Ginling
Publicity / reports
News letters 1928-1932

Ginling College,
Nanking, China
January 7, 1928

Dear Friends of Ginling:-

Since my last letter to you there passed much water under the bridge. Founders Day was celebrated as usual, except there were not many guests from the other places. Usually the members of the Board of Control came and met here in Ginling during those days around Founders Day. The service was taken place on Oct. 30, Mr. Gideon Chen, who is a secretary of the National Christian Council (who has just returned from 2 years study in England and especially made a study about economic conditions in Germany, France and Denmark) gave an address in Chinese on the subject of "Changes". The Glee Club sang two nice selections "Ye shall dwell in the Land" and "Faithful are Thy Messengers". Faculty and Seniors are in caps and gowns, so the whole service was dignified and impressive. We were so glad that Mrs. Thurston could come up from Shanghai and spent several days with us. Her presence made us all feel more at home, because we were left motherless for more than seven months. The students welcomed her happily and even urged her never to leave them again. The banquet was held on the evening before. The faculty, students and alumnae in the city were present and it was as usual held in the gymnasium which was decorated very beautifully with colored lanterns, class banners and green bamboos. The decorating committee spent a whole day in this good work. Four toasts were given on the subject of Purple Mountain and then stunts were given afterwards from different classes.

The next was the Field Day on November 26. The weather was very good, so there were more than 300 visitors. The games were taken place both morning and afternoon. The scores came out that the Juniors first, Freshmen second, then Sophomores and Seniors.

On Nov. 24th, Miss Treudley and I were sent down to Shanghai to represent the faculty at the Board of Control Meeting and the meeting of the Advisory Council of the East China Christian Colleges. At the Board of Control Meeting Miss Treudley reported on the Curriculum Committee and I on the general affairs of the college from March to November.

This term we have a new lecture committee, which is trying to get outside people to speak on various phases of life today, because we are living somewhat isolated this year. We have had several very good lectures in the last few months; such as Professor Webster, University of Wales, on "League of Nations and the New Europe", Sir Frederick Whyte on "India and the New British Policy", Mr. Gideon Chen on "Social Reform Movements in Europe, especially in Denmark", Dr. Blakeslee, Clark University "An Experiment in Understanding" (Pan Pacific Conference) and Dr. Wei, from the Diplomatic Relationship of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government, on "International Relationship". You see we are trying our best to train our students with more general knowledge of the world.

In November, our good friend, Dr. Hodgekin visited us for a week. He gave us a series of lectures on religion especially on Christianity. His lectures are good and practical and they were a great help to us all especially at a time like this.

Then Christmas came as a blessing to us all. We did not have any holidays this time for we are a little behind at our lessons because we opened college later than usual. The college Y. W. C. A. planned a big party

for all faculty, students and servants on Christmas Eve. Some stunts were given, ten cents presents were given to each faculty, students, and the servants all got a sanitary, warm underwear and two towels. Then the faculty distributed candy, peanuts, apples to all. Later the faculty all gathered together in the social room of the faculty house, and opened all the packages with candle light. Dr. Hackett gave each one a bottle of Red Rose Cream, even the men teachers, and the best part was that she wrote a verse to each one which we read out aloud and gave us so much amusement. We all enjoyed opening the packages which were sent to us by Miss Griest, Miss Case, Miss Spicer and others. We went to bed very late. Before we slept but one or two hours, the singing was heard on the campus and under our windows by the Glee Club girls, who sang carols to the different dormitories and they were welcomes by many girls into the house and were given surprises by little gifts such as candy and oranges. On Christmas morning as usual, the family had breakfast in the different dormitories. We ate noodles, which means long life, which is a custom in China for celebrating birthdays at 8 o'clock. At 8:45 we all went to the chapel and sang carols. Mrs. Thurston read verses from the Bible and ended with prayer. There was a song service in the University chapel at 10:30, given by the mixed choir, Ginling Glee Club, University Quartet, and Christian Girls School chorus. Women's meeting and Sunday School for children of our neighbors took place in the afternoon. The best of all is the cantata given by the Glee Club and Freshmen Chorus at the Y.W.C.A: meeting in the evening under the direction and leadership of Miss Sutherland and Miss Hwang Li Ming. The Glee Club girls sang so well and sweetly, so we could hear every word. The pantomine was very nicely done by the members of the Y.W.C.A. They acted out all the meaning of the songs, so the whole thing was very impressive and dignified. The chief idea was that there was no place in the inn. Though we did not have holidays yet we did not miss any of the Christmas spirit for it was full and deep at the end of that perfect day Dec. 25, 1927.

This is almost the end of the semester. Final examinations will begin next week Jan. 13 - 19, China New Year vacation begins from Jan. 19 - Feb. 8 for China New Year happens on Jan. 23 this year.

We are sure that we can get through this term's work very safely now. We are convinced that it was right to have opened the college in September. We are also convinced that it is worthwhile to keep on struggling without fail. By knowing all our friends in America are thinking and watching our success or failure, our faith and strength are added to us day by day.

Now I will write a few words in regard to Mrs. Thurston from Chinese viewpoint. Now we are looking forward with pleasure to the coming of Miss Wu I Fang and her leadership will surely be a great addition to our group here. But dear friends in America, this does not mean that we do not need Mrs. Thurston. She is needed by the students, faculty and alumnae. Nobody can set up some of the high standards for the college as she had done. She is great and broadminded in many ways. We just admire and respect her more the way she looks at certain things now. We also sympathize with her greatly, for all that has passed during the last ten months, because we know her separation from the college and from the work she loves above anything in the world is beyond bearing. But for her great love of Ginling and her daughters she is willing to do everything in order not to hinder the progress of the college. Though she is bodily separated from us, yet she is working very hard in Shanghai with us, because there are many things that we cannot do and no not know how to do. For instance the treasurer's work, the correspondence with America, getting ready for Board of Control meetings, Executive meetings, attending various important meeting, represented by Ginling College, etc., etc. Therefore we, the administrative committee have recently asked her to come to stay with us and work here with us

in February till Miss Wu arrives. As far as we can see now it is alright for her to return to us for a while. We all feel it will be much easier for Miss Wu if Mrs. Thurston is right here with us at the time of her coming.

The duty of Ginling College is to train more Chinese leadership and also to encourage the best of co-operation between Chinese and foreign workers. It is only in the stage of infancy, so the mother is indispensable and cannot be taken away till it passes the age of infancy. Then co-operation is still needed, because there are many things that a foreigner is needed, such as teaching English, Science, music, physical education, etc.

At present it is quiet on the surface in Nanking. People are anxious about the coming conference, which is to be held in Nanking January 10 - 20. The coming of Kiang Kai Shek has caused much commotion in the city. We do not know what will be the result of the meeting, but we are hoping for the best. They try to patch up the split within the party. Revolution in other countries is different from China, because Chinese revolution has several aims and motives.

In conclusion I will say again that your continued interest and cooperation are always urgently needed by our group here. In order to carry on this work, it will require the faith, patience, and loyal support of all those who are interested in Ginling in the past, present and future.

With warm greetings from Ginling in China

Yours sincerely,

ELLEN Y. T. KOO
Publicity Committee

P. S.: Just a few words about our faculty group here. You know our foreign faculty group came here to teach in September, 1927, through thick storms of criticism. They came at our request, because we simply could not carry on this work without them. Now, I think they are working very hard and living abnormal life here on the campus. We sympathize with them and admire them for their courage and loyal co-operation in this work, which we all love so well, so I beg sincerely of all our friends in America to trust us.

Nanking

Dear Friends of Ginling:-

To those of you who have followed with interest the progress of affairs at Nanking and particularly at Ginling, the following letter from Mrs. Thurston will be of special interest. We will send further information as it is received.

Very sincerely,

Eunice C. Tyler. TRANSFER

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Shanghai, China
January 27, 1928

You will rejoice with us in the completing of the term's work. We feel that our venture of faith has justified itself, and a good many who were very doubtful about the wisdom of our doing it are generous in their praise of the completed work. Examinations finished on the 19th. With the exception of the week of November 20-26, the term's work was not seriously interrupted. From the first of December on, there have been very few demands, and everyone who writes from the college speaks of the splendid work which the students have been doing.

The closing days of the term were rather interesting from the standpoint of outside visitors. Miss Pye and Madam Drevet, representing the women of Great Britain and France, came to bring greetings to the women of China. They were very anxious to visit Nanking and were entertained at Ginling by request of the Nanking Womens' Organizations. As a matter of fact, Ginling was the only place in Nanking where they could possibly have beem made comfortable for such a visit. A number of the Ginling faculty shared in the festivities which were planned for these international visitors---feast by the Foreign Office, dinner at Fu Dz Miao with members of the Foreign Office, a trip to the Ming Tombs and the tomb of Sun Yat Sen -- all this after the seclusion of the months during which members of the faculty had not gone outside the college gates.

College opens on February 8th. I am planning to go back to Nanking, and make Nanking my headquarters, although I still expect to have some work in Shanghai and to return to Shanghai occasionally when college business requires this. I am going back at the request of the Administrative Committee who gave the matter quite careful consideration. Miss Mary Tang, a graduate of the class of 1919, who has studied at Boston University and taken an M. A. in Religious Education is going up to help in connection with campus administration. We are not defining her position. She will take over some of the responsibilities which Miss Koo has been carrying in connection with the college dining room and kitchen. She will, I am sure, be a very helpful person in a number of ways. She has had training which will enable her to help in the Practice School. She will be able to take her place as one of the leaders of the Chapel service and in a number of ways add to the administrative efficiency of the college. As a classmate of Miss Wu I-fang, we feel sure there will be a very happy cooperation there. Mrs. Tsen is still needing to rest and has gone up to Hankow to visit her sister. We are still without a business manager but are hoping to secure the services of a full time office clerk who will relieve Mr. Tsu and also lighten Miss Koo's load.

We felt the need toward the end of the term for more help in English teaching and we are very grateful to the Nanking Station of the Presbyterian Mission for allowing Miss Eleanor Wright to go up to Ginling next semester for half time work. She is still studying Chinese, but she, herself, is very much interested in doing it, and it will be a great relief to Miss Buse who has carried an overload all through the term. Miss Wright came to China last January and her spirit through the whole year has been splendid. It was not easy for a new person to meet the shock of March 24th, to loseall her possessions and to live in the uncertainties of the spring as to the whole future of the work she had come out to do. She has gone quietly on with her language study during this time.

My work in Nanking will be much the same as it has beem here in Shanghai. I am not wishing to disturb in any way the present arrangements by which the Administrative Committee carries certain definite responsibilities in campus administration. There are many duties which have always been somewhat outside my official work and I shall have plenty to do reorganizing the college office, putting it in order for Miss Wu, and initiating her into the various lines of work which she will take up. As Treasurer, I have a great deal to do, for you can imagine the confusion with no one at the college carrying that particular responsibility. Mr. Loos' desk is still as he left it on March 24th, and there are a good many loose ends in everything connected with the Treasurer's work. I shall work in Nanking at a good deal of a disadvantage without a secretary, but by keeping part of an office in Shanghai, sharing it with Miss Moffett, I shall have a place when I come down and I can have at least occasional help in getting off official correspondence. Mrs. Berger is willing to come in to help me out and may be able to do some work at home in getting out report letters, etc., for us.

My plans for next year are still unformed. A leave of absence is assumed but the time when it is to begin, the length of my stay, the place where I am to take the "much needed rest", even the question of my future relation to Ginling, are all unsettled. Until Miss Wu has returned and had a chance to express her opinion there will be no decision on any of these matters. I may go East and attend the Womans Pan Pacific Conference in Honolulu in August. I may go west via Siberia with Mrs. Frame in July and spend some time in Europe. The months since March 24th have been good training for living by the month. I would not choose this way but it seems to be the only way in a situation like this.

I cannot help feeling the contrast in my own attitude now and a year ago when I wrote my very optimistic letter of January 17th and sent the cable advising Miss Chester's return. It is not that I am pessimistic about the ultimate future of China, or the Christian work, but the need seems to me more and more clear for that strength to walk without fainting which is promised in the closing verse of Isiah 40 - the mount up with wings as eagles, the running without weakness are easier than the walk without fainting, but the God "who fainteth not, neither is weary," can give the daily strength.

Matilda C. Thurston

EXCERT FROM A RECENT LETTER FROM MRS. THURSTON

February 13, 1928

We found Nanking filled with soldiers but quiet. Ginling is off the main roads that lead from one end of Nanking to the other; it is among the hills near the western part of the city wall. Instead of closely packed Chinese dwellings it is surrounded by bamboo groves, hill after hill of brown humpy Chinese graves and tiny farms. Few soldiers come this way. We know rather of their presence by the sound of bugles, morning and evening, from all parts of the city. On the whole it is difficult from our peaceful campus to believe that the city is crowded with soldiers. It is even more difficult to believe that we are living in the new Nationalist capital of China. It is easier to realize it when important Chinese visitors drive up in big cars with Nationalist flags snapping in the breeze, when important foreign visitors, who formerly never deigned to visit battered Nanking are brought to see Ginling by their Nationalist Foreign Office guides. We have quite a list of interesting names in our guest book: Admiral Bristol, who has recently come from his work in Constantinople to be in command of the American fleet in Oriental waters; Sir Frederick Whyte and Professor Webster, important British delegates to the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu; Professor George H. Blakeslee of Clark University who was an American delegate to the same conference.

