalaureate), Dr. Ruth Chester, and Dr. Chang Siao-sung with members of the Special P. E. Course receiving their certificates this year: (lt. to rt.) Chen Chin-hwei, Wang Siang-djen, Djang Su-yang, Loh Lien-chin, Liu Hwei, Shu Hsing-dah.
9. YU Hai-hsing, on Baccalaureate Sunday, June 27, 1948. (Her new artificial arm (left) does not show very much, but she has been putting it to good service. She will teach next year at St. Hilda's Girls' Middle School in Wuchang. Miss Wu majored in History.
10. Graduates of the spring class of 1948 bow to the audience after they have received their diplomas from Dr. Wu Yi-fang at Commencement, June 28, 1948. (Dr. Wu and Miss Lynda Grier on the platform.)
11. Miss Wen Fuh and Miss Fan Bih-ling, standing, lt. to rt., help prospective freshmen register for the entrance tests given on July 19 and 20. Miss Fan just completed the blouse she is wearing and had her first experience of using an electric sewing machine.

12. Ginling Student body forming G. C., facing Smith Building to sing the Ginling College song on opening number of the program of Annual P. E. Demonstration. May 29, 1948.
13. Rice being carried into Business Office store room. Rice is a basic commodity, not only of food but of prices in China. Everything, from the payment of salaries to the purchase of land is based on the price of rice. The College is helped by being allowed to purchase a certain quantity of rice at the official price, which is lower than the open market rate. In the distance is the postal truck, which comes daily to the college. It is a great convenience to be able to mail letters, register, purchase stamps, and have mail go promptly and safely.
14. Group of Ginling alumnae and faculty who are leaving the college. They and their children were entertained at lunch by Dr. Wu and Mrs. S. F. Tsen. Back (lt. to rt.) Mrs. Lin Sie Wen-sie, who has given splendid service in the P. E. Department will leave with her three children for Nanchang, where they will join Dr. ~~John~~ John Lin when he returns from America where he has been studying at Seabright Hospital on Staten Island and the Boston General Hospital.
Dr. Wu Yi-fang; Miss Loh Zung-nyi, professor of mathematics and physics, who will teach at Wellesley College next year. Mrs. S. F. Tsen; Miss Sun Tseng-min and Mrs. Hsueh, who left by plane for New York on July 19 to study social work on fellowships awarded by the United Nations.
Miss Wu Hsui-hsia, who has received a scholarship from the English Presbyterian Church to study at Selly Oakes, Birmingham next year. (Rt. front) Miss Chen Fu-ho, Instructor in Chemistry who will study Chemistry on a scholarship at Michigan State College next year. Next her, Miss Wu Yueh-shan, instructor in physical education. The children, lt. to rt. Hsueh Di-di, Chu Mei-mei, Lin Ko-Ko and Hsueh Chieh-chieh.
15. Miss Liu Yü and Miss Djeng Yü-mo lead the recessional after Baccalaureate Service, ~~Marx~~ June 27, 1948. Dr. Francis P. Jones, Dr. Chang Hwei-lan, President Wu and Dr. Luther Shao follow the marshalls. from the Music Building.
16. Miss Liu Yü and Miss Djeng Yü-mo lead seniors in procession to Baccalaureate Service, June 27th, 1948.
17. Lt. to rt. Stella M. Graves, Head of Music Department; Liu I-wen, P. E. Major, who will teach in Honan Province next year; Miss Wang, China-~~hua~~ and Miss Lao Shu-deh, who will teach music in Ginling ^{College} Practice School next year; Miss Chang Ming-yen, Home Economics major who will teach in Methodist Girls' Middle School in Chengtu, Szechuan (niece of General Chang Chun); and Mei Yoh-lan, who will be an assistant in the Chemistry Department of Ginling College next year.
18. Mat work, tumbling and apparatus work is skillfully done by a demonstration team in the annual P. E. Demonstration Program at Ginling College. May 29, 1948
19. Demonstration of Chinese "boxing" in Annual P. E. Demonstration Ginling College, May 29, 1948

