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樂天集

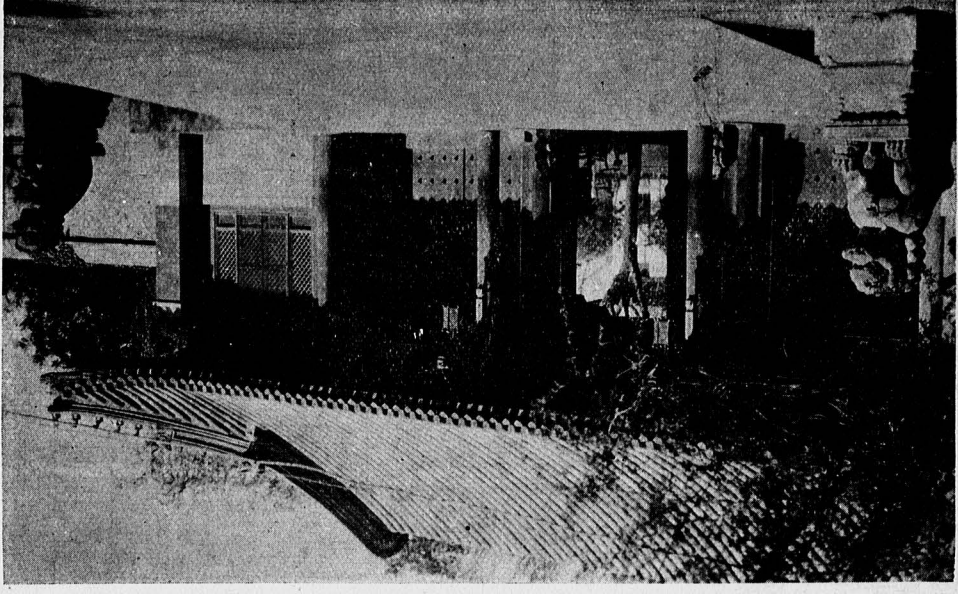
中華民國廿六年六月出版

樂生活

北平燕京大學叢刊之一

2820

8175588



信：凡出于燕大之門的，多少總能帶走這點這種精神。

良的好的公民訓練。但是這些訓練，並非出于自私的機動，並非希望各個青年爲得大的爲己謀發展，利己的訓練，而主要是他們把所學的貢獻國家社會，爲人格的，但是要使的人群去謀幸福。總之：我們以爲教育是影響全個國家社會的，但爲要使人自覺得完美的表現，而且要爲人類，爲國家，作其自願的，我們有理由，可以由相的服。從我們以往的職業，所表示的，完成的，來看，我們有理由，可以由相的服。

良好的公民訓練。從在生活上，我們擺脫一切桎梏，力求自由的見解。總之，學問能得蔽；不受宣傳而究，我們擺脫一切桎梏，力求自由的見解。總之，學問能得

上有很大的裨益。這方面上，能融合中西，治一于治。這文化上的溝通，和學術的發展，是相輔而行的。因此，在教學的範圍內，特點，即本國教學思想，希望繼續。對於學術思想，生活制度，又能有確切的貢獻。求其精，而求其博，是將人類，從愚昧，恐怖，自私自利，救拔出來。這為學術研究中所獲得的，真是，理，是，骨。

燕大精神

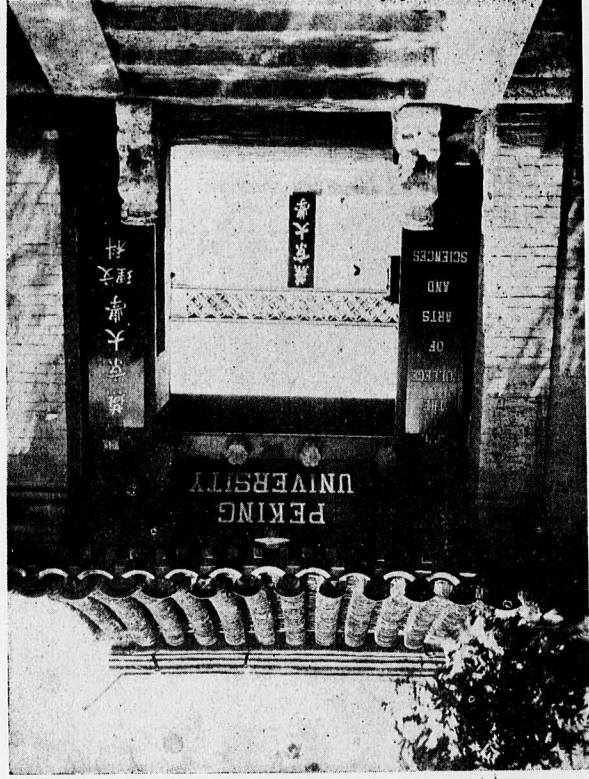
新入學生	四二
一 個別學生所見的燕大	〇二
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慨況

成的。本校自身的歷史，雖尚簡短，而他所組成的前身三大學，則都有悠久的歷史。通協和協大大學知名，初協和女子大學三校合併組成的本校成立於民國六年，即公曆一九一七年，是合併前通協和協大大學，及前華北協和女子大學三校合併組成的。

正式認可，准於立案的育部公布各項法令，年多，即遵照北京教三校合併京大學，高的教育先河。至於建的，實開了中國女子十一（一八八五年）協和女子大學是光緒三七〇年（北華七學是清同治九年）學是清同治九年（北大華北協和大學。滙文大九一〇年（改組稱，至光緒三十年的六（一八九六年）



門校的时代版甲歷

[illegible]

關。此，此外並設有多種委員會，大半爲立法機關，各處設有一主任人，教務總務處內更分設若干機關有教務處，一處總務處，圖書館，校醫處，每系有系主任一人，女部專設主任人，行政系，首領，各學院設有院長，各院分設若干學系，政院，專修科，宗教學院，本院校設有大學研究所，本科文理法三專。



丁 國 暉 聘

學系。宗。系。有。二。一。爲。家。事。學。系。五。學。系。法。學。院。設。有。政。治。經。濟。社。會。三。學。系。專。修。科。物。理。學。化。學。家。事。學。五。學。系。法。學。院。設。有。政。治。經。濟。社。會。三。學。系。專。修。科。尚。未。立。案。但。亦。有。研。究。工。作。本。科。文。學。院。設。有。國。文。外。國。文。歷。史。



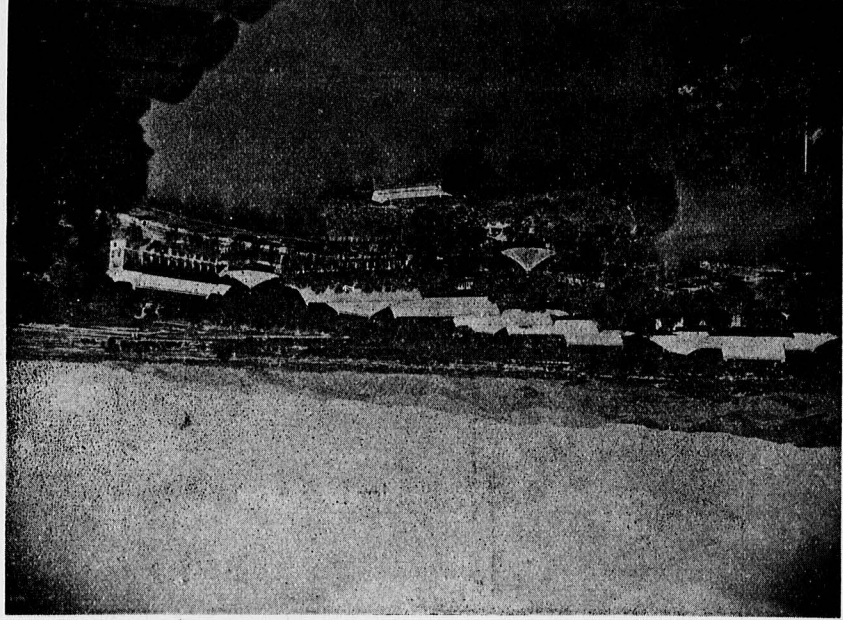
宿舍到回寢課從

燕大衛生所

○
之

這裏奠定了萬年之基，廣育英才，永爲人群造福。

十七年，與女將，這裏是，一片

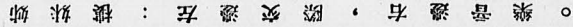


山西依背湖楓抱懷

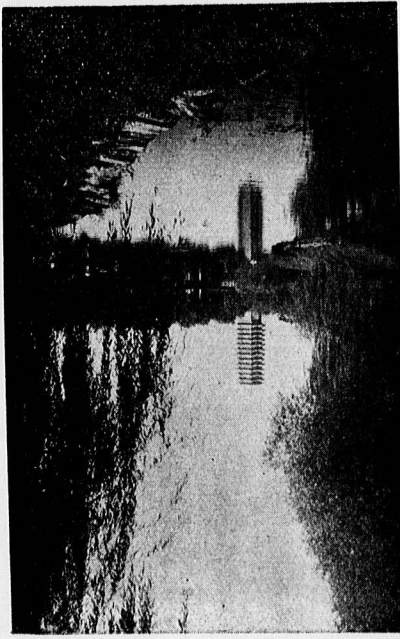
○ 國 策 亞

○ 生二第

二年，本科爲四年，專修科爲研究畢業年限至少爲



發學金名額，由本校學生前往留學。與本校時通往還。其中心有幾個大學設有教，牛，津，伯明罕，利物浦，諸大學均倫敦，巴黎，里昂大學；英國如歐洲，與本校交換研究員。至於比亞大學，姊妹學校，關係更深。科倫比亞大學所捐，惠斯女子大學與本校女會院的經費，一部分即為惠斯仁頓學校及學額大學與本校的關係也很密切，本會，從事本校新開學系之發展。普金委員開學系起見，更組成普金委員會，有教授交換講學。密蘇里大學為本校新時，哈佛大學與本校合辦哈佛燕京學社，同時，可直接入美國各大學研究院。美國之學，並為美國紐約州政府所認可。者可。學，本



影塔光湖

變遷，收不。收有文藝才能的，可以在這裏面出露頭角。——一個時代的思想在文學革命潮流中。而近年呢，它是用另一種形態出現了。就說篇幅，已比從前加多許多倍。而興趣更是廣大了。

另一個刊物「燕京新聞」是新開辦的學系新聞紙，別系學生，也可投稿。其中材料多屬道地的。校中的新聞，都發載在那裏。分中英兩部分。又有附刊，或屬文藝，或談社會問題。

至於「史學年報」，「文學年報」，「社會學年報」，「政治專刊」，「報人世界」，「告」……，都是在學術界佔有地位。營養學試驗室報告，「世界」，「報人世界」，「告」……，都是在學術界佔有地位。

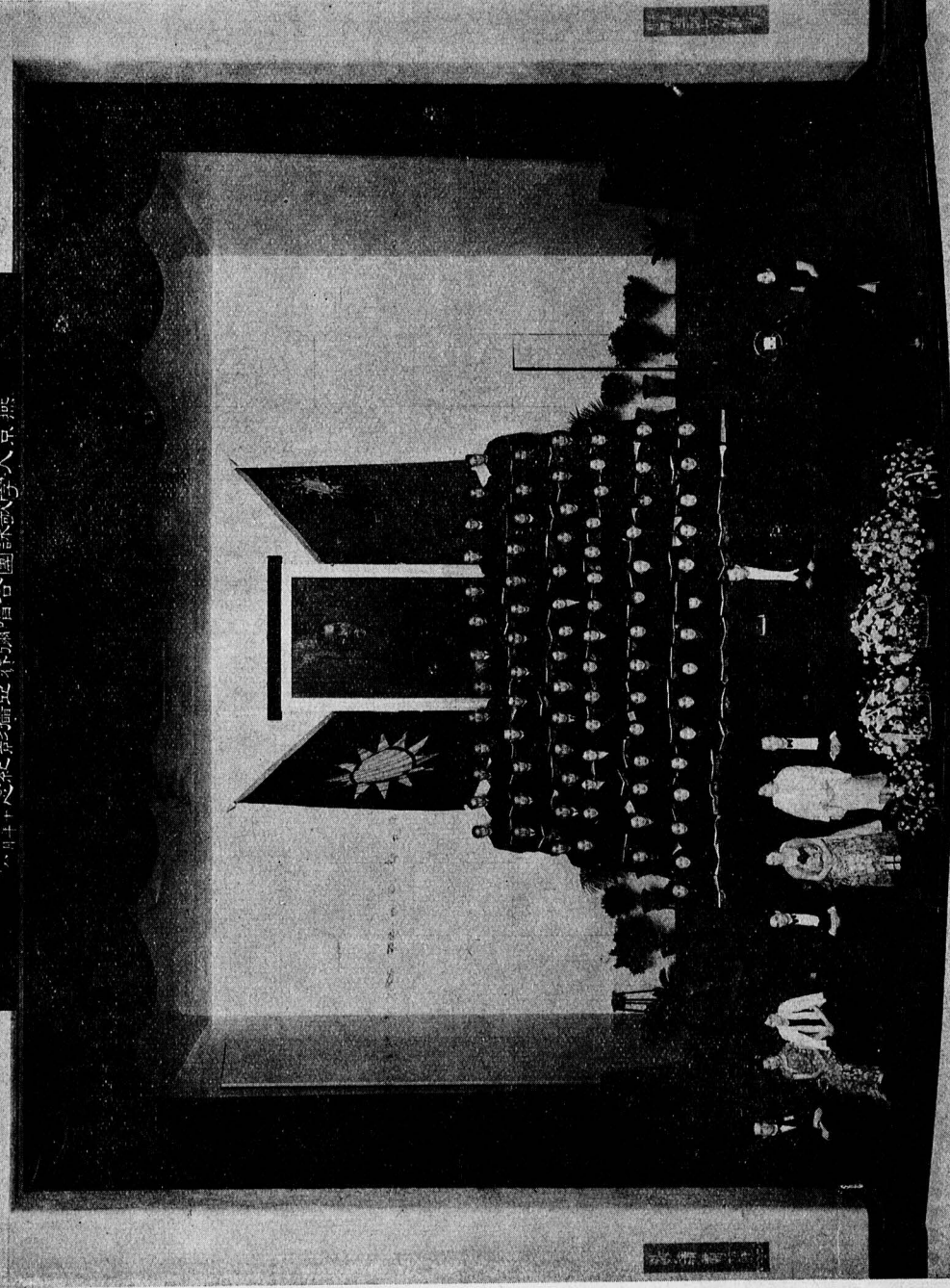
各種戲劇，學生都能上演。特別是皮黃劇，能演更多。全付場面，從奏樂到演唱，都能做到好處。英文劇是以英文系的刊物。還有許多重要的研究論文則在國內外各種標準出版。世。

學生見長，昆曲則應推國文系了。音樂的空氣，在燕大異常濃厚。每年賽賽亞大曲的演唱，是動過江南北的。也另外有些人，常集在一塊，專唱着舊曲。

為調生活，學生時常出校園以外。春假的時候，校園裏正是百花怒放，許多外面的人，成群結隊的，前來遊覽，參觀音樂，是別處不易得到的藝術的欣賞，需要教育，教育能使我們看到美。

讚慕不已。而住在這裏的，却又想別尋勝景。

會大樂音辦主會覽展術美國全次二第部資教



燕大學生活

獎學金與自助

同。事。這。裏。的。生，每。年。花。七。八。百。元。足。矣。

其。價。這。裏。的。生。不。並。外。與。南。洋。如。此。有。說。話，就。是。合。理。一。切。較。為。舒。適。整。潔。這。這。人。們。所。想。像。的。浮。華。奢。侈，通。過。修。子。日。的。來。到。燕。大。的。人，一。看。眼。見。此。間。校。舍。樓。房，皇。堂。廣。宮。如。有。廢。之。因。之。聯。覺。想。到。這。裏。的。師。生，一。定。是。過。著。修。日。的。

這事。這萬的學生，每年花上八百七十元，不是沒有，但這絕對不是必需的，普通一年三百五十元左右是足足。

學	費	\$ 110
宿	費	\$ 40*
膳	費	\$ 96
雜	費	\$ 12
書	籍費	\$ 30
實	驗費	\$ 10
洗	衣費	\$ 6
治裝及旅行費	\$ 30	
用	\$ 16	
零		
年費估計		
		\$ 350

* 如住三人間 \$26
如住樓頂 \$14或20

慶秀，品行端正，身體健康，到這裏來，不會找到辦法。還是不要辦到。現在爲這些人繼續找到了妥善的安頓。祇要天資資

優秀，品行端正，身體健康，到這裏來，不會找不到辦法。

辦法有三：第一可以請領獎金，第二可以借款，第三可以作工自助。

[illegible]

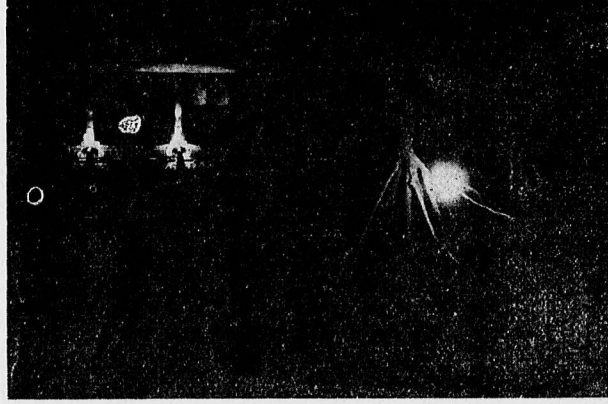
獎學金 陳樹藩 獎學金 湯金 覺頭學 金 聖配 獎學金 梁士 禮學 金 冠恩 獎學金 慈恩 獎學金 福州校友會 獎學金 各教 學 金 其他 各 年 級 尚 有 未 定 名 義 獎 學 金 供 給 難 等 費 用 以 上 名 額 至 多 支 配 於 入 學 新 生 升 級 以 後 如 成 績 優 良 逐 年 都 可 繼 續 領 其 他 各 年 級 尚 有 未 定 名 義 獎 學 金