Among such excitements and uncertainties Ginling opened according to schedule with an enrollment of nearly a hundred: 20 Seniors, 22 Juniors, 19 Sophomores, 31 Freshmen. For the most part work is going forward without interruption. Student political meetings and parades take more of their time than in the past. There are four organizations which have more or less right to demand student time: the Woman's Organization of the Kuomingtang, the Youth Bureau of the Government, the Student Union, and an organization of Manchurian students protesting against Japan's action in Manchuria. But considering the work that needs to be done, and the dependence of the government on the students, the demands have not been excessive. On the part of the faculty the Curriculum Committee spends a large share of its time trying to adjust academic credits (the whole scheme was upset by the interruption of last spring) so as to be fair both to students and to the standards of the college. Otherwise life on the campus goes on much as in previous year.

The college got under way in administration by the election of an Administrative Committee at the first faculty meeting. This Committee is composed of five Chinese (Misses Koo, Chang, and Liu; Messrs Lieu and Hsiung) and two foreign faculty advisers (Mrs. Thurston or Miss Vautrin and Miss Treudley). Miss Koo was elected chairman of the Committee. The Committee composed officially of Chinese (the foreigners are officially advisory members) satisfies the all powerful "outsider" who is curious about Ginling affairs on the question of whether Ginling is actually being run by Chinese. This method will tide us over until the arrival of Miss Wu I-fang who will be the first Chinese president of Ginling. Her return will put the College on a basis of Chinese administration and give outsiders less ground for criticism. She is expected back soon after January 1st, after five years in America, spent at the University of Michigan where she will take her Ph.D. She is a graduate of our first class, on whom we have been counting for work in the Department of Biology ever since she left China. Personally and professionally, Miss Wu is fitted for leadership and her spirit of readiness to serve was shown in her willingness to return if Ginling needed her even at the sacrifice of the last precious months of work for her degree. The Board of Control will meet in Shanghai about the end of November and many important questions as to future administration and control will be considered at that time.

Whatever our ethical problems are, aesthetically Ginling and Purple Mountain are pure joy. The campus has been most lovely this autumn. First the trees and bushes were more luxuriant than ever before, then the candleberry trees began turning most wonderful and various shades of red, the berries on the heavenly bamboo have been getting redder every day, and the chrysanthemums are most beautiful. The mellow autumn days are gradually getting a little shorter and the sun is giving a little less warmth. We have had one cold wind - but only one - which brought down enough sand particles from the Gobi Desert to blot out the sun and Purple Mountain.

The experience of these weeks gives us confidence for the future under Chinese leadership. We have returned to a Ginling undergoing many and sudden changes, a Ginling which has had its baptism of fire; we feel on the part of students and faculty a truer loyalty and a realization that we are building something finer than we had realized. Whatever our future share in Ginling may be, we feel proud to have helped in its creation.

Cooperating Committee
for the
Women's Union Christian Colleges in Foreign Fields
419 Fourth Avenue
New York City

Nanking

TRANSFER

Dear Friends of Ginling:-

After a quiet rest of three weeks, our spring semester began on Feb. 8th. The opening chapel service was led by Mrs. Thurston on Feb. 9th at eight thirty in the morning, and then regular classes began at nine o'clock. After a week's stay with us Mrs. Thurston went to Shanghai to attend the Executive Committee meeting and to finish up some of the work in the Shanghai office. About March 9th she came back to Nanking to stay and work with us here. Her presence here is certainly a great relief to me in every way, because I can go to her at anytime for advice and instruction. She is doing everything she can to help us out.

This term we have two new members on the faculty. Miss Mary Tang, who is one of the Alumnae, comes here to help in the dormitory supervision, because all of us who are busy with other work cannot give as much time as we like to this important work. Then Miss Eleanor Wright, who was studying Chinese in Shanghai and preparing for her work in the Presbyterian Girls' School in Nanking, has very kindly come to teach part time in the English Department and study Chinese part of the time. On account of the lack of teachers we appreciate more than we can express in words of their help in such an emergency.

March 24th passed very quietly this year. Each one of us had a different thought for that day, and we kept everything to ourselves very quietly, and felt so relieved when the day was over at last. On March 25th we had a day of retreat, planned by our Y. W. C. A. Miss Ting, general secretary of the National Y. W. C. A. in Shanghai, and Miss Deng, (one of our graduates), student secretary of the Yangtse Valley, led a whole day program, as follows:

General topic of the Retreat
"The abundant Life of the Spirit and How to Attain it"

7.30-8.00	Prayer meeting led by Miss Deng
9:30-10:30	Address "The Abundant Life" by Miss Ting
10:30-11:30	Discussion groups- Four student groups with student leaders One faculty group
11:30-12:00	Reports on the discussion "How to vitalize our spiritual on this campus".

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4 - 5	Discussion - led by Miss Deng
5 - 6	Social Hour, including games and tea
6	Supper
7 - 8	Closing address "Fellowship" by Miss Ting

The result of the retreat is very good. On the whole, our students are thinking seriously how to deepen their spiritual growth.

Since the beginning of the spring term, every Sunday morning from 9-10 there are six voluntary classes, discussing the various phases of student daily lives. More than two thirds of the students attend these classes, which are led by the influential members of the faculty, namely

Mrs. Thurston, Miss Vautrin, Miss Chester, Miss Treudley, Miss Sutherland and Miss Djang Siao Soong. These classes are arranged by the Y. W. devotional committee to take place for six Sundays in succession, but most of the students feel that these classes are very worthwhile, and also interested in them, so they have asked the leaders to continue from 6 - 9 weeks.

Easter comes again. This time the joy is truly from our hearts, because we have so much to thank our Heavenly for his great love and guidance in this difficult year. In the morning the Y. W. members acted out the Scene at the Tomb in the front of the chapel, Mrs. Thurston talked on the Meaning of Easter. At 10:30 faculty and students went out to different churches to attend the morning service. There was a song service in the evening at 7 by the Y. W. in which the Glee Club, Freshmen Chorus, Practice School, and one song from each class and we all sang Eastercarols together. I am enclosing a program.

Ginling has become quite famous place for guests and visitors. This week we have about 30 guests from Laura Haygood Normal School, Soochow. Seven teachers and the whole senior class are here to visit the different schools and colleges and also the famous places in Nanking. Yesterday they visited Ginling College, mostly our Education class in the Practice School and our different laboratories. From 5-6 they exhibited Kindergarten games and songs to our Seniors during the Physical education class. Last evening, the Y. W. gave a Farewell Party to them in the Gymnasium and we played games and had tea. This we got to know each other better and formed good friendly feeling toward each other. This morning they left us for Soochow.

Six of our physical education majors are visiting Shanghai's different schools of physical education under the leadership of Miss Chang. This is good spring time for visiting, so many schools have sent out their seniors to visit the other schools and places.

Professor Needham of Cornell University is visiting Nanking this month. We are looking forward to hear his lecture soon.

Nanking is very quiet just now. Most of the soldiers were sent to the north to get ready to fight Peking. Since the coming of General Chiang, the condition is better, less radical movements in the city, the business is better, so we can carry on our work quite regularly. One afternoon we entertained Mrs. Chiang to an informal tea. Several of us knew her before.

We are all very anxious for the arrival of Miss Wu, but we were so disappointed to get a cable, saying date of sailing is postponed 6 weeks.

Yours very sincerely,

Ellen Y. T. Koo

COOPERATING COMMITTEE
for the
WOMEN'S UNION CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN FOREIGN FIELDS
419 Fourth Avenue
New York City

Nanking

Dear Friends of Ginling:

The following letters have come to us from the Chinese faculty and the student body of Ginling. We are sure that they want these letters to have circulation and we also feel sure that you will be interested in their point of view, so we forward them to you.

Very sincerely

TRANSFER

FLORENCE G. TYLER
Executive Secretary

Ginling College,
Nanking, China,
May 12, 1928

Dear Friends Across the Ocean:-

It is with regret and pain for what has happened at Tsinan that we are now writing to you. We feel exceedingly weak and alone in this struggle of right and wrong in a world of wrong. Therefore we would venture to think aloud before you, partly to clarify our own thinking on paper and partly to interpret our opinions to you.

Since May 3rd the newspapers have been field with accounts of the Tsinan incident, but the stories differ widely as to facts. It is hard for us to judge the statements and reports that we have neither witnessed with our own eyes nor been accurately told.

But there are certain points we are sure of: First, we know that Japanese troops are in Tsinan; Second, we know there were clashes between the Chinese and Japanese troops, the immediate cause we are still waiting to learn. It is well known to the world that China and Japan have never been friendly neighbors. When two nations always face each other at the edge of suspicion, you can well imagine how delicate the situation is. Japan's sending troops to Shantung has intensified the Chinese resentment against Japan, and China as a nation in the family of nations certainly ought to have the right of protesting. But when both parties are growing embittered and suspicious, it is no small task to make them understand each other, therefore serious troubles are likely to occur. In this cup of bitter suffering we are learning the lesson that hatred is a boomerang which destroys the one who hates rather than the one who is hated.

We are sure that your minds must be filled with very many confusing and conflicting impressions in regard to the Tsinan affair. We cannot claim that our nation is always in the right. We cannot claim a broad international outlook as a nation, but we can say that there are Chinese who are striving to do better as individuals and as a nation, longing for a helping hand from their older and stronger Christian sisters and brothers in the struggle for a moral victory. We believe that only if we will be good can we accomplish good and we also believe in the ultimate triumph of good. But it needs divine courage and wisdom to act like Christ.

With this momentary vision of a greater ideal we are writing to you. We have no intention to be one-sided in our own defence. If there is any point where you seem to differ with us, please interpret us kindly and believe that what we want is only a united force for good for all mankind. The situation in Shantung between China and Japan at present is an uncertain one, even we in China do not know the actual facts yet. We hope you and the leaders of your nation will keep in close touch with the problems of the Far East and especially the question of Shantung, and watch the developments with an open-minded attitude. We hope you will see what you can do to help to settle the question justly and rightly, so as to avoid, if possible, any sore spot for future conflicts.

Very sincerely yours,

The Chinese Faculty of Ginling College
Nanking, China

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May 13, 1928

The students of Ginling College in China send you greetings. May we, at the sametime, call your attention to the so-called Tsinan incident, which may mean nothing, as we hope, or may involve our country in war with Japan by the time this message of ours reaches you? We, as college students, however, believe that we represent all Chinese women in asking you to listen to a cry - a cry for world peace and brotherhood - from your sisters in China.

Our country today may be considered indifferent to peace since she seems to have endless civil wars; she may also be felt to be unfriendly to other nations since she seems to commit blunders that she cannot help in chaotic times like this, blunders such as other nations too have not been able to avoid. Chinese citizens as we are and bleeding as our hearts are for her fate, we do not for a moment endeavor to defend her in every thing, nor do we wish to draw hasty conclusions from the Tsinan incident. But we ask you lovers of truth and justice and believers in international friendship as we are, to help us to keep this tragic affair from leading to even more terrible consequences.

In Japan justified in sending her troops into Shantung Province? Every nation - China is no exception - has the right to maintain her territorial integrity - Tsinan is the capital of Shantung and Shantung one of the important windows to the Pacific. Should Japan send more troops and warships than needed for protecting her nationals in Shantung, granted that such protection is justified. The result of such an occupation may not only cause disaster in Shantung but may also involve endless frictions in the Pacific. If world peace is threatened as well as our territorial security, is Japan justified in adding to her forces in Shantung as she is doing now?

Should Japan thwart our Nationalist Northern Expedition? Tsinan is the threat of Tientsin-Pukow Railway, a main line from north to south. As Tsinan is occupied by an unfriendly force, our Nationalist Northern Expedition will have to halt. This will, no doubt, prolong our civil war and menace our national unifications. It is our hope that if no confusion is added by any other nation, we can soon secure a peaceful China to participate actively in bringing about world peace. As far as our unification is thwarted, suspicion and hatred may take this chance to spread. Should world opinion not condemn such a step - a step that not only hinders the unification of China but may also lead to more international misunderstandings?

We need your sympathy but we need still more your intelligent, impartial, and unprejudiced judgement in connection with the Tsinan Incident and your continued interest in the perplexing problem of the Far East. We, who represent the women of China, would like you to know this; that we are proud of being Chinese, we love our country dearly. We respect our nearest neighbor, Japan; we have not lost faith in her as a partner in the promotion of world peace and brotherhood. We do not by any means desire to arouse hatred against our sisters and brothers in Japan; we only are forced to FIGHT AGAINST AN AGGRESSIVE POLICY - a policy that should not be encouraged by the civilized and peace-loving world of the Twentieth Century.

