

176 3196

UBCHEA ARCHIVES
COLLEGE FILES
RG 11

Hwa Nan
Academic
Related to faculty and
staff 1938-1949

1
7
6
3
1
9
6

1082

Mr Macmillan

Highlights of the Conference of
CHINA'S LEADING WOMEN

Called by Madame Chiang Kai Shek
at Kuling, May 20-25, 1938

Given by the two Fukien delegates pictured in the photograph
below, standing on either side of Madame Chiang Kai Shek.

LEFT:

*Dr. Lucy Wang, President
of Hwa Nan College, Foo-
chow*

CENTER:

Madame Chiang Kai Shek

RIGHT:

*Mrs. Emily W. Ding, wife
of Dr. James L. Ding, Pre-
sident of Anglo-Chinese
College, Foochow*

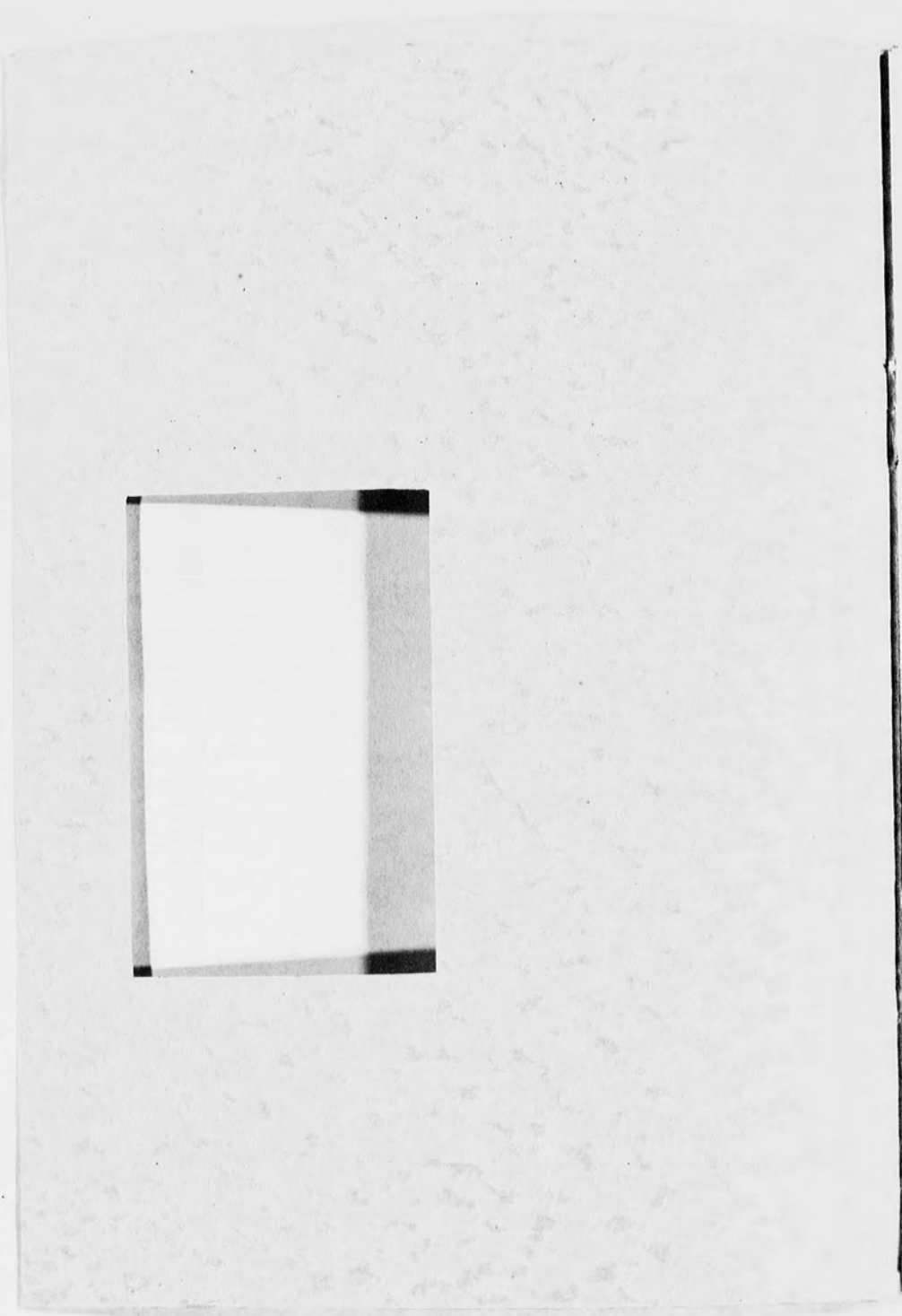
Kuling Conference, May, 1938



(THIS PHOTOGRAPH NOT TO BE USED
ELSEWHERE EXCEPT BY WRITTEN PER-
MISSION FROM DR. WANG, MRS. DING,
OR FROM MADAME CHIANG KAI SHEK).