獎學金 陳樹藩獎學金 湯覺順獎學金 梁士嘉獎學金 寇恩慈獎學金 福州校友分會獎學金 吾教豐獎學金 及未定名義

○ 之 藥 金 種



四 人 的 跳 舞



明光有中暗黑

呢！來出陽太有還朝明



扎燈的快愉

德，增，額，以，期，所，學，品，優，良，而，有，志，入，本，校，求，學，的，決，不，使，有，一，人，因，其，家，

境清寒而不能達到他的願望。

今後本校對於獎學金一項，將另闢新

○ 劫財奪妻

室及試驗室等處事務助理，作文繙譯，兒

室及試驗室等處事務助理，作文繙譯，兒

其工役作私爲教師，圖書館各辦公
人甚大，每人可報酬數十元。
關於工役，每年參加的
個月限數，可達十二元。

後，陸續歸還；是一短期款，以三達現金一百二十元，於畢業六個月

能享受此項借款的權利。借款共分二種：一、是長期借款，每年每人借最高款數，可目可關於學生辦學：凡在本大學畢業一年內，其成績在中等以上者，男女生，都

天還為年來留下了未盡的餘情。

想見。要看不完，要說的話說不了，要流連的景物流連不盡，妙在只有一校，有數年或十數年老朋友未見過面的，這一遊及遊藝會等。有數年或十數年未回母

備一切。當日有各種展覽會。事則組織校友返節委員會籌的。則推派代表前來參加。由母離。近則多聯而，至遠。因返節多，在每年四月底舉行，正值春夏之交，日暖風和，百花怒放，

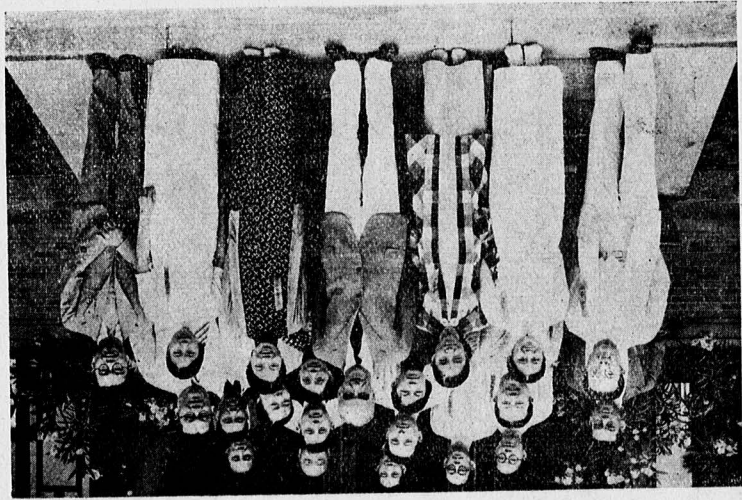
一年一度校友返節，在燕大社會中，是一件大事。如無特殊原因，總會各地分會，已經組成了一個嚴密的網，打成了一片，這為私立大學

的燕大，有其特殊的意義。

燕大校友現已逐年增加，他們的成績與優點，已逐漸得到社會人士認識，因之他們在社會上的地位，亦較以前為優越。各地校友的團結，亦蒸蒸日上。現在國內外地，已經成立分會，計有三十餘處，全國校友總會亦於去年夏天在北平正式成立。所以現在母校友課，全國

訊，尚未計及。

開。每月出版一次，每次發出將近二千八百份。其他不定期刊物或臨時通



會大表代友校國全
(生先登帶能司長務校為者立中)

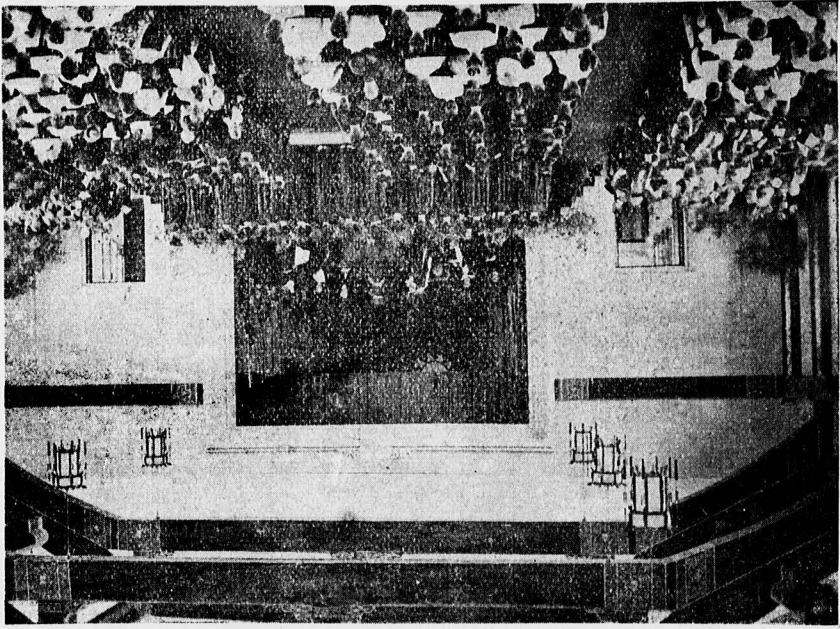


藝樂友校海上

燕大校友會

燕大學生

紙兩種，諸校友列生活。近況自述「述」及「代述」通訊。即每月發給各地校友介紹及出版刊物等。關於工作，有通訊，拜訪，職業，學，恐不多見。校友課平關日，設有此種聯絡。在國內各日，與校友間關係，得以校友，使母校與校友間，及於民十八年春季，用以聯立本。校設有校友課，成職業。業生，散居全國，從事各種千五百人以上。這二千多畢



禮樂與

物，專載各地校友的消息及學校新聲，社出版之友課，為定期刊友之介紹。關於出版物，燕大友名，校友課即按報名先後，一一凡欲介紹工作的友，皆先至校友課，他機關工作的友，不下數十人，介紹：校友課每年介紹至各學校及其亦藉此為傳播。關於職業，發表，以使校友間的消息，查，作成簡報，在友「聲」上，地，即將該地校友近況詳細一，使校友間消息，通時，至校友課，常派人出遊各地，訪問校友，物：「聲」上發表。關於訪學：代述，寄還校友課，以便在校友刊近況，趣聞，及榮譽三，或

用西洋料理烹飪中國食品。

單從具體的事實來講，我們更可以明瞭燕京的情形。

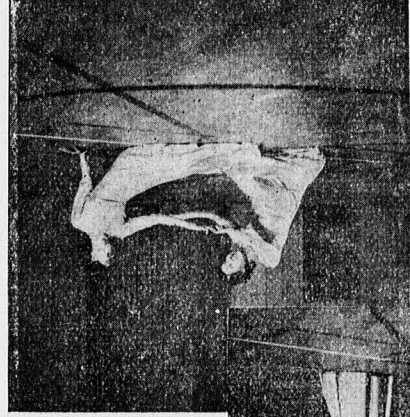
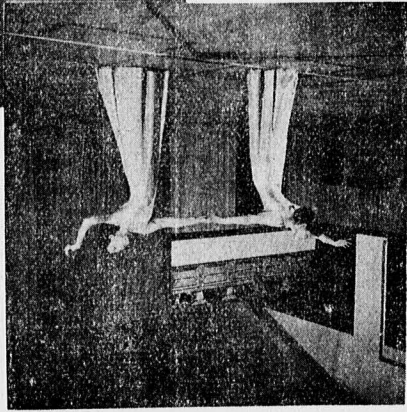
連燕京已是一個普遍的現象，不再只是教育理論家，教師，下講堂後是朋友，在學校教授在課室裏是師生（一）

學校生活呢？則燕京有什麼特殊的

燕京人的典型，是由於學校環境所造成。然

時；做事認真，肯負責任。人生活觀是向上的；性情活潑而輕輕便便；寬會格守；

為單從日常生活上，燕京人的典型而踏出校門之後，在社會服務的環境上，燕京畢業生不須踴躍上掛着校徽，就被人認出。因



留學之生

飯後之談，遠勝讀書數本。

化，學者不斷介紹，已有代替舊時之勢。在燕京，西洋文

應於別處，中西文化有了極密切的接觸。通曉抽象的說理，

應於別處，中西文化有了極密切的接觸。通曉抽象的說理，

一個學生所見的燕大

一 勝過燕京的校門，一對高插雲霄的華表就筆直地突起地

這是我四年前初到燕京，耳目所接觸得來的印象。從許多

四年的學校生活，使我深切地認識了燕京實在的

足以保證燕京的精神健全，校風定然醇厚。

來的新生，承認燕大是理想的學府。因為完美的物質設備，不

是，單憑校景美，建築宏麗，這一點，不能使我這從江南北

條件總括地來看，燕園配稱是一片修身養性做學問的淨土。但

的領域，綴成一幅錦繡的圖案。

這濃綠的背景上，雕繪的樓宇，紫藤的庭院，各佔領一角適當

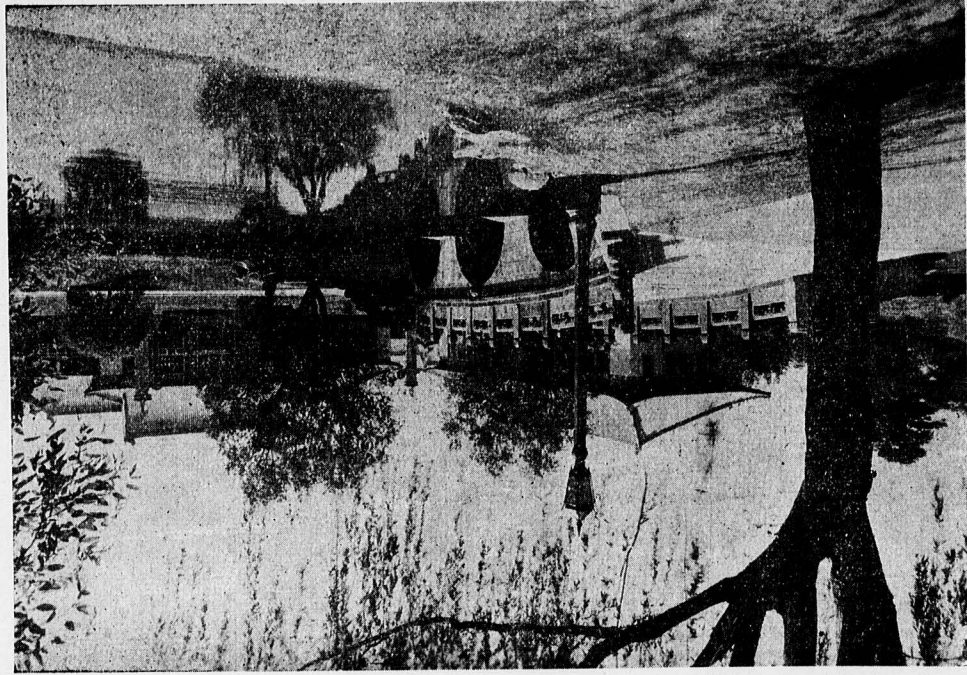
——樹木是油綠，柳條是綠，楓湖也漾着綠，綠的水波。在

九月的燕京，沒有一個角落不洋溢着一種單純的綠的顏色

齊之盛。因為華表象徵一個大學新生心中的遠大的理想。

蔚藍的天空，偶爾有雲片飄過，白雲飄過，映起一種與

而，給三座皇宮式的建門形地襯托着。抬頭仰望，可以看見



門校的京燕進陽

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閱後請轉寄親友

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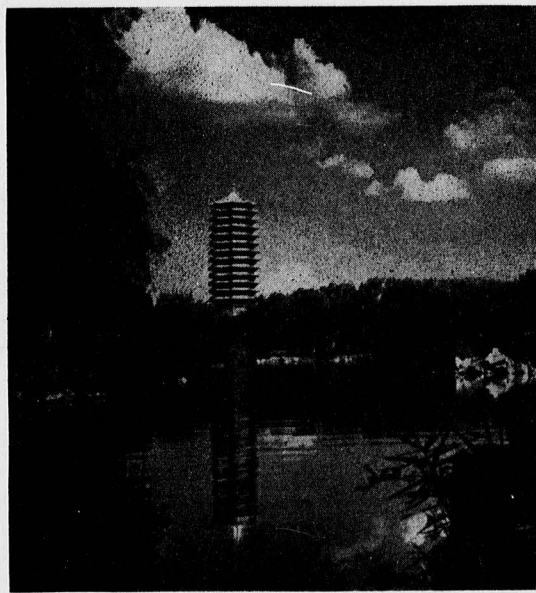
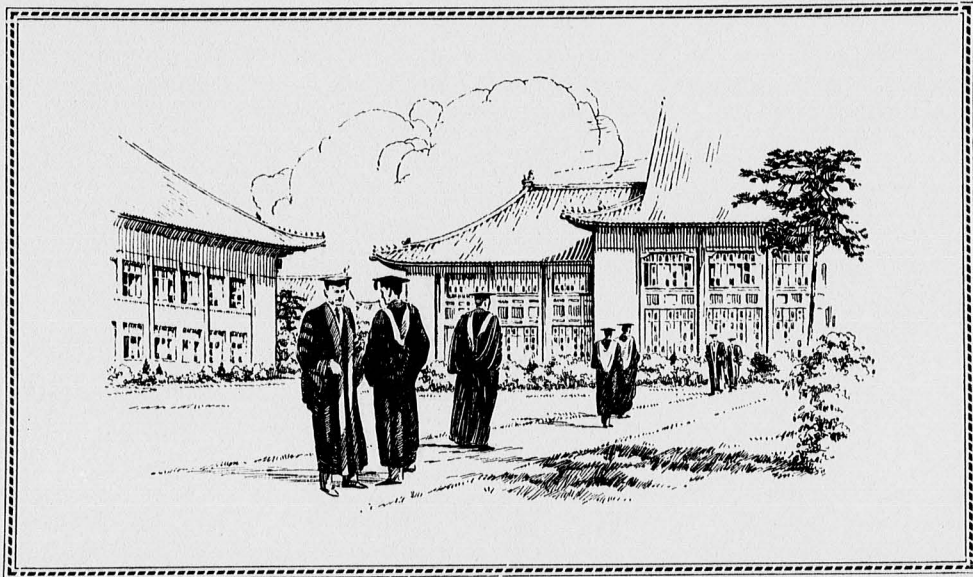
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special cut

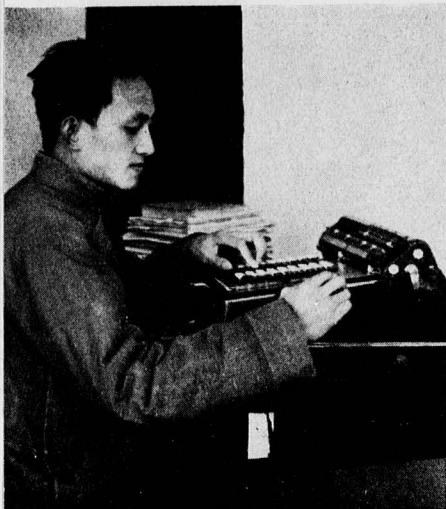
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An economics major in the School of Public Affairs computes some statistical figures.



Yenching's music department teaches Western music and is among the best in China's colleges. There are several student musical clubs.

In the spacious and beautiful grounds of what was once the private park and summer palace of a Manchu prince, stands Yenching—one of the largest and best-equipped of the universities established in China by missionaries.

Few colleges in the United States can boast a campus as lovely as this one, located about six miles outside the north-west gate of the old gray city wall of Peking—for many centuries the political and cultural capital of China.

Has Picturesque Campus

Little hills, rockeries, grottoes, and artificial lakes filled with tiny islands (some of which are connected with the campus "mainland" by unique stone bridges) dot Yenching's 150-acre, wall-enclosed grounds. Close to one of the lakes soars the thirteen-storied Po-ya pagoda. Within this picturesque structure, an exact replica of a tenth-century pagoda, is enclosed the university's water tower.

Many of the valuable things to be found on the campus—the stone bridges, the rare marble pieces, the curious rock work—have been brought from other places with the desire not only to beautify the campus but to preserve relics that otherwise might have perished.

Situated In Historic Region

Much of the region around the university abounds in reminders of the past; the plain is studded with tombs and other vestiges of former grandeur on sites where ancient cities once existed. Nearby are the ruins of the Old Summer Palace where 200 years ago French and Italian architects constructed for Manchu emperors marble pavilions, porticos, and fountains in a setting of oriental splendor. Famous Buddhist monasteries and other historic places in the Western Hills draw visitors along the road that passes Yenching's gate.

Adapts Chinese Buildings To Modern Needs

All the university's Chinese-style dormitories and classroom and administration buildings fit well into their charming setting. Under the bright sunshine and blue sky of North China the curved roofs, colored pillars, and multi-tinted decorations under the eaves make a vivid impression on all who visit the campus.

They are mute testimony to New York architect Henry Killam Murphy's extraordinary ability to adapt old Chinese architecture to the needs of up-to-date, well-equipped laboratories and light, airy classrooms, and to his success in making over an old-fashioned pleasure garden into a modern university campus without sacrificing any of its charm.

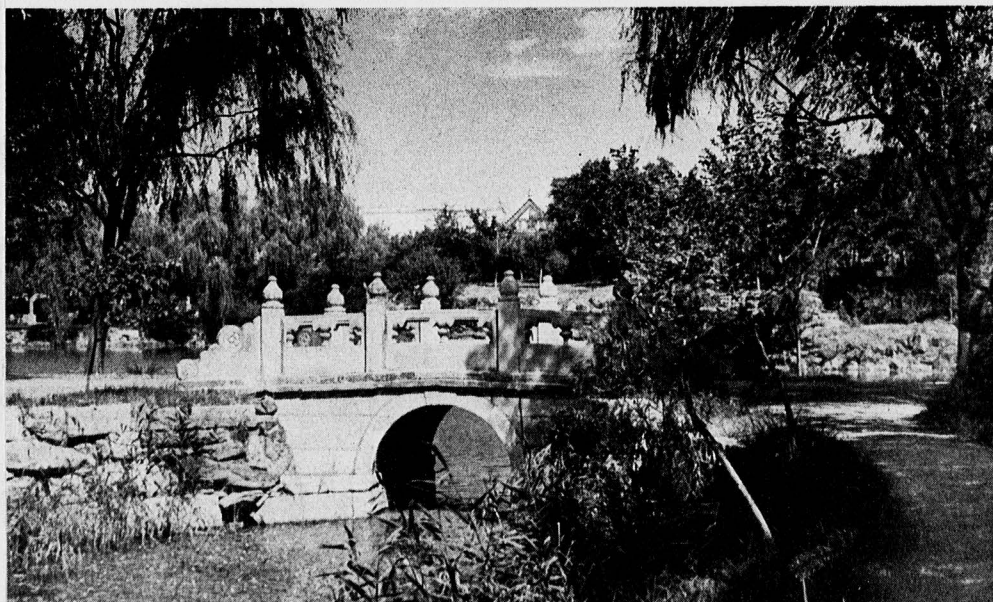
The decision of the university to use the Chinese palace style for its buildings was made through the desire to have the visible environment of the students remind them that there are great, permanent values within Chinese culture; values that should be preserved in a modern education for the contemporary world.