With greetings again from your sisters in China.

The student body of Ginling College.

Ginling faculty form letter

COOPERATING COMMITTEE
for the
WOMEN'S UNION CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN FOREIGN FIELDS
419 Fourth Avenue
New York City

Nanking

Ginling College,
Nanking, China
June 23, 1928

TRANSFER

Dear Friends of Ginling:-

May was a very busy month with many problems and pressure from outside. The general students' strike for stopping school for one week after the Tsinan Affair was partaken by most schools in the city. Our students felt it was foolish to stop school so long, so we only had one day and half during that week in which the students worked for China, as they wrote open letters on the Tsinan Incident, they had met together several times, discussing the best ways to be truly patriotic. Finally they all decided henceforth they are only going to wear Chinese materials as cloth and silk, and eat Chinese things only.

From May 17-29 the National Chinese Educational Commission met here in Nanking in the Fourth Chung San University. The general meetings were open to outsiders, so one or two members of our faculty went to attend these meetings. My brother T. Z. came to visit us during those days, so I went with him once. On the whole they try to make education more compulsory and more widespread in China. One afternoon the Commission came over to Ginling to visit our college. A program was planned to entertain them in the chapel by the joint effort of the University of Nanking and Ginling College faculty. The program consisted of speeches, songs and piano solo, and then tea and refreshments were served at the end.

Then our long expected Dr. Wu arrived in Shanghai on June 1st, came up here on June 8th and stayed with us for a week. We kept her busy. The faculty and students joined hands together in giving her a welcome party. One evening the faculty had a supper together during which she was asked to move to different tables after each course, so we all got a chance to know her better. This was followed by faculty meeting in which we welcomed her again and she gave a nice speech, showing her willingness to work with us and try her best to make this college as it ought to be, etc. Then one afternoon we invited all our outside friends to tea in order to meet our new president and quite a number of them came. On the last evening, we invited her to attend our Administrative Committee meeting. Oh! she seems to enter into things with great interest and very naturally. So we are very happy and look forward to the fall for her leadership in this important work. Then she left us for Shanghai.

This is our busy week of final examinations. Baccalaureate Service is to be held this coming Sunday. Piano Recital is coming Tuesday evening. Commencement is Wednesday morning. Tonight the faculty entertained the Seniors and Dr. Wu is coming today to join us in all these above affairs. She will take up her office of the president July 1st. Since our summer session was already planned for, the Executive Committee asked her to take vacation in July, and she has offered to come here during August to prepare for the opening of the college.

This year has been a special year in the history of Ginling, because the Administrative Committee has tried to serve the college and carry through this transitorial period. Last night was our last meeting and we all felt sorry that it was the last one. I have enjoyed this year to be on this committee, because I have learned a lot about the administration and also got to know those members of the committee so much better by working with each other so closely, for this whole year. No doubt we made mistakes and faced hard problems on account of our lack of experience, but we are very happy to have Mrs. Thurston, Miss Vautrin and Miss Treudley as our advisers. Their valuable experience and wise council carried us through the most difficult part of this year, of which we were very grateful to them.

Our summer session of six weeks will begin on June 29th to August 9th, for all those girls who lack credits to make up from one half to six credits. There are about 38 students who have registered for the summer session, and several girls who have asked to stay here all summer, so there will be about 45 altogether here for the Summer.

This has been a very hard year for me physically, so I am planning to leave here for Kuling after the Baccalaureate Service tomorrow. The doctor thinks it will be better for my work for the coming year if I go away earlier and get a good reat this summer, so I am leaving here before the Commencement Day, which I do not like very much to do, because I try to encourage the girls to stay here for that, you see.

With greetings from Ginling,

Yours very sincerely,

Ellen Y. T. Koo

學大子女陵金
GINLING COLLEGE
NANKING, CHINA

系學物生
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

Dr Reeves ②

Founders' Day, 1928

Dear Friend,-

The Board of Control meeting and Inauguration and Founders' Day Sermon are all in the past. There was need for unusual preparation for our house guests. Only Mrs. Thomson who staid with Mary Mills and Miss Fessler who staid with Miss Shaw could be cared for off campus and also after Board meeting Dr. Roberts went to be with Mr. McCee to make room for Dr. and Mrs. Hodgkin.

With all the effort at Chinese majority and with the coopting of Chinese, I counted sixteen foreign and eleven Chinese members.

Mrs. New	President of the Board of Trustees
Hu Yi-fang	Ex officio
Chu Li-ying	
Wang Lei O	
Dr. Liu	
Dr. Wang of Margaret Williamson	
Miss Wang of Soochow	
Miss Chen Christian Girls School	
Dr. Chen Yu-gwang	
Hu Ming Ying alumnae	
Yang Gin-hsioh alumnae	
Djang Fang	

To this group were added Mrs. Hsia to represent London Mission and Dr. New. I was teaching when Registration and the Representation on the Board were discussed so shall have to wait for the minutes on these two point. The furlough for Miss Whitner was granted and request made for her return. Emily Case was asked back and appreciation of Miss Androws expressed. Miss Duse asked to be relieved and request was granted. Miss Proudley was appointed Dean. A person to teach English was asked for. Miss Vautrin's resignation was read and received but not accepted. It was voted to build some units like the servants quarters on the south side of the center axis to match the group on the north.

Mrs. Chiang Kai Shu made the first address at Inauguration. It was short, I judge a simple appreciation of a Chinese woman able to become a College president. Mrs. Thurston was at her best in the review of the past. Mrs. New received the College seal and signs of her office and with poise and dignity appreciated her. She gave the charge of the College into Dr. Hu's hands having taken time to explain her preparation and that she was an A & student.

Dr. Hu's address I got nothing of. The minister of education spoke of the need for woman's education. Mrs. Tang also gave greetings from Central University, nee South Eastern. The representative of W. C. T. A. talked of Mrs. Thurston's virtues and devotion. The Glee Club sang.

I noted that Mei Ling Soong Chiang's face softened and changed under the spell of the sweet loveliness of their rending of the Anthem, Ye Shall Dwell in the Land. She staid for lunch. The General came for her later and visited the buildings to see a pan of dirty water setting in the middle of hall in Science building. I had been so happy that amah had set herself to cleaning up but she had been called off, by Mrs. Tsen to help with extra company in dining rooms and left the precious water she had pulled from the well in the pan in the middle of the hall.

For Founders' Day banquet, the gymnasium was decorated by Mr. Chu and committee. It was in birthday red lanterns and red satin hangings behind the speakers' table and at the opposite end of the hall. There were many guests and cable greetings from New York, two from Ann Arbor which deeply touched Mrs. Thurston, one from Smith, one from Miss Griest, one from Miss Grabil and Miss Gundlach. The program was

Mistress of Ceremonies - Mrs. Thurston

Greetings
Brothers Abroad - St. John's University
Hangchow College
Soochow University
Shanghai College
The Brother Next Door -
University of Nanking

Reminiscences
The Old Home - "I remember, I remember."
Building Plans - Dr. Bowen
Settling the House - Mrs. Mills
Older Daughters - Hwang Wen-Yü
Songs by the Children - Class Songs

Family Photograph Album

Besides this Dr. Hsia, Dr. New's brother in-law, was called on to represent Medhurst College but insisted he was representing his family. Miss Merrill took Dr. Bowen's place.

Miss Kelly pale and wan and settled together came in on her crutches and climbed the stairs for the Board meetings and banquet and to stay over night once in the session. Dr. Liu resigned from Executive Committee when she saw that Miss Kelly was elected a member, because the latter could not travel to Shanghai and Dr. Liu could not take a week out of her medical practice to come to Nanking for each Executive Committee meeting.

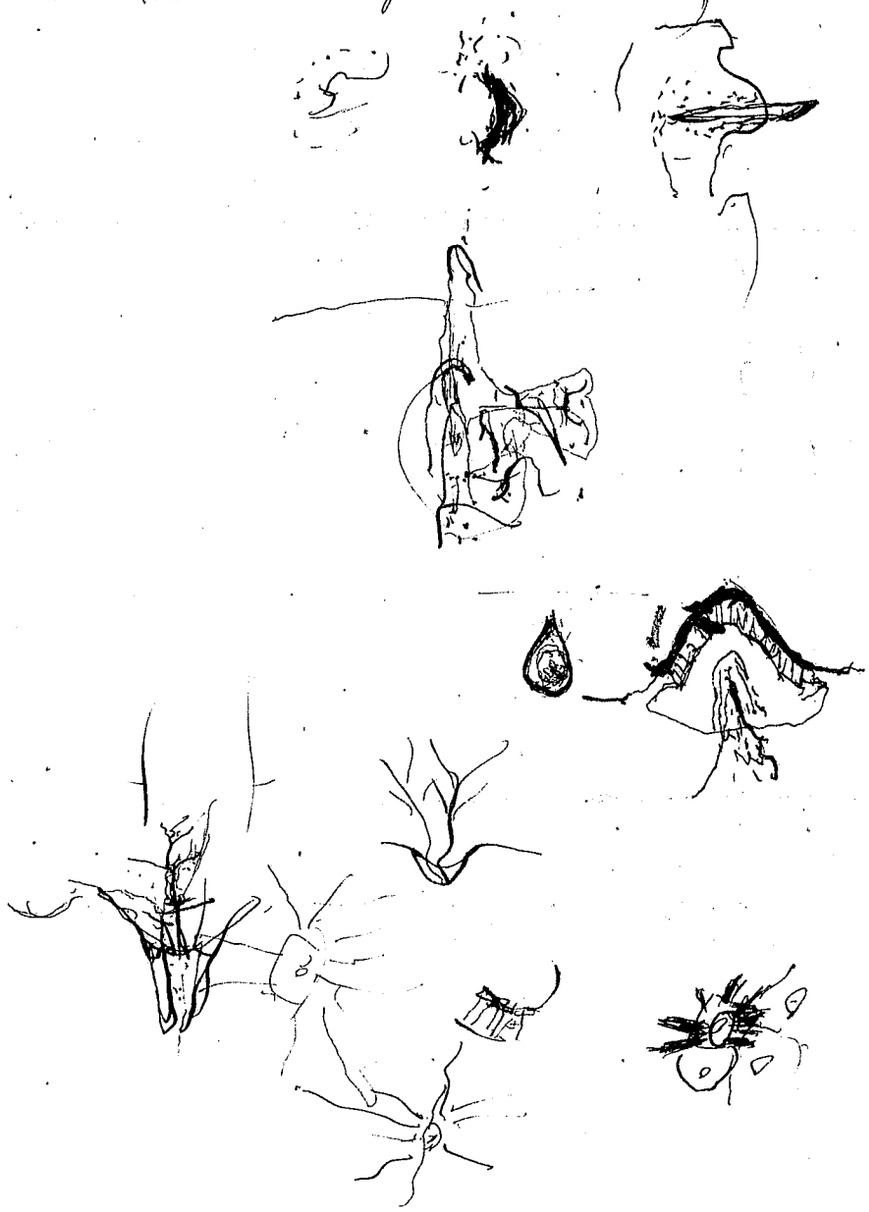
Dr. Hodgkin soon leave for America to be the vicinity of Philadelphia next fall. This is his last visit here, I suppose. He spoke with freedom on "Know the facts: see beyond facts; act upon the facts."

He reminded me of David Starr Jordan's definition of an Educated man as one who knows a good idea when it comes to him and who recognized a good man when he meets him.

Sunday afternoon after having had dinner together the alumnae came over to faculty-house for tea. Hwang Li-ming played some music built upon a Chinese theme, Lily Ho also played, and Tang Sin-mei. It was a nice getting together. Lily Ho reported a Y. W. C. A. convention she attended in America at Y. W. in the evening. The guests one by one left; and we, a happy tired group, take up the ordinary affairs of running a college.

An invitation to Mrs. New, Dr. Wu and Mrs. Thurston to come to dinner at the Presidents' has taken these faculty members off for Monday. Other invitations make us know that whether we seek or not there will be social opportunities and responsibilities pressing upon our group of Chinese woman teachers.

excuse decorations. This was mistaken for a scratch sheet and used to explain relation of bone and teeth and placoid scales



Nanking, China,

November, 1928.

DEAR FRIENDS:

Ginling had one of the quietest and most normal openings this fall that it has had for a long time. In July, of course, things did not look quite so quiet. An important government conference was scheduled to meet in August; buildings to house the many delegates were badly needed, for as you know, Nanking has not been the capital of China for many years and has few public buildings. And the Ginling library came very, very near being turned into a general's headquarters. But when Dr. Wu presented the situation to officials higher up—that we were a woman's college and that at the time there were students attending summer school and that it wouldn't do to have soldiers on the campus—everybody agreed that it wouldn't. And so another danger was avoided. Truly the college seems to be guarded by a special lucky star!

