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*Spring 1937*

金陵

Ginling —  
Your College  
in China's Capital



President Wu entertains Mrs. Morrow, Smith alumna, ambassador of good will-at-large, on the Ginling campus., Nanking, China.

MRS. DWIGHT MORROW  
MRS. LAWRENCE THURSTON  
(President Emeritus)  
PRESIDENT YI-FANG WU

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I WENT to Ginling College following a morning of sight-seeing. You have known, of course, of its being in that modern capital, Nanking, but had you realized that Nanking has a population of fully a million? By noon I knew that the girls in the College were thoroughly in the current, in the making of history in China. It was a rainy day, but not rainy enough to spoil the bridal wreath and pink cherry blossoms on the Campus.

Dr. Wu took me and my daughter through the buildings. I want to speak especially of the beauty of the chapel. It led one to worship. It was right. The back of the platform had a black velvet curtain, which was the gift of the student body. In front of the curtain was a black and gold screen, lacquered, the gift of alumnae, and in front of that a great bowl of forsythia, lovely yellow against the black.

I met informally the members of the faculty, both men and women, Chinese and Americans. Of course I don't need to speak of the work of Ruth Chester, '14, who is so well known to all of you. I was also very much impressed with Dr. Reeves of the University of Michigan. When we entered her laboratory we found an exhibit of tree borers, those insects, small and large, that prey upon trees. Dr. Reeves told us that unfortunately all these tree borers had been gathered from the campus of Ginling.

There were about 230 students in residence and we met them casually as we went through the buildings. My daughter

was very much interested in the head of the Student Government. If ever I was conscious of a bright, keen intellect, it was in that girl. My daughter talked at length with two of the seniors. Perhaps they imagined we might think they were idling so they said, "You see, our theses were handed in only yesterday. We have just got to fool today." My daughter said to one, "What was the subject of your thesis?" This was it: "The Significance of the Marital Conflict as Explained by the Modern Stage." She turned to another girl and said, "What was your subject?" It was: "The Organization and Disorganization of the Family as a Unit in the Changing Life of China." Constance said, "Oh, it's terrible! Their subjects are far worse than any we have at Smith."

I talked a very little with Dr. Wu about what the girls did after graduation, and what she said is entirely different from the cry we have heard in America. Every Ginling senior who goes out with even a moderately creditable record has various jobs offered her; the need is so terrific for the trained woman. The alumnae record is magnificent.

The outstanding person of Ginling College is Dr. Wu her-

Two Seniors,  
Class of 1936



self. I went not unprepared for enthusiasm because my daughter and son-in-law, Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh, had visited Ginling and both of them had spoken in high praise of the quality of work being done there, and Dr. Wu had been at luncheon with me in Englewood. But as you see Dr. Wu at Ginling you realize she is one of the great women of modern China. She could not fail to make an impression anywhere. I was perfectly convinced of her brains, tact, skill, and of her international mind.

I talked a little with Dr. Wu about the financial problem of the college, but it was Margaret Cook Thompson, Smith 1911, of the University of Nanking, who gave me the facts about Ginling's serious financial situation. Education is the only thing that can possibly solve international questions. I speak as a grandmother, when I say I feel it isn't in any sense generous for us to give in support of an institution like Ginling, because the graduates going out from such colleges are going to be the wives of the statesmen of China. We must realize that our children and grandchildren have got to live in an extremely difficult world if there are not such colleges. If we hold back our money and don't give, we are making it harder for our own children. We give to them when we give to Ginling. We are helping our own when we help an institution like Ginling, because we are helping to build a fairer world.

MRS. DWIGHT MORROW, June 14, 1936.

*Students Building, Northampton, Mass.*

AT SMITH - IN - CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 6, 1936

"One of the highest spots of that first breakfast came when Elizabeth Cutter Morrow rose to speak. The simplicity and sincerity, the gentle humor, deep feeling, and withal the immense capacity for accomplishment which she radiates are enough to justify Smith in the eyes of any doubting Thomas in the world. Mrs. Morrow spoke on the subject of 'Smith in the Orient'. She gave us a delicious picture of herself with the Alumnae Register, like a Bible under her arm, girdling the world and looking up Smith people everywhere in spite of the risk of missing boats and in spite of the gentle chidings of her daughter whenever she was late: 'You haven't met another alumna, have you?' We accompanied her to Ginling, saw the Chinese girls Smith is helping to educate there, and shared her beautiful impressions of the Purple Mountain to be seen from the central door. We went to her first real Smith luncheon at Peiping in a charming Chinese house (home of Mrs. Hsien Wu, Ginling College, B.A. 1921, graduate student Smith 1922-23) where one fine courtyard opened from another, revealing delicate vistas of white lilacs. We even struggled with chopsticks in her company and ate a large meal including duck tongues and ancient eggs."

*Smith Alumnae Quarterly*, February 1937, Pages 136-137.

AT ALUMNAE COUNCIL, FEBRUARY 26 - 27, 1937



"We have no formal report of Ginling to present to the Council, but we do want you to know of Miss Wu's visit to this country last year; and of the luncheon given in her honor by a group of Boston Alumnae. Miss Comstock introduced Miss Wu in glowing terms, and paid the highest tribute to her ability as a leader, not only in education but in Chinese and world affairs. To hear Miss Wu's eloquent speech, to realize what force and devotion exist in such a tiny, beautiful, and charming person, is to feel a renewal of interest in our friends at Ginling. To all those who had this privilege, interest in our sister college has become a vivid and lifelong affair."

—MRS. HOLLIS T. GLEASON,  
*President Smith Alumnae Association*

President Wu at Boston  
Luncheon, October 2, 1936

GINLING ALUMNAE GIFTS

Mrs. Hsien Wu, 1921, Mrs. T. T. Zee, 1924, and their two sisters have given in memory of their father the new infirmary to the college.

Dr. Liu Gien-ts'iu, 1919, has given \$2,000, nearly her entire savings, to the Alumnae Fund. This gift covers the \$500 a year, over and above the fees, which a student costs the college.

Mrs. W. S. New, 1919, has given \$5,000 in honor of her mother's seventieth birthday. This fund is for the work of the Neighborhood House on the Ginling Campus.

The Ginling Alumnae Association has underwritten the deficit for three years, 1936-1939. Most of the 341 alumnae are on small salaries. They do this in order to make possible a search for new sources of income both in China and in the United States. The budget, now \$160,000 (\$50,000 U.S.), must be increased for maintenance of Senior College standards to \$210,000 (\$70,000 U.S.). Fifty per cent of this budget is now raised in China.

AT THE ALUMNAE OFFICE, NORTHAMPTON

"Ginling is on our mailing list to receive everything which is sent out to our alumnae. We send to our sister college with the greatest pleasure. I am now corresponding with the new alumnae secretary, Rengying Kao, and am promising her every bit of material in our office which can be of any possible use."

FLORENCE SNOW, October 22nd, 1936.

SMITH ALUMNAE COMMITTEE FOR GINLING COLLEGE

Helen A. Choate, 1904	Mary V. Thayer, 1890
Alice Wellington Lyman, 1905	Lucy W. Titcomb, 1913
Agnes Woodhull Raudenbush, 1928	Marjorie B. Leavens, 1910, <i>Chairman</i>

GINLING COLLEGE, NANKING, CHINA

American Office: 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York

Smith

SMITH-GINLING HISTORY

Campus Interest. The first official representative of Smith College abroad was Delia Leavens, 1901, who went to China as Smith College Missionary in 1909. She did fine work at Tungchou, fifteen miles east of Peking, from 1909-16. When she was obliged on account of ill health to resign at the end of that period, the Smith College Association for Christian Work cast about for a project abroad to take the place of the personal missionary. Delia herself had come to have deep interest in Ginling College, which had opened its doors the year before. She had spent a summer vacation with Mrs. Thurston, the President of the infant college. Her brother Dickson (later, husband of Marjorie Browning, 1910) was on Yale-in-China staff at Changsha.

Meanwhile Frederica Mead, 1911, had returned to America at the completion of her first year on the Ginling faculty, and a committee of undergraduates and alumnae at Smith had - under the inspiration of her enthusiasm - presented a report which definitely fastened upon Ginling as the foreign project for the S.C.A.C.W. Dorothy Olcott, 1913, had a large share in framing this report, and for the faculty Miss Hanscom was a leading spirit. The first campus contribution was made in 1916, \$1,000. It was designated for the Department of English, Frederica's Department.

During the intervening years, the campus contribution to Ginling has passed from the budget of the S.C.A.C.W. to the wider appeal of the campus chest, which has, since 1926, contributed \$4,000 each year. This sum is put at the disposal of the current budget of the College without designation.

Alumnae Interest. At the conclusion of the Great War, Elizabeth Cole Fleming, 1897, expressed the thought that the habit of giving so well started by the wartime drives ought not to be lost, but should be carried over into some constructive work. Ginling College was a natural object, for the undergraduates had been contributing to it since 1916, and many alumnae were, therefore, already interested. Mrs. Fleming collected much information about alumni projects in foreign lands, especially those of Oberlin and Yale, and in June, 1923, she gathered a few of her friends together as a Smith Alumnae Committee for Ginling. Ellen Holt, 1890, was the first chairman.

It was Miss Holt who developed the plan for a Ginling Representative in each Smith Club, usually selected by the president of the Club. The Alumnae Association of Smith College gave the \$50. which supplied the first funds for clerical help for the Alumnae Committee, and the Association at this time also agreed to recommend Ginling as an object of giving by the Smith Clubs and to print a report each year in the Alumnae Register. These actions are recorded in the minutes of the Alumnae Council of June, 1926, which include the following:-

"A local Smith Club shall be asked to appoint a correspondent who shall be responsible for Ginling publicity and for the collection of funds."

In 1927 Miss Holt resigned from the Chairmanship of the Smith Alumnae Committee for Ginling, and the Committee moved East. Ellen Cook became Chairman and Mary Thayer Treasurer. These officers served most faithfully and ably until 1935, when they insisted on passing on the offices to younger alumnae. Marjorie Browning Leavens is now Chairman, and the duties of treasurer are being taken care of in the New York office of the Board of Founders of Ginling College, 150 Fifth Avenue. The membership of the Committee is planned to give nation-wide representation and a wide range of Smith College generations.

Alumnae Contributions. Impetus had been given to the formation of the Alumnae Committee with the drive (during the years 1920-22) for funds from American friends of Ginling with which to purchase land and erect buildings for Ginling. (The college had begun its life in a rented official residence in Nanking.) There was by this time sufficient Ginling interest among Smith women to create the proposal that Smith give the central building on the proposed campus. The proposal found immediate favor; the Alumnae Office in Northampton gave its help in supplying the mechanical means of sending out a letter of appeal signed by a group of sponsors including Elizabeth Cutter Morrow, from whom came the first \$1,000. Mrs. Morrow gave very sympathetic counsel to Mrs. Thurston in her task of raising the building fund, and Miss Holt also worked nobly in the campaign, which included sums for women's colleges in Japan and India as well as Ginling and other China Institutions, in all, seven Oriental women's colleges. The result of the appeal to Smith women was something over \$50,000, and there stands on the Ginling campus the central building in the name of Smith College donors. It is the centre of the social life of Ginling, and includes the gymnasium.