Has Four Faculties

Yenching has become one of the least provincial of institutions. So widely is it renowned for the quality of its training that students come to it from all over China and even from overseas to take work in any one or more of its four faculties: arts and letters, natural sciences, public affairs, and religion.

The university is the culmination of a series of unions among schools established in and around Peking more than eighty years ago by four missionary groups—American Congregationalists, Methodists, and Presbyterians, and British Congregationalists. The first of these schools dates from 1864; others were established in subsequent decades.

An ancient stone bridge enhances the beauty of the Yenching University campus which is among the most picturesque in Asia.



Journalism major interviews visiting professor as part of assignment in news reporting.



inside
Bd Hall

Eventually some of these developed into academies, and three of the academies into colleges. Two theological seminaries were also founded. Shortly after the turn of the century there began a movement toward union which finally resulted in the amalgamation of these colleges and seminaries between 1916 and 1920, thus producing Yenching University.

Interdenominational in character, Yenching receives support from the Boards of Missions of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational Churches in the United States, and from the London Missionary Society. It also has the cooperation of such leading American educational institutions as Wellesley College and Harvard and Princeton Universities.

Provides Academic, Practical Training

In general, Yenching has succeeded very well in combining scholarly training in a few branches of the humanities and pure sciences with a liberal education. Its College of Science is noted for its chemistry department which places special emphasis on industrial and applied chemistry. It also provides exceptional work in pre-medical and pre-nursing education, a larger proportion of the students at Peking Union Medical College, top medical training center in China, having done their undergraduate work at Yenching than at any other college.

Its College of Arts boasts the leading English department in China, much of the financial support for which comes from Wellesley alumnae. Its music and journalism departments are also of first rank.

Yenching's College of Public Affairs, which Princeton helps support, has done excellent work in political science, economics, and sociology; and graduates from these departments have been in much demand for government positions and in industry. The Department of Chinese Studies, supported by the Harvard-Yenching Institute, links these two institutions in research and instruction in Chinese culture.

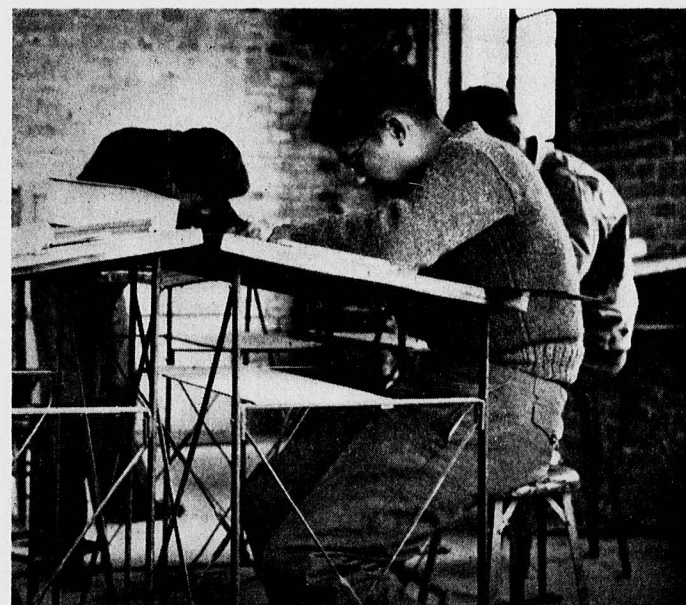
Renders Service In Many Fields

Yenching's graduates, trained for service to their countrymen, are found in all parts of China—in the cities in business and industry, in the colleges and middle schools as teachers, in the country villages as rural leaders, in many forms of government work, and in every type of Christian endeavor. In journalism, too, the contribution of alumni has been particularly notable. Both in China and in the Chinese news bureaus abroad, Yenching graduates fill leading positions.

In all sections of China today, the Christian influence of Yenching

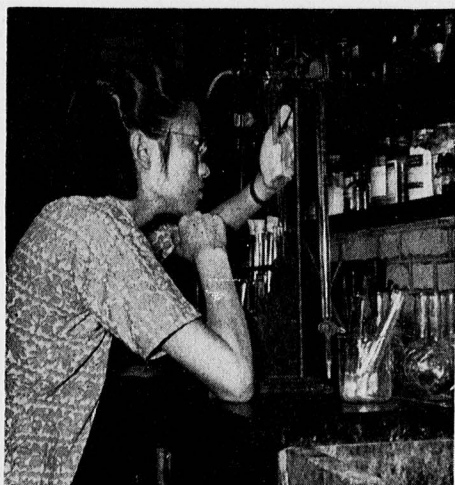


Christian worship, such as this Easter service at Yenching, is part of the university's daily program.

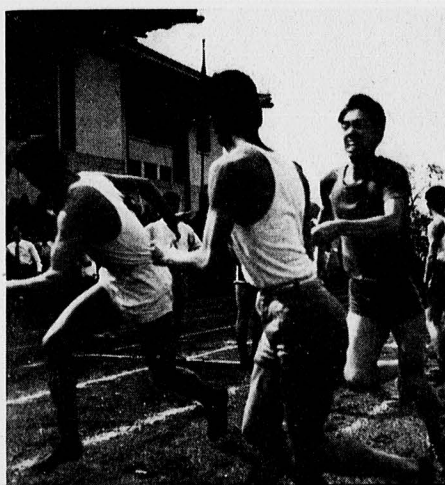


Among students' predominant interests is engineering. Here future engineers work earnestly on assignment in machine design.

Women in increasing numbers study chemistry, now among Yenching's most popular subjects.



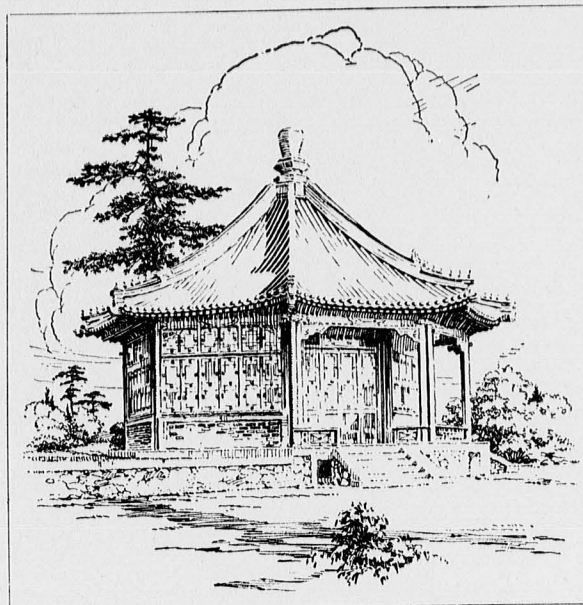
Western sports help build strong bodies and are attracting more students each year.



Future leaders of China train diligently at Yenching for service to their country.



On a small hill in the heart of the Yenching campus stands a multi-colored pavilion whose bell, cast in the eighteenth century by Emperor Yung Cheng, resonantly strikes the half hours.



This pavilion is a memorial to a former vice-president of Yenching, Dr. Henry W. Luce, who played prominent role in effecting the union of various schools and in raising money for the campus.

alumni is being felt by thousands of their compatriots. In the university itself the influence of Christian students on their classmates is strong. Small Christian fellowship groups developed at Yenching early in its history; and these have been, through the years, centers of spiritual energy.

Closed During War

During the war Yenching was closed, and the Japanese used it as a cultural institution. For this reason, although much of its physi-

cal plant was damaged and many of its building suffered wear and tear and deterioration, it was saved from destruction. After its closing, a branch was started in Chengtu, West China, which functioned until after V-J Day.

Continues To Serve

Studies on the home campus were resumed in the autumn of 1945 and have been carried on continuously ever since. Even during the taking over of Peking by the Communists in the winter of 1948-49, classes were not inter-

rupted for more than a few days.

Despite the many untold hardships of the postwar years—meager food, cramped living accommodations, low salaries, insufficient equipment, and economic and political chaos, students and faculty members have met every trial with unwavering courage. And the university has made the most of its priceless opportunity to continue to render to the Chinese people the kind of Christian service for which it has always been noted.



YENCHING UNIVERSITY
American Headquarters
150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

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APR 19 '44

THE TRUSTEES and Faculty of Princeton fully endorse the Foundation's program, feeling that the same spirit that determined the historical development of Princeton itself is responsible for the extension of its influence abroad.

* * *

PRINCETON-YENCHING FOUNDATION

150 Fifth Ave. New York City

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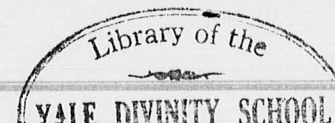
PRINCETON ACROSS THE WORLD

PRINCETON IS AT WORK on two campuses, lying half a world apart. The one is at Princeton, New Jersey, and the other is located at Peiping, China.

IN CHINA TODAY Princeton sponsors an educational program in the social sciences (Sociology, Political Science and Economics) that promises profound influence upon China's international as well as national life. A single feature of that program—the exchange of professors—in itself typifies a two-fold effectiveness in bringing our country and China into closer understanding.

PRINCETON-YENCHING Foundation is that organization of Princeton men now responsible for development of Princeton's program in China—a program initiated 35 years ago.

YENCHING UNIVERSITY, the largest and leading Christian university established by Americans in China, is the agency through which this Princeton program is given direct effect.



0303

PRINCETON WENT TO CHINA in 1898, when the Philadelphian Society sent "Bob" Gailey from the Princeton campus to pioneer Y.M.C.A. work in Tientsin.

AS EARLY AS 1906, the work had so developed as to prompt its extension to Peking (now Peiping).

THERE IN THE CAPITAL OF CHINA was established the "Princeton University Center in China," where, as the work grew, Dr. Gailey was joined during the years by such outstanding Princeton alumni as: D. W. Edwards '04; J. S. Burgess '05; L. D. Froelick and A. N. Hoagland '06; J. W. Chambers '09; L. M. Mead and F. C. Wells '11; S. D. Gamble '12; L. D. Howell '13; D. W. Carruthers '15; Lennig Sweet, L. D. Seymour, S. L. Phraner, C. L. Heyniger, W. S. Young, S. M. Shoemaker and E. B. Wall '16; R. H. Ritter '17; L. M. Sears, A. B. Tyler and L. V. Barker '18; J. C. Milne, II, and W. J. P. Edgar '19; K. O. Wilson '20; T. C. Speers, Ray Dulles and T. C. Penney '21; D. M. Maynard, G. D. Loos, A. G. Swede and J. T. Find '22; L. C. Schmertz and Van D. Rickert '23; J. U. Stephens '24; S. M. Allen and R. M. Duncan '25; Stewart Becker '26, and Matt Taylor and L. A. Free of '30.

AS TIME WENT ON the "Y" program became established on firm foundations, and responsibility for it passed more and more into the hands of the Chinese, leaving Princeton interest free to associate itself more directly with social science education that had developed from "Y" activities in the field of social service.

BY THE YEAR 1930 this program, largely inspired by J. S. Burgess '05, was definitely associated with Yenching University. A School developed there was then designated the "Princeton-Yenching School of Public Affairs," by authority of the Princeton Board of Trustees. It is now one of the three colleges of Yenching, and is as well a Far Eastern laboratory for Princeton's own "School of Public and International Affairs." Yenching's total enrollment for 1932-33 is 789. Of these, 178—nearly 23%—are majoring in subjects supported by the Foundation.

THE PROGRAM'S GROWTH led the Philadelphian Society in 1922 to create for its direction "Princeton-in-Peking," a body of 15 Trustees, and in 1930 this was succeeded by the incorporated "Princeton-Yenching Foundation."

9-13-39

AN EDUCATED MAN OR WOMAN, PREPARED FOR SERVICE AND FOR
LEADERSHIP, WILL OUTWEIGH ANY OTHER GIFT THAT THE AMER-
ICAN PEOPLE CAN PROVIDE FOR CHINA IN THIS
HOUR OF SOREST TRIAL

* * *

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

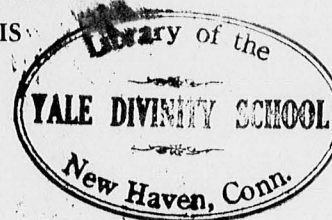
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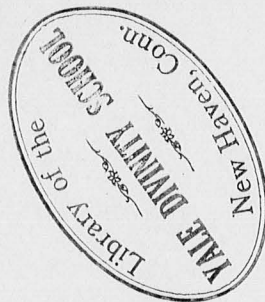
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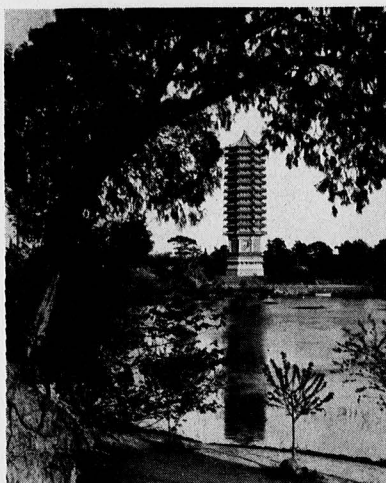
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Chancellor
J. LEIGHTON STUART
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MARGARET B. SPEER
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STEPHEN I. O. TSAI
Controller



THE STORY OF YENCHING...
HER PAST AND HER FUTURE



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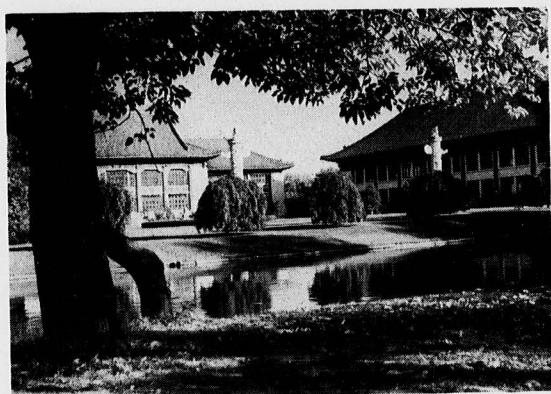
YENCHING UNIVERSITY is the largest as well as the leading Christian university in China. On her campus are Colleges of Arts and Letters, of Natural Sciences, of Public Affairs, a Graduate Division, and a School of Religion. She also maintains a Women's College as an administrative unit, its students being enrolled for study in all the academic departments of the University.

YENCHING'S PURPOSE is to mediate to the young men and women of China the finest values of Western civilization, while preserving for them the best in their national heritage.

YENCHING'S HISTORY goes back nearly 70 years, for it represents the union of China Union College (1867); Peking University (1870); Peking Women's College (1905), and North China Union Theological College (1906).

YENCHING'S PLANT is valued at \$2,689,469. Her present endowment amounts to \$2,224,989. Trust funds total \$500,000 more. Both property and invested funds are administered by a Board of Trustees in this country.



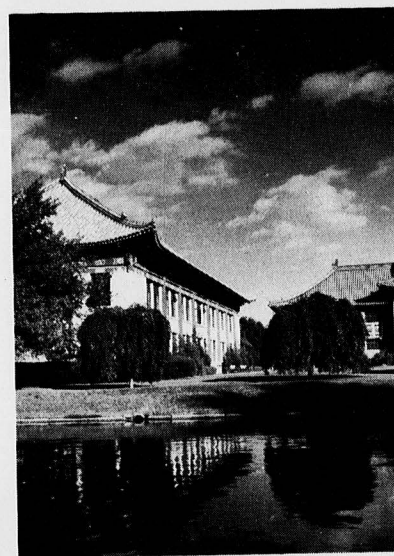


YENCHING'S CAMPUS of 150 acres lies in what was once a prince's garden, about five miles from the old walls of Peiping (Peking), and near the old Summer Palace of the Manchu rulers.

YENCHING ATTRACTS to that campus, under normal conditions, students from every province in China, giving her an enrollment larger than that of any similar institution in the country. About one-third of these are young women.

YENCHING'S FACULTY numbers 120, two-thirds being Chinese, many of whom were trained in universities of the West. Americans, British, and Europeans, the first-named in large majority, compose the foreign faculty.

YENCHING ENJOYS the cooperation of such outstanding American colleges as Harvard (for the study and preservation of Chinese culture); Princeton (in support of the College of Public Affairs); Wellesley (in furthering the educational program for women); Missouri (in association with the Department of Journalism).



YENCHING CARRIES ON!

DESPITE CONDITIONS arising from the "undeclared war" which swept the Peiping area last summer, Yenching opened her doors only a few days after the scheduled date.

Today she offers a practically normal program, made possible by the loyalty and sacrifice of her staff and by the fortitude of her student body. For the spring semester of 1938 she had 600 students, three-quarters of the usual enrollment.

BUT SHE HAS grave financial problems. The Chinese Government has had to cancel its usual grant of funds. Gifts from other Chinese sources have dwindled almost to the vanishing point. This is a temporary condition, but until the situation improves materially Yenching must turn to her friends and to friends of China in this country for aid.