She is "truly beautiful," "humble" and "full of fun"

1
7
6
3
1
9
6



1
7
6
3
1
9
6

1084

FOREWORD

IN one glance it is both difficult and thrilling to picture these two highly cultured Chinese daughters of Foochow being forced to "hitch-hike" on a back-province bus-trail. Sisters, born into an old and venerable Chinese official family, both Christians by bold choice, college-educated at Hwa Nan and in America they were "hand picked" personally by Madame Chiang as among this nation's half-a-hundred foremost women leaders, to attend the Kuling Conference.

These accounts of their trip are not only interesting but charming, as well as significant of the tough human fibre now holding true and pulling China through one more bloody, heartrending period of her sad yet wonderful history.

One has to admire the firm feminine spirit that can undertake such a dangerous journey at such a time. And one is proud to know such people who in their hope and faith in the nation seem oblivious to the enemy's victories. Truly their kind, so typical in China today, must be deeply discouraging for an enemy whose methods often include attempted terrorism by slaughter of the innocent from the air.

— Editor



1
7
6
3
1
9
6

GLIMPSES
at the Contents
in order of their appearance

According to Mrs. Ding

Gratitude to Bishop Gowdy
"Hitch-Hiking" Christian Noodles
"My Friends are Your Friends"
Only Three Berths Left
What's Wrong with this Picture?
"Just in Time"
Ex-communists
Six sisters Forty Wives
Cosmetics; Discretion, not Prohibition
Personality, Madame Chiang
Humility Courage
Beauty (see picture)
China's Victory; not "if" but "when"!!!

* * * * *

According to Dr. Wang

China's Women Leaders Largely Christian
"The More We Get Together"
Buffet Luncheon—No Servants
Stunts by Ladies Each Other College Life Again
Agenda Reasons Future
Japanese Kidnap Chinese Children
Children's Welfare
War Orphanages
Money
Children Running Wild
Madame Chiang Personal Touch
Desperate Need
Tribute

Highlights of the Conference of
CHINA'S LEADING WOMEN

ACCORDING TO MRS. EMILY W. DING
Wife of Dr. James L. Ding, President of Anglo-Chinese College.

As far as I know this National Conference of Chinese women called together by Madame Chiang is the first of its kind in the history of modern China. The purpose of this Conference was to get first hand information in regard to the actual conditions, to study some practical services being rendered by women's organizations in different parts of our country, and, secondly, to confer on the subject of how Chinese women could more effectively serve the country during this crisis.

I think one of the secrets of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek's success is due to the many conferences and special training institutes which he had with his men at Lu-Shan before this war. They brought the delegates into contact with General Chiang and his great personality. The inspiration which those men have carried away has become a lasting source of energy and a dynamic force for the unity of China. In calling this National Conference of Chinese women at Kuling, part of Lu Shan, I am sure that Madame Chiang had the same idea in her mind.

We received the official invitations from Madame Chiang on May 9th, and we immediately consulted Bishop Gowdy, Governor Chen-yi, the Kuo-Ming-Tang Party Leader, and the Commissioner of Education. And I, of course, also consulted my husband. They all approved of our going.

1
7
6
3
1
9
6

But just before we were ready to leave, the situation in Foochow suddenly became very tense due to the occupation of Amoy by the Japanese troops on May 12th. I began to hesitate at the risk of leaving my home during such a critical period. At the same time it would be too difficult for my sister to take the trip alone. So at the last moment we came to Bishop Gowdy for advice again. My report is the result of his advice.

When we were introduced to Madame Chiang after our arrival at Kuling she was very happily surprised and said to us: "I really didn't dare to expect you to be here when I heard that the situation in Fukien is so critical." I said, "In case of emergency Bishop Gowdy will take care of my four children and my mother, and he will also see to it that my husband will get out of Foochow. Without his encouragement I would not have the courage to accept your invitation at this time." Madame Chiang smiled and replied: "Please tell Bishop Gowdy that I deeply appreciate his co-operation; it is unusually kind of him to do this." I am sure I have the same feeling as Madame Chiang.

I think a brief description of our trip will be of interest to you. It is all very well to say that China has so many miles of newly built motor-car roads and that one can travel by automobile from Foochow to almost any part of the country. But one usually omits the exasperating delays in making connections, the too-frequent engine trouble, and the great discomfort due to the roughness of the roads.

If you want to travel overland, you must, first of all, forget your time schedule; second, you must have the

patience to endure hardship; and third, the most important of all, you must possess the creative ability to make an impossible situation become possible. Just one hour after we left Yenping, the bus on which we were riding broke down! There was nothing to do but to wait for another bus.

After a while a truck came along. We waved to the driver but he paid no attention to us. After another long hour we saw another truck at a distance and lined ourselves in the middle of the road to make sure that the truck would have to stop. The truck did stop! We managed to crawl in, with the rest of the passengers. The driver was not a bit happy but we could not help that. In fact the truck was started before my sister had time to get in. Fortunately I had made the acquaintance of a soldier on the bus which left Yenping in the morning. It was entirely through his shouting that the driver had to stop for my sister. This soldier had had a quarrel over a seat with another man. I said that it was not right for us to quarrel among ourselves when our nation is facing such a crisis. Evidently he had appreciated my very frank talk.