Smith Alumnae contributions to Ginling have had no fixed obligation of amount, although there has been an attempt to exceed \$2,000 each year. From 1925 to 1931, inclusive this intention was carried out. Then followed five years of reduced giving, with recovery to \$3,805.55 in 1937. Thirty-one Smith Clubs and ninety-five individual alumnae gave to Ginling during 1936-37.

Relationship of Smith College to the Board of Founders of Ginling College. The constitution of the Board of Founders, adopted in 1935, defines:-

1. A cooperating unit in Ginling College as an organization assuming responsibility for not less than \$10,000 (U.S.) for capital funds and not less than \$1,500 (U.S.) annually for current expenses. Article II, Section 1.
2. The membership of the Board of Founders shall include two members appointed by each fully cooperating unit. Article III, Section 2, a.

Under this constitution the present official representatives of the faculty, alumnae and undergraduates of Smith College on the Board of Founders are Katherine Richards Rockwell, 1913, and Professor S. Ralph Harlow of the Department of Religion.

The first official American body serving as trustees for Ginling College was known as the Ginling College Committee. On this group Miss Hanscom was the first representative of Smith College. Professor Irving Wood followed Miss Hanscom and gave valuable service until 1930. He was then succeeded by Katherine Richards, 1913.

On the Board of Founders, as reorganized under the constitution of 1935, now sit four Smith women, in addition to the two official representatives, Katherine Richards Rockwell and Professor S. Ralph Harlow. These women are Vera Scott Cushman, 1898; Eva Adams Macmillan, 1915; Mabel Milham Roys, 1900; Ruth Cowing Scott, 1907.

Smith College Members on Ginling Faculty.

Frederica R. Mead, 1911, Department of English, 1915-22.

Ruth M. Chester, 1914, Department of Chemistry, 1917-

Harris Hawthorne Wilder (Professor of Zoology, Smith College)  
Visiting lecturer, Spring 1920.

Inez Whipple Wilder (Professor of Zoology, Smith College)  
Visiting lecturer, Spring 1920.

Edna Wood Turner, 1918, Department of English, 1923-26

Ellen P. Cook, 1893, (Associate Professor of Chemistry, Smith College). Visiting Professor of Chemistry, 1923-24.

Laura H. Wild, 1892 (Professor of Biblical Literature, Mount Holyoke) 1923-24.

Irving Francis Wood (Professor of Biblical Literature, Smith College). Visiting Lecturer, 1924-25; 1930.

Mary V. Thayer, 1890, Visiting Member of Faculty, 1923-25.

Mary Morrow Cook (Associate Professor of French, Smith College)  
Visiting Professor of French and Psychology, first semester, 1925-26.

Alice Darrow Rounds, 1914, Visiting Instructor in Psychology, 1925-26 (part time).

Martha S. Phelps, 1918, Secretary to President Wu, 1928-29.

Esther Rhodes, 1923, Department of Music, under appointment 1937-

Ettie Len-toy Chin, 1936, Department of Physical Education, 1937-

Ginling Graduates and Former Students at Smith College

Nyok-zoe Dong (Mrs. T. F. Tsiang, wife of the Chinese ambassador to Russia), Smith A.B. 1920.

Vong-kyih Nyi (Mrs. Mei Yi-pao, Yenching University, Peiping), Smith A.B. 1924.

Tsai-yun Yen (Mrs. Hsien Wu, Peiping Union Medical College),  
Ginling 1921, graduate student in Chemistry, Smith  
1921-22.

Luh-djen Tang (Mrs. Liu Chieh, Chinese Embassy, London),  
Smith A.B. 1926.

Ming-sin Tang (Dean of Women, Hua Chung College, Wuchang),  
Ginling 1928, graduate student at Smith 1931-32.

Gwan-yuan Li, Ginling 1931, graduate student at Smith 1937-

Ya-fen Hsü, graduate student at Smith, 1937-

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Smith Alumnae Quarterly  
May 1939

## Our Sister College in China

### GINLING

IS DOING SUPERB WORK IN EDUCATION

IN CHENG TU, on the campus of West China University, with President Wu and 30 faculty members, are 107 undergraduates who, in fulfilling A.B. requirements of high standard, are training for citizenship through firsthand study of the country's needs.

IN SHANGHAI, 33 undergraduates of Ginling are guests of other universities, supervised by a Ginling faculty member.

IN NANKING, the College grounds and buildings are in full use for rehabilitation of 100 widows and girls learning simple home and industrial crafts to support their families; 145 Middle School girls are learning by doing: biology through gardening, chemistry through soap-making and dyeing, sociology through everyday problems.

LEADERSHIP OF GINLING centers in:

President Wu Yi-fang, A.B., Ph. D., eminent in national leadership;

Faculty: of whom 12 have been Smith graduates;

Alumnae: active in many walks of life. Seven have studied at Smith, two during 1937-39.

GINLING, RICH IN RESOURCES OF MIND AND SPIRIT, NEEDS OUR HELP AS NEVER BEFORE.

**Smith Alumnae Committee for Ginling**  
**Ginling College Office, 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.**

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S M I T H C O L L E G E

SCACW and Ginling Meeting, June 11, 1939

Alumnae House - Conference Hall  
Northampton Massachusetts

9:30 a.m.

Program:

SCACW

- "Human Relations in Industry - Ethical and International Aspects"  
Miss Mary van Kleeck, Smith 1904
- "Religion and this Generation"  
Miss Virginia Corwin

GINLING

- "Need for Education of Women in China Today"  
Miss Chang Tuh-wei, Ginling 1934
- "Bits of Current Ginling History"  
Miss Ruth Chester, Smith 1914
- "Smith Undergraduate Activities on behalf of Ginling, 1938-39"  
Miss Alice Lyman, Smith 1940

\* \* \* \* \*

An audience of approximately 150 gathered in the Conference Hall at nine-thirty. The meeting was called to order by Mr. A. Burns Chalmers, Professor of Religion and Biblical Literature at Smith College, who introduced the two first speakers of the program. Miss Mary van Kleeck, Smith 1904, Director, Department of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation, gave added strength to the importance of the meeting by concluding her vital talk with the following words:

We may sum it all up on this occasion by pointing to the example of one nation, one people, which through history has given recognition to the supreme importance of human relations, and today, in a moment of international crisis, is demonstrating the unifying power of a common purpose to resist the forces of destruction let loose by the aggression of one nation against another. The people of China are in the forefront of the defense of human relations against the aggressions of property relations. No longer is it a question of our giving to China; we are now following China. With their age-old skill in the organization of the group, they are now confronting modern industry with the will to control and direct it. They are fighting not against the Japanese people and the Japanese workers, but against the forces of the military machine which has taken control in Japan. The opportunity to take control arose out of the world-wide depression in which the collapse of the New York stock exchange in 1929 played its part in undermining the market for Japanese silk, leading to a national policy for control of new markets in China and other parts of the Orient. In the development of this program, Japan had learned lessons from the United States and other countries in the ways of modern industrial imperialism. Confronted with these destructive forces, China is defending democracy and human relations. . . . The Chinese people inspire us to be equally ready to take our part in developing a society in keeping with the aspirations of the ethical individual, for whom science, fully controlled and utilized for human life, becomes the way to a new world.

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Miss Virginia Corwin, Assistant Professor in Religion and Biblical Literature and Dean of the Class of 1941, spoke on the growth of religious interest in the generation of today, and more particularly of the growth on the Smith campus. She paid tribute to Mr. A. Burns Chalmers for his unselfish service in the enrichment of the personal lives of Smith undergraduates.

The next speaker of the morning, introduced by Miss Sara Comins, Chairman of the Alumnae Committee for Ginling, was Miss Chang Tuh-wei, Ginling 1934, who impressed her audience by her poise and dignity and her well-chosen English, intermingled with flashes of humor. Her word picture was that of the need for larger facilities in the education of women in China today. (Appendix I)

Miss Ruth Chester, Smith 1914, head of the Chemistry Department at Ginling, was reuniting with her class and expressed deep satisfaction in being present at the Ginling meeting at Smith from which in most years she is very far away in body. She sails for China and Ginling the last of July. Her concluding words were:

As we look ahead and see no immediate hope of returning to the campus in Nanking, we have made definite plans for at least two more years in Chengtu. In Nanking, Miss Vautrin is planning to continue in training groups of widows, making them able to support their children and care for their homes, and to give to younger girls practical high school work, as preparation for self-support. We yearn for the time when we can all return and carry on our work normally on the home campus.

I am planning to leave for Chengtu soon and I shall go back with a very warm feeling of the friendship and loyalty of Smith groups I have met this year. There is much more wide-spread interest in Ginling on the part of Smith College now than there was when I was last here. It is a constant source of comfort as we carry on our work at Ginling.

It was unanimously voted that Miss Chester take with her to Ginling and President Wu Yi-fang the warmest greetings and assurances of the heartiest support of the alumnae gathered at the meeting. (Appendix II)

Miss Alice Lyman, Smith 1940, and Ginling Representative on the SCACW, gave a resume of the work done on the Smith campus through undergraduate channels for Ginling this year. She gave reassuring evidence of the growing interest and enthusiasm in having Smith undergraduates accomplish something concrete. They realize that the program is in an experimental stage and welcome any suggestions making for greater success in establishing a firmer bond between Smith and Ginling. (Appendix III)

Mrs. T. D. Macmillan, Smith 1915, member of Board of Founders of Ginling College, gave a report on gifts from Smith sources during 1938-39. (Appendix LV)

Teresina Peck Rowell, Smith 1894, spoke in support of special interest in Ginling on the part of Smith alumnae. She suggested that emphasis be put on the relief work in China being done by Ginling, and that Smith alumnae consider this the most appropriate medium for their gifts to China relief during the present emergency.

The Chairman, Sara Comins, spoke of the problem faced by each Smith alumna of maintaining a balance between loyalty to her alma mater and interest in her sister college in China. She stressed the function of the local Smith Club, with its Ginling Representative, as the avenue for gifts from club members, and of the supplementary understanding between the Alumnae Association and the Smith Alumnae Committee for Ginling that opportunity shall be afforded to alumnae who wish to give to Ginling as individuals.

Announcement was made of the presentation to the Alumnae House of a portfolio of Ginling photographs. The cover of the portfolio is a square of Nanking brocade, its design centering in the Chinese characters for the name of the College and its motto: "Abundant Life". The Smith Alumnae Committee for Ginling will provide for this portfolio a frequently changing display of current photographs of the work being done in Nanking and in Chengtu. The present collection is illustrative of the 2500-mile trek of Ginling students and faculty members to the campus in Chengtu, Szechuan, where the academic program is being carried on.