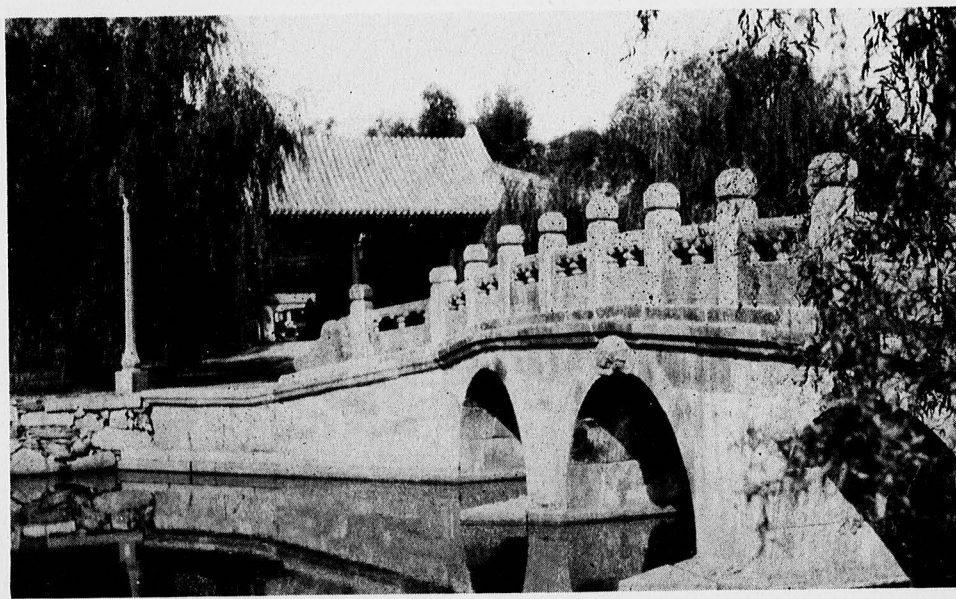
Immediate needs that must be met by June 30th, 1938, if Yenching is to function effectively, total \$30,000. For the year 1938-39 an additional sum of about \$70,000 must be raised here.

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

American Office

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New York City



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YENCHING'S BRIDGE . . . EAST MEETS WEST HERE

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YENCHING . . .
BENEFACITOR OF CHINA

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TEN SKETCHES
FROM REAL LIFE

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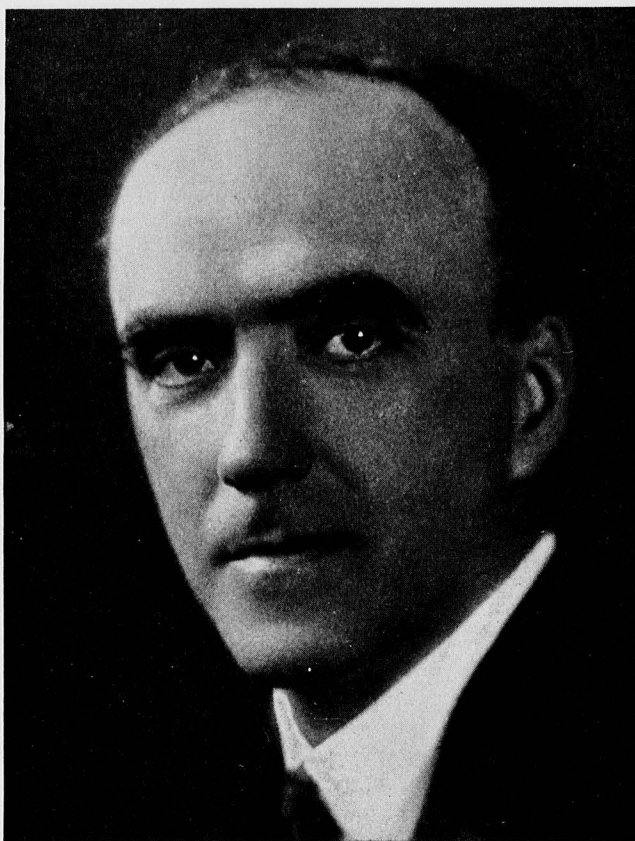
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DR. J. LEIGHTON STUART
President of Yenching University

FOREWORD

AMERICAN STUDENTS of international affairs, American journalists and American business men who have visited China most recently are unanimous in one conclusion . . . there is a new unity in China today.

As one of them has expressed it: "China has made more progress toward unity in the last two or three years than she was able to record in the previous quarter of a century."

Factional differences are being laid aside to permit the rehabilitation of a great nation. A new spirit of nationalism pervades the Republic.

To achieve her goal, China today must draw upon her own resources . . . and among these is none of greater value than trained leadership.

Among the agencies serving as benefactors to China in meeting this end, Yenching University stands in the van.

In the following pages it is hoped to bring to you a series of personal sketches depicting the various types, wide scope and practical worth of the contribution which Yenching's friends are making it possible for her to record.

To a Nation's Health . . .

A PRE-MEDICAL STUDENT at Yenching, Jean Chiang, was one of the first of her fellow-students to grasp the importance of bringing modern medical science and its benefits to the great masses of China's rural population.

This daughter of a well-known liberal philosopher was reared in California where her father at one time held a professorship. She inherits his independence of mind and strength of character, and has held to her ideal of service determinedly. Following graduation from medical college, she accepted a staff position in General Chiang Kai-shek's Rural Reconstruction Center at Nanchang.

. . .

THE DAUGHTER OF A distinguished Central China family, Hu Tun-wu, made up her mind that nursing was far more than a menial service, such as it had been generally held in China.

Her parents had old-fashioned ideas, but she, hearing that Yenching and Peiping Union Medical College were starting a combined course leading to a nursing certificate and a college degree, left her home and came to Peiping. Here she boarded in the Y. W. C. A. Hostel while taking her Yenching entrance examinations, which she passed and finally completed her course.

She now holds a responsible government position in the National Public Health Service, at Nanking.

[4]

To a Nation's Business . . .

BOTH ARE YENCHING graduates . . . Chen Hsienkuang and his wife, Chang Tsu-ming . . . he in Economics and she in Sociology.

Following graduation, they returned to their home in Canton, where they applied the lessons they had learned to the founding of a model business enterprise.

Today they control a large Chinese embroidery manufactory and exporting business, in which the employes are given opportunity to enjoy modern social and economic benefits.

. . .

THE MOST FAMOUS POETESS of modern China, Ping Hsin (Icy Heart), has a brother, Hsieh Wei-chi, whose Yenching studies aroused interests that directed him to quite a different field . . . that of Industrial Chemistry. At present he is engaged in developing the largest plant in China for the manufacture of commercial chemicals.

The excellence of his work at Yenching University resulted in his being awarded a teaching fellowship in the United States. Here, again, his work was of such outstanding merit that even before his return to China his services had been spoken for by the firm with which he now occupies a position. This position will enable him to make a distinct contribution of his own to the industrial and agricultural development of China.

[5]

To a Nation's Farms . . .

THE CHINESE FARMER'S problem in combating insect pests has enlisted the sympathy of a number of Yen-ching University graduates. Notable among these is Chang Tsung-ping, son of a Yen-ching professor of Philosophy.

He entered the university at sixteen . . . the baby of his class . . . and early became interested in Biology, and particularly in the study of insects and their habits. It happens that the Tingsien region (the center of Jimmy Yen's Mass Education Movement) is famous for its pears, but each year its orchards are a prey to insect pests. Mr. Chang was asked to devote his knowledge and energies to their extermination, and now, after two years of intensive study in the field, his work is being crowned with success.

Incidentally, another Yen-ching boy is doing similar work with insects that attack the cabbage crop.

. . .

To a Nation's Character . . .

CRIME IS A PROBLEM in China, just as it is elsewhere. Yen Ching-yueh's sociology studies at Yen-ching impressed this upon him. So, when given an opportunity to study abroad, he elected Criminology.

Following this postgraduate work, he returned to the campus, taught for a year, and was there reached by the National Government and invited to become Associate Director of a new model prison in the International Settlement at Shanghai.

[6]

To a Nation's Thought . . .

A YENCHING JOURNALISM graduate, Chang Yin-en, promises to make a distinctive contribution to China through the Fourth Estate.

Following graduation and a year of successful teaching, he became a member of the staff of *Ta Kung Pao*, the leading vernacular newspaper of China, particularly noted for its liberal policies. Just recently he has been sent as that paper's special correspondent to Russia, with the newly-appointed Chinese ambassador to Moscow.

. . .

To a Nation's Culture . . .

CULTURE AND CHRISTIAN activity are contributions to China that enlist the efforts of many of Yen-ching's graduates, among them being Li Pao-chen, a graduate of the Department of Music.

Immediately after leaving the university, he was placed in charge of music at Yu Ying, the American Boys' School in Peiping, and there he has organized a Boys' Chorus which attracts large audiences.

Recently, under his leadership, a Christian broadcasting program was organized and placed upon the air as a regular radio feature. For this program the Boys' Chorus supplies the music.

[7]

To a Nation's Table . . .

A BALANCED DIET is as essential to physical well-being in China as it is anywhere else in the world. And this was a lesson that was often impressed upon Pai Jufang, while she pursued her studies in Home Economics at Yenching University.

Now, following her graduation, she has been retained on the campus to take charge of all food planning for the women's dining halls. There, with her charts, she may be found working out the whole series of food values in terms of rice, noodles and peanuts . . . instead of in terms of our more familiar bread, butter and oranges.

. . .

To a Nation's Rule . . .

THE SETTING UP of a model county government in the Chinese province of Shantung is the task that has been entrusted to Chang Hung-chun, a Yenching University graduate who later occupied the position of assistant professor of Sociology there.

Here, for more than a year, he has been dealing most successfully with the political administration of an area having 400,000 inhabitants.

Serving with him are other Yenching graduates who are heads of the county's bureaus of Finance, Police and Taxes.

[8]

YENCHING HAS BECOME a real benefactor of China because that purpose lay deep in the minds of her founders; because this end has never been lost sight of by her administrators, and because the sympathy and faith of Yenching's friends have been translated into financial support of her program.

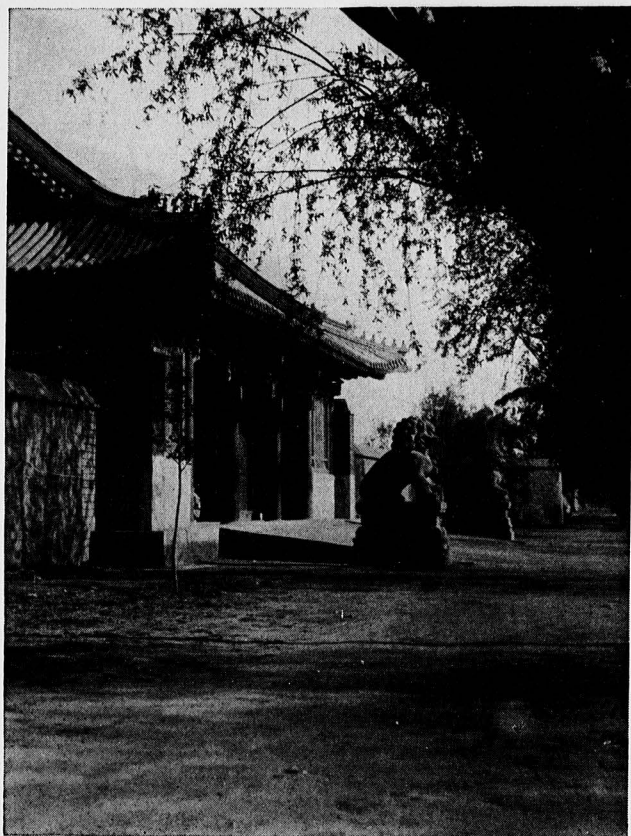
The ten sketches which have been presented in the preceding pages can, of course, give but a bit of the actual picture. Literally thousands of Yenching graduates have gone out from the campus and back to their homes, taking with them for practical application the lessons of progress and of service which they have learned. In family and in community life, their example and influence constitute a notable contribution to the progress of China.

The contribution to China's welfare that Yenching, through such as these, has made and continues to make is recognized by the National Government, the people at large and by the students themselves.

We hope that you, too, after perusing these pages, will come to a deeper appreciation of its significance.

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The Main Gate at Yenching

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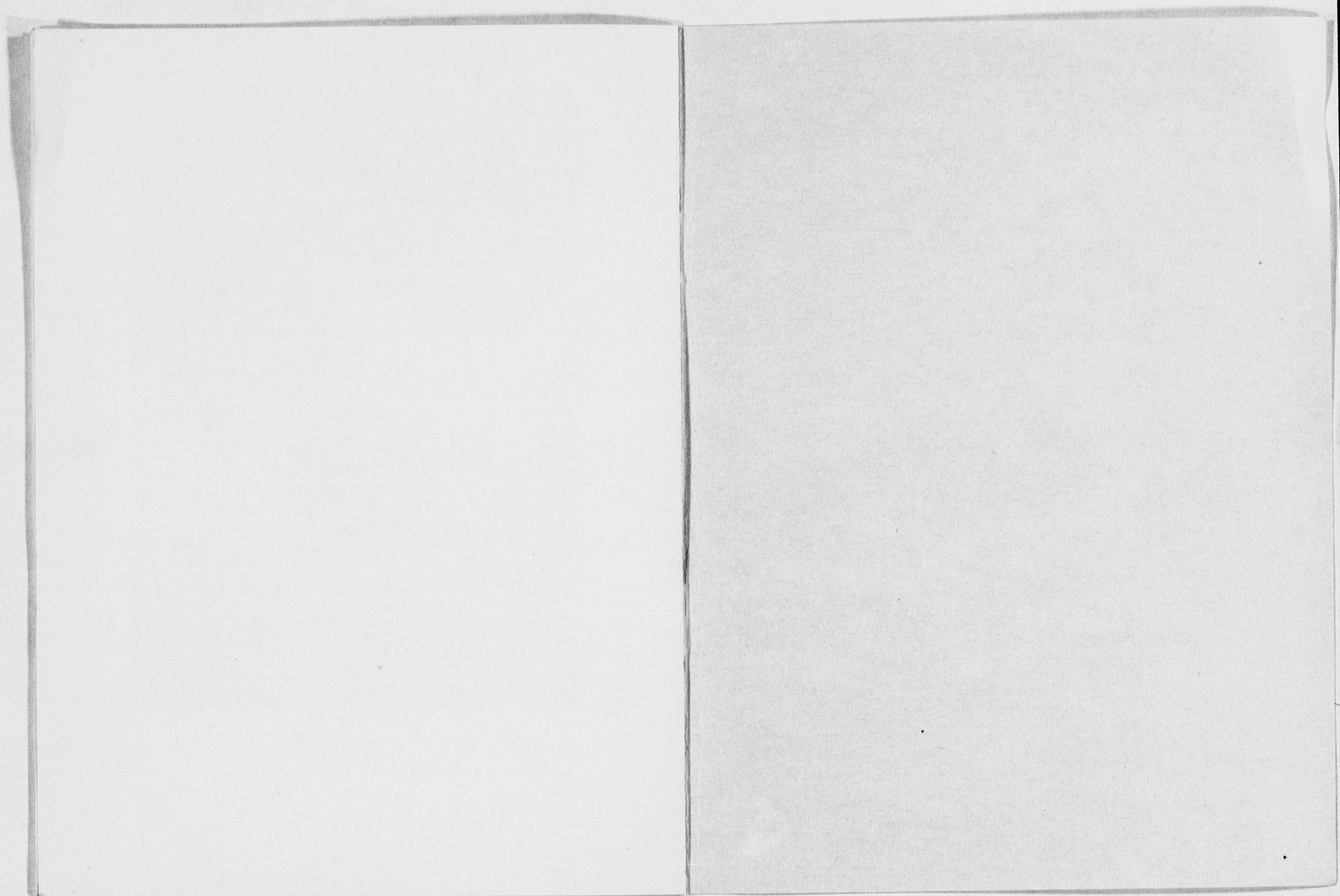
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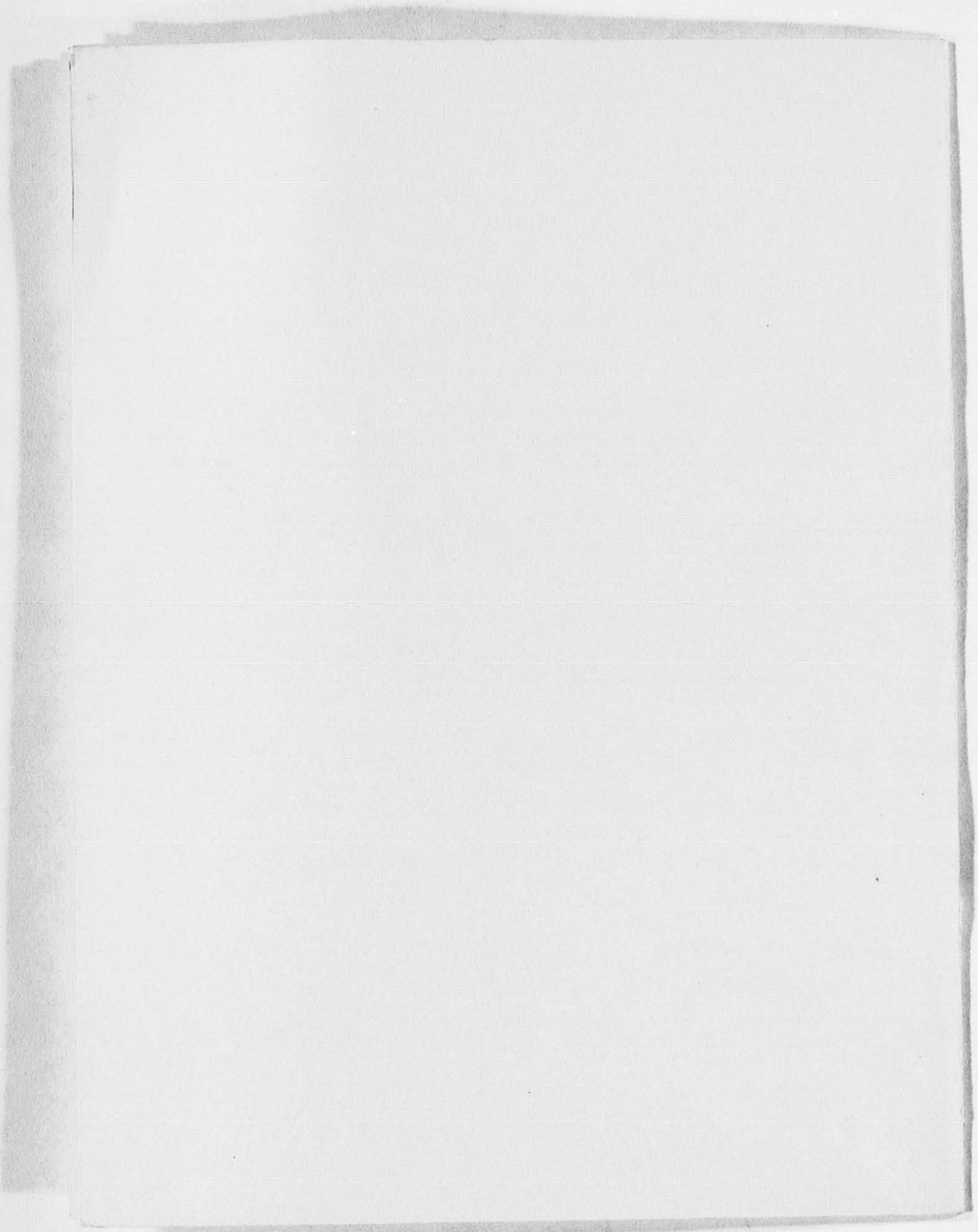
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The Story of Yenching



Peiping, China

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THE STORY OF YENCHING

A REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT From an improvised plant in the city of Peiping, then Peking, a very small income and very few teachers and students, Yenching has today become one of the leading educational institutions in China with a faculty totalling nearly a hundred members, a student body of eight hundred and fifteen, an annual budget of about a million dollars and a campus that forms an attractive and distinguishing landscape of some seven hundred and eighty mow under the shadow of the famous Western Hills. This, very briefly, is the story of the development of Yenching University of the past decade.