Dr. Wu took over her new duties as president, July 1st, without formal inauguration, which came later. Probably the most significant point of the opening of college was the fact that it marked a change in regime, as Mrs. Thurston did not return until the middle of October. The entering class this year is quite large—54, which makes the total enrollment 132, so that as far as numbers go, we are about where we were at the time of the March 24th incident. There are 24 in the Senior class, which will be the largest that has yet graduated,—and this in spite of all the troubles! Our students come from 45 different schools, including mission, government, and private schools, and from 12 different provinces, so that not only are there many phases of Chinese life represented, but also several differing dialects, and many a Freshman does not recognize her name as spoken in the Nanking dialect. The faculty has added six new members this year, four Chinese and two for-

eigners. Miss Chen Mei-yü, Ginling 1920, who has been doing graduate work in Public Health and Nutrition at Columbia, has returned to Ginling to teach Hygiene. Miss Hwang Wen-yü, Ginling 1923, who has been studying Religious Education and Psychology at Mt. Holyoke, Hartford and Columbia, is sharing the work with Miss Spicer in the Department of Religion. Mrs. Sun (Wong Kuo-siu) a graduate of Wellesley and M.A. Columbia, is teaching the History elective courses. Miss Wu Mou-i, Ginling 1928, is Assistant in Chemistry. Miss Edith Fosdick, who has been teaching in Kobe College, Japan for several years, has come to Ginling to teach Sociology and History, while Miss Treudley is home on furlough. Miss Julia Warren, who is a graduate of Bethany College, West Virginia, has come to Ginling to teach English.

The week of November 1st was a particularly interesting and eventful one. The Board of Control met at Ginling this fall and we had the pleasure of entertaining most of them in the Faculty House. The majority of them arrived October 31st and gave up the next two days to meetings. On the evening of November 2nd the students gave a program to the guests of the college in honor of the new president. The high spot of the entertainment was a dramatization done by the students themselves of a famous old story which has to do with a Chinese girl who, in order to spare her old father, took his place in the army, and in the ensuing wars, won great honor and renown by her heroic conduct. The dramatization was made more telling by the costumes which were copies of the dress of olden times.

The inauguration of Dr. Wu took place Saturday, November 3rd. The formal procession included about 35 of the alumnae, the members of the faculty and Board of Control, representative of other institutions, including Mrs. Tang of the National Central University, Dr. Y. C. Chen, President of Nanking University, Dr. Herman Liu, President of Shanghai College, Dr. Y. C. Yang President of Soochow University, Dean W. Z. L. Sung of St. John's University, Dr. Mattox of Hangchow Christian College, and Dr. H. C. Tsao of the China Christian Educational Association, and other distinguished guests, among whom were Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, Dr. Wu Lien Te, and Mrs. Bristol, wife of the American Admiral. Mrs. W. S. New, president of the Board of Control, welcomed the guests and emphasized the importance of the occasion, not only for the college, but

also for China, and was followed by Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, who spoke of the responsibility that education laid upon Chinese women and the necessity of bearing that responsibility fully if they would serve the Nationalist Movement in China to-day and the cause of women throughout the world. Mrs. Thurston, in a very happy speech, handed over the seals of her office to Mrs. New who, after a brief sketch of Dr. Wu's career, handed them in turn to the new president. In her speech of acceptance, Dr. Wu mentioned the reluctance she had felt at assuming the office of president without adequate training and experience, but with the cooperation of the Board and Faculty, she pledged herself to do her utmost for the cause of Christian higher education for Chinese women. Dr. Meng, representing Dr. Monlin Chiang, Minister of Education, gave a brief address of greeting which was followed by further greetings from Mrs. Tang, Mr. H. C. Tsao, and by representatives of the Alumnae, faculty and students. The annual Founders' Day banquet was held that night in the gymnasium which was especially gay with red banners and red lanterns. Mrs. Thurston was the mistress of ceremonies. Greetings to the college and to Dr. Wu were given by Dean Sung of St. John's University, Dr. Mattox of Hangchow Christian College, Dr. Chen Yü-gwan of the University of Nanking, and Dr. C. L. Hsia of Medhurst College. Miss Hwang Wen-yü, President of the Alumnae Association, spoke for the alumnae. It was fitting that her remarks should have been directed toward Mrs. Thurston. The alumnae may as faculty or members of the Board of Control share with Dr. Wu the responsibility for the future of Ginling. But with Mrs. Thurston they have all shared a creative experience: not only the building of Ginling but more than that the building of their own characters. For them her hard work without thought of self and her steady faith in the future were living lessons in leadership, or perhaps one might say workmanship; from her life they learned the qualities which they in turn must put into their work after graduation. Miss Hwang expressed the deep appreciation of the alumnae, and in memory of their years of work together presented Mrs. Thurston with a special commemorative number of the Ginling magazine and a Ginling banner. Then, turning to Dr. Wu, Miss Hwang presented to her a college banner and a college pin, and pledged the loyal support of the alumnae to the new president. At the close there were speeches of reminiscence, and scenes from Old Ginling were shown on the screen.

The regular Founders' Day Exercises were held on Sunday morning, November 4th. Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin, Secretary of the National Christian Council of China, who was the speaker, emphasized the need of basing the spiritual life on the firm foundation of facts, together with a sane imaginative interpretation of the facts and a courageous use of the faith achieved. His talk was beautifully epitomized in this quotation which he used: "Knowledge takes us beyond ourselves and reveals a world of organization and life. But we cannot, if we are honest, fail to condemn the world that is revealed. It is good but not good enough. To know in truth is to know this: that the true philosophy of reason is pessimism. But if instead of sinking into cynicism, we use our knowledge as a basis for action designed to relieve the world's failure and remove its meanness and misery, if we let the light of a sane imagination create out of our widest and truest knowledge a personal purpose to be achieved in the remaking of the world, we realize our freedom and rise to a conception of life which is positive, creative and personal."

It is sometimes difficult on this quiet campus to visualize the momentous changes that are taking place in China, even though we live in the midst of them. Nanking itself seems to be undergoing a rapid metamorphasis from a neglected Southern capital to a modern city. On all sides there are signs of desperate activity to make this a concrete fact. New roads from 60 to 120 feet wide are being cut through the city with ruthless disregard for the luckless citizen whose home bars the way. If his home is entirely destroyed, he is inadequately compensated, but if even a corner is left standing, he goes unrecompensed on the theory that his property gains immeasurably in value by its position on the new road. Quaint, overhanging upper stories that gave a medieval charm to many streets have disappeared. It is said that the beautiful city wall, perhaps the feature of Nanking that foreigners love best, is to be torn down in order to make room for the future development of the city. All this is doubtless perfectly natural but one fears that in the end, Nanking will have lost its personality and be like any other ugly modern city. The college campus itself is always a joy and especially so perhaps at this time, with all its lovely, soft autumn coloring. Surely in this new, changing China, there is a great future for Ginling and her daughters should take a large and honorable part in the work that lies ahead.

Nanking, China,

January, 1929.

DEAR FRIENDS:

As I begin to write to you, an endless vista of memory stretches behind me. I hardly know where to begin or how. I realize you are very much interested in knowing about Ginling and for that very reason, I wish—I only wish—that Fairy Beryl would give me the magic cap containing the wonderful diamond which would make me see into the heart of things so as to tell you about the true Ginling.

Seeing China so much on the front pages of the papers and hearing so much of the student agitations in China, you might naturally wonder if the students in China could knuckle down to their studies in these days. And because Ginling is located in the new Capital of China, the very center of the political stage, you would like to know how life is treating her. It is strange to say that she is not only able to keep alive, but is also rendering an invaluable piece of service. The ship of Ginling in the troubled waters of China is serving as one of the life-boats to its womanhood.

Away from the meddling and bustling crowd, Ginling lies at the foot of a group of tiny hills. There, in spite of the tearing downs and building ups due to the rapid metamorphosis of Nanking and in spite of the increasing numbers of automobiles, she is still having the good fortune to be able to enjoy life in close touch with the beauties of nature. Thus Ginling is really an oasis of calm repose in the midst of noise and tension. On November 10th and 11th the Christian students in the city fled to her for a retreat. About one hundred college and high school students, both men and women, gathered together and discussed for two days the question of how to live a thoroughly Christian life. Much time was spent in discussion and in quiet prayers. The atmosphere of the retreat indicated a real urge in the hearts of these youth to seek for truth. On December 13th another retreat for the Christian teachers

in Nanking was held in Ginling in order to consider the question of religious education in the schools. About sixty teachers were present. The retreat was a success and the teachers seemed to be much benefited by it.

As to Ginling's own spiritual life, that can fill a book by itself, but for the sake of space I will give only a sketch of it here. As usual four times a week there are chapel services which are planned by the president in cooperation with her faculty and which though voluntary are usually well attended by students. It is estimated that from 75% to 80% of the student body attend. There is no sign of antagonism against either Christians nor Christianity in the atmosphere of Ginling. The Ginling students are most eager to seek for truth. Besides the chapel services, under the auspices of the College Y.W.C.A. the students are still running the Sunday Vesper service which is, as usual, well attended. Four voluntary Bible discussion classes were organized at the beginning of the term under the leadership of the Bible committee of the Y.W.C.A. About fifty students participated and four faculty members were called upon to act as leaders. These discussion groups met once a week. At first it was planned to run the groups for nine weeks, but at the end of that time two groups decided to continue for some weeks more. You can well imagine the interest that is manifested.

November 22nd was Ginling's annual Field Day. Look! with your imagination! these girls, round and happy in their gym suits waiting eagerly for the bell. At last the bell rings. Guests arrive in richshas, carriages and even a few in autos, and some on foot too. With the procession of classes the Field Day exercise commences. First comes the shuttle relay, then tennis, both doubles and singles, then track: 50 yards dash, base-ball throw, basket-ball throw, standing broad jump and running high jump. Then hockey and volley ball. The program ends with a mass game. Then come the announcements. Girls get points for keeping health training rules and also get points for extra work in sports. Those girls who get the highest points are rewarded with a white Ginling "G" on purple silk. And those who get more than one hundred and fifty points are rewarded with a banner. And the class that wins the first place on Field Day wins the silver cup for the year. This year the cup goes to the senior class. Oh, imagine the excitement and fun!

On November 28th, Dr. Tai Gee-tao lectured to us on the government's policy concerning education for women in China. On November

27th, Mrs. Thurston lectured on "The Planets." Our attention was called to our silent friends above, and since then we feel obliged to give more attention to the beauty of the skies. On December 3rd, Mrs. Thurston gave another lecture on the "December Sky of China" which made some of us feel like the wise men of old for now we too can tell signs from the heavenly bodies. On December 3rd we heard the dumb speak. The principal of the Peking Dumb School called upon us with two of his pupils. The dumb children told us of their school, home, their trip and also answered the dozens of questions which we poured upon them. It is gratifying to see with our own eyes and to hear with our own ears that the world is marching toward better conditions for all human beings. In spite of the miseries that men still have to suffer, men are striving for the better though with endless blunders.

It requires immense courage to hold one's own way in thinking and in action in opposition to the current thoughts of the society in which one is taking part. Ginling students have kept in close touch with the city Student Union but have not committed themselves to follow every action it takes. Suggestions are carefully discussed before action is taken. This independence of judgment and action has caused much criticism and many sarcastic references to be made by various individuals and groups. Though these criticisms really are no more than the noise of harmless mosquitoes, yet it is very annoying at times. So on December 14th, when an anti-Japanese mass meeting was called, the students, after much serious consideration, decided to take part in it. The army claiming righteousness and justice as its motto was marched out after lunch at the expense of "Love of Peace" and "Good-will to All," to say nothing of the class-room work. But soon the youthful army returned discouraged, distressed and with hearts torn to pieces, and they realized by experience that it is not by hatred or "anti" organizations but only through love that the problems of the world could reach any possible solution at the end.

In compensation for the anxiety and strain of life there came along Christmas with its joy, peace and good-will. With a Musical Sunday Service given by the Nanking Union Chorus in the Sage Chapel, our Christmas season commenced. The service was very well attended by the students of different schools and individual Christians in the city. Judging by the faces of the congregation everyone enjoyed the program immensely. A white gift service was held in the Ginling Chapel on the

Sunday, December 23rd, in which all the foreign children in the city and a few Chinese children took part.

According to Ginling's tradition the faculty and students take turns in making plans for the Christmas Eve entertainment and this year the luck fell to the faculty. The play, "The Kingdom of God" was given. The lesson in the play is in season for the hearts of Chinese. God does not want His children to hate each other, but His good-will must be worked out into reality through men, and we must offer ourselves to be used as the instruments of God in working out His projects for the love of man. And also it says: life is bitter at times, but the experience of bitterness does not mean that we must create more bitterness for other men, but the bitterness we experience ought to make us strong in thinking out ways to stamp bitterness out of this world for other men. This brought tears into many eyes. The meaning of the saying of St. Paul was certainly made clear by this play: "Love suffereth long." If we really believe in the doctrine of love we have to be prepared for long suffering and sacrifice. This has added much meaning to our Christmas. The Glee Club sang most beautiful Christmas carols before dawn. They were angels sweet to send us good cheer and the message of love before we began the cares of the day.