Among those present were Ginling Representatives from Smith Clubs and other alumnae, from twenty-one clubs and eleven states.

Communities represented were:

Colorado	Massachusetts	New York
Denver	Amherst	Eastern
Connecticut	Boston	Long Island
Bridgeport	Cambridge	Westchester
Canaan	Lexington	New York
Hartford	Northampton	Rhode Island
New Haven	Southeastern	Vermont
England	Springfield	
London	Winchester	
Illinois	Minnesota	
Chicago	St. Paul	
Maine	New Hampshire	
Bangor	Exeter	
Maryland	Laconia	
Fredericka	Manchester	

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NEED FOR EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN CHINA TODAY

Miss Chang Tuh-wei, Ginling 1934  
June 11, 1939 Smith College

(Excerpts)

It is a rare opportunity this morning to be here on a campus where I have always wanted to be. We from Ginling always look forward to being at Smith, and so it is with great pleasure that I speak to you this morning on the subject of educating China's women.

There were no institutions in China until 1915, when a group of women from America with new ideals for China established the first women's college in China, Ginling. Only 9 students were registered during the first year. Five were graduated in 1919, and they today are among the women leaders in China. One of these, President Wu Yi-fang, is not only our college president, but also a prominent leader in the Women's Movement and in the New Life movement.

The steady progress in education was interrupted in the year 1937 by one of the most tragic occurrences in modern history. Japan invaded China. Institution after institution was bombed and burned and the students had to fly to all parts of China. But instead of killing the spirit of the students, danger made them more courageous. One student wrote me a letter, a part of which I should like to read to you now:

Time never seemed so precious as it is now. I dare not put off my studies even for a minute because there is so little time in which to work. Yesterday the bombing was so heavy that I had to stay six hours in a dug-out while Japanese planes flew over us. Once while I was working in the laboratory there was a sound of guns. I lay on the floor quickly, there was a shattering of glass and a bullet whistled by. Had I been slow, I would not be writing to you today.

The girls in China today feel that there are two great demands, one is that they need more women who are trained to undertake work in hospitals, care of orphans or working in refugee camps. They also realize the demand for specially trained women to meet the present crisis. How can Ginling meet these present demands? I have time for only a few comments. For instance, ordinarily we have an orientation week for the freshman class. It is now extended to a month. The week's orientation had as its purpose the familiarizing of these students with the campus, but the month's orientation now aims to teach the students about their country as well. You all know that there has been a movement toward West China. These students come from all parts, from the South, North, and East, not knowing conditions in Western China. A month's learning shows them how their studies can make them better citizens.

Thirdly, Ginling has changed her curriculum in order to meet the present crisis. It is now more practical. For instance, in the school of sociology they are sending students into the country to study rural conditions. One phase of field work is the teaching of women to take care of the eyes. Trachoma is very prevalent in the West China country. Students teach children and women about poultry production. Ginling is not only adapting her curriculum to meet the present crisis, she is planning her program with a view toward the future, for the helping of these war-stricken people to meet life secure with new hope and courage. In closing, I wish - as a Chinese and a graduate of Ginling - to express to you all my deep appreciation of what Smith College has done to develop an ideal sister-college relationship.

BITS OF CURRENT GINLING HISTORY

Miss Ruth Chester Smith 1914  
June 11, 1939 Smith College

(Excerpts)

A year ago, as we were finishing out our term in Shanghai, we were very much heartened to receive from this meeting and group a cable of greeting, reminding us that you were thinking of us. We graduated in about a year, or a little less than a year, 17 members of the class of 1938, others graduating in other centers. The first year of the war our emergency measures led us to divide Ginling into three pieces. One was at Shanghai, another in Wuchang, and the third unit in Chengtu, West China. That was an emergency development; it was impossible to get everybody together. Long range plans were evolved. The fact that we had anything going on at all is due to the courage and foresight of Dr. Wu and Miss Vautrin. In Nanking, during the summer after the war started they made plans for a year's work. So far as I have been able to discover, neither entertained the idea for one minute that work could not be carried on. I was not so optimistic. There were some days, if not weeks, when I thought they were wasting their energies. However, time has proved I was wrong, and the way in which the members of the Class of 1938 continued their work is a record of which to be proud.

During the spring last year, we began making plans for the future and decided that it was quite unsatisfactory to continue a division of the College. We decided to get all of Ginling in one place. Chengtu was chosen because it was far removed from the invaded areas, the University of Nanking was already there, a good many of our feeding schools and natural constituencies had moved to West China, and conditions of life and living in the West offered greater opportunities for our work. Last summer many of the group in Shanghai made the long journey to the West, left Shanghai on the 13th of July, went first to Hongkong by boat, by train to Hankow, suffering the nervous strain of air raids on the train trip, then by boat up the Yangtze to Chungking, then by bus to Chengtu. I was coming to America, to the East coast of Maine, so we decided to have a race. A few of the travellers to Chengtu were optimistic enough to think that they would arrive in West China first. I arrived at my journey's end in three weeks, and it took them two months.

In Chengtu we are very fortunate in being on the campus of West China Union University, which has a very large campus and which has been most hospitable in receiving Ginling and several other institutions, sharing facilities in a most generous way. We have put up a dormitory and most of the faculty and students are housed there. It is remarkably good looking and comfortable, in spite of its very small cost. We have put up one or two small buildings. Otherwise we are using classroom space lent to us, but our student body is, as you would expect, considerably smaller than normal, 110 students this year in Chengtu, a fair size considering our largest number before the war was 260.

There are many difficulties in the work there. The campus is very crowded. Facilities are not adequate. Transportation is a great problem. There are plans for improving those facilities and we hope that next year things will not be so difficult. For instance, the biology department has so little room for its equipment and specimens, that it is all kept in students' rooms. When it is time for a laboratory hour it takes a good many minutes to collect all the equipment and take it across the campus.

I would like to say a little more about President Wu. She was graduated from our first class at Ginling and has been President of the College since 1928. For several years, she has been chairman of the National Christian Council and was leader of the Chinese delegation to the Missionary Conference at Madras. It is the first time in history that a large delegation has been headed by a woman. You will have heard a universal appreciation of the Chinese delegation as the outstanding group at the Conference.

SMITH UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF GINLING, 1938-39

Miss Alice Lyman Smith 1940  
June 11, 1939 Smith College

(Excerpts)

Ginling for a long time was only a name; it has now come to have a more definite meaning to the Smith undergraduate. Miss Chester came to Smith last fall and talked about the 2500-mile trek to Chengtu. She visited in several houses, thus being able to give the story to many different parts of the campus. We have had also President Neilson's special emphasis on Ginling in his chapel talks.

In several ways we have expressed our desire to help Ginling. Our College community chest gives its largest contribution to Ginling. The College Budget Shop gave its supply of woolen clothes for our committee to send to Chengtu for use by students and faculty, who were entirely unprepared for the cold of West China. We have received a list of books needed by Ginling and have collected about 12 of these now. It is our hope to collect the others and send them in the fall.

Another way of strengthening the bond between our two colleges is by letter-writing. We have begun to plan correspondence with the students who wrote letters in connection with the Freshman Month Report from Ginling. We will write to these girls, commenting on their letters and describing our own work and life.

There are many hopeful signs of interest at Smith. There was tremendous enthusiasm over the collection of clothes, and eagerness to hear this year's news, especially that of the 2500-mile trek. By a gradual process we hope to build on this foundation next year through more speakers and frequent bulletins. We want to have our graduates know just what their money goes for. If you as alumnae, with experience in such work, have any suggestions to offer, we should be grateful for your help. It is still in the experimental stage, as we know very well. Miss Ruth Johnson, now at Geneva, will be Ginling Representative on campus next year. She has international ideas, and is genuinely interested in Ginling. I am sure that she will do splendidly as Ginling member of the SCACW Cabinet.

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GINLING COLLEGEGifts from Smith College ClubsJuly 1, 1938 through June 6, 1939

<u>Clubs</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<b>COLORADO</b>	
Denver - From 21 Club members	60.00
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	
Bridgeport	25.00
New Haven	10.00
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>	
Washington, D.C.	35.00
<b>ILLINOIS</b>	
Central Illinois	10.00
Chicago	
From Club Treasury	31.25
From 30 Club members	310.00
Evanston-North Shore	20.00
<b>INDIANA</b>	
Indianapolis	25.00
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>	
Boston	
From Club Treasury	75.00
From Individuals in Boston Area	352.00
Cambridge	
From Club Treasury	34.00
From two Club members	10.00
Fitchburg	25.00
Franklin County	10.00
Hampshire County	50.00
Lexington	5.00
Newton	10.00
Salem	40.00
Southeastern	5.00
Winchester	
From Club Treasury	50.00
Worcester	50.00
<b>MICHIGAN</b>	
Detroit	
From Club Treasury	35.00
From one Club member	2.00

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Ginling College  
 Gifts from Smith College Clubs  
 July 1, 1938 through June 6, 1939 - page 2

<u>Clubs</u>	<u>Amount</u>
MINNESOTA	
Minneapolis	\$ 75.00
NEW JERSEY	
Montclair	30.00
The Oranges	
From Club Treasury	35.00
From one Club member	10.00
Summit	27.00
NEW YORK	
Buffalo	25.00
Eastern	25.00
Long Island	10.00
New York - From 56 Club members	1,369.50
Rochester	25.00
OHIO	
Cleveland - From 6 Club members	48.00
Toledo	10.00
PENNSYLVANIA	
Pittsburgh	50.00
VERMONT	20.00
WASHINGTON	
Seattle	
From Club Treasury	51.00
From one Club member	1.00
WISCONSIN	
Milwaukee	25.00
	<u>25.00</u>
Total	<u><u>\$3,115.75</u></u>

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SUMMARY

In 1936-37, thirty-one Clubs gave \$1,841.55 to the current fund of Ginling College, and ninety-five individuals gave \$1,964, a total of \$3,805.55

In addition in 1936-37, thirty Smith women contributed \$6,159 for the Endowment Fund of Ginling.

In 1937-38, thirty-four Clubs gave \$2,684.25 through June 15, 1938. Of this amount 178 individuals gave through their clubs, \$1,727. In addition, 142 individuals gave \$4,348.44, making a total gift from Smith Alumnae to current funds of \$7,032.69 for 1937-38.

In this amount there was one gift of \$1,000 designated for greatly needed scholarships at Ginling.

Five alumnae also contributed \$585 to the Endowment Fund of Ginling College.

In 1938-39, thirty-four Clubs have contributed \$3,115.75 through June 6, 1939. Of this amount 123 individuals gave through their clubs \$2,164.50 for current funds. In addition, 109 individuals gave \$1,530.10, making a total gift from Smith Alumnae to current funds of \$4,645.85 for 1938-39 (through June 6).

Five alumnae and the Class of 1898 have also contributed \$1,831 to the Endowment Fund of Ginling College.