ITS OWN SPECIAL RAISON D'ETRE With this growth in its material features and the size of its faculty and student body, Yenching has also been developing a clearer conception of its own special *raison d'etre*. This is not to add one more

institution of higher learning in this country, nor to provide a livelihood for its faculty and graduates, nor for any propagandist purpose, nor even for any phase of scholarly research. Its one distinctive purpose is to aid in supplying the nation with young men and women having those definite ideals of character and forms of technical training which the University endeavors to emphasize. All other aims or achievements are of secondary importance.

COMBINATION OF EAST AND WEST The architecture, combining as it does the exterior of the best Chinese construction with modern materials and equipment, is symbolic of the educational purpose of Yenching to preserve all that has abiding value in China's cultural heritage while blending with this what is most worthwhile from the West. As an educational institution of national standing it is registered under the Ministry of Education, and as an institution of

international recognition it maintains extensive relationships with several of the leading cultural and educational institutions of higher learning in the United States like the Rockefeller Foundation, Harvard, Princeton, Wellesley and University of Missouri. In this position, Yenching endeavors to give its students a college education essentially the same as can be obtained abroad while retaining the environment and studies of their own country. The same is true of the faculty personnel which at first was predominantly Western but has been rapidly becoming more Chinese, thus forming standards of life and learning with the best of both civilizations. In short, the University endeavors to have a little community in which Chinese and Western people, teachers and students, men and women, live together in happy harmony, thus demonstrating the possibility of international and other forms of social co-operation in larger relationships.

THE CHIEF EMPHASIS But the chief emphasis, as enshrined in its motto

Freedom through Truth for Service, is on the spirit of serving others rather than seeking merely individual gain. With this in view those vocational courses are selected which have the greatest social significance and which are not adequately provided for elsewhere. These are chiefly in the natural and social sciences such as pre-medicine; industrial chemistry; journalism; education; political, economic and other forms of specialized training for rural reconstruction. Other subjects are taught primarily as aids in such a combination of moral and technical training—Chinese and foreign languages, philosophy, history, religion, etc.

A UNIFYING FORCE Situated near Peiping with the glamour of past ages and the many cultural opportunities which continue to be concentrated in this ancient capital, the University hopes to draw students even more in

the future than hitherto from all other provinces and overseas and thus be a unifying force in the nation's life. The fine climate and location near the "Hills" should be a help in strengthening physical vigor without which mental attainment is largely fruitless.

A VENTURE OF FAITH Yenching, as referred to above, started with humble and meager beginnings. Almost its only assets were a vision of the potentialities of a university located in this ancient cultural center and founded on the belief in service and brotherhood and love as the supreme values of life. Thus from its very inception it has been a venture of faith in the reality and worth of such spiritual ideals. As it passes more and more into Chinese control and support, it will continue to be an adventure of trusting dependence on the willingness of others to share in the sacrifice necessary to maintain what has been begun and on the readiness of its students to practice these ideals in the service of their fellowmen.



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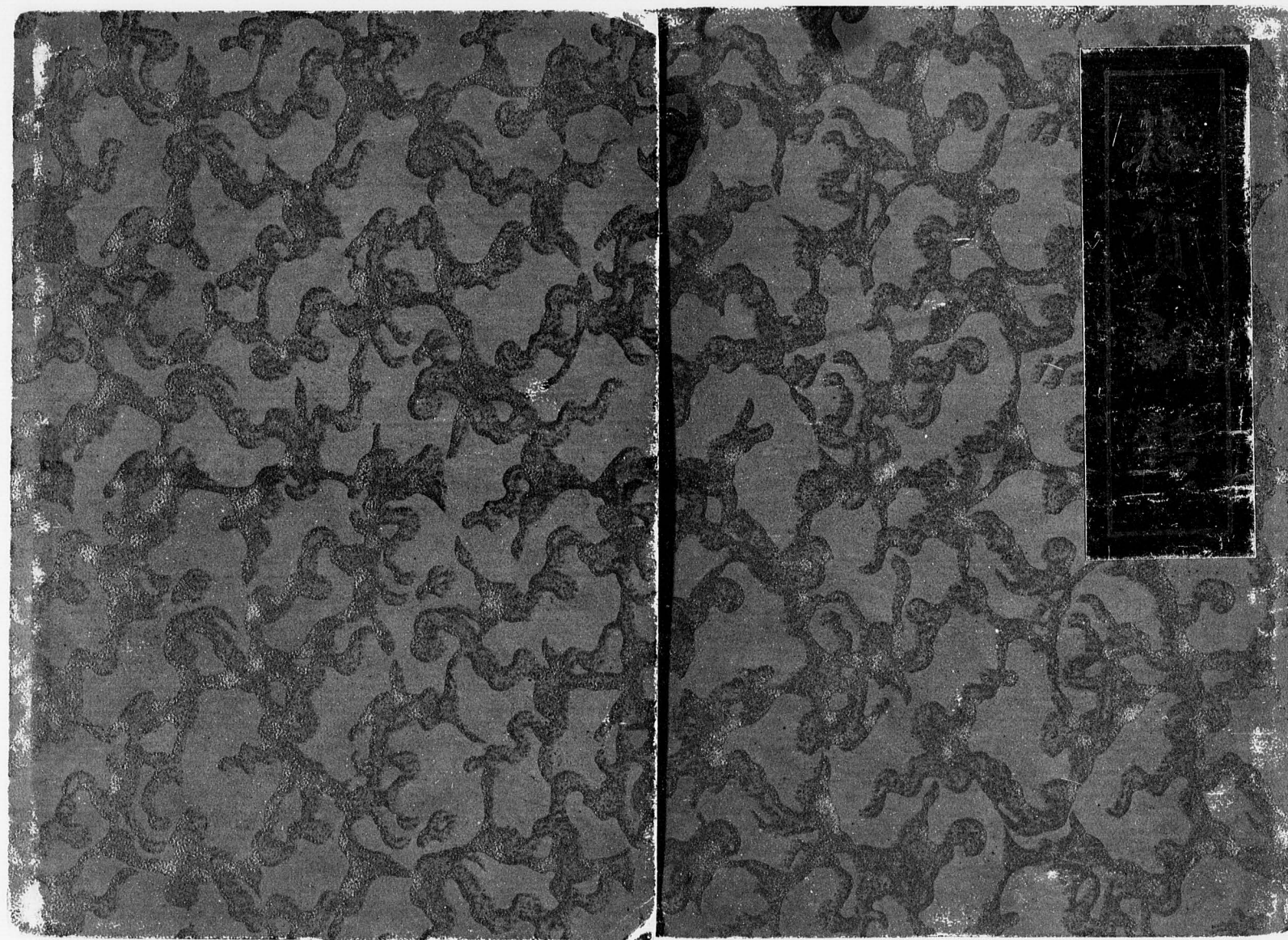
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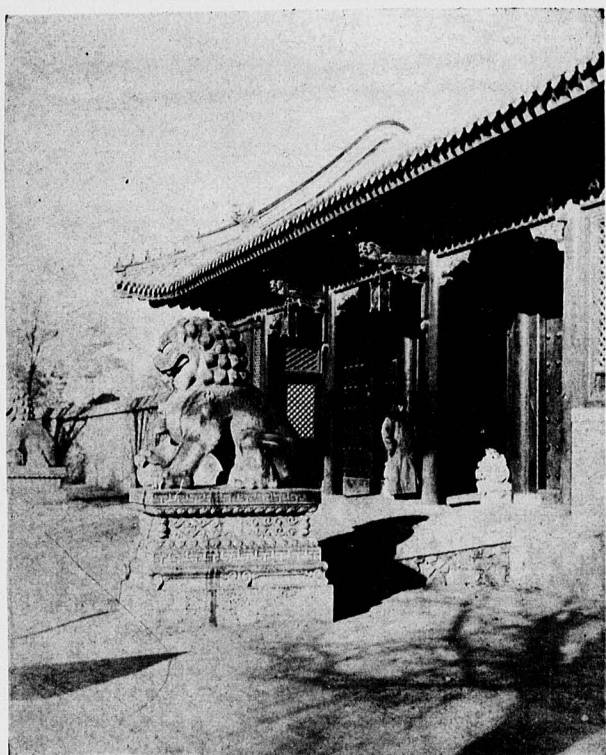
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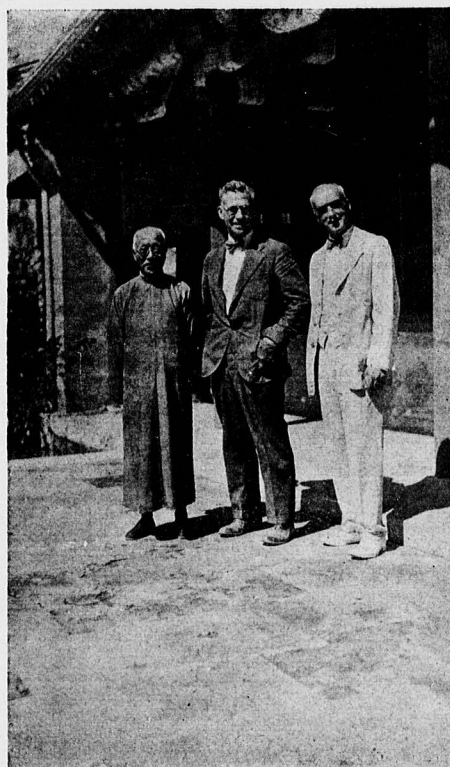


A Camel Train near Yenching—May it bring you my greetings.

0324



Gate to our Yenching Campus



**Chancellor Wu and President Stuart
with a Member of the Board of Trustees**

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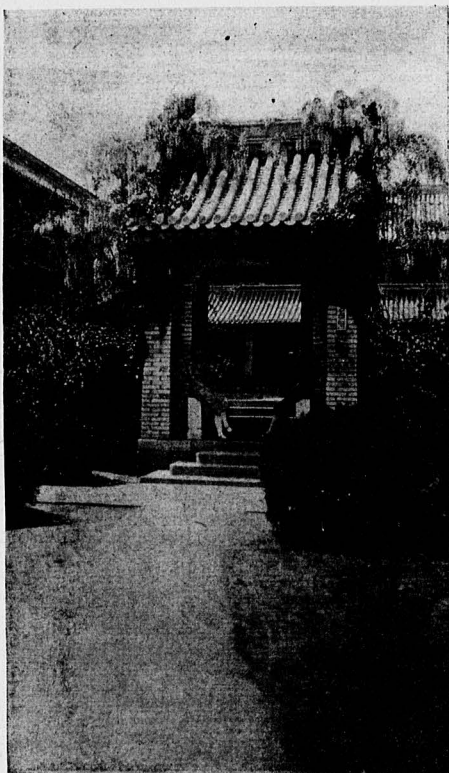
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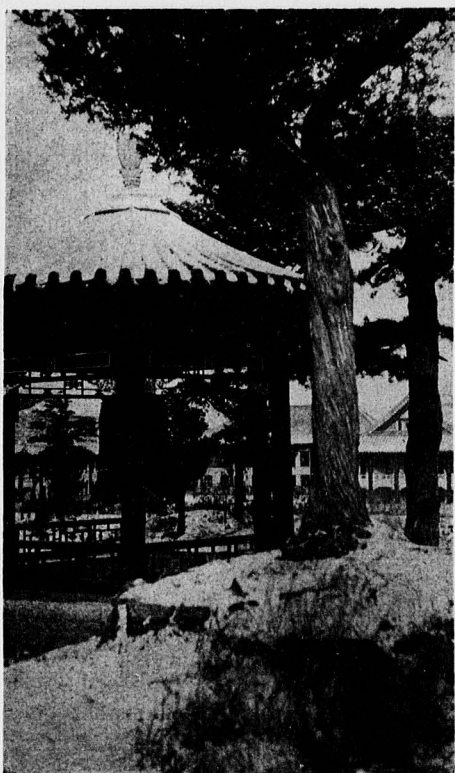
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**Entrance to the Women's Fourth
Dormitory**