It began to rain, so naturally we all got wet and arrived at Kien-Yang in the afternoon—hungry, dirty, wet, and tired.

We immediately inquired whether there was a Church in the community and the village people brought us to a small Church. The pastor was away to some other village, so we asked for the pastor's wife. She came out—rather shy and naturally cautious not knowing who we were. I happened to notice the pictures of Bishop John Hind,*

*Anglican Bishop in Foochow.

1
7
6
3
1
9
6

Bishop Ding,* and Rev. Diong Guong Euk on the wall. I convinced the lady that we knew them all. She began to smile, and served us with several bowls of noodles. My, noodles never tasted so good!

We called on the magistrate and requested him to help us to make the bus connections. We found to our great disappointment that there would be no bus going north to Chiang-Shan for the next few days. So we had to stay here in the church for three days. We cooked our own meals and once we invited the pastor's family to join us.

On May 17th we were told that there would be a bus passing through Kien-Yang about noon. So we went to the station about twelve o'clock to wait. About five o'clock there came a truck with a poster reading "Central Committee Air Force". Sitting next to the driver there was a woman with three children. I went over to the lady and spoke to her in mandarin. Later I found out she could speak the Foochow dialect also, although she was not quite keen about talking to me. I asked her whether she knew Captain Chen Wen-Lin, the Captain of Air Force in Amoy. "Yes, indeed," she said, "We had supper at his home just before we left Amoy." "Well," I said to her, "His wife is a graduate of Hwa Nan College of which my sister is the President." And I took this opportunity to introduce my sister to her.

About half an hour later her husband arrived with four other trucks. I said to the man, "We are in diffi-

* Anglican Bishop in Foochow.

culty. We need your help. Will you take us to Chiang-Shan in your trucks?" "I am sorry," he said, "But we are on a very important Government mission." "So are we," I assured Mr. Wong. Then he told us that they would not leave until six o'clock the next morning and that he would call on the magistrate. We were sure that the magistrate would do every thing in our favour as I am afraid he was beginning to get tired of our constant requests to make bus connections, but we did not want to take any chance so we got in touch with the magistrate before Mr. Wong did.

That was not all. We thought we ought to get confirmation from Mr. Wong himself. Unfortunately the magistrate forgot to ask Mr. Wong where he would stay over night. So—my sister and I called at every inn and hotel in the city before we finally located him and made definite arrangements for the next morning.

There were only three seats left in the five trucks—one for my sister, one for the man servant, and one for myself. It really looked as if God had provided these seats long before we knew anything about them. All things shall work together for good to those who love God. Mr. and Mrs. Wong were exceedingly kind to us after we got acquainted. Mr. Wong was moving all the equipment from the Amoy Air Field to Hankow. We arrived at Chiang-Shan about five o'clock in the afternoon of May 17th and left for Nanchang at two o'clock in the morning of the 18th by train. There were just three berths left—enough for our use.

1
7
6
3
1
9
6

At Nanchang, an old acquaintance, Education Commissioner Chen, formerly in the same capacity in Fukien Province, sent a servant to the station to meet us with a banner bearing these words, "Welcome President Lucy Wang." Never having met us before, the servant, instead of doing as he was told, out of his own brilliant store of ideas secured a picture of almost ten years ago, a group picture of Dr. Sherwood Eddy's party. My sister was in it somewhere, looking rather funny with a gown almost up to her knees—which of course was the style at that time. The servant tried his best to look at the picture and then at the passengers and vice-versa. The result was, of course, he missed us. So—I had to phone from the station to the Commissioner who sent his car to take us to his lovely home,—and to the best meal we had had since leaving Foochow.

We arrived at Kuling on the afternoon of May 19th—the last group to arrive but just in time for the Conference. We felt so thankful to the Lord for His constant guidance and protection over us during the trip.

My sister will give a more formal and detailed report in regard to the Conference itself, but I may also add that I found wonderful opportunity for personal work—to testify to the wonderful love of Christ—among the delegates.

The Conference was quite representative, with delegates from all parties including two very prominent ex-communist leaders. It showed the unity of China at this present crisis. The spirit of the Conference was most excellent. There was mutual understanding, co-

operation and frank recognition of China's problems.

Three pairs of sisters were fortunate enough to be invited to attend this Conference. Only fourteen out of the fifty-four delegates are not married and the other forty all have families. Married women have careers in China!

I want to mention the three points of which Madame Chiang repeatedly reminded us during the session:

First—the New Life Movement. She put great emphasis on the inner change of heart rather than the outside change of appearance, although believing the outside appearance will help to create an atmosphere for the inner change.

Madame's idea was not to prevent girls from wearing short sleeves, or using rouge and powder, or having permanent waves. But a girl should have enough sense to know whether short sleeves are appropriate on certain occasions, or just how much rouge and powder she should use, or whether permanent waves would look well with her general appearance.

Second—The National Association for the protection of War Time Children. Madame Chiang spoke with a great deal of emotion when she said that our soldiers have made supreme sacrifices for the nation. We owe it to them who die for us that their children be given a chance to live! We are engaged in this common struggle in trying to make this world a better place to live in.