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GINLING  
COLLEGE



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First Edition 1942

Ginling College—American Headquarters  
150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

#### FOREWORD

THIS PRIMER is the outgrowth of work done for Ginling College at the time of its Silver Anniversary in 1941. During the campaign to raise a gift for the College in honor of its twenty-five years of educational service, and especially in recognition of its gallant war record, there were frequent requests for the main facts connected with its history. This booklet, which is only a primer, a first step in information, is an attempt to satisfy those requests. The work of compilation has been done by the Smith Alumnae Committee for Ginling, under the chairmanship of Sara Comins '15.

ELIZABETH CUTTER MORROW

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MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK says, "Ginling is fine in everything save one point only—instead of 150 undergraduates you should be training 1,500 here today."

DR. WU YI-FANG says, "If a Chinese woman is well trained and qualified, she may compete equally with men for any position from the highest government office down. Only as women become educated can we expect them to step into their places as leaders."

## GINLING PRIMER

### *What is Ginling College?*

It is the only separate Christian college for women in China, supported interdenominationally.

### *Where is Ginling?*

Ginling's 40 acre campus, facing Purple Mountain, is within the city wall of Nanking, China, 200 miles N.W. of Shanghai, on the Yangtze River. During the present Sino-Japanese war the academic work has been transferred to the campus of West China Union University at Chengtu, Province of Szechuan, about 1600 miles west of Nanking.

### *What does the name "Ginling" mean?*

It is the literary name of Nanking, being translated "Golden Heights."

## PAST HISTORY

### *When was Ginling founded?*

Founded, 1913; opened September 17, 1915.

Incorporated, 1919, under the Regents of the State of New York.

Established, 1923, on its own campus.

Registered, 1930, with the Chinese Ministry of Education.

Since 1934, this Ministry has made regular annual grants to Ginling.

Granted, in 1935, an absolute charter from the Board of Regents of the State of New York.

### *By whom was Ginling founded?*

By a small group of Christian American women in the Yangtze Valley, who realized the need for educated women as leaders in the new social and economic world brought about by the Revolution of 1911.

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***Who was the first President?***

Mrs. J. Lawrence Thurston, A.B., Litt.D., Mt. Holyoke College, was President from 1915 to 1928. She resigned in 1928, so that the college might have the Chinese leadership demanded by the Chinese Ministry of Education. She has continued her connection with the college as Adviser and is at present on the Nanking campus.

***How large was Ginling when it opened?***

Nine students and six faculty members.

***Where was it originally located?***

In a large official residence in the heart of old Nanking.

***How was the college administered?***

By a Board of Control, in China, organized in 1913. Since the change to Chinese control in 1928, it has been called the Board of Directors.

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The first class of five was graduated in 1919, among the first women to receive the A.B. degree in China. At the end of eight years the enrollment was 81 students, 19 faculty. After the move to the permanent campus near Nanking's west wall the college grew steadily, reaching a peak enrollment of 259 in 1937, with 63 faculty, consisting of men and women, Chinese, American, and British.

***What buildings are on the campus at Nanking?***

There are fourteen buildings of lovely Chinese architecture. There are four dormitories, named in poetic fashion after the seasons; a recitation building; a science hall; a Chapel and library; Central Building, containing gymnasium, assembly hall and social rooms; a practice school; a combined dormitory and infirmary; and faculty residences. The orig-

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inal complete plan called for accommodations for four hundred students.

***How was the money raised for these buildings?***

The money for the first seven buildings was raised in America, between 1920 and 1923, through a campaign for Oriental Colleges. Central Building was the gift of Smith alumnae and students.

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***Who is the president of Ginling?***

Dr. Yi-fang Wu, or Wu Yi-fang as the Chinese write it, is the second president of Ginling, and the first Chinese woman to be a college president. She is a graduate A.B. of the first class, 1919. She assumed the duties of her office in July, 1928.

Dr. Wu's father was a scholar-official. Her uncle opened one of the earliest schools for girls. After graduating from Ginling, she became head of the English department in the Peking Higher Normal School. In 1922, she came to America, completing her master's work in biology at the University of Michigan in 1924, and receiving her Ph.D. in 1928.

Dr. Wu visited America in 1933 as representative of China at the Congress of Women in Chicago. Three times she was a delegate from China to the Institute of Pacific Relations. She took part in the Foreign Missions Conference in the United States. In 1935, she was elected Chairman of the National Christian Council of China, an institution comparable to the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. In 1936, at the Harvard Tercentenary, she represented Ginling, one of 18 women among the 559 scholars from 46 countries. In 1938, she was head of

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China's delegation of 49 men and women to the International Missionary Congress held at Madras, probably the first women ever to head a national delegation to a world convocation.

Dr. Wu is a leader in the development of the New Life Movement and in the national organization of Chinese women for war relief. She is one of the 15 women members of the People's Political Council, and the only woman president among the five Presidents of the Council. All these activities are of prime importance in present-day China.

*Where does Ginling operate during the present war years?*

The academic work of Ginling is being done on the campus of West China Union University. When the Ministry of Education forbade the opening of college in Nanking at the beginning of the hostilities in 1937, the Administration and faculty moved to Chengtu, and the students trekked the 1,500 miles and more, by boat, by bus, by truck, and on foot, to continue their studies. They are living in their own recently constructed building, but using recitation halls and other equipment in cooperation with several other universities. Ginling draws upon the faculty members of these other institutions which are housed temporarily on the same campus and in turn shares her faculty members with them. Ginling could take only a limited number of books and is very short of equipment. The students are housed in crowded quarters, but the college continues to maintain a high standard of academic achievement.

*How is the Nanking campus used?*

None of the buildings was seriously injured during the invasion, and at one time 10,000 refugee women and children were housed there. Miss Minnie Vautrin, a member

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of the faculty, and several assistants cared for them. With great personal courage she maintained a haven of sanity and safety. Ginling's program of neighborhood service was adapted to the needs of the refugees. The Experimental School, enrolling 156 girls, is the only Christian middle school for girls in a very wide area. A Homecraft Course, to help the women refugees, a day school for children, a half-day school giving one meal a day to other children, and a kindergarten, continue the neighborhood program. In addition, they have carried on Sunday School work, friendly visiting, medical service and relief. A Loan Fund and a Student Aid Fund are available to a few of the needy.

*How many students are there at Ginling in Chengtu?*

Two hundred and ten students registered for the opening of the winter term in 1941.

*From what part of China and from what sort of homes do the students come?*

During the years, students have come from 18 provinces and represent all classes of society.

*How many faculty at Ginling?*

There are now forty faculty members, at least two thirds being Chinese, and one third British and American.

*What is the academic standard of the college?*

It satisfies the Regents of New York and the Ministry of Education in China. A degree on graduation is the equivalent of a degree from a Grade A American college. Ginling was recognized by the Association of American Colleges in 1926.

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*What is the curriculum?*

Chinese and English are substituted for the classical and modern languages required in American colleges. Literature, sciences, social studies, philosophy and music, form the core of the curriculum. These subjects are related practically to the present needs of China as illustrated by the rural project in Jenshow, research in nutrition, work with cooperatives, and relief for refugees. The language of the classroom is English. Extra-curricular activities include music, dramatics, athletics, student government, Y.W.C.A., and social service, and are an integral part of college life.

*How is Ginling administered?*

In China: by the President, the former President who became Adviser, and by the Board of Directors. This Board is composed of both men and women representatives of the supporting units, alumnae and other persons, and has a two-thirds majority of Chinese. In the United States: by a Board of Founders, with headquarters at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City. There are 18-25 members, consisting of representatives of the supporting units plus a number of members at large.

*What are the "supporting units"?*

Woman's American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society  
Woman's Division of Christian Service, Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church  
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, Protestant Episcopal Church  
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.  
Board of Foreign Missions, Reformed Church in the U. S.  
United Christian Missionary Society  
Faculty, Alumnae and Undergraduates of Smith College

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*On what budget does Ginling operate and how is it raised?*

The total annual budget is \$652,617 Chinese currency; U. S. \$43,508. It is raised by contributions from cooperating units, by gifts from individuals, by a share in the funds of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, by interest on investments, by fees paid directly to the college, by grants from the Ministry of Education in China, as well as by gifts from alumnae. It also receives part of the offerings made on the World Day of Prayer.

*What is Ginling's endowment?*

\$153,458 U. S. currency.

In 1940, the 25th Anniversary year of Ginling, a birthday gift of \$30,000 was raised under the leadership of Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Smith '96, and Mrs. Harold Hoskins, Smith '25. \$15,478 of this came from Smith alumnae. \$25,000 went into the Endowment Fund.

*What is Ginling's tuition?*

The tuition in local currency is \$200, about \$13 in U. S. money, per year. The total annual cost per student is approximately \$150 U. S. currency.

*What educational and informational resources about Ginling are available?*

The New York office of Ginling College, 150 Fifth Avenue, receives current news of the college, which is given out freely. Movies, photographs, and victrola records can be obtained from the same office. Speakers will be recommended. The Alumnae House at Northampton, Massachusetts, keeps files of Ginling information.

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## GINLING'S PLACE IN CHINA

### *How many alumnae has Ginling?*

The class of '41 carries the total to 500.

### *Where are they and what are they doing?*

The largest group is behind the lines—211 are in Free China. The next group of 131 is in Shanghai, Hongkong, and Macao, many of them connected with refugee schools. 24 are in the North, most of them in Peiping, with some connection with Peking Union Medical College. 27 are abroad, as refugees or students, 11 being in America. Over 66 of them in Nanking are serving their own people in various ways in the invaded areas. All are employed. About 40 per cent are home-makers. More than 70 per cent are or have been educators, with more than 1 per cent doctors. Many are in Y.W.C.A. work, the General Secretary of the National Committee being a Ginling graduate. Others are in different kinds of social and religious work.

### *What is the future of Ginling?*

There is no limit to the possibilities of leadership for Ginling graduates in the China of today and of the future. In peace time, they are in demand for more positions than they can fill. In war time, they are beyond price. The college's place in the future is assured, limited only by resources.

## THE RELATION OF SMITH COLLEGE TO GINLING

### *When did Smith's connection with Ginling begin?*

In 1916 Delia Leavens '01, who had been in the mission at Tungchow in North China supported by Smith College undergraduates since 1909, and Frederica Mead '11, re-

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turning from her first year on the Ginling faculty, were enthusiastic about a project for the Smith College Association for Christian Work to take the place of the personal missionary. Due to their enthusiasm, embodied in a report made by Dorothy Olcott '13 and Miss Hanscom for the faculty, the S.C.A.C.W. decided to adopt Ginling as its foreign project. The first campus contribution, \$1,000, was made in 1916.

### *How did this connection continue?*

The Smith Alumnae Committee for Ginling was started in 1923 by Elizabeth Cole Fleming '97, and Ellen Holt '90 was the first chairman. Smith Alumnae gave the money for the central recreation building on the Ginling campus, a sum of \$50,000.