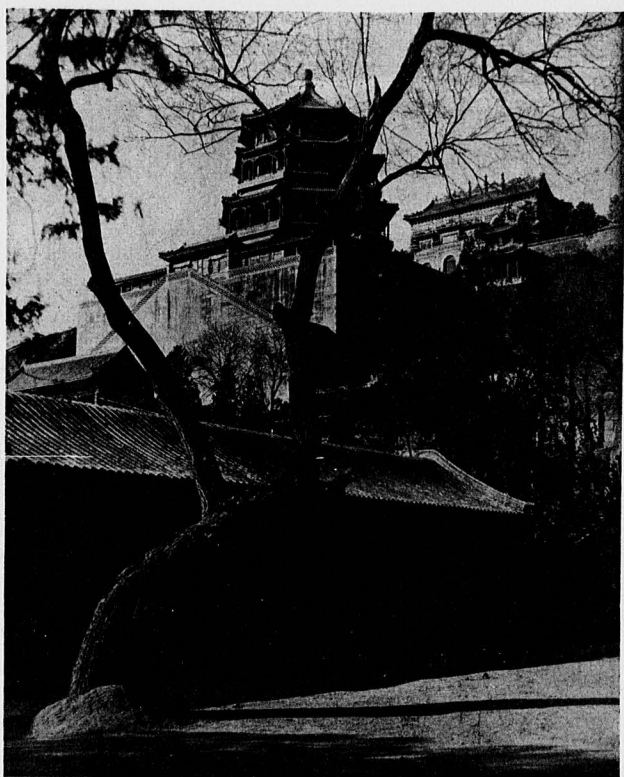
View from the Men's Campus



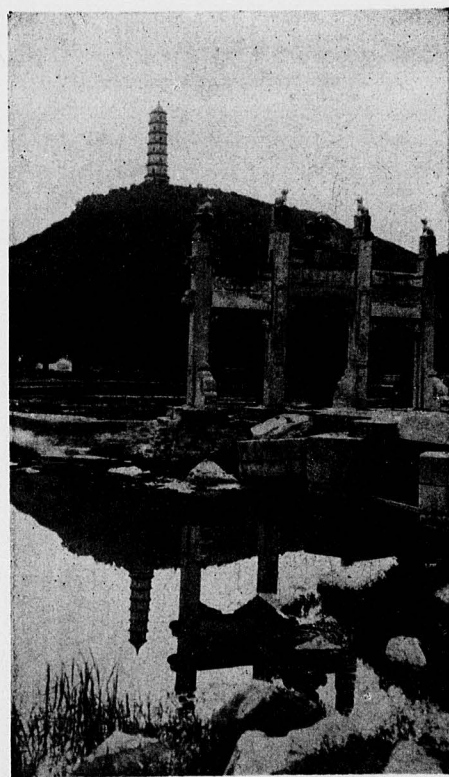
The Yenching University Bell



Women Students Visiting the Summer Palace



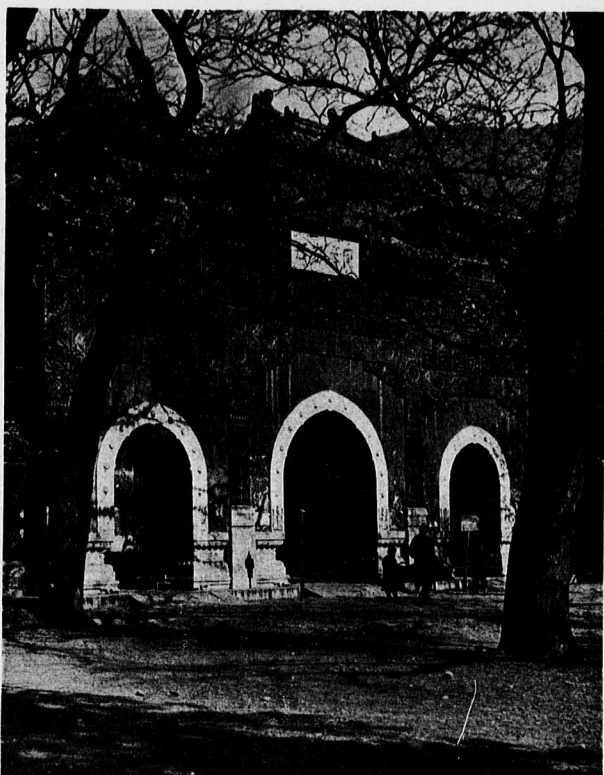
The Summer Palace



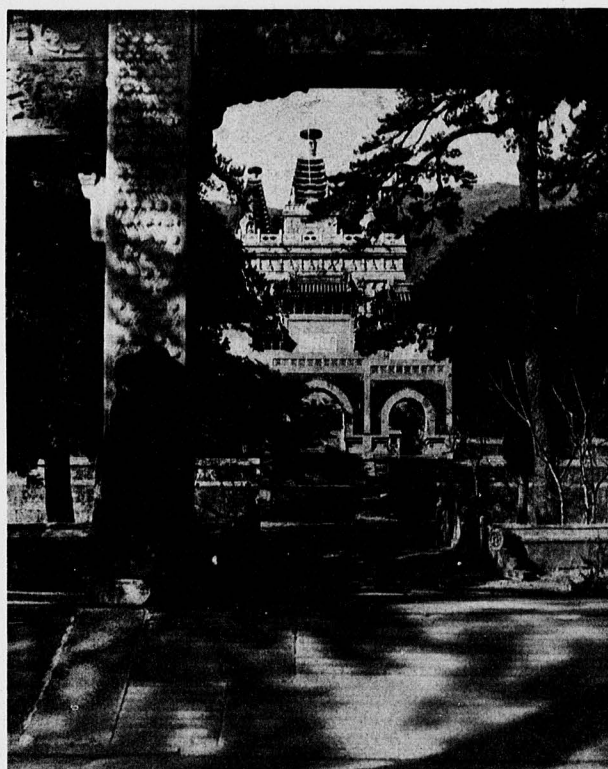
The Jade Fountain Pagoda and P'ailou

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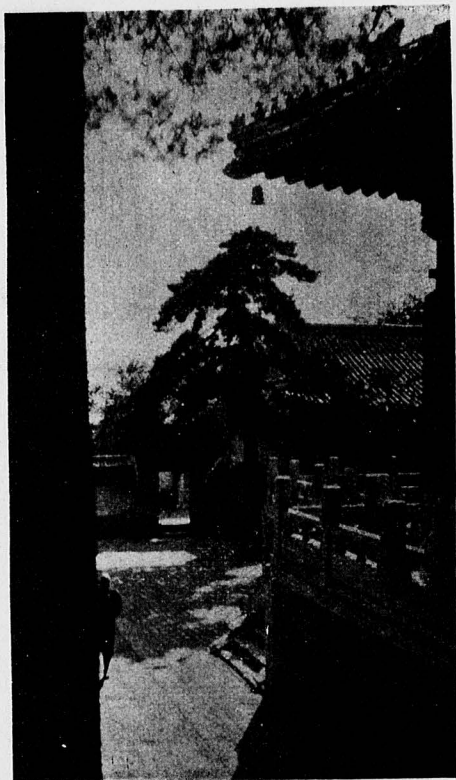
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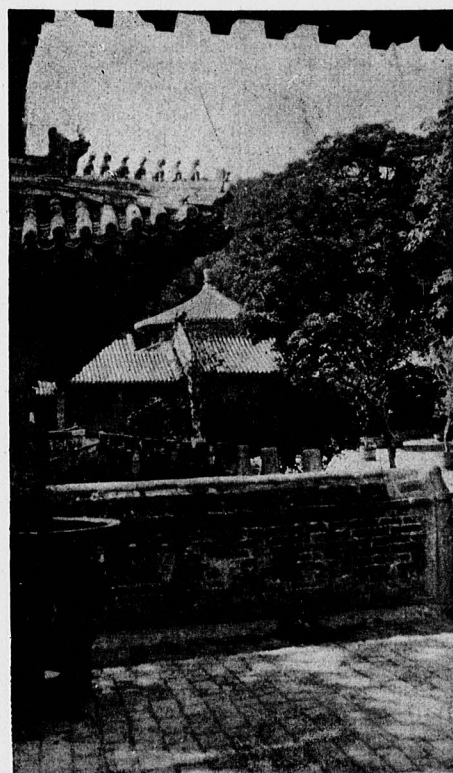
Entrance to the Temple of the Sleeping Buddha
(Many conferences and retreats are held on these grounds)



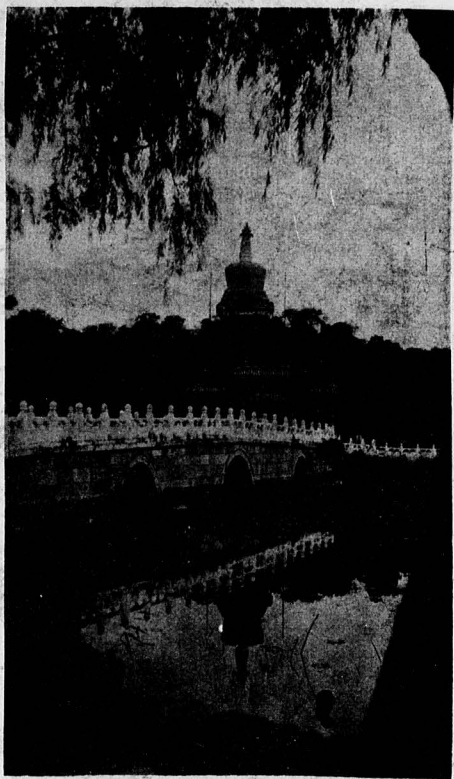
Azure Cloud Temple
(Dr. Sun Yat Sen's body rested here before
being taken to Nanking)



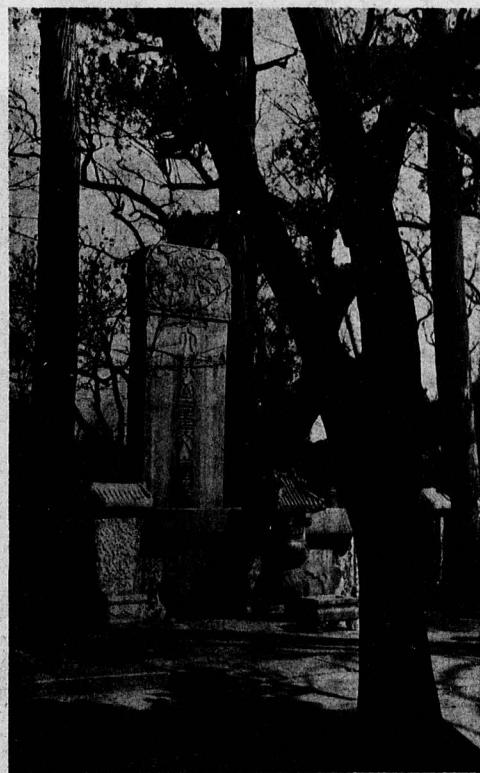
T'an Che Ssu
(A Buddhist temple high in the
Western Hills)



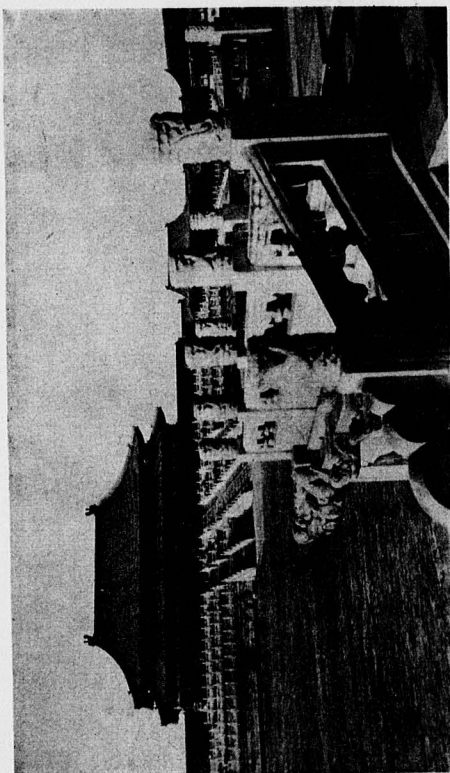
T'an Che Ssu Court



Dagoba, Pei Hai, Peiping



Confucius' Grave in Shantung



The Throne Room in the Winter Palace, Peiping



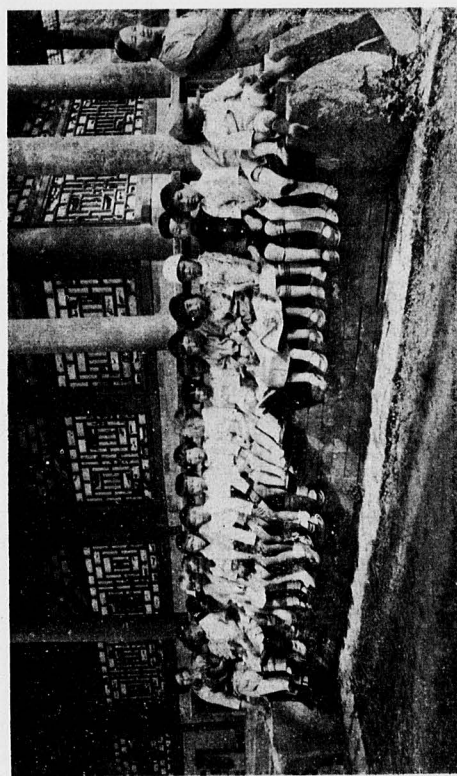
View of the Jade Fountain Pagoda from the Summer Palace

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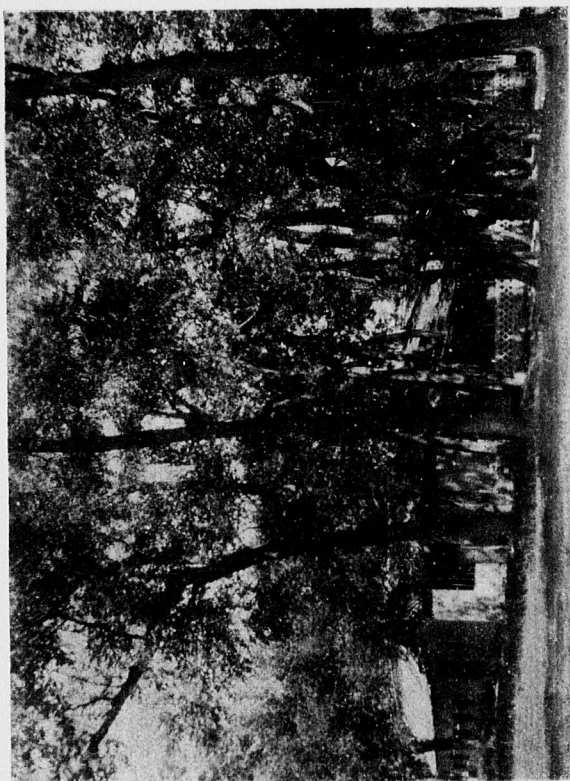
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Women Washing by the Black Dragon Pool



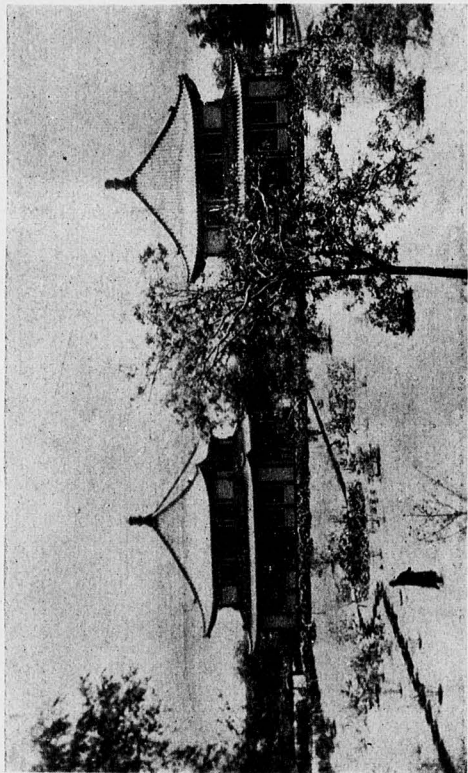
Yen-ching Kindergarten Children



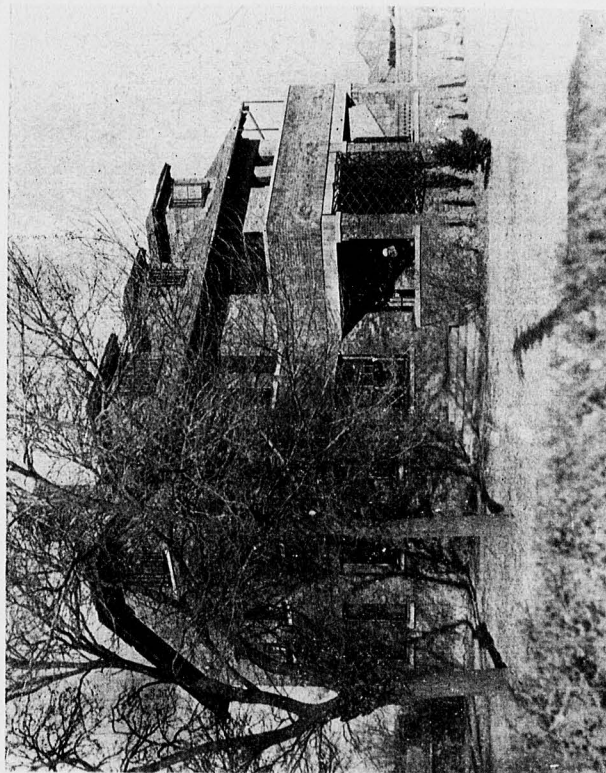
Hollyhock Court, Yu Tao Ho (near Fenchow) Shansi
(Where I often spend my summer vacation)



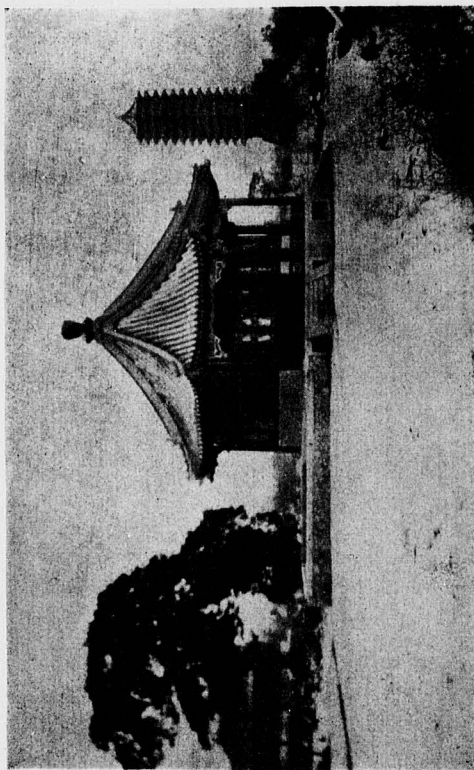
Three Yen-ching Guests at Breakfast with Their Fenchow Hostess



The Women's College Dean's Residence and
Administration Building
(The Dean's Residence was my home for two years)



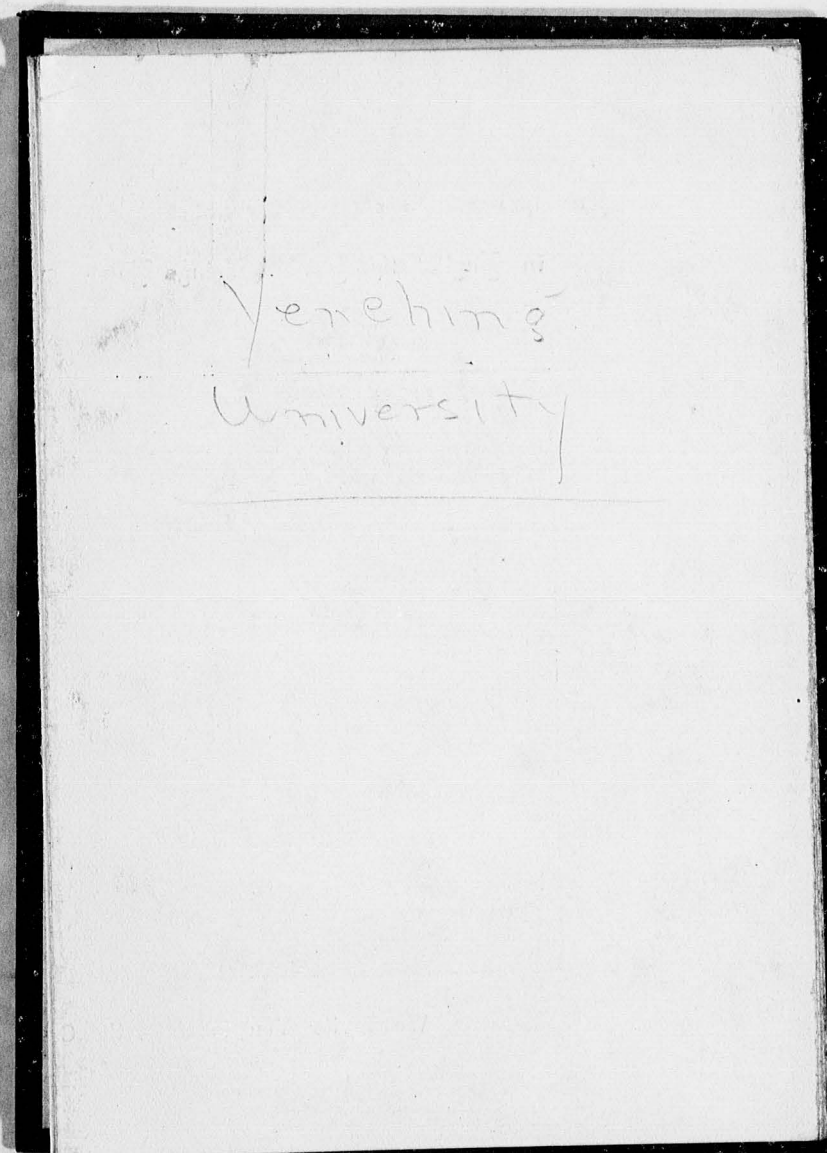
One of the Women's College Faculty Residences
(My home last year and this. I am on the
porch to welcome you.)