On Christmas morning, after a short Christmas carol singing, the Day School children gave a Chrstmas party in the gymnasium. The Day School is run by the College Y.W.C.A. for the neighborhood children who otherwise would not have any chance to go to school. Most of them are free from tuition and a few of them pay a little, each according to his means. These children dramatized the Christmas story with great enthusiasm and joy. By the way they conducted themselves you could tell how important they must feel to be acting Joseph and Mary, the Wise Men and the shepherds. These children certainly enjoyed the doing of it, and their audience enjoyed the program as much as the actors.

The Missionary committee of Ginling has tried to do their best to make life easier for our neighborhood women in distress. A group of students and faculty members visit these women every Sunday afternoon. Since they are in close touch with their ways of living, they are acquainted with the troubles and needs of these unfortunate friends of ours. Both on Christmas Eve and on Christmas Day members of the Missionary committee have sent these poor friends clothes, bedding and money which they collected from the student body and the faculty.

They have also sent two T. B. patients into the hospital. On the Sunday following a party was given to our neighborhood women. Though the weather was bad, yet about fifty women came. They talked and had tea together and each had a happy time of good fellowship and cheer. The Sunday School committee had a party for their youngsters too. Only about thirty children came, on account of the muddy roads. They had a good time telling stories and playing games. Now the Christmas season has gone, but what Christmas means will always remain in our hearts.

Though you must have heard that in some places Christmas has had to be celebrated with anxiety, suspense and under the protection of armed police, yet Ginling has again been sheltered by her lucky stars. We bow in humble reverence and thankfulness and pledge ourselves to try to live a better life day by day to prove our gratitude for all these special blessings.

On the evening of December 27th, our college servants gave a program as the closing exercise of their study classes. The Servant Night School in conducted by the Social Service Committee of the College Student Union. Classes meet three times a week. The school curriculum follows the plan of the Mass Education Movement. In their closing exercise there was a debate, a play, several speeches, several songs and a race in writing by two women servants. After the program, the most faithful, steady and good students were presented with prizes.

After Christmas came New Year. With a Masquerade party on New Year's Eve and a prayer meeting early the next morning, Ginling was launched into the uncharted sea of the year 1929. What the future will bring forth, no one can tell, but with Hope, Faith and Love as her pilots, Ginling can face each morrow with growing confidence. She needs all the prayers, sympathy and guidance that her friends can afford to give.

Ginling's greetings for the year 1929!

LIU EN-LAN.

COPY

June 28, 1929

Rec'd M. E. H. Aug. 31, 1929

Dear Miss Bender:

I am sending you now just a few lines to tell you that the college year closed with everything in a fine condition. The Commencement exercises were as impressive and dignified as ever, and the Class Day program was a success. The concert was also successful. Of the twenty-seven graduates, twenty-one are going into nineteen schools to teach, three into Y. W. work, one going into medicine, one literature, and only one not quite decided.

The graduating class made a gift of Two Hundred Dollars for a bell, and our Tenth reunion gave a Reunion Scholarship of One Hundred Dollars for a girl.

Hurriedly,

(Signed) Yi Fang Wu

November, 1929.

Being one of the newest members not only of the Ginling College family but of China, may disqualify one in some respects as a reporter; but if one's impressions are superficial they are perhaps all the more vivid, and it is to be hoped may be acceptable on that account.

Our arrival at Ginling, shortly before school opened in September, was one of the perfect achievements of the gods of circumstances! Our train from Shanghai having arrived late, and a considerable amount of time having been consumed in the business of internal customs, bickerings with coolies, and hiring conveyances, it was well toward midnight when our cavalcade of carriages overflowing with trunks, hat-boxes, and innumerable attendants, finally rattled over the cobblestone roads to the gates of Ginling. And since light at Ginling cease functioning with the stopping of a small engine at 10.20 o'clock, it was by the light of a perfect full moon and in the quiet of a completely deserted campus that we had our first glimpse of Ginling College, and of Dr. Wu who came out to welcome us with a candle. One of the never-to-be-forgotten sights of our lives is that first night's view of the curved roofs of the Ginling buildings, with their horned dragons and picturesque silhouettes standing out in the moonlight. And another, is the first sight, early next morning, of Purple Mountain, which is so intimate a part of the Ginling Campus, shading from palest violet to deep purple against a rose-coloured sky, and looking not unlike the artist's portrayals of Fujiyama wreathed in its scarf of floating clouds.

Although college did not officially open until Thursday, September 12th, the campus was already teeming with activity when we arrived on Monday—Freshman Week having begun on Saturday; and the seniors having returned early for Senior Retreat on Sunday and Monday. Fifty-

six freshmen, under the guidance of Miss Djang Siao-sung and a student reception committee were busily engaged in the process of becoming orientated in the various phases of college life, taking physical and medical examinations and music tests, and getting acquainted with each other and the faculty; while seventeen of the nineteen seniors had returned early to discuss together those eternal questions of college life, the same apparently whether in the East or in the West.

The first chapel was held on Friday, September 13th, and gave one an almost awed feeling of the real significance of a college such as Ginling in the building of a new China. The chapel, with its lovely Chinese screens and doors of pearl tinted shell, and with three perfect pink lotus blossoms in front of the beautifully simple Chinese table, seemed in itself a fitting embodiment of the beauty of the Ginling College spirit. Dr. Wu took as the subject of her brief talk the college motto, "Abundant Life." Moved by the sight of the large room filled with eager faces, her thoughts went back to a day in 1915, to the first Ginling College Chapel service in the old "mansion of a hundred rooms," and she shared with her audience the picture of that old high-ceilinged hall with nine students occupying the front row of many rows of chairs, and six faculty members on the large high platform. She recalled the remark made later by Mrs. Thurston, that if she had not had faith she would have wished herself somewhere else on that day—after having spent two years of tireless effort in preparation for the college; but with faith she was able to vizualize not only the vacant seats filled, but Ginling daughters in active service far beyond its walls. Now that her vision is being fulfilled, Dr. Wu reminded the present generation of the debt we owe to her and the other founders of the College who gave themselves unsparingly, with their faith and idealism, that we might "have life and life more abundant."

The year 1929-30 witnesses the placing of a new rung in the ladder of Ginling's usefulness, with the introduction of a special one-year course in Hygiene and Recreation, given with the particular purpose of preparing recreation leaders for work in middle schools. A group of dormitories designed after the Chinese manner of a closed court with the delightful moon doorways characteristic of Chinese architecture, and with classic windows copied from the windows of the chapel in the old Ginling, has been erected on the knoll south and east of the main quadrangle for the use of the thirty girls enrolled in this group. Mrs. D. Y. Lin, (Wellesley, 1913) formerly principal of the Normal School of Physical Education in Shanghai, has fortunately been secured to take charge of the one-year course, while the work is carried on largely in connection with the Physical

Education Department of the college, with special emphasis on Public Health requirement, recreational work, and teaching methods.

Enrolled in the regular academic work, are one hundred thirty-five students, making a total of a hundred and sixty-six girls upon the campus, gathered from eleven of the eighteen provinces, and from Hongkong, Java, and Macao, and representing sixty-one different middle schools. One hundred thirty-five of the present student body are graduates of Mission Middle Schools, eleven, of government schools, and twenty, of private institutions.

There are fourteen new members on the faculty this year, and three former faculty members have returned after an absence. Miss Emily Case, who was director of Physical Education in Ginling from 1923 to 1927, and has since served as Director of Health Education in Central Branch, Y. W. C. A., Chicago, has returned this year to the Physical Education Department of Ginling; while Miss Harriet Cogswell, who was at Ginling for one year, 1926-27, and has meanwhile been student Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. at Stanford University, is back in the English Department. Mr. Z. N. Pan, who taught in Ginling in 1927-28, spent last year in post-graduate work in Columbia University, and has returned as part time instructor in Chemistry.

Miss Esther Tappert who has come to fill a vacancy left in the English Department by the absence of Miss Walmesley, is a graduate of Connecticut State Teachers College and of Thiel College in Pennsylvania, and has now special charge of Freshman English at Ginling. Gratia Sharp, the fourth member of the foreign faculty who has recently arrived, comes from Pomona College in California, where she was Director of Publicity, to act as secretary to Dr. Wu.

Mrs. Liu Chieh (Tang Luh-djen, Ginling, ex-'26) has recently returned from America where she studied at Smith College and Columbia University, to teach in the history department; while Mr. Lei Hai-tsing, Ph.D., University of Chicago, who is head of the Department of History at the National Central University in Nanking, has consented to teach part time in the History Department at Ginling. Mr. Shen Shau-yu, of St. John's University and Princeton, who gave the San-Min-Chu-I lectures at Ginling last year, has come this year as a full time teacher in Political Science and Sociology. Miss Shih Kwoh-Ying, a graduate of the Y. W. C. A. Normal School in Shanghai, has come to be a member of the Physical Education Department. With the arrival of Madame Ma Yi-guin, Ginling for the first time offers elective courses in French conversation

and grammar. And four Ginling College alumnae have come back as members of the faculty: Yang Ying-hsioh, Ginling, 1921, in the Biology Department; Chen Deh-Djen, 1927, assisting in the Department of Physics and Mathematics; Tsui Ya-lan, 1929, in the Physical Education Department; and Yang Soh-ren, 1929 to take charge of the Practice School.

Appropriately it would seem, the many trees upon the campus present a gorgeous spectacle of flaming red and gold—the Chinese colours for honouring birthdays—as the College launches forth upon the fifteenth year of her life. Founders' Day, which cannot fail to be a thrilling event to those friends of the college, and members of its faculty and alumnae who remember its modest beginnings such a few short years ago, this year bore an added significance in the hearts and minds of those who participated in its celebration. For while Founders' Day was being commemorated on the campus, Dr. Wu carried the name and fame of Ginling College to Kyoto, to the third Biennial Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, as one of the delegates from China. While there was a consciousness of an irremediable lack in the minds of all those present, there was at the same time a thrilling sense of inspiration and of participation in events of world significance in the knowledge of Dr. Wu's presence in that body of representative men and women from all over the world.

The annual Board of Directors' meeting having convened this year earlier than usual, on October 18th and 19th, on account of Dr. Wu's expected absence, the Founders' Day celebration was notable not for its list of honourable guests but for its spirit of family unity. The Founders' Day Banquet was held on Saturday evening, November 2nd, in the gymnasium, transformed into a scene of gala festivity by the red silk birthday banners, bearing the golden characters for "long life" and "happiness," red lanterns, feathery bamboo branches, and pots and pots of Ginling's lovely chrysanthemums, now in the height of their glory. Miss Spicer as Mistress of Ceremonies, spoke briefly of the foundations of the College, spiritual and material, and proposed the health of the new Capital, to which Mr. Murphy, who is responsible in large part for the outer manifestation of Ginling's beauty of spirit, and is now planning the new National Capital, responded. The Founders and Board of Directors, the faculty, the students, and the alumnae were in turn proposed, ending with the Republic and the singing of the Chinese National anthem.

Following the toasts the students, under the direction of Dr. Reeves and Miss Case, presented a pageant, depicting the early life of Ginling.

Beginning with the founding of the College, when a group of serious minded women met together to consider the possibility of founding a liberal Christian College for women in China, through the vicissitudes of those early years they carried their audience, showing the first chapel, the first romance, "the fire," put out by a "bucket brigade" of faculty and students, the moving to the new buildings in 1923, and ending with a picturesque tableau in which Ginling was represented as the bearer of light to the women of China.

President F. L. Hawks Pott, of St. John's University, gave the Founders' Day address on Sunday morning, speaking on the importance of preserving what is worth while in the old while reaching forward to the new, as typified in the teachings of Jesus, a problem so vitally present just now in the minds of all those intent upon the building of the new China.

There is a Chinese poem, written by the famous poet, Hwang Ting-shieh, during the Northern Sung Dynasty, which seems almost as if it might have been written as a description of the life at Ginling.

"With my windows facing the corners of a pond, I play my harp
and read my books as smoothly as the water flows.
Amid the many coloured flowers, I read and read, until the characters
and sentences in my books seem to be fragrant also."

As one looks out across the wide lawns of the Ginling Campus to the "corners of the pond," reflecting the softly drooping willow trees and the curved roof and grey dragons of the dormitory named "Reading by the Light of the Snow," it is difficult to believe that one is indeed in the heart of turbulent China, and that the girls, who are themselves like variegated flowers with their bright dresses and shining faces, look out upon a world of such untried potentialities to be realized by them and their generations.

GRATIA SHARP.

File Book

winter 1930-31

THE MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN

A Ginling College Neighborhood Project.