### *How much does Smith contribute financially to Ginling and how is it raised?*

The regular contribution from Smith alumnae to the current budget of Ginling is now about \$5,500, raised through the efforts of the Alumnae Committee for Ginling College, aided by the various Smith Clubs throughout the country. The undergraduates give from the college Community Chest, \$4,000.

### *What is the history of the Alumnae Committee?*

The committee, which was started in 1923, was made a committee of six as a result of recommendations adopted by the Alumnae Council in June, 1926. In June, 1941, the committee was made a regular committee of the Smith College Alumnae Association. It is now a rotating committee of nine, three being chosen each year for a three-year term, one member being chosen from the faculty. In addition, there are the following ex-officio members: an alumna from the Board of Founders, the undergraduate

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representative for Ginling on the S.C.A.C.W. cabinet, the President and the General Secretary of the Alumnae Association.

*What are the functions of the Alumnae Committee for Ginling?*

The committee is responsible for raising an annual contribution for Ginling from alumnae sources, i.e., local alumnae clubs and individuals. It works through a Ginling representative or committee in each local Smith club, and with the Board of Founders in New York. It disseminates current information about Ginling, suggests programs to clubs, and recommends available material and speakers. It reports through its chairman to the Alumnae Council at Smith in February, and gives a written report to the Alumnae Association annually in June. It holds a meeting in June at Northampton during Commencement in the interests of Ginling to which the club representatives and all interested alumnae are invited.

*What are the benefits to Smith alumnae and undergraduates from the Ginling connection?*

The benefits are many. Smith College shares the friendship of a woman's college in China, which is of high scholastic standing and which is guided by Christian ideals. The horizon of her interests is broadened by following the course of higher education for women in the Far East. Through the exchange of students and teachers, she comes in touch more intimately than she could by books with the culture of an ancient civilization. She learns to admire the virtues of another country and race. International good feeling is strengthened and a more comprehensive outlook on world affairs is gained. In short, Smith College through her connection with Ginling takes a graduate course in world understanding and sympathy.

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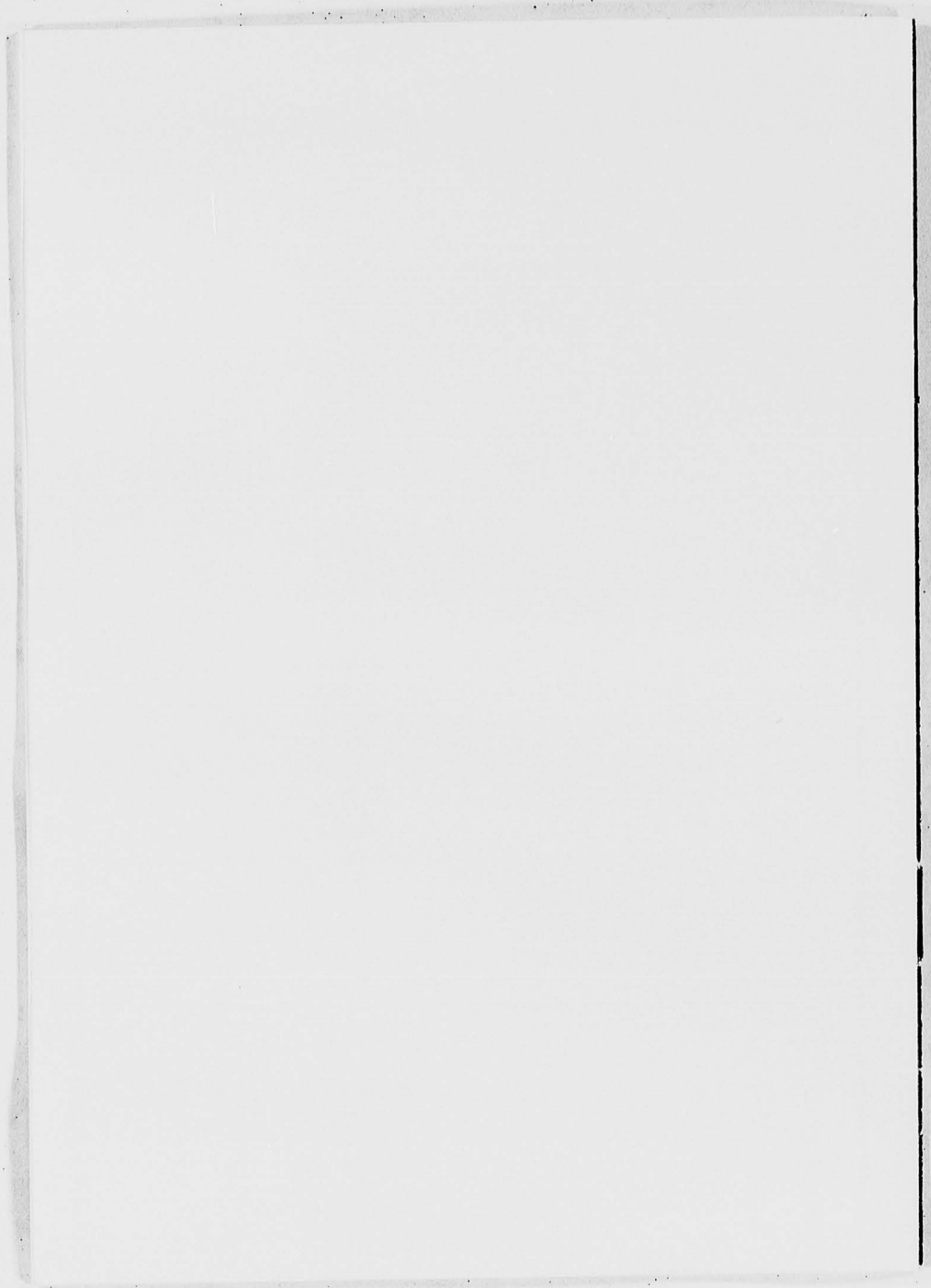
*Persons connected with Smith who have been on the faculty of Ginling:*

- Frederica R. Mead '11. Department of English, '15-'22.  
Ruth M. Chester '14. Department of Chemistry, '17-  
Harris Hawthorne Wilder. (Professor of Zoology, Smith College).  
Visiting lecturer, Spring, '20.  
Inez Whipple Wilder. (Professor of Zoology, Smith College).  
Visiting lecturer, Spring, '20.  
Edna Wood Turner '18. Department of English, '23-'26.  
Ellen P. Cook '93. (Associate Professor of Chemistry, Smith College). Visiting Professor of Chemistry, '23-'24.  
Laura H. Wild '92. (Professor of Biblical Literature, Mt. Holyoke), '23-'24.  
Irving Francis Wood. (Professor of Biblical Literature, Smith College). Visiting lecturer, '24-'25; '30.  
Mary V. Thayer '90. Visiting member of faculty, '23-'25.  
Mary Merrow Cook. (Associate Professor of French, Smith College). Visiting Professor of English and Phonetics, first semester, '25-'26.  
Alice Darrow Rounds '14. Visiting instructor in Psychology, '25-'26.  
Martha S. Phelps '18. Secretary to President Wu, '28-'29.  
Esther Rhodes '23. Department of Music, '40-'41.  
Ettie Len-toy Chin '36. Department of Physical Education, '37-

*Ginling graduates, undergraduates and Chinese faculty who have studied at Smith:*

- Dong Nyok-zoe (Mrs. T. F. Tsiang, wife of the Chinese ambassador to Russia). Smith A.B. 1920.  
Nyi Vong-kyih (Mrs. Mei Yi-pao), at Ginling, 1920-21. Smith A.B. 1924.  
Yen Tsai-yun (Mrs. Hsien Wu, Peiping Union Medical College), Ginling 1921; graduate student in Chemistry at Smith, 1921-22.  
Tang Luh-djen (Mrs. Liu Chieh). Smith A.B. 1926.  
Tang Ming-sin (Dean of Women, Hua Chung College, Wuchang). Ginling 1928, graduate student at Smith 1931-32.  
Li Gwan-yuen, Ginling 1931. Smith M.A. 1939.  
Hsü Ya-fen (Mrs. Yang Shao-tseng). Ginling, one year. B.A., 1934, National Tsing-Hwa. Smith M.A. 1940.  
Mrs. Lucy Leng Yeh. Ginling Music Faculty. Smith M.A. 1941.  
Cheng Ying Wan. Ginling undergraduate. At Smith, 1942-

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Second Edition 1942



*President Wu Yi-fang*

Ginling College—American Headquarters  
150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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## GINLING IN SZECHUAN



*Ginling's war-time dormitory on the West China campus*



*Ginling students on rural service*



*Every sunny corner has its quota of industrious students as exams draw near*



*The sun dial memorial to the girl killed on the campus in an air raid*



*Workers in a cooperative under college supervision*

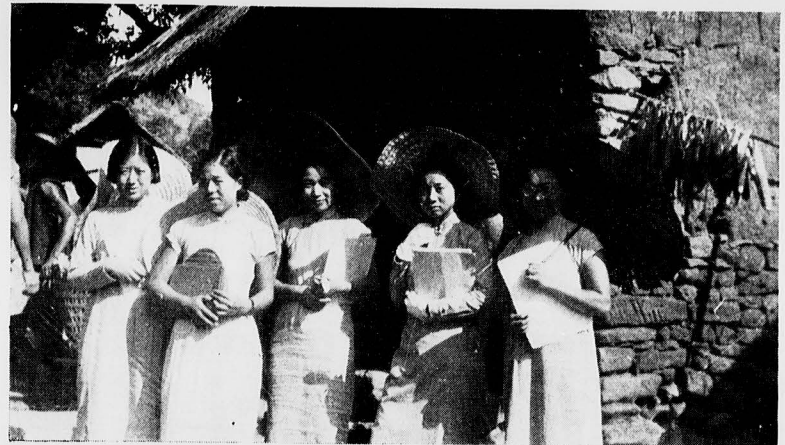
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## GINLING IN SZECHUAN



*Ginling's war-time dormitory on the West China campus*



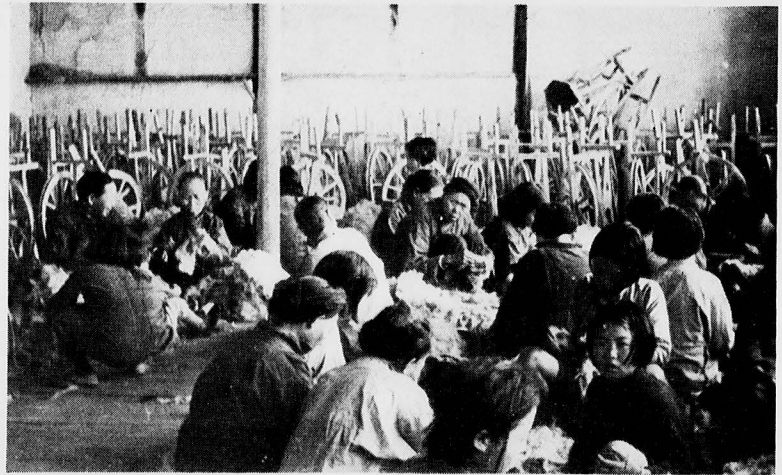
*Ginling students on rural service*



*Every sunny corner has its quota of industrious students as exams draw near*



*The sun dial memorial to the girl killed on the campus in an air raid*



*Workers in a cooperative under college supervision*

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China's delegation of 49 men and women to the International Missionary Congress held at Madras, probably the first women ever to head a national delegation to a world convocation.