**Yenching Students' Recreation Pavilion on the Island
(The Men's Gymnasium and the Pagoda
Water Tower in the background)**



**Leaving the Campus, Passing between the
Pagoda and the Lake**



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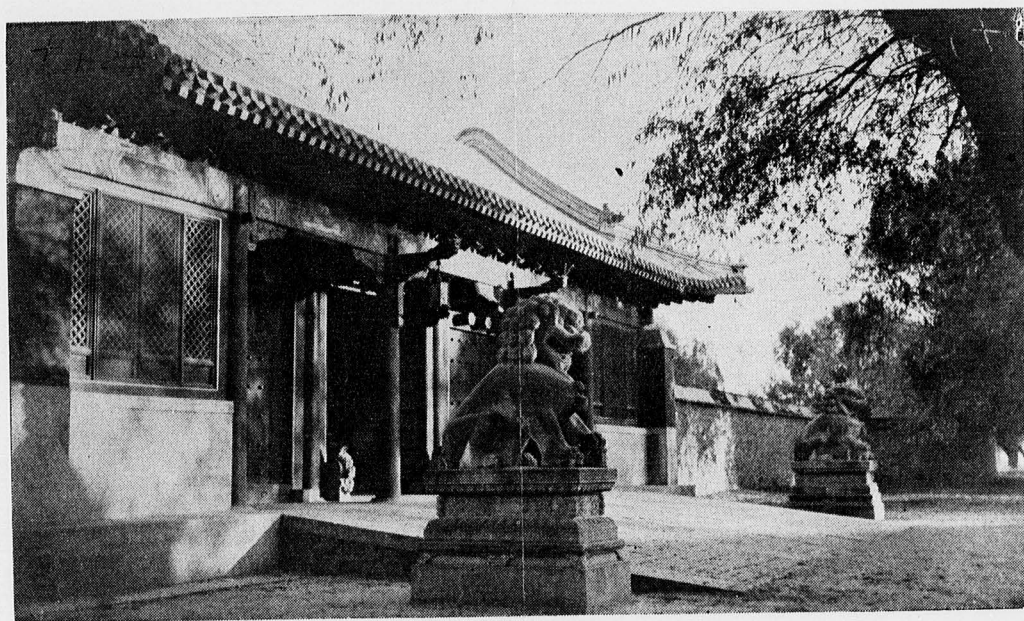
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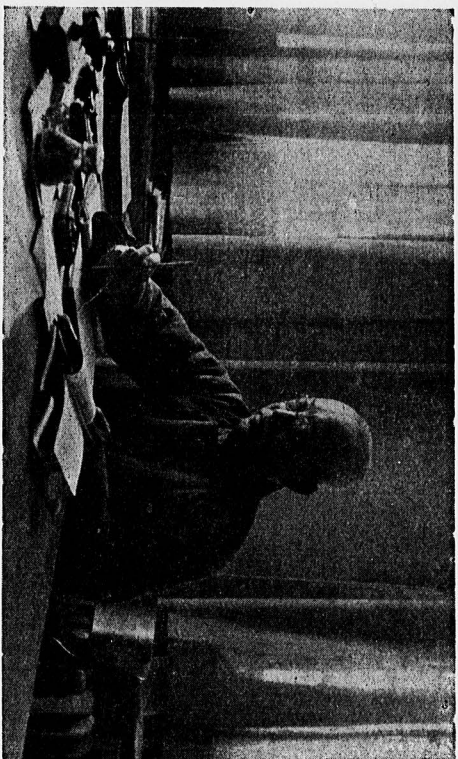
In Chinese Characters on the Cover and again
in English this Booklet Brings You

Christmas Greetings
from
Yenching University

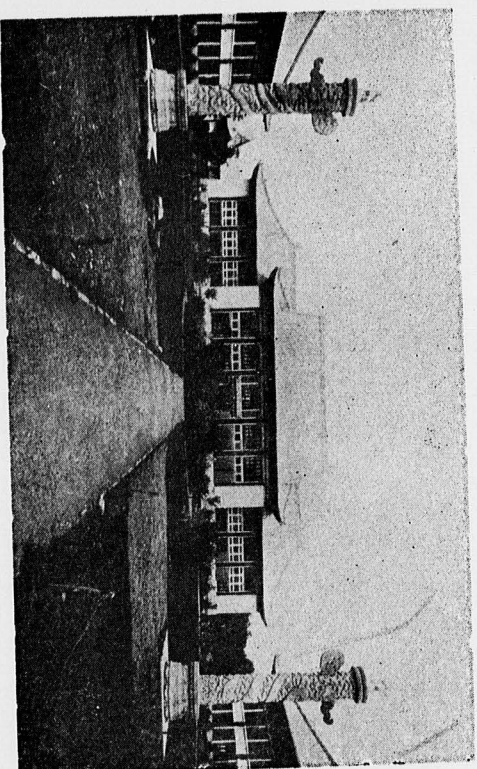


We Invite You to Enter the Campus through the Alumni Gate

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Mr. Wu Lei Chi'uan,
Chancellor of the University



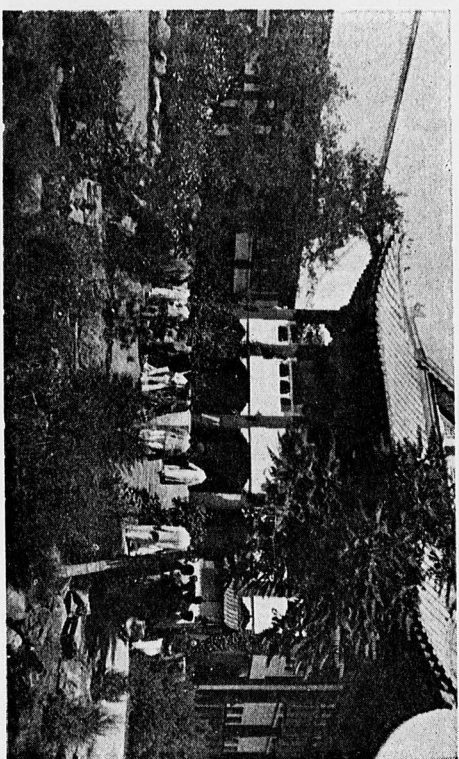
Bashford Administration Building, and Carved Pillars
from the Old Summer Palace



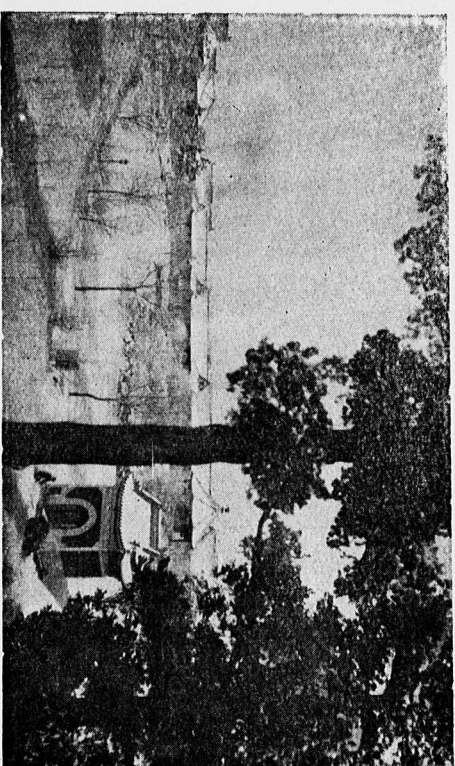
The Bell which Regulates our Daily Life



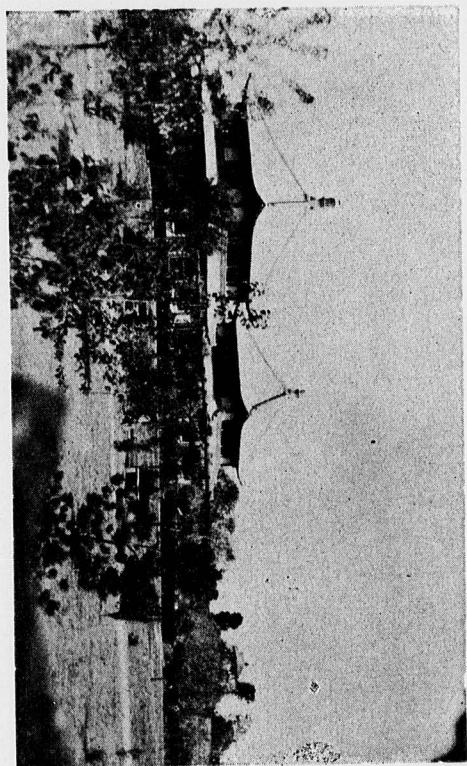
Bashford Administration Building from the Rear



Men's Dormitories - Students Passing the Time of Day



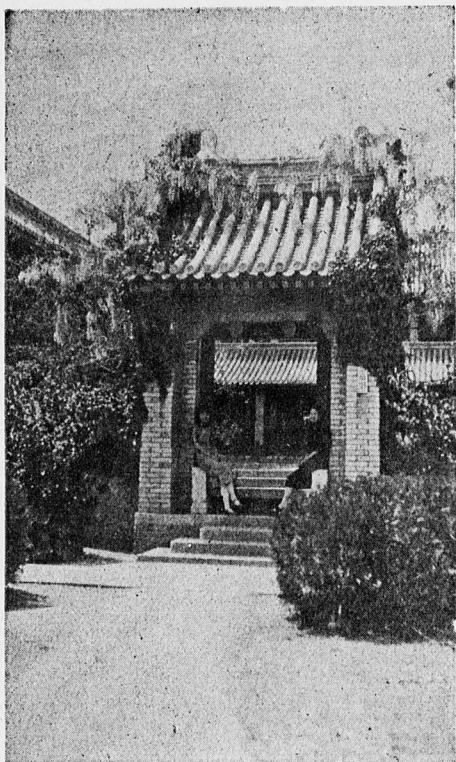
Snow Scene - Men's Dormitories, Lake, Luce Pavilion,
and Ancient Portal



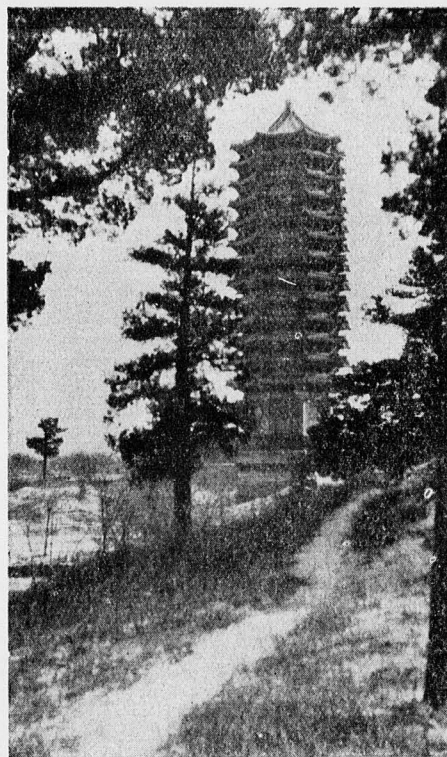
Women's College - Dean's Residence and Faculty
Administration Building



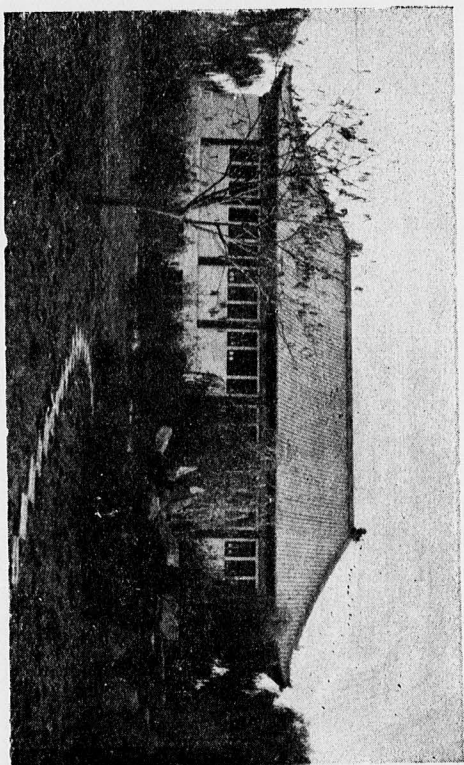
We Welcome Miss Nettie Ssu-t'u as the
New Dean of the Women's College



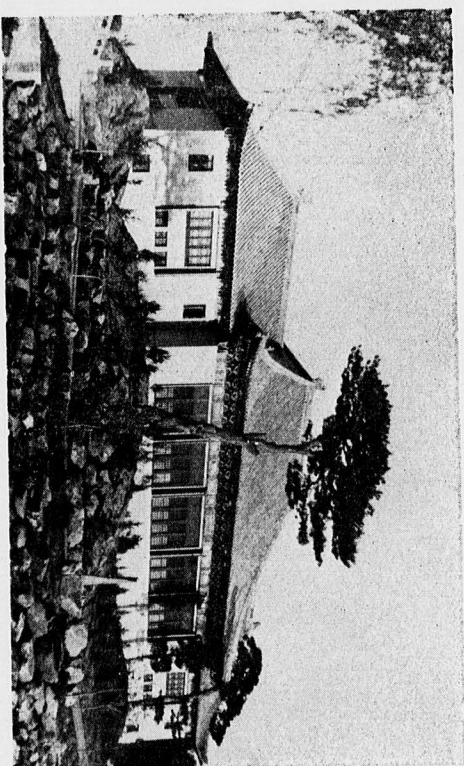
Entrance to Women's Dormitories - Two Girl Students
Enjoying the Soft Spring Breezes and Purple Wistaria



The Water Tower, Modelled after an Ancient Pagoda

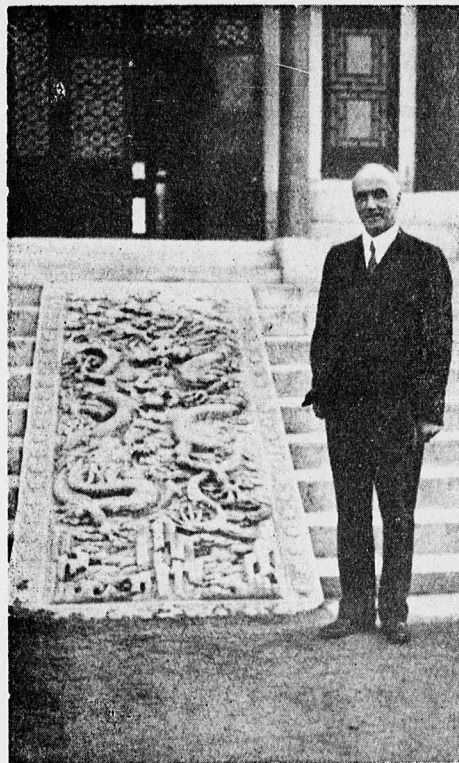
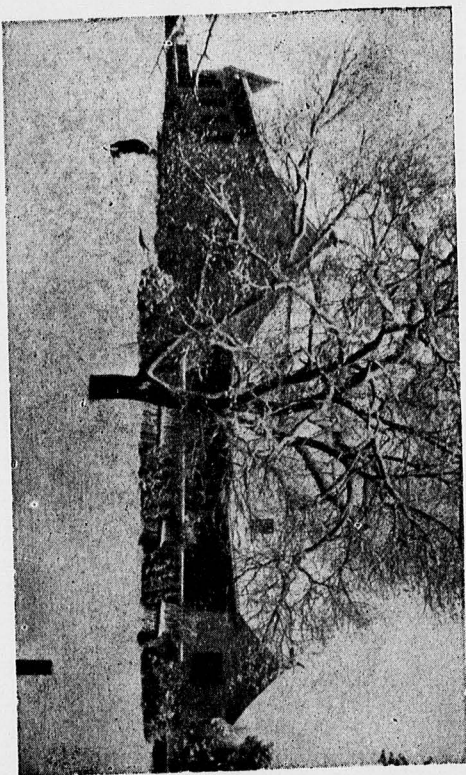


Boyd Gymnasium for Women



Warner Memorial Gymnasium for Men

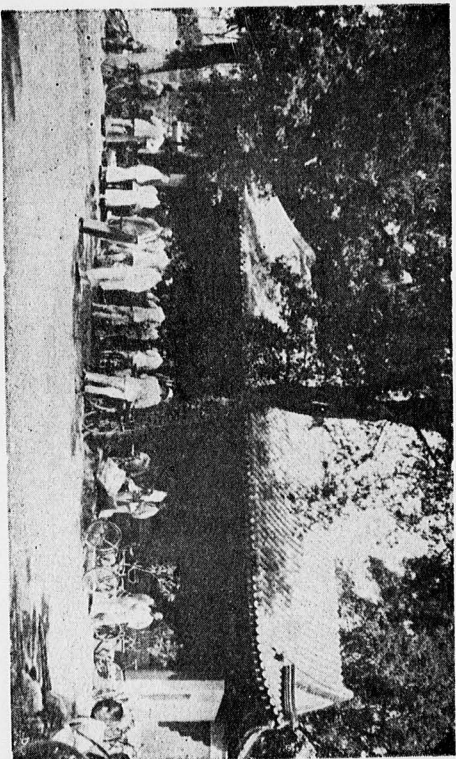
President's House



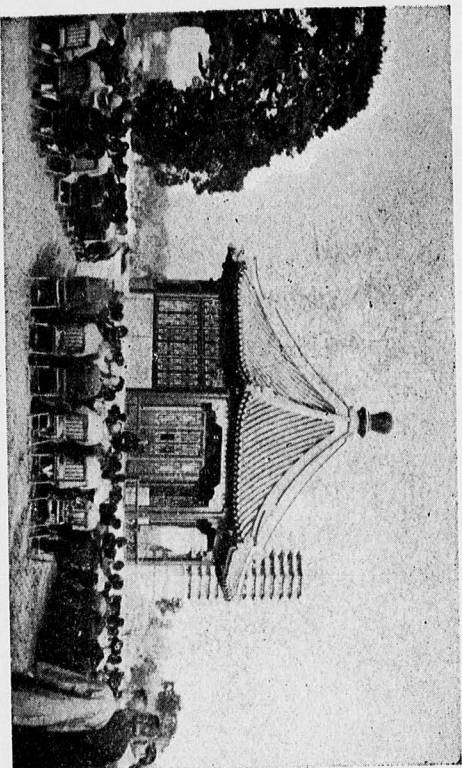
Imperial Staircase Carving - Another Relic from
the Old Summer Palace - and President Stuart

5450

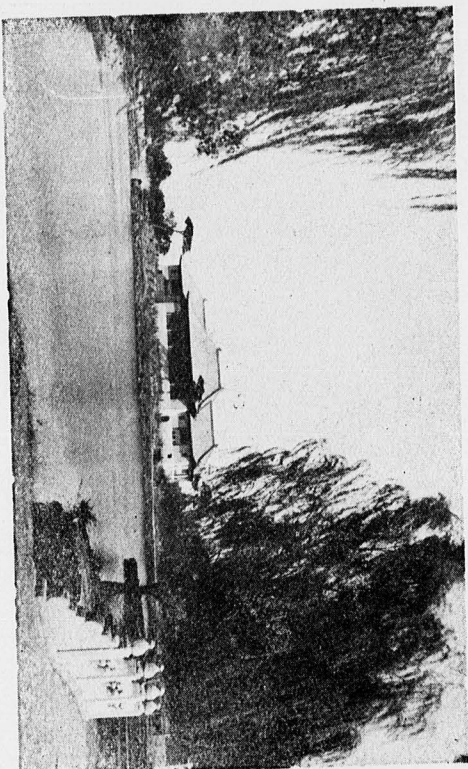
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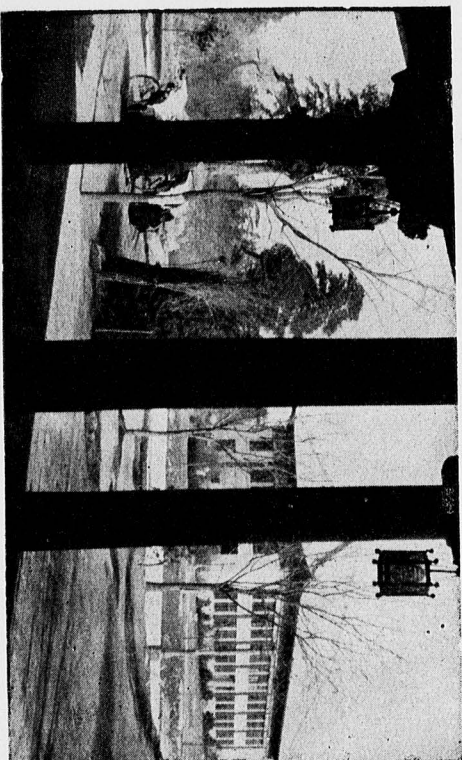
Faculty Pre-session Conference Gives a Feeling of Fellowship and Inspiration for the Year's Work