All during the long hot summer it had rained very frequently and by autumn all the ponds and low places in the Ginling neighborhood were filled to overflowing. That meant that there were many more mosquitoes than usual. Before the college had been open many weeks it was realized that scores of people in the neighborhood were having malaria very severely,-sometimes one person in the family, and sometimes the whole family. Since the mosquito is a friendly insect, he frequently visited the college campus, bringing malaria with him and giving it to both students and faculty members. We did what we could to stop the malaria but before long came to the conclusion that it would take hard work during the winter and spring months to blot it out.

Ever since Ginling College moved to its new campus in 1923, it has been very much interested in its neighbors, who were mostly gardeners and weavers of silks, velvets, and tapestries. It did not take the Missionary Committee of the Y.W.C.A. long to decide that the malaria problem was one for them to solve. A group consisting largely of students, but with a few faculty members, decided that the first thing to be done was to find out how many people really had had malaria the autumn before,-in other words to make a survey of the neighborhood. Five groups of twos were formed to go out in five directions from the campus. I was asked to be in one of the groups and my partner was a young freshman girl whose home was almost thirty days to the westward from Nanking,-in far away Szechuan. We found that there were seventeen homes along our road, and of the seventeen, sixteen had had malaria the last autumn. In some cases it was one member of the family, and in other cases the parents as well as the children had had it for weeks. That means that 94% of the homes had been afflicted with it. Other groups found similar conditions.

The next step was to persuade our neighbors to take quinine in order to prevent the malaria from recurring. The doctor told us we must get them to take the quinine twice a day for fifteen days and that they must be very regular about it, not skipping any of the days during the fifteen. Our next trip therefore, was to go to each of the sixteen homes and talk it over with the mothers and fathers in order to find out how many would cooperate with us in taking the quinine and getting their children to take it. Fifteen out of the sixteen along our route promised to cooperate, and seemed very happy to do so, but one very nice old grandmother who had had a very severe case of malaria, very kindly but firmly,refused to take any quinine. We reasoned with her and reminded her of how she and her little grandson had suffered the previous autumn,-but all to no avail. She said she defied the evil spirits to bring her the malaria again. Anyway, she refused to take quinine for fifteen days. A member of the Ginling Faculty secured the quinine for us and then every three days each of the five groups went out and gave the number of quinine tablets needed for those three days,-white tablets for the adults, and pretty red ones for the children.

In our calling we found that a number of homes were too poor to buy mosquito nets for their beds, and of course their windows were not screened. It was useless to get people to take quinine to get rid of malaria if they were to be immediately bitten again by malaria-infested mosquitoes. Mosquito nets would cost us about four Chinese dollars each and we found that we needed about twenty of them for the poorest homes. We presented the need to the Nanking Women's Club,-a group of Chinese, British and American Women. They seemed interested and gave us $75.00 for the nets. A very friendly Chinese tailor promised he would make us very good ones for four dollars each, and since a few of them were to be small ones he gave us the twenty for $75.00.They were loaned and not given to the people. It was great fun to take them to the poor homes, and to hear the grateful thanks of those who received them.

Thus,step by step,Ginling College women are transforming their neighbors.

(Minnie Vautrin)

P.S. This campaign took place during the winter of 1930-31.

Excerpts from Recent Letters from
Ginling
September 28 & October 8, 1931

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The year began very happily. There is always something inspiring in the feeling that every place is taken. The class enrollments are about normal in relation to each other: Seniors - 25; Juniors -37; Sophomores 47; Freshmen 60, Unclassified 11, Specials 4; Two-year Special Physical Education Course 8. The faculty list shows sixty names; 14 in Administration and 46 in Instruction. Of the last, 23 are new, although 3 are returning after absence and so are not entirely new to the College. In the total of 60 there are 41 Chinese, so we have achieved the official two-thirds majority required for Boards of Directors. Eighteen are part time teachers, some of them Chinese and some foreign. I think you may be interested in seeing the faculty list.

We are rather happy at the way the last years'financial statement has come out with a good balance. Miss Priest is working now on the revised budget for the next year, and although our immediate anxieties are not financial, we know that in planning for 1932-33 we must devise ways and means of increasing our income.

You may be interested in the letter which I have written giving the account of the recent visit of the Lindberghs to the College. It also gives the background of clouded skies which the trouble in Manchuria has given to all our thinking. Ginling girls are maintaining their good record of restraint and common sense, although very disturbing rumours crop up from time to time. Yesterday we heard that Shanghai had been captured by the Japanese and that Chinkiang was also taken and that they would be in Nanking at six o'clock. The story was running around the campus between four and five. Dr. Wu called a general meeting and reported the facts in such a way that student's fears were calmed, and today our work goes on as if nothing had happened as, in fact, nothing did. My letter makes clear my admiration of the way Dr. Wu has handled the whole situation.

You will all want to hear about Lindy and Anne and their visit to Ginling-the great event of the season for some of us. Against the background of international troubles now stirring, it seems of very small moment. There is great excitement among students over the Manchurian situation. Lindy landed on Lotus Lake on Saturday afternoon September 19th. Plans were made on the expectation of receiving him at a pontoon in the river, although the swiftness of the current, and the flooded condition of the suburb near the river were all unfavorable. He decided for himself after flying around and investigating the general situation. Then there was a rush from the river into the city and across to Lotus Lake, while Lindy and Anne sat in the plane and waited, smiling, to be officially received. It was one way of avoiding the crowd, but the Lake has been a place of pilgrimage ever since, and every now and then the pilgrims have been made happy by seeing the hero and heroine boarding or alighting - have met lindy in his shirt sleeves and seen Anne in her knickers. You can imagine the thrill of the American small boys and girls here in Nanking who have had this chance of getting a close-up. I do not know how keen the interest has been among the Chinese residents. The news of the clash in Mukden and the taking over of the city by Japanese soldiers reached us the day after the landing of the Lindberghs and ever since the Chinese attention has been focused on Manchuria. Even the flood seems to be discounted as a calamity.

The Lindberghs offered their help in survey work for the Flood Commission and when their offer was accepted they cancelled all social engagements and were without plans as to the length of their stay. They made several trips off to the northeast, where the east region of the canal is a great inland sea. This region was caught by a sudden breaking of dykes and the loss of life is not known. Whole villages were wiped out and millions of people are involved in the tragedy. Anne drives while Lindy makes the maps and they go off with a few sendwiches in their pockets and come back in the late afternoon as quietly as we might take the car for a trip to Plymouth. Their maps are said to be a great help in giving a clear idea of the extent of the damage. One day Lindy took two doctors up with him to survey the scene. Another day they went southwest and saw the flooded region between Nanking and Wuhu, and south of Wuhu. Hankow w as to be the next, and when Dr. Wu sent her invitation on Sunday evening the answer was they were going to Hankow tomorrow. (Monday)

Monday was a threatening, gusty sort of day and about ten o'clock Mrs. Peck called up to say that they could accept our invitation and visit the College if we wished. So it was settled that they were to come about five, see what was going on in the Gym, inspect the buildings and stay to dinner. We made our final plans on this basis. Dr. Wu and Mrs. Tsen ordered a Chinese dinner for eighteen. Five students, Presidents of student organizations, faculty representatives, Chinese and foreign, the Lindberths, the Pecks, (of the American Consulate, also Councillor to the Legation) with their daughter, made up the party. You will see that that left only eight faculty places. We had heard that Col. Lindbergh talked chiefly about flying and related topics, so we put Mr. Hsiung, our Physics man, and Liu En-Lan, our Geographer, at his table. After the dinner we were teasing En-lan about her learned questions about climate and weather in our of way places. She says she learned a lot.

I had Anne at my table and she was altogether charming and apparently delighted with the whole experience. The dinner was not a feast but a carefully chosen selection of special Chinese dishes, with rice. We had mushrooms, shrimps, sharks fins, abilone, duck, kidneys, fish, eight-precious rice, pine seeds, almonds, watermelon seeds, honey dates and moon-cakes. (Saturday was the Moon Festival). After dinner, which was served in the guest hall of the Central Building, the Smith gift to Ginling as you know, and as Mrs. Lindbergh knew - we came over to the faculty house for an informal reception to which other faculty came, and at which we had Chinese music. They left fairly early since they were planning to start this morning at six o'clock for Hankow. I am writing this with the pen they used to sign their names in our guest book.

There is a good deal of strain in life these days for people like Dr. Wu. She sees the problems from both sides. Her experience in the Institute of Pacific Relations two years ago gave her the Japanese view of the Manchurian question; and while she does not side with Japan she sees how it looks to them, as well as to the Chinese. She has very little patience with the rash student agitator, or with the group who broke into the Foreign Office so rudely this morning. Dr. Wang is in Chung Yang Hospital recovering from the effects of his beating. Isn't it distressing to have such things done in the name of patriotism? But all revolutions are stained by such madness. People like Dr. Wu and En-lan are so ashamed to have such things done, for they see how it looks to outsiders, and of course it gives Japan an excuse for guarding her Consulate and increasing her force.

October 3rd.

One interesting thing has been done this week. Mme Chiang invited a group to meet at her home on Tuesday afternoon at four-thirty and they have met daily

at the same hour to pray for China and all the problems she is facing. Dr. Wu is included in the group and some of the city pastors, also a small group of foreigners. For one month before her death, Mmm. Sung had a daily prayer meeting in her home in Shanghai. Many Chinese are feeling that their hope is in God in this crisis. They believe right is on their side and there is no help in themselves in their present prostration.

Dr. Wu has led chapel three times this week. She is doing some very hard thinking and feeling very deeply the seriousness of the situation. On Tuesday she used the passage on the Fruits of the Spirit as a responsive reading, and the Story of the Temptation as the lesson. She talked on the use of the right means to attain our ideals, making ot bear very definitely on ways and means of showing patriotism and arriving at the ideal solution of present difficulties in Japan. The example of Jesus in choosing the way of love and the Cross instead of using the other ways suggested by the temptation,was held up as the way for us to take. Two things we can do in such a crisis:(1) Use our minds, understand and discriminate, and (2) rely on God to save us when our own helplessness would make us dispair.

At the Thursday chapel Dr. Wu talked on Faith -as hope for the future much needed in a depressing situation like this; and as a force helping others in whom we had faith to accomplish what they could not do unsupported. She plead for faith in those who are carrying national responsibility at this time. Both talks were tremendously in earnest and most positively Christian in emphasis.

Ginling College,
Nanking, China.
December 4, 1931

Dear Miss Hodge:

I have thought of writing a letter to my friends in America about the present situation in China and in Ginling, but somehow or other I have not been able to do it. I know that you must have been anxious to know how our students have been through this period, so I wish now to tell you a little by this mail.

It is not necessary to tell you how the news of September the 18th struck all of us Chinese as a most serious blow. During the first few weeks we could not help being plunged into the so-called "Save the Country" movement. There was only one aim for everybody: that was to get the Japanese out of the occupied cities as soon as possible. Some thought of using force, but by far the majority looked to the League for the upholding of international justice and the settling of the dispute by peaceful means. Some looked up to the League because of necessity; that is, they realized that China had not the military strength to fight Japan and expect to win. Others, including us Christians, had our hope in the League because of our honest belief of "right over might". Whatever view we had, our feelings ran high, and naturally we sought outward expression. Mrs. New wrote me that even my old uncle, who had retired from active political life many years ago, was going around visiting friends advocating strongly the Japanese boycott as the only effective method of dealing with that strong militant power.

Here in Ginling we joined without discussion the city organization of all schools called the "Anti-Japanese National Salvation Association". The whole student body and Chinese faculty became members of the branch association in the college and without any hesitation joined the first big Mass meeting of September 23rd at the city Public Athletic grounds. Among ourselves, we have arranged special lectures on the Manchurian question with the purpose of enlightening ourselves on the present situation as well as on the historical background. The students read newspapers much more diligently and they subscribed to daily papers at the various dormitories themselves. Then, partly to follow the general practise and partly to have some actual activity, the students started the First-aid groups; Miss Chen Mei-yu and the Physical Education staff helped in giving the lessons and the whole student body was enrolled in the various classes.

As time went on, we were faced with the fact that no matter how the League wished to help, we could not hope to get a settlement in the near future. In the meantime, the city organization often decided upon general activities like demonstration parades, presentation of petitions and a general review of the student army, and our organization took time to consider them. Very often, the Chinese faculty and the students held separate meetings; this was to give a chance for each group to express itself freely and to get a more thorough discussion. The faculty discussed thoroughly the attitude and policy we should have. We realized our difficult situation but as faculty we had to face our responsibility, and so we decided to stay in the organization but to let the students be the main element with ourselves in the advisory and guiding position. In the general meetings, our stand was to state frankly our opinion but never to urge the students to adopt our suggestions.