Dr. Wu is a leader in the development of the New Life Movement and in the national organization of Chinese women for war relief. She is one of the 15 women members of the People's Political Council, and the only woman president among the five Presidents of the Council. All these activities are of prime importance in present-day China.

*Where does Ginling operate during the present war years?*

The academic work of Ginling is being done on the campus of West China Union University. When the Ministry of Education forbade the opening of college in Nanking at the beginning of the hostilities in 1937, the Administration and faculty moved to Chengtu, and the students trekked the 1,500 miles and more, by boat, by bus, by truck, and on foot, to continue their studies. They are living in their own recently constructed building, but using recitation halls and other equipment in cooperation with several other universities. Ginling draws upon the faculty members of these other institutions which are housed temporarily on the same campus and in turn shares her faculty members with them. Ginling could take only a limited number of books and is very short of equipment. The students are housed in crowded quarters, but the college continues to maintain a high standard of academic achievement.

*How is the Nanking campus used?*

None of the buildings was seriously injured during the invasion, and at one time 10,000 refugee women and children were housed there. Miss Minnie Vautrin, a member

[ 10 ]

of the faculty, and several assistants cared for them. With great personal courage she maintained a haven of sanity and safety. Ginling's program of neighborhood service was adapted to the needs of the refugees. An Experimental School, a Homecraft Course to help the women refugees, a day school for children, a half-day school giving one meal a day to other children, and a kindergarten, were the main features of the neighborhood work. In addition, they have carried on Sunday School work, friendly visiting, medical service and relief. A Loan Fund and a Student Aid Fund were available to a few of the needy. All this work continued until June 1942, when the Japanese took the property for their own uses.

*How many students are there at Ginling in Chengtu?*

Two hundred and ninety-six students registered for the opening of the winter term in 1942.

*From what part of China and from what sort of homes do the students come?*

During the years, students have come from 18 provinces and represent all classes of society.

*How many faculty at Ginling?*

There are now forty faculty members, at least two thirds being Chinese, and one third British and American.

*What is the academic standard of the college?*

It satisfies the Regents of New York and the Ministry of Education in China. A degree on graduation is the equivalent of a degree from a Grade A American college. Ginling was recognized by the Association of American Colleges in 1926.

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*What is the curriculum?*

Chinese and English are substituted for the classical and modern languages required in American colleges. Literature, sciences, social studies, philosophy and music, form the core of the curriculum. These subjects are related practically to the present needs of China as illustrated by the rural project in Jenshow, research in nutrition, work with cooperatives, and relief for refugees. The language of the classroom is English. Extra-curricular activities include music, dramatics, athletics, student government, Y.W.C.A., and social service, and are an integral part of college life.

*How is Ginling administered?*

In China: by the President, the former President who became Adviser, and by the Board of Directors. This Board is composed of both men and women representatives of the supporting units, alumnae and other persons, and has a two-thirds majority of Chinese. In the United States: by a Board of Founders, with headquarters at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City. There are 18-25 members, consisting of representatives of the supporting units plus a number of members at large.

*What are the "supporting units"?*

Woman's American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society  
Woman's Division of Christian Service, Board of Missions  
and Church Extension of the Methodist Church  
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, Protestant  
Episcopal Church  
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.  
Board of Foreign Missions, Reformed Church in the U. S.  
United Christian Missionary Society  
Faculty, Alumnae and Undergraduates of Smith College

[ 12 ]

*On what budget does Ginling operate and how is it raised?*

The total annual budget is \$652,617 Chinese currency; U. S. \$43,508. It is raised by contributions from cooperating units, by gifts from individuals, by a share in the funds of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, by interest on investments, by fees paid directly to the college, by grants from the Ministry of Education in China, as well as by gifts from alumnae. It also receives part of the offerings made on the World Day of Prayer.

*What is Ginling's endowment?*

\$153,458 U. S. currency.

In 1940, the 25th Anniversary year of Ginling, a birthday gift of \$30,000 was raised under the leadership of Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Smith '96, and Mrs. Harold Hoskins, Smith '25. \$15,478 of this came from Smith alumnae. \$25,000 went into the Endowment Fund.

*What is Ginling's tuition?*

The tuition in local currency is \$200, about \$13 in U. S. money, per year. The total annual cost per student is approximately \$150 U. S. currency.

*What educational and informational resources about Ginling are available?*

The New York office of Ginling College, 150 Fifth Avenue, receives current news of the college, which is given out freely. Movies, photographs, and victrola records can be obtained from the same office. Speakers will be recommended. The Alumnae House at Northampton, Massachusetts, keeps files of Ginling information.

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## GINLING'S PLACE IN CHINA

### *How many alumnae has Ginling?*

The class of 1942 makes the total just over 500.

### *Where are they and what are they doing?*

The largest group is behind the lines—211 are in Free China. The next group of 131 is in Shanghai, Hongkong, and Macao, many of them connected with refugee schools. 24 are in the North, most of them in Peiping, with some connection with Peking Union Medical College. 27 are abroad, as refugees or students, 11 being in America. Over 66 of them in Nanking are serving their own people in various ways in the invaded areas. All are employed. About 40 per cent are home-makers. More than 70 per cent are or have been educators, with more than 1 per cent doctors. Many are in Y.W.C.A. work, the General Secretary of the National Committee being a Ginling graduate. Others are in different kinds of social and religious work.

### *What is the future of Ginling?*

There is no limit to the possibilities of leadership for Ginling graduates in the China of today and of the future. In peace time, they are in demand for more positions than they can fill. In war time, they are beyond price. The Chinese government looks to Ginling to supply the trained women needed in many fields, and a Ginling diploma carries such weight in China that no other recommendation is needed. Through its program of service the college is closely related to the needs of the people, and through its academic work and original research and writing is pointing the way by which those needs can best be met. The college's place in the future is assured, limited only by resources.

[ 14 ]

## GINLING COLLEGE

### BOARD OF FOUNDERS

MISS MARGARET E. HODGE

*Honorary Chairman*

Miss Sallie Lou MacKinnon  
*Chairman*

Mrs. W. Plumer Mills  
*Secretary*

Mr. D. M. Albaugh  
Mrs. L. L. Anewalt  
Mrs. Rex S. Clements  
Mrs. James S. Cushman  
Mrs. J. W. Decker  
Mrs. Robert A. Doan  
Miss Rebecca W. Griest  
Dr. S. Ralph Harlow  
Mrs. Harold B. Hoskins  
Mrs. Harry E. James  
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Mrs. George T. Scott  
Mrs. Charles H. Sears  
Miss Mary E. Sweeny  
Miss Florence G. Tyler  
Dr. Henry Pitney Van Dusen  
Dr. W. Reginald Wheeler

### COOPERATING UNITS

Woman's American Baptist  
Foreign Missionary Society

Domestic and Foreign  
Missionary Society,  
Protestant Episcopal  
Church

Woman's Division of  
Christian Service,  
Board of Missions and  
Church Extension of the  
Methodist Church

Board of Foreign Missions,  
Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

Board of Foreign Missions,  
Reformed Church in the  
U. S.

United Christian Missionary  
Society

Faculty, Alumnae, and  
Undergraduates of  
Smith College



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Sent 3/6/43 to N.Y. Smith Club donors

金陵

Mrs. Wheeler GINLING COLLEGE  
Miss Tomlin Nanking, China

(151)

American Office  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York

Also to Reps in  
4 Conn. Clubs  
4 N.Y. Clubs  
Bklyn Club  
L.I. Club  
Queens Club  
Westchester Club

With Program

The Smith College Club of New York  
Hotel Weylin, 40 East 54th Street,  
will be hostess to the friends of  
Ginling College  
Friday afternoon, March 26th,  
at three o'clock.

Mr. Liu Liang-mo will give a program  
of Chinese music and there will  
also be the latest news from China.

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Sent 11/30 To -

Bd. of Trustees  
Pres + Reps in Neighboring  
Smith Clubs

金陵

GINLING COLLEGE  
Nanking, China

American Office  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York

THE SMITH COLLEGE CLUB OF NEW YORK

Cordially invites you to a meeting  
in honor of

DR. WU YI-FANG

President of Ginling College  
Chengtu, China

At the home of

Mrs. James Stewart Cushman

815 Fifth Avenue

December 14th

five o'clock sharp

1943

R.S.V.P.  
40 East 54th Street

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*Sent to Special list of guests.*



THE SMITH COLLEGE CLUB OF NEW YORK

*Cordially invites you to a meeting  
in honor of*

DR. WU YI-FANG  
President of Ginling College  
Chengtzu, China

*at the home of*

MRS. JAMES STEWART CUSHMAN  
815 Fifth Avenue

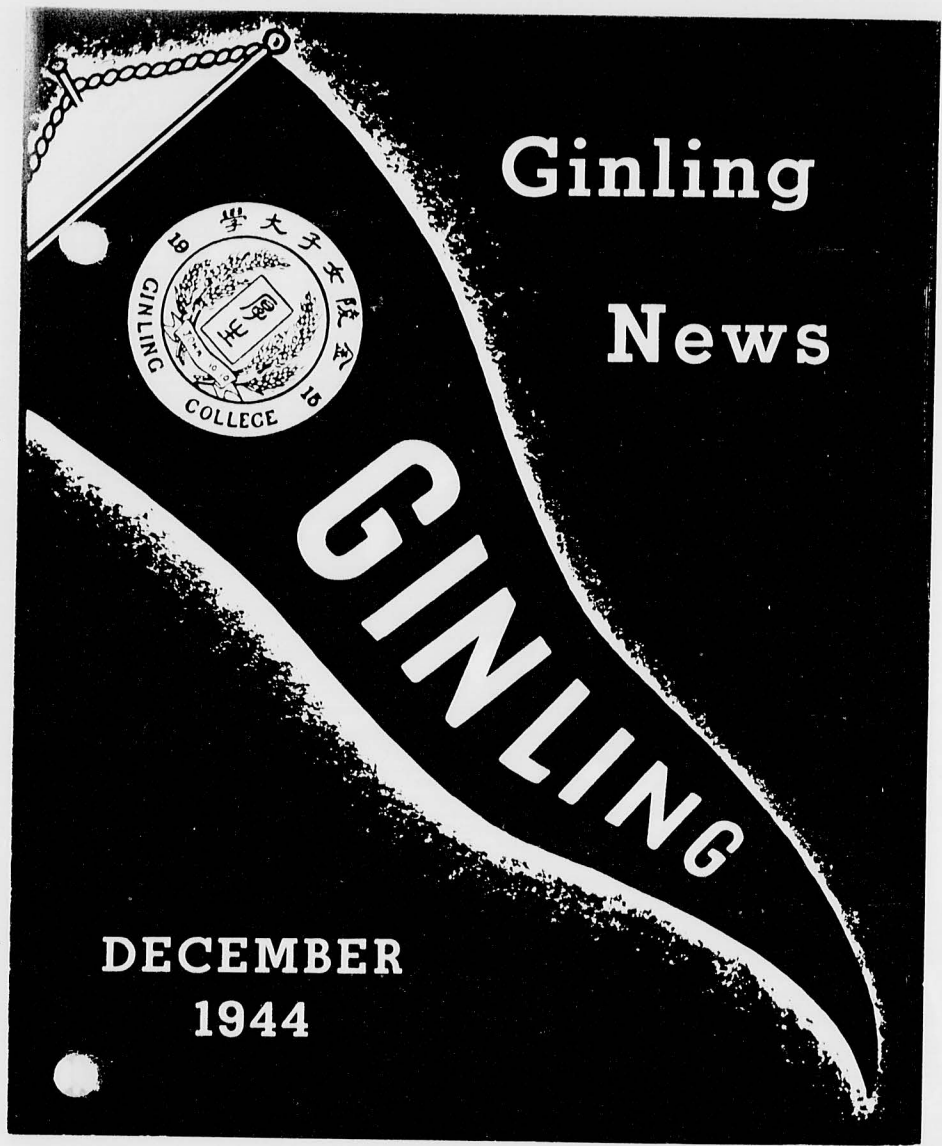
December 14th <sup>1943</sup> five o'clock sharp