Third—China's Unity. Madame Chiang told us that a united China is of supreme importance in this time of war. We must have only one nation, one government, and one

1
7
6
3
1
9
6

leader. But the unity of China, according to Madame Chiang, is of greater importance after the war. We must learn the art of knowing each other better. She certainly set up a good example in showing us that art.

Now just a few words about my personal impressions of the First Lady. Madame Chiang is exceedingly religious. Before I left Foochow for the Conference our Pastor, Rev. Ling Guong-Ing of Tieng Ang M. E. Church asked me to convey to Madame Chiang the greetings from the Christians in Foochow and also to tell her that ever since the Si-An affair we have had regular prayer meetings on every Sunday and Wednesday afternoon in which we specially pray for the Madame and for her husband. Madame Chiang was greatly pleased to hear about this and urged that we should continue doing it because she felt that the real power can come only from a spiritual source. I know Madame Chiang still gets up early in the morning and keeps her daily devotions. This is the secret of her success.

Madame Chiang is a very humble woman. She never makes you feel uncomfortable when you are near her. She does not seem to possess the air of self importance. She is always humble enough to listen patiently to the opinions of other people but at the same time she is able to keep her own judgment intact unless she is thoroughly convinced that she is wrong.

One afternoon we were invited to tea by the wife of the Governor of Kiangsi Province. It began to rain just as we were leaving. Madame Chiang refused to take

a sedan chair. She walked back together with us. Of course, we all got wet.

Madame Chiang is truly beautiful. She always seems to be able to say the right word, do the right thing at the right time and in the right place. Nothing seems to go wrong with her. She is graceful, charming, humorous, and full of fun. She certainly has a beautiful collection of sweaters. Madame is forty years of age but she looks at least ten years younger. I think it is the inner peace and happiness that have made her so beautiful.

Madame Chiang is really courageous. Human nature usually wants to face facts as we want them to be, not facts as they are. We usually do not have the courage to face bare facts but from our contact with Mme Chiang we know something of her truly courageous spirit. As she said, sometimes it takes more courage to meet a family problem than to go to the front line for war service.

We found the people in Hankow very optimistic about the outcome of the war. Just after the fall of Nanking, they said, the outcome of the war was not quite clear; But now the only question is—how long the war will last,—China is sure of victory at the end.

In spite of the fact that China has lost so much territory during the war we heard no complaint against the National Government throughout the whole trip; no people is more determined and more willing to work, to suffer and to die than the Chinese at present. If any thing is going to save China it is the spirit of the people which is being personified in Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai Shek!

1
7
6
3
1
9
6

ACCORDING TO DR. LUCY WANG

President of Hwa Nan College.

I shall continue the report from where my sister left off. We were the last group arriving at Kuling on the afternoon of May 19th. The Conference was opened the next morning at eight o'clock with the introducing of the delegates present.

There were fifty-four women representing thirteen different provinces. Among them were Madame Feng Yu Hsiang wife of the Christian General, President Wu of Ginling College, Miss Tseng Pao Sun, Mrs. James Yen and her sister Mrs. Chiang Fu Liang, Dr. Marion Yang, Dr. Wu Chieh Mei, daughter of the late Dr. Wu Ting Fong, Dr. Chen Yu Shiu, well known woman lawyer, Mrs. Lo Chai Lung, wife of the president of the Central University, Mrs. Hsung wife of the Governor of Changsi Province, Miss Chang Su Ngo the daughter of the Governor of Hunan Province, and Miss Sih Liang—one of the seven who were imprisoned for some time because of their membership in the People's Front Organization. It was a representative group, and it was very interesting to note that the majority of these women were Christians or were women who had at one time or another received education from some Christian institution.

Madame Chiang in a very humble way told us of the purpose of this Conference. She wanted the women leaders of China to come together to face the National crisis as a group, and to find ways and means by which women can best serve the country at such a time as this. She feels that China's greatest need is Unity and Cooperation.

National interests should come before the interests or policies of any individual organization.

She also believes that unity and co-operation come from close association and personal acquaintance. So often misunderstanding arises from non-acquaintance even though we are working for the same cause. It was very true that we knew many of these delegates by name but we had had very little or no contact with them before.

She made it possible for us to get together in an informal way as well as in the more formal meetings. For instance the five evenings were carefully planned. On the first evening a banquet of welcome was given, on the following three evenings different groups were entertained at Madame's home. The dinner was served buffet style—no servants were present—each one helping herself. When we finished the first helping Madame would give us a second invitation saying, "Now help yourself, if you don't—the loss is your own." I happened to follow her to the serving table where she insisted that I should take two pieces of chicken for this second helping. I (politely) declined, but she said, "the chicken is good," she thought that I needed it, but to a fat lady she said, "watch out, don't eat too much."

She made us feel perfectly at home as we joked and laughed together. She said to us that evening, "Oh, I am so happy tonight because I am living over my College life again."*

The last evening there was a farewell banquet. At these banquets we called on each other for speeches, stunts and songs just as we used to do at the student Conferences.

*Madame Chiang is a graduate of Wellesley College.