For the above mentioned activities we had a general meeting every time, and the students faced the situation and discussed it before they finally made any decision. There were some who were strongly disapproving of such demonstrations which have no permanent value and do nothing but waste the students' time. There were others who strongly believed

we needed to express our sentiments and, for the sake of our own country people who have not awakened, join such demonstrations. Then there were the majority who were passive and contributed nothing. Very often it was the sense of loyalty to the city organization and the need for acting uniformly that made them vote to take part. However, whenever they decided to go, they took it seriously, and personally I expressed my hope that they would put meaning into whatever they did. I told them very frankly that the thing I dreaded the most through such activities was that they follow the form without giving their whole heart to it. For the building up of Christian character and the training of honest citizenship, I felt strongly we should guard against becoming hypocrites, and wherever we could we put in some constructive work. Take the inspection of Japanese goods for instance: we decided to appeal to the merchants for the promotion of home goods rather than to suppose the merchants to be unpatriotic and to search their goods for things they were not supposed to have.

During the past two weeks there were two occasions that showed how our students knew when to stop. All through last week there were thousands of students from cities along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and the Peking-Pukow Railway, with a large group particularly from Shanghai, who came to present a petition to the Government asking General Chiang Kai shek to start north immediately. They said they would not leave the Government offices until the General had signed a statement promising to go. On Thursday of last week a notice from the city organization came about 1:15 to the effect that there was a farewell party for him at the Athletic Grounds, and asked the whole student body to attend it. There was no time for even an Executive Committee meeting of our own branch association, so I took the liberty of not letting the students know at the time. But of course I did not wish to keep this from the students, and also I wished to prepare them for any further requests, so in the evening I had a Chinese faculty meeting and also met with the Executive Committee. We took time to discuss what stand we should take because we had heard then that the University of Nanking and Central University had started a strike and joined the petition group in support of the Shanghai students. Although no action was taken, we discussed the situation thoroughly, that is, that the spirit of the Shanghai group showed that it was not in support of the Government but rather antagonistic to it, and that, when the Government was looking to the League for help, we should not embarrass them by demanding that they declare war. Early the next morning the Shanghai students sent two delegates to see the student chairman of the Executive committee, and of course blamed us for not joining them the previous day. Luckily she was prepared to meet him; however, we felt there was need for a general meeting because if they heard the criticism without having thought through the situation they would not be satisfied with the stand of the Executive committee. We cut short the chapel period and had a general meeting, and the decision was that we should not have a strike and should not support the Shanghai petition.

Thursday of this week the city organization decided to ask each school to send a delegation of fifty to Shanghai to request Wang Dzing-wei to come to Nanking so that General Chiang could be relieved and start for the north. Our student representative expressed at the meeting that she was not sure that our school would accept this, and that same evening the Executive committee had a meeting and unanimously voted it down. Another thing that we have been cautious about is in the organization of our First-aid group. The city organization wanted to have the First-aid groups from girls' schools organized as units of the student army, but I pointed out to our students that there were two factors in that needing serious consideration; first was our personal principle toward war, and second was that, once joined to this military organization, we should have to obey all orders. The students decided that we should not organize our First-aid group as a unit of the army, but as a purely Red Cross undertaking.

In short, this national crisis made all of us think seriously. At the beginning, we were anxious to do things for immediate result; gradually as we were made to realize the hard fact that this occupation could not be settled soon, we have been turning our attention to some of the fundamental things which we Chinese should endeavor to do for the upbuilding of a strong country within. I have had informal conferences with student leaders and the Y.W.C.A. has had discussion groups. We take up problems of things we could actually start here in the college among students in the practice of our high ideals of loyalty, cooperation, self-sacrifice, etc. These are intangible and much harder to do than to join a demonstration parade so we cannot hope to see favorable results soon. However, the start has been made and there are at least a small number of students seriously keeping this on their minds. In spite of the fact that both on our faculty and among the students there are a few comparatively radical people, I still have complete confidence in our group. I have found out that as soon as they went into the thing seriously and put in some honest thinking, they learned from the experience and were able to see the values of more permanent nature. Personally, I have been more anxious as a citizen for our own country than as the president of the college, and we are by no means past our national crisis. I have experienced more earnest praying than ever before, and we need your moral and spiritual support, too.

Most sincerely yours,

Yi-fang Wu

President, Ginling College

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GINLING ABROAD

Mar. 1932

News Items.

Cables from China in February, announced that Misses Carl, Hofsommer, Thomas, and Whitmer had gone to Peiping and Misses Bond, Chester, Mossman, and Scharle to Shanghai. The others were waiting hopefully in Nanking. Miss Hodge says, "I'm so glad Mrs. Thurston is staying with Dr. Wu in these critical days, but of course, I expected that she would." Miss Hodge also says, "It is wonderful the way the College is carrying on during these difficult days and we all admire the poise of the president and of the undergraduates. You probably know that the College wants to build notwithstanding the present situation. If we should sell the securities that are back of the building fund it would be at a great loss now and so we are putting up to the College whether they think the gain in exchange and the necessity for expansion will warrant this loss in realizing on the securities.

Mrs. Thurston wrote in the fall about the visit of the Lindberghs to Ginling. Mrs. Lindbergh, as a Smith College graduate, was much interested in Ginling. The dinner was not a feast, but a carefully chosen group of special Chinese dishes with rice, mushrooms, shrimps, sharks' fins, abalone, duck, kidneys, fish, eight-precious-rice, pine seeds, almonds, watermelon seeds, honey dates, moon cakes.

New American members of the Ginling faculty are:
Miss Jane Thomas, Secretary to the President,--out for one year only.
Miss Kathleen Bond, Vocal Music, formerly in Canton.
Miss Catherine Carl, Music, an Oberlin College graduate.
Miss Abigail Hofsommer, English, Carleton College graduate.
Miss Scharle, Piano.

Blanche Wu writes about Founder's Day; "We almost wanted to give up our Founder's Day celebration due to flood conditions and our National distress. However, we thought such a gathering together might add to the spirit of the college. If the history of the college is made known to the students, they will appreciate Ginling College better, thus increasing the loyalty of each one. We did not have a banquet, but only noodles and vegetables, giving the money saved for flood relief. There were only a few guests, especially alumnae. Liu Fuh-mei was the only one at the noodles and Mrs. Wei attended only a part of the program. We were divided up into many groups representing different countries. Liu En-lan was the toast mistress. The central theme was "Communication". Mrs. Thurston-Pioneer Road; Dr. Wu-Expansion of Road; Students-Road in Construction; and Miss Spicer-The Ten Year Plan--The Side Road.

Miss Minnie Vautrin and Miss Catherine Sutherland are in America on furlough. They came via Siberia and Europe. Miss Vautrin is now studying in the University of Chicago. Her home address is Shepherd, Michigan. Miss Sutherland is at her home, 445 Baker Avenue, Webster Groves, Missouri.

Dr. Cora D. Reeves, who is also on furlough, was in Europe when the last word from her reached the Secretary of Ginling Abroad. She too travelled across Siberia and spent part of her time on a study of fishes at Stockholm. She was in London in October.

Phoebe Hoh, '20, who returned to China last summer, is working at the Y.W.C.A. in Wuchang and enjoys her work very much. She was doing refugee work in the fall.

Marie Yü (Yü Chang-fang, '21) returned to China in September after two years in America.

Mary Chen (Chen Djuh-gün) '23, is studying Religious Education at Oberlin. Her address is 145 Elm Street, Oberlin, Ohio.

Miss Marion Ewing writes of the charming little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Quon (Ho Chang-chi-Lily Ho, '23). The Quons are living in San Diego, at 4663 Georgia Street. Mr. Quon is in business in California and Miss Ewing says his San Diego store is very attractive.

Mrs. K. C. Chen (Swen Dji-Shuh, '23), who was a student at Transylvania College in Lexington, Kentucky, last year, is now studying at Teachers College, Columbia. Her husband is continuing his graduate work in Psychology at Columbia University.

Bao Dji-lih, '24, is working at the University of Michigan on her dissertation in Experimental Psychology. She has passed the preliminary examinations for her doctorate.

Mao Yen-wen, '25, returned to China via Europe last summer.

Liu En-lan, '25, who is now in the Department of Geography at Ginling, did her two years of graduate work in Geography at Clark and Chicago Universities. She had a few weeks in the U.S. Weather Bureau in Washington. On her voyage to Europe en route for China, she spent most of her spare time taking the ocean's temperature. At the dinner given for the Lindberghs at Ginling she sat by the Colonel and asked questions about far away places, adding to her geographical knowledge.

Djang Siao-Sung, '26, is taking graduate work in Psychology, at the University of Michigan, working for her doctor's degree. She received her master's degree last June and expects to take her language examinations this summer. Readers of The Chinese Christian Student see her name in its pages for she is a member-at-large of the Central Executive Board and is active in work for the organization. She is living at Helen Newberry Residence in Ann Arbor.

Wang Gia-wei, '27, who came to Pomona College for graduate work in Botany, has been forced to take a rest. She can be addressed care Miss Marion Ewing, Pomona College Library, Claremont, California

Hwang Li-ming, '27, received her Master of Arts in Hygiene and Physical Education at Wellesley in June and returned to China to be on the Ginling faculty. She met Liu En-lan in Europe and they visited English factones and Scandinavian Fjords. They travelled across Siberia with Miss Emily Case who had spent the summer in Europe with her parents.

Chen Pin-dji, '28, is doing graduate work in Zoology at the University of Michigan. She lives at Belser Barbour House.

Sung Ging-ying, '28, who was studying Education in the University of Chicago last year, is studying Journalism at Columbia this year. She was married early in January to Mr. C. Y. Sen, who is a graduate student at Columbia.

Tang Ming-sin, '28, is doing graduate work in Sociology at Smith College.

Liu Shuh-yin, '28, is studying Physics at Mt. Holyoke.

Ho Chang-ling (Ivy Ho), '29, is now Mrs.Tang. She and her husband have returned to China and are in Nanking.

Giang Shuh-ying, '30, is taking work in Economics at University of Michigan.

Chen Yueh-mei, '30, Mary Chen's sister, is taking work in the Physical Education department at Wellesley College.

Ho I-djen, '30, is a graduate student at Mt. Holyoke College.

Grace Zia, Mrs. S.M. Chu, is living at Niebuhrstrasse 8 II, Berlin C 4, Germany. Her husband is studying the art of war and she is studying German.

Mrs. C. N. Li (Gwoh Hsing-yen) lives at 430 West 122nd Street, New York City.

Fan Gwan is having her second year of study at the Biblical Seminary.

Mrs. Elizabeth Goucher Chapman, who lived in Nanking last year and was in charge of the Ginling library, spent six weeks in Baltimore during the summer visiting her sister.

Mr. K. C. Tsü is spending a second year in graduate study. He received his master's degree at the University of Kentucky in June and is now doing graduate work at the University of Michigan.

Miss Ada Grabill was Acting Dean of Women at Beloit College for a part of the fall term. She is now busy with her Missionary Education classes.

Misses Ellen and May Cook are taking a Mediterranean cruise this winter. They have a charming home in Jaffrey, New Hampshire.

The father of Miss Alice Butler died very suddenly last September. Miss Butler and her mother are living in an apartment in Oxford while the former continues her work as Registrar of Western College.

Miss Adelaide Gundlach was at Pendle Hill for the summer course and enjoyed her renewed acquaintance with Dr. and Mrs.Henry Hodgkin.

Miss Gundlach, Miss Butler and Mr. Tsü expect to be in Chicago in April for the meeting of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars. They expect to have a visit with Miss Vautrin at that time.

Miss Helen Yule McCoy is working at the Social Settlement in Omaha, Nebraska. She works in the office and has charge of the library.

Miss Virginia Corbett, who was at Ginling for the year 1923-24 died at her home in Fort Collins, Colorado, on February eleven, two days before her sixty-fifth birthday. She had been resting and taking treatment for cancer for about three months. She returned to her home from the hospital in Denver just a few days before her death. She was Dean of Women and Professor of English at Colorado Agricultural College.

The Chinese Christian Student is published monthly from October to April, at 347 Madison Avenue, New York. (Subscription rate $1.00 a year). It contains much interesting information.

FACULTY NEEDS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1932
GINLING COLLEGE, NANKING, CHINA

(A Union Christian College for Women registered under the Regents of the University of New York. The support of the college comes from eight Mission Boards and from Smith College alumnae and students.

Teaching Faculty Needed

English Department

Two teachers for required freshman and sophomore courses. Should be interested primarily in teaching English as a modern foreign language.

One teacher for upper class electives. A person who is able to teach the drama is desired.

Physical Education

A person who is able to give theory courses including a course in the history, principles, and administration of physical education. Teaching experience and advanced training necessary. The college offers a four year major course in Hygiene and Physical Education.

Physics

A college or university teacher who is able to go on a one or two year sabbatical leave is desired to take the place of a Chinese teacher who is coming to America for more advanced training.

Psychology

A college or university teacher who is able to go on a one or two year sabbatical leave is desired.

Administrative Faculty Needed

Librarian

A person is needed who will help in the planning and organization of a new library. An experienced person necessary.

Secretary to the President

A person is preferred who has had experience in a similar position in the West. It is desirable that she be able to do publicity work for the college.