20. Junior Class chose the French Minuet as their contest number in the Folk Dance Contest--a traditional event in the annual P.E. Demonstration at Ginling College. They won first prize. Miss Tao Yen-gin (lady) and Liu Gwang-kwen (gentleman) foreground. May 29, 1948
21. Lao Shu-deh (Senior Class President) (boy) and Wang Ching-hwa (girl) lead the Dutch Windmill Dance in the Folk Dance Contest--a traditional feature of the Annual P. E. Demonstration at Ginling. May 29, 1948
22. Sophomore Class in Spanish Folk Dance, Annual P. E. Demonstration, May 29, 1948.
23. Freshman Class in Chinese Dance, in traditional Folk Dance Contest, Annual P. E. Demonstration at Ginling College, May 29, 1948
24. Sign at cold drinks booth of Home Economics Club attracted some college guests regardless of the fantastic figures. P. E. Demonstration at Ginling College, May 29, 1948.
25. Lt. to rt. Tung Yueh-ao, junior; Chen Yung, sophomore; and Wang Ai-li, senior, and Vice-President of the Student Self-Government Association of Ginling College. This Committee did effective work in planning and carrying out a program for the leadership training seminar that was held under the direction of Mrs. Beulah Kwoh, Director of Extra-curricular activities under the new Counseling Program at Ginling College.
26. Sitting--lt. to rt.--Chen Shang-chiu (recipient of Tri Delta Scholarship last winter); Wang Ai-li, Vice-President of Student Self-Govt. Association of Ginling College; Feng Hwa-djen, winner of 2nd place in speakers in debate and 1st place in English Oratorical Contest; Wang Dzin-yuen, sophomore, and Li Pei-ling, Freshman. Kneeling, -lt. to rt.-Chen Yung, (daughter of Bishop Robin Chen and Sister of Chen-I, now studying medicine in Philadelphia) President of Y. P. C. A.; Siao Ching-yu, freshman, and Djou-lung, freshman. All are members of the "Canterbury Club", a joint club with Sheng Kung Hwei (Episcopal) students from Ginling College and the University of Nanking. Chen Yung was President of the Club last semester and Feng Hwa-djen was President this semester. June, 1948
27. Members of the Li-tsen Fellowship of Ginling College. This group met throughout the year every Sunday evening for programs of worship, study, and discussion.
28. The northeast corner of Ginling College. The brick wall at left was built by the Japanese along the east boundary of the campus and around the northeast and southeast corners. The remainder of the 40 acre campus is bounded by a fence of the type seen joining the brick wall. It gives little protection to the college and much firewood to needy people who remove it faster than it can be replaced. Before the war, the entrance to the campus was at this corner and the brick building was the gate house. The wooden building at the right was left by the Japanese. These are now both being used for housing faculty members. June, 1948
29. View of Purple Mountain in background and southeast corner of Ginling College in foreground. The smockstack to the left is all that is left of the heating plant which was removed by the Japanese. Building marked 1 (back) is Soong Memorial Building used as dormitory by the Practice School; the scaffolding to the right (2) is around

the new building being built by the Practice School and will be ready for use in the fall. It is a twin building to the Soong Memorial Building. A third building, which is to be known as the Vau Min Memorial Building, is to be built later on a sight between these two buildings and to the west. These three buildings will form the complete Practice School unit of Ginling College. The two brick buildings seen just to the back of this building in process of being constructed (3) and (4) are just across the street from the college. They are college property and faculty residences, the only buildings besides the two faculty dormitories that could be called adequate buildings for housing.

- 30. Miss Chen Chin-hwei, member of the 2nd year class of P. E. Short Course holds the attention of the crowd as she skillfully performs a stunt on the jumping box--P. E. Demonstration, Ginling College, May 29, 1948.

H. Plaum

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*Ginling
Caption*

① Chinese mothers in a rural district near Nanking listen attentively while a Ginling home economics student tells them about the nutritive value of tomatoes and potatoes.

② Young children being fed tomatoes sweetened with sugar. Potatoes and tomatoes were vegetables new to one of the districts near Nanking, and many of the country people disliked them until Ginling students in the rural station supervised by the college's staff members pointed out the important health value of these vegetables.

③ During the summer when these children's mothers and fathers were busy working in the fields two Ginling students, who had had child welfare training, taught them while their regular school teachers were on vacation.

④ As part of their field work, sociology majors at Ginling College in Nanking conduct a nursery school for underprivileged children who live near the campus. Here they lead them in singing, tell them stories, and teach them to play games.

5 Play hour for the children at the nursery school whose teachers are two Ginling students. Thirty-two children, aged two to five, come every morning.

6 Time for a story! Children listen eagerly to story being told them by a young Ginling student, trained in child welfare work. Were it not for this nursery school, these children, whose parents are busy in the fields all day, would have to play in the streets.

7 Children arrive at school ^{taught by Ginling ~~students~~ ^{girls}} dressed in their new summer clothes. Made by their mothers from patterns cut out ~~provided~~ by Ginling students.

8 From patterns cut out for them by Ginling College students these Chinese mothers are making summer clothes for their children. Cotton was provided by CNRRA. Students majoring in sociology and home economics serve the rural people at Shwen Hwa Cheng as part of their field work.

9

Children in nursery school supervised by Ginling staff members washing their hands at a trough made of bamboo and pierced with holes. Water is pumped from outside. Ginling students teach the underprivileged students who attend this school which is near the Ginling campus.

10

As part of their field work, students at Ginling College in Nanking, serve the rural people of Shwen Hwa Cheng in many ways. Here they teach a group of young women to write. Work is supervised by faculty members of Ginling, one of the Christian colleges in China.

11

Young women from a rural district near Nanking learning to embroider pillow slips from instruction given by students and staff members from Ginling College, which sponsors a rural program for people of Shwen Hwa Cheng.