1
7
6
3
1
9
6

Such informal contacts brought us all closer together. and after all, personal contact is the dynamic force for real, cooperation. "Whatever we do," said Madame Chiang, "We must do it for the sake of the work itself and not for any individual group or organization." She also said that in many respects women do have definite influence over men, therefore if we, the women of China, are united it will undoubtedly have its ultimate influence on the other half of our population.

Her second reason for this gathering was to give us an opportunity to know about each other's work and to learn of each other's problems and of the ways and means we have found of meeting our needs and solving our problems. The reports of the experiences of those who are in actual service were most valuable. Madame Chiang was expecting to formulate a nation-wide program for the service of women—this program to be adopted by and directed by a single organization.

The Conference lasted for five days. The program consisted of reports from every corner of our republic. There was a lecture by Mr. Shepard on the New Life Movement and also one by Mr. Chiang Fu Ling on his own experiences in rural work in Changsi Province. Most of the time was given however, to the presentation and discussion of the five main topics of the Conference which follow:

I. Chinese Women's Wartime Activities

(This would include the work of rural extension groups with which we are very familiar here in Fukien, mass education for women, first aid work, solicitation of funds, assistance to the needy and the child welfare work.)

II. Organization and Mobilization of Women in Various Centers for this Work.

(This involves an intimate knowledge of the home problems of the women of each community and an effort to help solve these problems - even to the giving of financial and medical help. Definite instruction should be given on how to organize women of different vocations.)

III. Methods for Challenging Women to do Their Part Toward Increasing the Production of Goods and Foods.

IV. Reforming the Social Standards and Living of Women in all Classes of Society.

(This includes a survey of home, factory and rural conditions as regards women. It takes up the problems of slavery, concubinage and child-daughters-in-law.)

V. Suggestions for Coordinating all the Women's Organizations.

It was Madame's hope that out of these reports and the discussions that followed each of the above mentioned topics, a program—nation-wide in its scope—might be drawn up, one that would enlist the interests of the women all over the country and that would act as a centralizing and unifying force,—breaking down barriers of class and province and uniting all the women under a central body working with a common purpose for a common cause. She hoped that the New Life Movement which is non-partisan and non-political and which is for the benefit of the common people would form the nucleus from which would develop a group of Directors responsible to the New Life Movement but working each in her own Province for the carrying out of the program set up by this Kuling Conference.

According to Madame Chiang these topics discussed are the problems that confront women in time of peace as well as in time of war. They are constructive in their

1
7
6
3
1
9
6

aim and purpose and should be in the thought of every patriotic woman in China.

One of the reports that was outstanding in its challenge was that of the protection and education of children during and after wartime. My sister has already discussed this.

Children in these times are the prey to three major disasters. Bombs and warfare have taken thousands, but there are other thousands that have been orphaned or rendered homeless. These either occupy refugee camps or wander in hordes seeking food. The plight of these is sad enough but the third disaster is even worse in our eyes; thousands of our children have been taken to Japan and we can only guess at the motive for this move! It means native agents trained to work against their native land at the very least! This condition seemed to us most serious.

A Child Welfare Bureau was organized in Hangkow on March 19 and plans were made to organize homes in every district possible where these children might be gathered together and fed, taught, protected and trained to be loyal citizens of China. The scheme followed was not so much to create large orphanages, but to have numbers of smaller ones located in various cities all over the country. The smaller ones were to be more or less temporary and there are already several of them carrying on work in Hangkow, Lokan in Anhwei, Kuling, Nanchang and here in Foochow.

The permanent homes will be opened in centers in the interior Provinces such as Szechuan, Kweichow, Yunnan and Kwangsi. The first permanent orphanage is

already established in Chungking. It accommodates 500 children. The newly organized Child Welfare Bureau is sending representatives to the war regions from time to time with the express purpose of collecting these orphaned and homeless children and even those others whose parents are unable longer to support them. At the time of the Conference it was reported that about 2500 children had been brought in and were being cared for.

In several places the Catholic mission has been asked to take in groups of children temporarily until such time as they can be sent to the orphanages of the Bureau.

The financial support of this project comes from different sources. There is a Government Subsidy of about \$30,000 a month devoted to this work. Other funds come as gifts from interested friends and philanthropists.

A third source is by appealing to the public and asking individuals to be responsible for the support of one or more of these orphan children. They figure that \$5.00 per month (less than \$1.00 U.S.A. currency) will support a child. This seems a very moderate amount and already more than 3000 people have taken on this obligation. The number of children being supported by one individual may range from one to several hundred and from one month's time to a year. The Bureau is in possession now of more than \$240,000, most of it from China and over-seas Chinese. There have been also generous gifts from friends in Western countries.

The problems facing the Bureau are overwhelming. One of the difficult problems is to furnish teachers and

1
7
6
3
1
9
6

directors for these orphanages. These children have been running wild for months and the disciplinary problem alone is most difficult. To meet this situation the Bureau has opened what it calls training classes for these workers. Already more than 100 individuals have passed the entrance requirements to these classes and are now being trained for positions as teachers, directors and officers of these institutions. These young people are drawn from the crowds of youth that have been deprived of their educational privileges by the war. They are given but a bare living wage for their work—the teachers getting but \$10.00 a month (less than \$2.00 U.S.A. currency).