R.S.V.P.  
40 East 54th Street

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### Seventh Refugee Year

Ginling is beginning its seventh year as a refugee on the West China Union University campus. The past six years have seen adjustment and struggle, with many dark hours of discouragement and frustration, but they have been years of growth, too, and of the increasing strength that comes with hard won victories against staggering odds. Today Ginling has a larger enrollment than she had in the days of peace, and Ginling graduates are more than ever aware of the opportunities open to educated women.

In a recent letter from Chengtu, one faculty member wrote: "The spring term of 1944 is completed, another year has been added to the history of Ginling, and we have been in Chengtu for six years. We seem almost like old inhabitants now, and it takes quite an effort of the mind to remember what it was like to live on our own and not a cooperative campus."

### American Service Men on the Campus

The presence of a number of American forces is one of the obvious ways in which the war is affecting Chengtu and the campus, and is a welcome proof of the reality of the relationships among the United Nations. The campus is naturally a gathering place for them, both those who are well, who have come to visit the University Museum or friends, and those who are sick, for the American Hospital has been set up in some of the wards of

the new University Hospital, and the nurses are living in one of the Canadian Mission houses.

The Presidents of the Five Universities on the West China campus have set up a committee whose function is to see that in every possible way the most cordial relations are established between the representatives of the Allied forces and their hosts, the Chinese people. This committee has helped to arrange a series of lectures on subjects that will help the Americans to appreciate better the land in which they are dwelling for a time, they have collected a corps of guides who can go out with them for shopping, and have arranged a few joint social occasions. A service that is especially appreciated is an arrangement to have groups of officers and men invited to the home of Chinese faculty for Sunday evening supper. The hostesses always plan to have other Chinese guests present, so that the Americans have the privilege of friendly informal intercourse with their Chinese neighbors. All of this has added to the general feeling of comradeship on the campus.

### Inflation and Morale

Americans are one lively reminder of the war; another which is always present is the ever-continuing inflation. By the end of June 1944, prices were 560 times what they were when the College first moved to Chengtu. There is no denying that this constant rise in prices has an undermining effect on the morale of those who live in the midst of it. Almost everybody becomes in-

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creasingly money-conscious, and those who carry heavy responsibilities for others become desperately anxious as to how they are to meet those responsibilities. Students expect pay for work that before they would have naturally done voluntarily, teachers take more than one job in order to feed their families, and administrators spend the greater part of their time wrestling with the financial problems of their institutions. One might think that single women with no one but themselves to look after were the best off of all the salaried classes, but there are very few even



*The Orchestra's Farewell Party for Miss Graves*

among single women who are not responsible for younger brothers or sisters, parents, nieces and nephews, or adopted children, so that even in Ginling the problem of family responsibilities in this almost impossible situation is a very real one. The better rate of exchange that has been recently arranged will bring a measure of relief, but is still inadequate to keep pace with constantly rising prices.

### Assessing Spiritual Needs and Resources

During the spring vacation, there was a conference representing all five of the Christian institutions as well as two of the Government universities. The topic, in English, was The New School Spirit, though the Chinese words have a deeper and more comprehensive meaning than the English translation. It was an inspiring conference as the students faced very frankly many of the moral and spiritual shortcomings on the campuses and resolved to try to make things better. As a result of the conference, there has been a definite effort to establish this new school spirit, and small groups meet regularly for prayer and Bible study, and there are also monthly meetings of the whole group.

Believing that the members of the faculty should do all they could to help this effort to raise the spiritual and moral tone of the campus, the Ginling faculty discussed a similar topic at the Faculty Retreat held soon after Dr. Wu returned. One result was the realization of the necessity of thinking through

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more thoroughly the relation between curriculum work and religious purpose. With this in mind a series of papers dealing with this main topic was presented at the weekly Faculty Fellowship meetings. They were all interesting papers and led to worthwhile discussion, revealing the weaknesses, as well as the strength of the group.

### A Dance Recital Even in Wartime

One activity which is distinctive of Ginling is that of the Physical Education Department. This past term, under the immediate direction of Miss Peggy Lin but with the help of the whole department, the students gave a dance recital. It was not a drama with a consecutive story, but all the dances were related to the general theme of the coming of spring, and it was very effective. In harmony with the principles of the department, not only the good dancers appeared, but all who were taking dancing took part, so that it really was an all-college show and not just a few star performers. The smaller children, to whom Miss Lin has been giving rhythm classes, also took part and were most fetching as butterflies and rabbits. Little money could be spared for costumes, but by dint of borrowing and clever management, effective results were achieved at a very low cost. The classes competed in a series of national dances, and the Seniors looked very charming in their French minuet, with lace table mats as cravats for the men.

### Famous Visitors

In many ways Ginling is cut off from the outside world as it is difficult to get magazines or newspapers from abroad, but a certain number of noted visitors find their way to the campus. The most famous of the recent guests was Vice-president Wallace, who honored the Glee Club by attending one of their concerts and joining them later in their social hour. He even gave them a brief talk, which made the girls feel very fortunate as not many students on the campus had an opportunity to hear him speak.



*Ettie Chin and One of Her Athletic Classes in Chengtu*

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Another visitor, as famous perhaps in his own way, was Dr. Lin Yu-tang, known as an author in two languages, and welcome as a visitor whose impressions of two countries at war were vivid and interesting.

The British Council has sent many exchange professors, the latest one being Professor Renwick of the English Literature Department at Durham University.

#### **Ginling Faculty in America**

Miss Stella Marie Graves, of the Music Department, and Miss Ettie Chin, of the Physical Education Department, have recently arrived in America.

Miss Graves is living in New York and doing some special study and composition under the direction of Dr. Bernard Wagner of the Juilliard School of Music.

Miss Chin, who has been carrying the responsibility of the physical education work at Ginling for the last seven years is now at Smith College, assisting in the work of the Physical Education Department of Ginling's sister college.

GINLING COLLEGE  
*American Headquarters*  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York 11, N. Y.

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GINLING COLLEGE  
Nanking, China

American Office  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York

Sent to (134) Ginling Representatives  
& Leaders of Informal  
Groups.

December 8, 1944

Dear Ginling Representative:

We feel that each Club should have the latest news from Ginling and we are therefore sending you this little booklet.

If you would like extra copies for your Club members, the Ginling College office will be glad to supply them.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Cook Thomson '11

In Charge of News to Clubs and Undergraduates for the Alumnae Committee for Ginling

Enc - Ginling News, Dec. 1944

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*Thirty  
Years*

1915-1945

*Ginling*

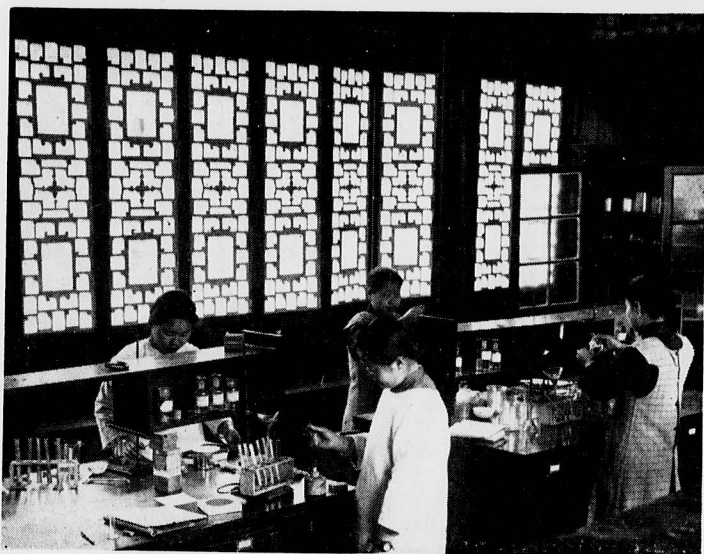
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## A-growing

Thirty years ago the first class of nine girls enrolled in Ginling. This new college in Nanking was a courageous undertaking, as a college for women was a new idea in China and the families of the students were adventuring bravely when they sent their daughters there. But the air was full of many new ideas, and a few intrepid women marched with the times.

Nine students just thirty years ago! This year more than three



*Ginling's First Chemistry Class*

hundred are enrolled in the refugee Ginling in Chengtu, and the name of Ginling is known all over China.

The story of each one of those thirty years is full of the romance of growth, the tempering that comes with struggle and the satisfaction of achievement. Ginling soon outgrew its first home, an old official residence, and sought more adequate quarters. The new campus was opened just a few years before the national capital was established in Nanking. New life stirred in that old city on the banks of the Yangtze, and the new campus developed and mellowed into gracious beauty. Here each year in increasing numbers the young women of new China came, and each year the graduates faced ever-enlarging opportunities.