Qualifications

1. A person who is interested in and able to work in harmony with the ideals of a Christian College and who believes that religion is an essential part of a liberal education.
2. A person who has scholarly attainments and who is able to qualify for a college position in the West. At least a master's degree is necessary for the teaching members of the staff, and a higher degree is often very desirable.
3. Successful experience in teaching, preferably some college experience, is desired for the teaching staff.

If interested, please communicate at once with

Miss Rebecca W. Griest,
208 South Queen Street,
Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

STUDENTS STATISTICS

September 1931

Total number of students enrolled

	Former	New	Total
Students from government schools	9	4	13
Students from mission schools	110	48	158
Students from private schools	12	8	20
Total	131	60	191

Students come from 56 middle schools,-8 government,-39 mission and 9 private schools.

Provinces represented:	Former	New	Total
Kiangsu	35	16	51
Kwangtung	19	11	30
Chekiang	16	9	25
Fukien	18	4	22
Anhwei	12	5	17
Hupeh	11	5	16
Hunan	6	7	13
Shantung	5	1	6
Szechuen	2	1	3
Kiangsi	2	1	3
Hopeh	2	0	2
Liaoming	0	2	2

	Former	New	Total
Non-church members	37	15	52
Church-members	99	41	139
Baptists	7	2	9
China Christian Church	4	2	6
* Congregational	3	2	5
Disciples of Christ	3	1	4
Episcopalians	12	10	22
Lutheran	2	0	2
Methodist, North	22	9	31
Methodist, South	4	0	4
* Presbyterians, N. and S.	25	12	37
Other societies	12	1	13
Professing christians	6	2	8

* Can be counted as members of the China Christian Church.

Students by class in college:

Seniors	25	Unclassified	11
Juniors	37	Specials	4
Sophomores	47	2-yrs. P.E.	8
Freshmen	59		

Subject	Major	Minor
Biology	11	1
Chemistry	3	4
Chinese	9	6
English	11	12
Economics	4	3
Education	0	15
Geography	0	1
History	7	6
Physics and Mathematics	12	
Hygiene and P.E.	9	
Pre-medical	16 (7 freshmen)	
Pre-nursing	10 (8 freshmen)	
Music	5	
Sociology	27	9
Philosophy	7	0

Miss Liu En-lan who returned to China last summer sent the statistics for this year at Ginling College. She says "The total faculty numbers about sixty with forty-three full time members. Of the sixty, twenty-six are new. There are forty-one Chinese, sixteen Americans, one British, one French, one German. Sixteen of the faculty are men. Fourteen of the faculty are in administrative work. In the teaching staff, twenty-eight are in Arts, eleven in Sciences and seven in Physical Education. There are twelve Ginling Alumnae on the faculty."

Nov 1932

[1]

College opened early in September in spite of the rumors which evidently disturbed many of our friends in America that further trouble was to be expected in the Shanghai area. The calendar for the first week has a place in it for three days given to special work with the freshmen, introducing them to the college and to the new ways of working which they must learn as college students; and two days in a senior retreat, when the older sisters of the college family face up to their special responsibilities. This year the topic was "The Challenge of the Age, the Year and the Day." Official registration was on September 8 and 9, and classes were under way the next week.

The faculty returned from vacations in China, or from furloughs in America, or from study in China and America. You may be interested to know something about the new and returning members of the group. In administration Miss Helen M. Loomis has come as Secretary to the President from five years of experience in similar work as Secretary of Tusculum College in Greeneville, Tennessee. Mr. Tsü Kwoh-chi returned as Registrar after two years' study at the University of Kentucky and the University of Michigan. Mr. K. T. Wu, the new Librarian, a graduate of the University of Nanking, has just returned from two years' study in Michigan. On the teaching staff, Mrs. Rosy Nyi Chou, for two years a student at Ginling but taking her B. A. degree at Shanghai, has come for Psychology from five years of study in the United States in Barnard and Columbia. Mr. C. H. Chu is one of our part-time teachers in the Department of Economics. His work in this field was done at Harvard. Mrs. Grace Zia Chu, who has been a member of our faculty before, has returned to the Department of Physical Education. Mr. Daniel Hsieh, a brother of Mrs. Chu, has come for History. He was for several years a member of the faculty of Soochow University and did his graduate work at Vanderbilt. Miss Florence Kirk is the first Canadian member of the staff. She comes from the University of Saskatchewan, and from an experience of teaching in Regina College, to work in the English Department. Miss Lu Shuh-ying, a Ginling alumna of the class of 1928, has returned from two years of study at Mt. Holyoke College and is teaching in the Department of Physics and Mathematics. Mr. T. Y. Lung, with wide experience in teaching in China, and Mr. T. L. Miao with training in National Peking University, in Columbia, and in the University of Wisconsin, are new members of the Department of Chinese. Miss Rachel M. MacKenzie, a graduate of Wells College with post graduate work at Radcliffe, has joined the English Department. Dr. Reeves, Miss Sutherland and Miss Vautrin have returned from a year's furlough, which included a trip across Russia and some European travel. Frau Reuff is taking the place of Frau Zimmerman as part-time teacher of German. Dr. Tsü Kwoh-mou has joined the faculty in the Department of History and Government, having taken his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in Political Science. Miss Wang Ming-djen, for two years a student at Ginling, who took her B.A. and M.A. at Yenching, has come for work in Physics and Mathematics. Miss Wu Mou-i has returned with her M.A. from a period of study at Yenching for work in Chemistry. Mr. Stonelake Yang, connected with one of the Chinese banks in Nanking, is giving some courses in Economics.

In the student body we have fifty-four new students in a total of one hundred and seventy-four, which is not so large an enrollment as we had in 1931. This is due in part to the loss of students in our lower classes last year when things were disorganized by the Shanghai War. We have, however, the largest senior class on record, thirty-two by present classification with a possible five more, unclassified or returning to complete the course during the year. Christian students are 72% of the total. The average age of students for the whole college is 21.1 years. The seniors are, for their place in the group, younger than the freshmen, the average age for seniors being 22.5 and for freshmen 20.1. We have statistics as to the occupation of parents for about 75% of the student body.

The largest group classifies as belonging to what would be the merchant class—about one-third of the students. Another group nearly as large comes from what we would call in America the professions —education, church work, medicine and journalism. A little over one-tenth are classified under government service, which is not quite the same thing as the old "official class." We have this year two American students. One would be a senior and the other a sophomore at the University of Minnesota if they had remained in America instead of coming to China with their parents who are living in Shanghai. It is interesting to have them enrolled and taking their place with Chinese students in a variety of courses, taught in English, here and in the University of Nanking. The student interest as shown by the choice of majors indicates a strong trend toward the Social Sciences. Of the upper class students who have chosen majors 44 are working in this field, 34 in the natural sciences, 11 in English, 6 in Physical Education, and 9 in other departments. The choice of minors is in the same order except that Education holds the second place with 16 students.

We are feeling crowded both in the classrooms and in the dormitories. The Practice School has increased its enrollment this year taking in a second class and preparing for the enlargement to the three-class senior middle school which has for some time been our ideal for this laboratory in Education. There are 32 students, not included in the college statistics, who are doing work in first and third year middle school and who live in East Court. The old bungalow on the hill is being used as a small faculty house.

After the opening of college, the chief event of interest to us and to the community was the visit of Reverend E. Stanley Jones who was in Nanking from October 16 to 25, holding meetings for different groups at two centers, one the Y.M.C.A. in South City and the other Sage Chapel of the University of Nanking. For four successive days he addressed a large company of college and middle school students in Sage Chapel. His message is very direct and helpful, particularly for Christians. Probably his most inspiring work was done with smaller groups gathered around a table and sharing their problems and their experiences. Nanking was a center to which delegates came from quite a wide area, and we took advantage of the fact that a number of Ginling Alumnae were in the city to have a special alumnae luncheon in honor of Mrs. Howard Wayne Smith, who was visiting Ginling at the time. Mrs. Smith, as Vice-President of the Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions, had a particular interest in Ginling and we were glad to have her meet this group of nineteen alumnae which included six principals or deans, eleven college teachers, three high school teachers and two married women. Of the nineteen, nine have higher degrees. Whenever a group of selected Christian leaders is brought together in China, one finds the Ginling graduate.

Founders' Day Exercises were held on Saturday, October 30, and the speaker was Reverend Edwin C. Lobenstine, Associate General Secretary of the National Christian Council and recently returned from the meeting of the International Missionary Council at Herrnhut. Mr. Lobenstine has been in close touch with the college from the first and brought us a most appropriate and truly inspiring message. The banquet on Saturday night, after the simple birthday feast, dealt in reminiscences, the theme being "Her Seventeenth Birthday." The toast program included the following: "Longings" by Mrs. Thurston; "The Dream Realized" by Mrs. W. S. New, a member of the first class; "Our Sister College" by Dr. Hyla S. Watters, who was at Smith during the time they were adopting their sister college in China; "Growing Pains" by Miss Vautrin, who told of the moving from old Ginling to the new campus; "More Dreams" by the President of the Senior Class; and "Facing Realities" by our President.

The Board of Directors met on Friday and Saturday. The major problem this year is connected with our building program. If you were to view the campus to-day, you would find the workmen in possession of the space at the east of our quadrangle and you would see the two new academic buildings rapidly rising. The contract for them was signed in June and the buildings were staked out a few days before Commencement. The weather has been more favorable for building than for farming, for we have had a very long period of dry weather and there was no delay on account of summer rains, so that we can reasonably expect to have these two buildings ready in the summer of 1933. We are carrying out the general plan which was worked out in 1919 but which has been given careful study at two periods since; once in 1925-1926, when we were preparing to build, and again during the last two years, when the need for these two buildings has been pressing upon us.

As you enter at the right is the building which will house the library and offices of academic administration. It cuts off our old view of Purple Mountain, but gives from its east window a marvellous new view of Purple Mountain, and from its west windows an altogether different picture of the inner quadrangle with which I hope you may become familiar in the near future. There is another new picture of Purple Mountain, framed by the two new buildings, to be seen from the door and east windows of the Central Building. At the left as you enter is the Chapel-Music Building, rather unusual in its plan, giving the space of the first floor and mezzanine to music studios and practice rooms, with the chapel above which will also serve as an auditorium capable of seating five to six hundred people. It is most attractive with its Chinese scheme of roof timbers and supporting columns, and windows of simple grill pattern.

These two new academic buildings were planned along with a student dormitory which would make possible the normal increase of students over a period of years, but last spring, when the situation was uncertain both as regards conditions in China and financial conditions in America, it was decided to postpone the building of this dormitory. We still hope that it may be built in time for the opening of college in 1934. We are crowded now and although there are times when we all suffer from a depression of spirit because of world conditions and the particularly serious problems which China is facing, when we think of the long future we know that we can count upon a pretty steady increase in student numbers in the next ten years. I have just seen some statistics of a group of girls' schools in different parts of China, and these show enrollments nearly double what they were in 1925. In the interval, of course, there was a falling away, but the curve is again upward, and Ginling would share with other colleges in China in the larger number of girls who go in for higher education. The dormitory as planned would complete a harmonious group of buildings, providing space for three hundred students and some resident women faculty. We begin to see the end of our funds for building and equipment and even for what we should be doing now funds are insufficient. We may be able to make some reduction in cost, but we need something over G.$12,000 to do what is now on the approved program. This includes G.$7,000 for equipment, and I am hoping that we may have some special gifts for this which will help us to carry through the whole plan. We have tried in these buildings to preserve some of the old beauty which China has expressed in her architecture. The idea has found acceptance with a good many and the best of the public buildings which have been erected in recent years in Nanking and in Peiping have been following our example.

Nanking these days makes upon most of our visitors the impression of being a place which is looking toward the future. The wide roads are extending themselves in all directions. This summer a boulevard was opened through to South Gate, and along this old street, where the conservative business of the old city has been done for many years, the work was done with the full support of the merchants who realize that wide roads mean better business, in contrast to the general protest against the widening of streets only three short years ago. No one who looks back over the long history of China will be hopeless about her emerging from her present difficulties. There is new life stirring everywhere.

It takes faith to see the full realization of the ideals we had for the world and for China and for Ginling in the days of our early planning twenty years ago. The world we live in to-day is a different world and at the moment it looks like a sorry old world, paying the price for its tragic mistake of taking the sword, but not ready yet to lay it down. And China is not finding it an easy road from the ancient ways and the old isolation into her place in the family of nations. Yet the League of Nations Educational Mission to China is impressed by the educational progress made since the Revolution in spite of the many internal and international difficulties and China is compared favorably with some western countries for maintaining the conviction that the education of the rising generation is among the principal concerns of a civilized society and laboring to promote its development. Ginling has had a share in this development and continues to stand for the conviction that a Christian College for women must put emphasis on the things which will develop Christian personalities and fit women to serve the world in which they live, not content with things as they are, but striving to make possible a more abundant life for all the people of the land.

Nanking, China, November 30, 1932.

Matilda C Thurston