A real hope for the country lies in these children. They have endured hardship and their little bodies are strong and healthy. The Bureau is finding that life under proper conditions is already developing youthful leadership among them. Many of them are very intelligent and are surprising their teachers by the rapidity of their development, as they themselves take on the leadership of their own small groups.

Here in Foochow a Branch organization under the Child Welfare Bureau has been organized and funds have been solicited for this work. Some children from the Amoy region are even now temporarily housed in our city orphanage. Later on we expect to establish a Child Welfare Orphanage in some inland city of this Province to which these children will be moved (that may be a bigger job than moving a College) but plans for this project are already under way—and if you have not already been approached for help, I am sure you will be soon—and I am

confident that we will have your deep interest and your generous support in this project.

In my opinion this conference was a great success. Madame Chiang's two-fold purpose of the Conference was realized—but above that was the sense of unity and fellowship that permeated and crowned all discussions and activities. This came from Madame's fine leadership. Whenever there was too great difference of opinion or any sign of unhappy clash she would immediately interpret the position of each to the other and conclude by calling their attention to the purpose of the Conference—the unification of all forces for the most effective service to China.

We all found a deeper optimism, a greater faith, a more joyous outlook and a deep sense of something very challenging that we hope to pass on to the women of every Province. Madame Chiang expressed her appreciation of our coming so far to accept her personal invitation. She inquired about Hwa Nan's problem of moving, and was very sympathetic.

It was evident to everyone, Christian and non-Christian alike, that Madame Chiang is the possessor of a most dynamic personality coupled with a spirit and power of great intensity and depth, winning our respect and admiration. She seemed very lovable and approachable and took a personal interest in each of the delegates, yet she always acted as one of us.

Last of all she patted my shoulder and said, "Now my Conference is over, your work has begun; God bless you."

1
7
6
3
1
9
6

Madame Chiang is the first Chinese woman to attain to a position of such high leadership in China. Others have enjoyed high privilege and title—but it has been left to her to really challenge her people and to forge new roads for the women of China. Hers is no blind leadership and therefore we follow—recognizing that her source of power and her spirit of self-sacrifice find their example in the life and work of Jesus Christ. This is a new day in China and under God we are pledged to make this land a new land and our people His people, in the service of righteousness for His whole world.

1
7
6
3
1
9
6



1
7
6
3
1
9
6

1096

PRINTED BY
THE CHRISTIAN HERALD INDUSTRIAL MISSION PRESS
FOOCHOW, CHINA
1988

1
7
6
3
1
9
6

1097

*our file copy
please return
M. Dixon*

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FROM: Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

9-26-46

One of China's leading women Christian educators, Dr. Lucy C. Wang, president of Hwa Nan College in Foochow, has arrived in this country to study the latest educational developments here and to rest from eight strenuous years of war-time teaching in her native land. While here Dr. Wang will address many church and religious groups in all parts of the country.

President since 1930 of Hwa Nan College, one of the Christian Colleges in China, and one of the two women's colleges of liberal arts in China today, Dr. Wang in 1938, when the invading Japanese army threatened Foochow, moved the college up the Min River to the city of Nanping where students and faculty carried on until the war was over. Although the Japanese completely wrecked the campus in Foochow, scattered the college's equipment, and destroyed its 15,000 books, Dr. Wang, immediately after V-J Day, courageously set to work to repair the buildings and collect the equipment. By March, 1946 classes were started, and four months later the 1946 class of twenty-five was graduated.

Dr. Wang was brought up in central China, where her father was Director-General of the Peking-Hankow Railroad. It was here that she had her first contact with Christian people. Since at that time the Revolution by the people against the Manchu Dynasty was in the making and western methods and education were becoming accepted, Dr. Wang and her sister were permitted to attend a Mission School to learn English and western sciences.

Her grandfather, who was tutor to the Emperor Kwang Hsu, was considered one of the leading scholars of his time. But while her family encouraged the idea of modern education, they definitely objected to acceptance of the Christian religion. However, as Dr. Wang tells it, "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform,"

1098

1
7
6
3
1
9
6

and in 1913 she and her sister were allowed to enter the Preparatory Department of Hwa Nan College. She remained there until she completed her sophomore year.

In 1919 she came to the United States for the first time and became a student at Morningside College in Sioux City, Iowa, graduating in 1921. In 1935 her alma mater conferred on her the honorary degree of LL.D.

The winning of a Barbour Scholarship for graduate study at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor brought an M.A. degree from that university in 1923 and then Dr. Wang returned to China to teach chemistry at Amoy University. After one year there she became head of the Chemistry Department at Hwa Nan College and three years later was appointed its Dean. She was inaugurated President in 1930.

In 1938 she and her sister were the two representatives from Fukien Province at a conference at Kuling called by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek. During the war years, Dr. Wang was on the executive committee of the women's war work in Fukien Province, especially that relating to the care of the war orphans in that area.

Commenting on the work of Hwa Nan students, Dr. Wang says it is her belief that the college's outstanding achievement has been that its graduates have actually lived up to the college motto "Having Received I Ought to Give." "To them," she declares, "the opportunity for service comes before remuneration for their work. Their willingness to serve in rural districts on a sacrificial basis has made our graduates in greater demand in all walks of life. Their services in the churches and in the Christian institutions has been considered as a unique contribution to the Christian movement in China."