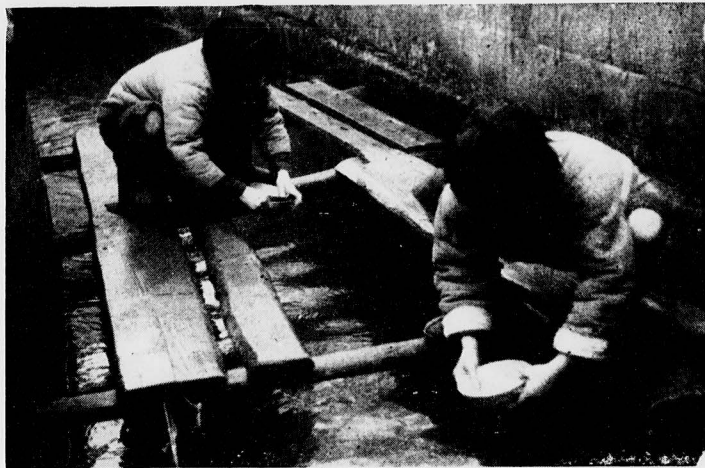
Each class added something to the whole, and traditions began to form—traditions of loyalty, of service, of the responsibility of privilege, of abundant living. Storms have swept the nation in these thirty years, and the young College felt their impact, but seemed to grow stronger for the testing. Even World War II, which drove them 1,600 miles inland, could not destroy the life of the College.

## Lives of Adventure

After thirty years the alumnae body numbers just over 600, of whom 44.3% are in the teaching profession, 16.7% are homemakers, 8.9% in social service, 5.1% doctors and nurses—but statistics are dry and dull. Warmth and color are found in the lives behind the statistics.

There is Miss Chen Siu-djen, Ginling '32, one of those who found themselves in West China as a result of the war. For the last five and a half years she has been at the head of a war orphanage in Szechwan, caring for 250 boys and girls between eight and seventeen years of age. This orphanage is housed in a combi-





*Dishwashing Time*

nation Buddhist-Taoist-Confucian temple, which has been forty years in building and is still not finished. The children share the premises with the monks and the idols, and at first Miss Chen had thought that a weekly dusting of the gilded figures would be a helpful routine for her charges. But the monks soon protested! Inexpert childish fingers despoiled elaborate, sacred head-gear, and reduced august mustaches to mere straw stubs. So now the orphans expend their energies on their own quarters, which they keep clean and orderly.

Because Miss Chen has such a small budget, the children do most of the work. The girls help in the kitchen and the boys do the marketing, carrying home the rice—they eat 12 bushels a day—and the vegetables that they need each day. They also make

their own clothes, the straw sandals that serve as shoes, the wooden buckets that hold the rice, and the wooden wash basins. They eat in a long, half-out-of-doors room, and wash their bowls and chopsticks in the stream running through a beautiful courtyard, brightened by a gorgeously flowering hai-tong tree.

Most of Miss Chen's difficulties are financial ones. She operates on such a tiny budget that practically all of it must go for food, leaving her nothing for medicines and medical care, which are more necessary than ever because of the extremely limited diet. Her teachers and administrative staff are overworked, as it is very difficult to find people willing to give themselves to such strenuous and exacting work.

"Sometimes I want to go away," Miss Chen says, "but the children pull me back. When I am in Chengtu, I don't want to return. Life here is too difficult. But when I return, I am glad to see the children. I feel I cannot leave them."

Last August there arrived in America a woman who had been invited to be an honorary exchange consultant to the U. S. Labor Department. Miss Dju Yu-bao, Ginling '24, is eminently well qualified for this high honor. Soon after graduation she went to Wusih, a manufacturing town near Shanghai, as a welfare worker in the silk mills. Later she joined the sociology faculty of Ginling, and as a part of the training of Ginling girls she started medical case work in connection with the University Hospital. The success of this work marked her for still larger fields, and she was appointed to a responsible position in the Industrial and Social Division of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Through the first hard years of the Japanese occupation of Shanghai she worked to secure food and shelter and clothing and justice for the destitute of that great city, dealing with equal fearlessness with arrogant military officials and grasping local dealers. When Miss

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Eleanor Hinder, chief of the Division, left Shanghai, Miss Dju succeeded her in that important post.

There are many other outstanding alumnae too numerous to mention. The brilliant Doctor of Science from Johns Hopkins, who served on the staff of the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau, and who has represented her country at international gatherings dealing with public health problems; the wife of a government official, who is an active worker in the Y.W.C.A., Chairman of the Student Relief Committee and mainstay of a primary school in the national capital; the gifted research worker



Well-known Ginling Alumnae: Dju Giob-fang (Mrs. T. S. Ma) '34, Lu Gwei-djen '26, Zee Yub-tsing (Mrs. Way-sung New) '19



*Journey's End*

and nutrition expert now serving with the British Council in China; and the young 1944 sociology graduate, who is the responsible Executive Secretary of the Medical Aid Section of the Student Relief Work—all these are Ginling daughters. It is they and many more like them who clothe statistics with meaning and life.

### Homeward Bound

For thirty years Ginling has been maturing, and for eight of those years she has been a refugee in West China, struggling with the problems of a wartime economy, sometimes a bit desperate, often discouraged, but never defeated. Now that the war is over, thoughts turn eagerly to the spacious home campus and the re-establishment of a normal program, but the coming of peace does

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not immediately insure facilities for peace-time living. The campus in Nanking has been used by the Japanese as a military headquarters, for storing ammunition, and now as a concentration camp for disarmed Japanese soldiers. The buildings still stand, their outsides at least intact, but furniture, books, and equipment are gone. Before the College can resume work there again, even under the simplest conditions, much in the way of cleaning, restoring and re-equipping must be done, and transportation for the 1600-mile homeward journey must be found. The Ministry of Education has requested the refugee institutions in Chengtu to remain there until the summer, so winter vacations are being shortened, and courses somewhat abbreviated, in order to finish the year's work by the end of May. Ginling is moving home in the summer of 1946!

Through the picturesque Yangtze gorges, down a river recently cleared of mines, the trip will necessarily be slow, but hope will lead them and joy ride beside them as, with deep thankfulness for the rich years behind, they face the ever-widening opportunities of the years ahead.

GINLING COLLEGE  
*American Headquarters*  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York 11, N. Y.

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Sent 12/17/45 to Ginling Representatives &  
Smith Alumnae Com.

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

December 1945

Dear Ginling Representative:

Enclosed we are sending the latest news  
from Ginling. If extra copies of this leaflet  
would be useful to you in promoting interest in  
Ginling among your Club members, we shall be glad  
to supply them.

Sincerely yours,

*Cornelia S. Mills*

Mrs. W. Plumer Mills

CSM:ef

Enclosure: "Thirty Years"

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*Mrs. Dixon*

NOTES ON CONFERENCE WITH MRS. EDWARD W. WHEELER

CONCERNING SMITH-GINLING PLANS FOR 1948-49

Date: September 24, 1948.

Place of Meeting: Dr. McMullen's office.

Present: Mrs. Edward W. Wheeler, Dr. McMullen, Dr. Winfield, Miss Turner and Mrs. Dixon

The problems of Smith-Ginling were thoroughly discussed in the course of the conference.

As a result of this discussion the following points were agreed upon:

- I. Regular publicity - It was agreed that Mrs. Dixon would be responsible for producing the regular Fall and Spring pamphlet which goes out to all Smith-Ginling and Ginling supporters. These pamphlets are to be prepared and sent to Mrs. Wheeler for her approval and suggestion well in advance of the time of mailing. They are scheduled to be mailed in November and April respectively.
- II News Letters - The news letters will be edited, two a year, by an editor to be precured by Mrs. Wheeler. We are to accumulate all news from Ginling, holding out that which is needed for the two pamphlets and supplying on request all information to the designated editor. It was agreed that the first issue of the news letter should go out in time for the Smith October week-end on October 15th. Therefore the editor is to return her copy to this office for reproduction not later than October 12th. Miss Turner is responsible for getting the mimeographing done when this material comes back and mailing it to all Smith Clubs and to other persons as designated on the list.
- III Communication with the Smith Club - Mrs. Wheeler is to write a letter to all the presidents or representatives of Ginling in Smith Clubs as soon as convenient and in the letter is to indicate that material and help in carrying on the work of their Fall program is available through Mrs. Dixon. The materials that we can supply are the movie, other picture material, and speakers.
- IV Fall Program on the Smith Campus - This program has for its purpose
  - A. the informing of the girls on the campus of Ginling and her needs, with as much drama and interest as possible, so they may be aware of what they are giving their money for;
  - B. to take advantage of the Smith October week-end for alumnae and at that time make contacts with as many alumnae as possible with the hope that we may pick up names from whom we may solicit gifts.

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This program falls into two parts.

- A. Smith October Week-end - The Smith alumnae return to the campus for a week-end on October 15th and 16th. It is proposed that Mrs. Wheeler obtain permission for us to operate a booth in one of the buildings at that time at which there will be Ginling literature, an attractive display of pictures and if possible, a continuous showing projector presenting the colored film on Ginling. This booth is to be planned, when set up, by members of the Ginling Committee on the campus and we will make some of Miss Turner's time available to go to the campus and to help operate the booth during the time the Smith alumnae are there. Mrs. Wheeler is to obtain permission to have this booth as soon as possible so that we may have the maximum amount of time to prepare the materials.
- B. The second part of the campus program is aimed at the girls on campus and should be related to the November drive for the Campus Fund. Here the activities suggested are two:
1. First, that we get an attractive speaker to the campus to speak at one of the assemblies (which I believe take place on Wednesday mornings and attendance at which is required of all the students in the college) in order that this speaker may present Ginling and her needs either just before or just after they have put on their campus drive. It would be preferable of course to have the speech just before the drive.
  2. Second, put up a Ginling booth at Sophia's Circus. This booth would be designed to sell Chinese things such as tea, Christmas cards, and other items which might be procured for that purpose. This would put the name of Ginling again before the girls who are giving to the campus fund as the drive was actually under way.

With these activities it is hoped that many more of the girls now in Smith will have a clear conception of what Ginling is all about.

- V. Mrs. Wheeler is to go to the meeting of the representatives of the Alumnae Clubs which gather at Smith in February. At that time she will report on Smith-Ginling and do her best to enthuse the representatives of the different clubs in their work for Smith-Ginling.
- VI. Early in June Mrs. Wheeler is to write a letter to Dr. Wu Yi-fang in which she asks what is to be done with any surplus funds above those expected from the Smith-Ginling effort so Dr. Wu can indicate what is most needed for those funds to be expended on. This exchange of letters has a double purpose, namely, to put Mrs. Wheeler in direct personal contact with Dr. Wu in this matter as well as to get the desired information.

VII. We are to look up the analysis of the year of graduation of the ~~graduates~~ of the regular donors to the Smith-Ginling Fund. This information is to be supplied to Mrs. Wheeler for her use in attempting to get permission to solicit the younger age group of Smith alumnae, since the fact is that most of the women who give regularly are now getting into advanced years of age. Dr. Winfield is to be responsible for finding this material and getting it to Mrs. Wheeler. ✓

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February 10, 1950

GIFTS RECEIVED FROM SMITH ALUMNAE  
THROUGH GINLING OFFICE

July 1, 1949 - February 10, 1950 \$4,435.55 (300 gifts)

Same period last year ..... \$5,070.50 (298 gifts)

~~6349~~  
~~Edith Chou~~

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