Wrote a missionary after a trip to West China: "When I was asked, 'How do you account for the fact that you have women leaders in Fukien Church and Christian work as we do not have elsewhere?' the answer always was 'Hwa Nan College with her idea and ideal of Service.'"

"As a worker in Fukien I am proud of Hwa Nan and the group of workers she has developed.

1
7
6
3
9
6

I am proud of Hwa Nan graduates and what they have done and are doing for the up-
building of Christian womanhood in particular and the Church in general wherever
they may be placed."

#####

1
7
6
3
1
9
6

1100

LIST OF FACULTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF—B

(ON LEAVE)

Hwa Nan College UNIVERSITY

FALL 1946-48
-SPRING

NAME	AGE	RANK	DEPT.	LENGTH OF SERVICE With Instit.	ADVANCED DEGREES			SUPPORT (in case of Western members)	WHERE ON LEAVE?
					Degree	Institution	Date		
Josephine Hwang		Ass't Prof	Hist.	13 yrs	A. B. B. A.	Hwa Nan Mills C.	1930 1934		America
Eugene Savage		" "	Music	15 yrs	B. M.	U. of S. Calif.	1930		"
Irene Wei		" "	Hist.	12 yrs	M. A.	Ditto	1940		China
G. S. Wei		Full P.	Chinese	12 yrs	Chinese Degree	China U. of	1908		"
Pearl Hwang		Ass. P.	Ed.	14 yrs	PH. D.	S. Calif.	1945		America
Evelyn Troutman		Instr.	Ed.	4 yrs.	B.D.	Univ. Theolog. Seminary.	1940		"
Stella Wang		Full P.	Ed.	12 yrs.	M.A.	U of Mich.	1934		"
<u>Spring Semester</u> (Additional)									
Lucy C. Wang		Full P.	Pres.	22 yrs.	M.A. I.L.D.	Univ. of Mich. Ingside College	1924 1934		China
Ethel C. Wallace		" "	Ed.	42 Yrs.	M.A.	Columbia Univ.	1922		America

1
7
6
3
1
9
6

LIST OF FACULTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF—A

Hwa Nan College UNIVERSITY

(SERVING DURING CURRENT SEMESTER)

FALL 1947-48
SPRING

NAME	AGE	RANK	DEPT.	LENGTH OF SERVICE With Instit.	ADVANCED DEGREES			SUPPORT (in case of Western members)	STUDY ABROAD (in case of Chinese) Where? When?
					Degree	Instit.	Date		
Lucy C. Wang	49	Full P.	Pres. Dean & Biol.	22 yrs.	M.A. U. of Mich L.L.D. Morningside C.	1924		U of Mich. 1923-24 Morn. C. 1919-22	
Doris, Y. M. Hsu	42	" "	Biol.	13 yrs.	PH.D. U of Mich U of Japan	1935		U of Mich. 1930-1935 U. of Japan	
H. C. WANG	58	" "	Ch.&Hist.	20 yrs	Chinese degree			Peiping Univ.	
Y. Y. Chen	59	" "	" "	5 yrs.	CH. degree	1905		Foochow College 1927	
Chen Hsi I		Ass. P.	" "	15 yrs.	B.A. Foochow C.	1927		" " 1930	
Y. D. Shieh		Instr.	" "	1 yr.	" " " "	1930			
M. S. Hu		" "	" "		Chinese degree				
Marion Cole		Full P.	English	23 yrs	M.A. U of Columb.	1924	Missionary	U. of Columbia 1923-4	
Elsie Reik		" "	" "	24 yrs	M.A. U of Wis.	1929	"	U of Wis. 1928-9	
Jessie Lacy		Instr.	" "	1 semest	B.A. Wesleyan	1905	"		
Carol Chen		Full P.	Ed.	23 yrs.	PH.D. U. of Columb	1934		U of Columbia 1932-4	
Idabelle Lewis Main		" "	" "	3 yrs	PH.D. " " "	1919	"	" " " 1916-19	
C. M. Hwang		" "	" "	1 semes.	M.A. U of Japan	1937		U of Japan 1935-7	
Tso Mei Hsu		Assist.	" "	1 yr.	B.A. HwaNan C.	1943		Hwa Nan College 1939-43 Kansas State College 1936-38	
Jean Chen		Ass. P.	H. Ec.	8 yrs.	M.A. Kansas S. College	1938		Uiv. of Mich. 1941-48	
Teh Hsin Tung		Instr.	" "	1 yr	M.A. U of Mich	1943			
Elizebeth Mortimer		" "	" "	" "	B.A. Illinois Wesleyan U.	1927	"		
Cha Chung Hwang		Assist.	" "	" "	AB Hwa Nan C.	1947		Hwa Nan College 1943-47	

[3]

LIST OF FACULTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF—A

Hwa Nan College UNIVERSITY

(SERVING DURING CURRENT SEMESTER)

FALL 194.....
SPRING

NAME	AGE	RANK	DEPT.	LENGTH OF SERVICE With Instit.	ADVANCED DEGREES			SUPPORT (in case of Western members)	STUDY ABROAD (in case of Chinese) Where? When?
					Degree	Instit.	Date		
Albert Faurot		Ass. P.	Music	1 Yr.	M. A.	Oberlin C	1940	Missionary	Oberlin College 1939-40
Frances Fulton		Instr.	"	5 yrs.	B.A.	Wilson C.	1927	"	Adv. study West C ^{est} State Col. 1930-1
Mei Seh Wang		Assist.	"	1 yr	B.A.	Hwa Nan C	1947		Hwa Nan College 1944-47
Ruth Chou		Full P.	Biol.	8 yrs	Ph.D.	U of Mich.	1934		U. of Mich. 1929-32 1933-42
Hwang Chin		" "	"	1 yr.	M. A.	U of Jap	1936		U of Japan 1934-6
Ho Chin		Ass.P.	"	1 sem.	M.A.	Central U	1936		Central Univ. 1934-36
Ting Bou Lang		Assist.	"	1 yrs.	B.A.	Hwa Nan C	1946		Hwa Nan College 1943-46
pao Sen Yue		Full P.	Chem.	16 yrs.	PhD.	John Hop. Univ.	1927		John Hopkin Univ. 1935-37
C.C. Lin		" "	"	1 yr	M.A.	Philipp.U	1935		Philippin Univ. 1933-5
C. H. Lin		Instr.	"	1 yr.	B.A.	F.C.U.	1939		F.C.U. 1935-39
S. Y. Kao		Assist.	"	1 yr	B.A.	H. N. Col.	1939		Hwa Nan College 1935-39
Chien Fang Su		"	"	2 yrs.	B.A.	" " "	1943		" " " 1939-43
Violet Wu		Full P.	Physics	14 yrs	PH.D.	U of Mich	1939		U of Michigan 1936-9
Ling Sing		Instr.	Math.	1 sem.	B.A.	F.C.U.	1942		F. C. U. 1939-42

WESTERN PERSONNEL NEEDS

Hwa Nan College University

Date 1947-1948

In order to be of the greatest assistance to the Colleges, the Associated Boards need to know, at least a year in advance, the probable requirements of the Colleges in the way of Western personnel.

I. Please give your understanding of the Mission quotas for your institution:

MISSION BOARD	NUMBER	SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS OR RELATIONSHIPS
M. E. Mission	8	(at present there are only six)

II. Please list changes in Western personnel anticipated during the next three years:

NAME	POSITION	SUPPORT *	EXPECTED DATES DEPARTURE RETURN

III. Please list new Western personnel desired during the next three years. Be *realistic*, be *definite*, and indicate *relative* priorities.

POSITION	SUPPORT *	DATE DESIRED	PRIORITY
A teacher in Home Economics at least with M. A. degree and some teaching experience		Fall 1949	1
a music teacher or a pianist with some teaching experience.		1949	2
A Zoology teacher with teaching experience and at least with M. A. degree		1948	3
An English teacher with some teaching experience		1949	4

* Please indicate whether support is by a mission board (giving particular board), from university funds, or from some other source.

1
7
6
3
1
9
6

PLEASE INDICATE CHANGES SINCE FALL REPORT
WESTERN PERSONNEL NEEDS

Hwa Nan College University

Date March 10, 1949

In order to be of the greatest assistance to the Colleges, the Associated Boards need to know, at least a year in advance, the probable requirements of the Colleges in the way of Western personnel.

I. Please give your understanding of the Mission quotas for your institution:

MISSION BOARD	NUMBER	SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS OR RELATIONSHIPS
M. E. Mission	8	

II. Please list changes in Western personnel anticipated during the next three years:

NAME	POSITION	SUPPORT *	EXPECTED DATES DEPARTURE RETURN
Dr. Idabelle Lewis Main	Full Prof. in Dept. of Ed.	M. E. Mission	leave-- summer of 1949

III. Please list new Western personnel desired during the next three years. Be *realistic*, be *definite*, and indicate *relative* priorities.

POSITION	SUPPORT *	DATE DESIRED	PRIORITY
A teacher in Home Ec. at least with M. A. degree and some teaching experience		1949	1
An English teacher with teaching experience		1949	2
A Zoology teacher with teaching experience and at least with M. A. degree.		1949	3
A music teacher or pianist with some teaching experience.		1950	4.

* Please indicate whether support is by a mission board (giving particular board), from university funds, or from some other source.

1
7
6
3
1
9
6

1110

10/6/49

Biographical Material

on

DR. DORIS Y. M. HSÜ

Dr. Hsü came to the United States in 1930, spent five years in study at the University of Michigan and received her Ph.D. degree from that institution in 1935. Returning to China in that same year, she joined the faculty of Hwa Nan College as head of the biology department.

Subsequently, Dr. Hsü became Dean and, went with the College to Nanping when it went into exile there to continue its work during the war years.

While President Lucy Wang was in the United States in 1946-47, Dr. Hsü served Hwa Nan as its Acting President. She served in that same capacity again last year during Dr. Wang's illness.

#####

1
7
6
3
1
9
6

|||