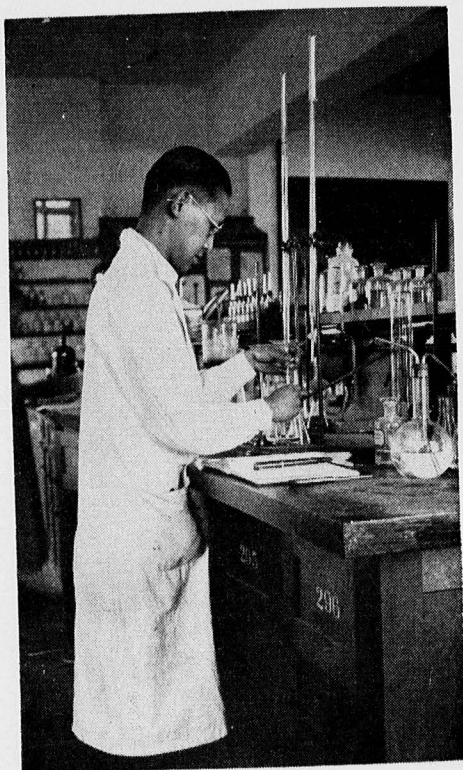
Dean Chao, of the School of Religion, Leading an Open-air Service by the Luce Pavilion



Lake, with Warner Gymnasium in the Distance



McBrier Hall, from the Front Gate



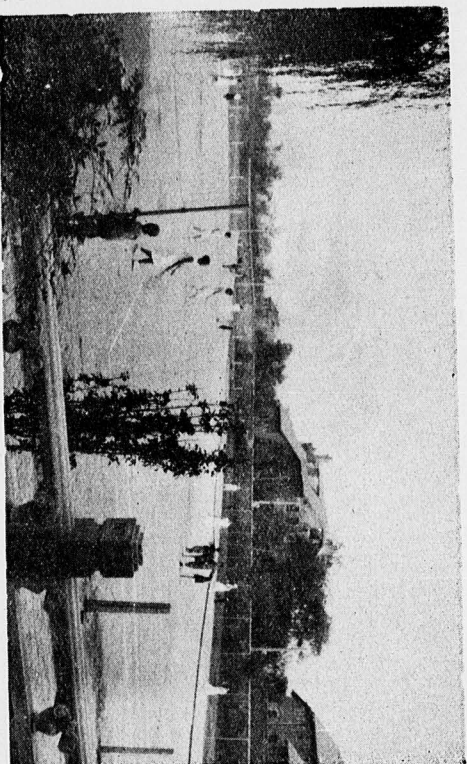
Student at Work in Chemistry Laboratory



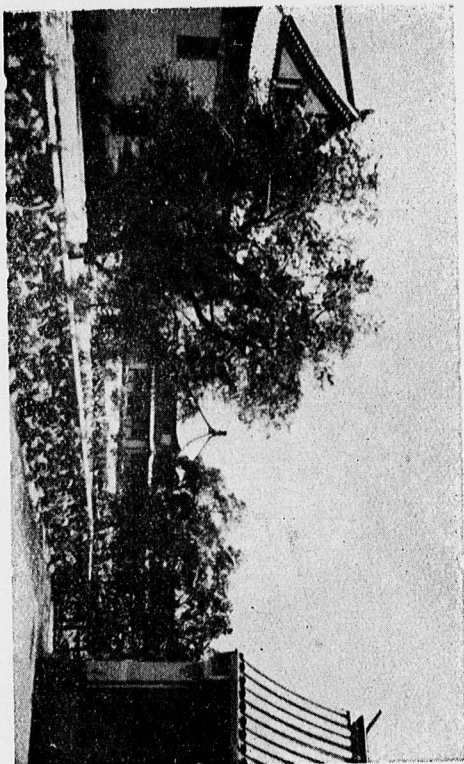
Recreation



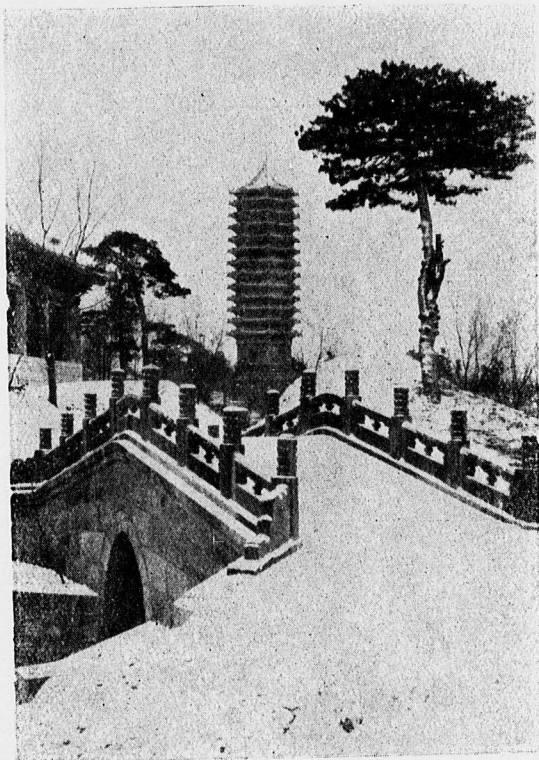
A Group from One of Our Accredited Schools



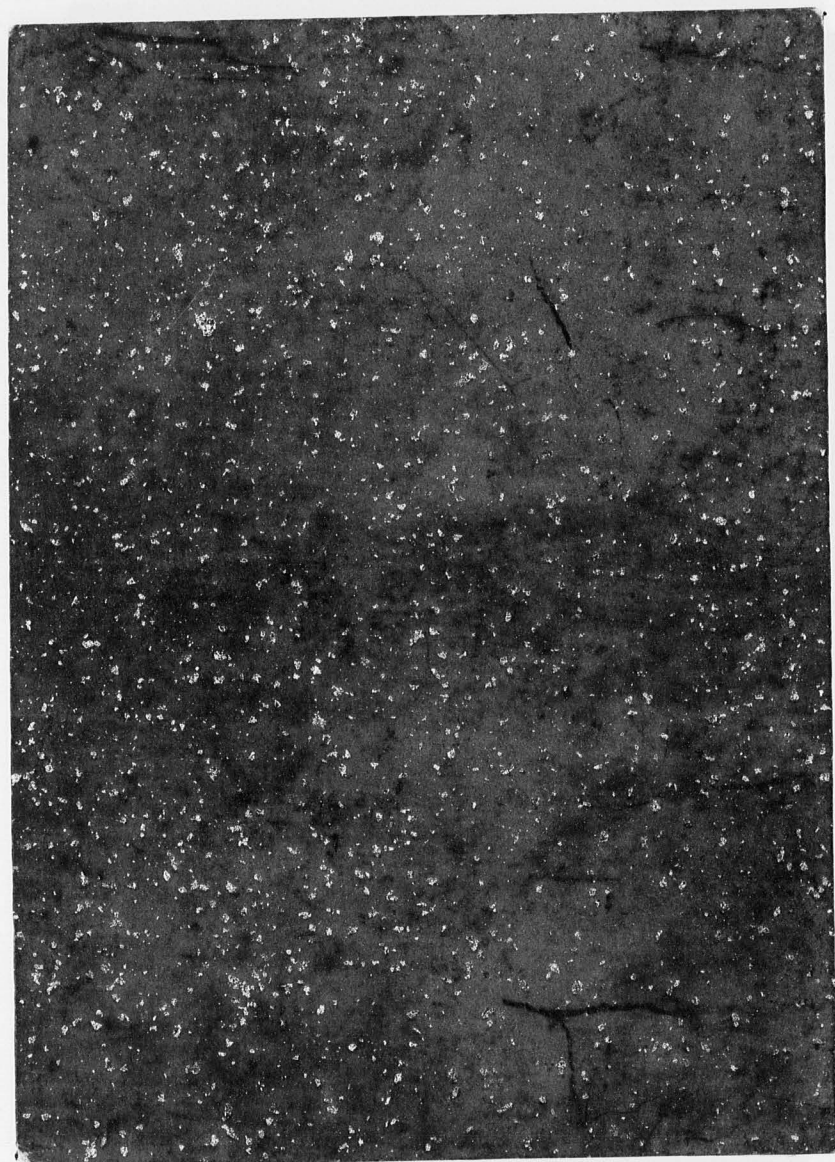
On the Women's College Courts



Sage Hall and Dean of Women's Residence from Court of
President's House



Camel-Back Bridge over Outlet of Lake



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YENCHING UNIVERSITY

ITS PURPOSE—To mediate to the young men and women of China the finest values of Western civilization, while preserving for them the best in their national heritage.

IT IS

65 years old
 Located about five miles from Peiping, China
 The outstanding Christian institution in China
 Providing equal opportunities for men and women
 Preparing leaders for the New China—An educated man or woman prepared for service now will far outweigh any other gift the American people can bestow upon their neighbors across the Pacific
 Supported by appropriations from mission boards; individual donations; income from invested funds and students' fees
 Administered by a Board of Trustees in New York City

IT HAS

A faculty of 102 members— $\frac{2}{3}$ Chinese and $\frac{1}{3}$ American and European
 A student body of 800 from all parts of China—250 women, 550 men
 150 acres of beautiful campus—all buildings of Chinese design
 Colleges of Arts and Letters—Natural Sciences—Public Affairs and a Graduate School of Religion
 The cooperation of such leading American colleges as Harvard University—Princeton University—Wellesley College—University of Missouri
 The endorsement of the China National Government and its financial assistance toward special phases of work

IT NEEDS

Immediate financial aid to maintain the standard of academic and religious life to which the University is dedicated. Income has been greatly diminished owing to existing financial conditions and in spite of every possible economy in salaries and operating expenses a deficit must be met, repairs on buildings made, continuation of several departments, notably Sociology and Rural Reconstruction, Journalism, Music, Pre-Medical, and special help for the College for Women
 \$50,000 to care for these requirements. Unless you come to the assistance of the University now its effectiveness will be curtailed at a time when its influence is most needed.

To assist in maintaining Yenching University in this emergency I am sending

A cash gift of Dollars

A pledge of Payable

NAME

ADDRESS DATE

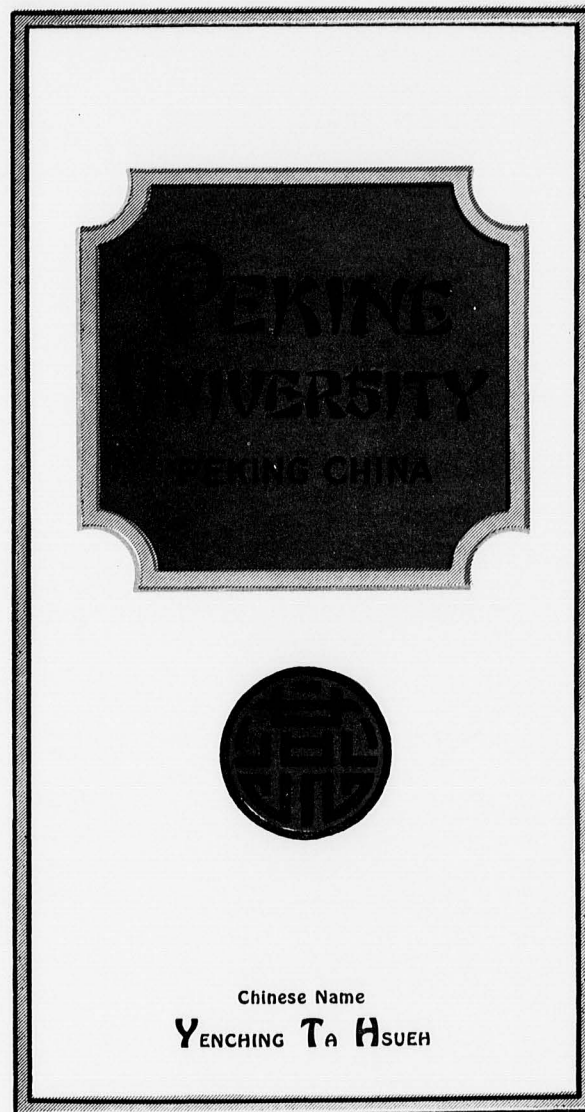
Your address written above will enable us to acknowledge properly any gift you send—a one-dollar bill, a five-dollar bill, or a check for a larger amount. Any gift will be welcome.

Checks should be made payable to E. M. McBRIER, Treasurer, Yenching University
 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City

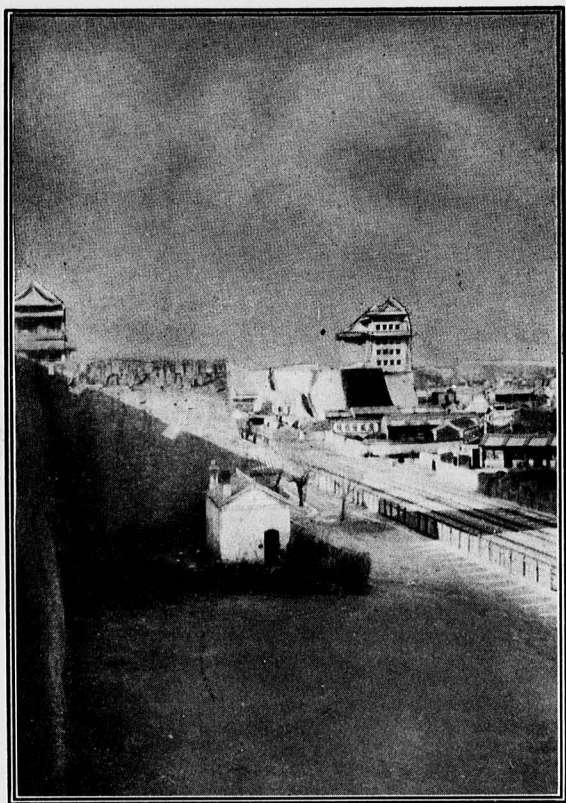


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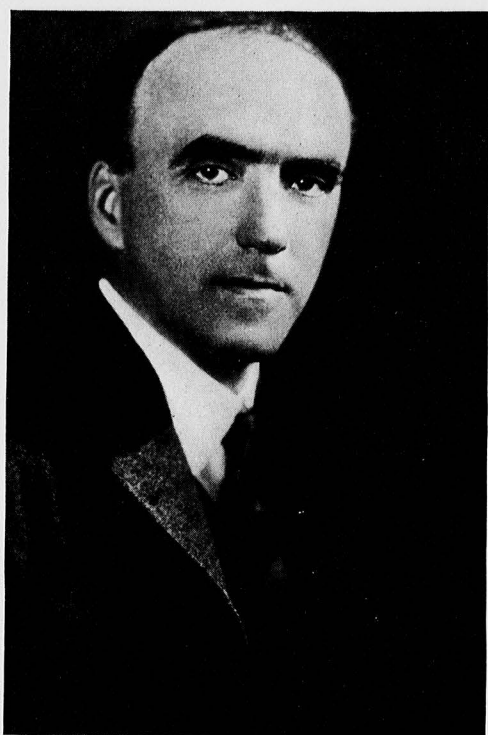


THE 14TH CENTURY WALL OF PEKING GIVES WAY
TO THE 20TH CENTURY RAILROAD.

"The Problem of the Pacific
is the transformation of
the Mind of China."

PROF. JOHN DEWEY
Columbia University
New York City

0355



PRESIDENT STUART

Peking University Is

chartered under the laws and regents of the State of New York and fulfills the University requirements of New York State.

It was reorganized in 1917 under the special support of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches of America, and the London Mission of Great Britain. Princeton was founded by Presbyterians alone, Oberlin by Congregationalists, Columbia by Episcopalians and Syracuse and Northwestern by Methodists.

Peking University is a *union* university and located at the Capital of one quarter of the human race.



WILLIAM HUNG, A.B., A.M., Ph.D.
Dean, College of Arts and Sciences for Men.

Peking University Has

one hundred twenty-three professors and instructors of whom forty-five are Chinese. Many of the Chinese hold advanced degrees from American universities.

Peking University has an enrollment of five hundred seventy students this year.

The University has been occupying temporary quarters within the city of Peking for the past seven years. It owns approximately one hundred twenty-seven acres just outside the city on the north, and is erecting thereon an entire university plant.

Seventeen buildings are under construction. Twelve residences have been started and fifteen more will be under construction before June. We plan to move onto the new campus in the fall of this year—1925.

For these buildings and grounds nearly a million one hundred thousand dollars is being spent. No buildings have been begun until the money has been provided for them. We have paid as we have gone.



MISS SUI WANG, A.B., A.M., Ph.D.
Assistant Professor of Education
(First Chinese Woman to obtain degree of Ph.D. in an
American University)

Peking University Needs—NOW

- 1—One dining and recreational hall.
Cost\$35,000
- 2—Another dining and recreational
hall. Estimated Cost.....\$35,000
- 3—Athletic Field. Cost.....\$15,000
- 4—Fifteen Residences. Estimated to
cost each\$7,500
- 5—Infirmary\$20,000

N.B.—Owing to the rise in the money exchange rates between America and China, an additional 12½ per cent. must be added to each of the above items.

Other buildings will be needed within two or three years but these are urgent and immediate needs on which construction should begin at once.

- 6—Mechanical Equipment and Expense
Fund\$280,000
- 7—Immediate Additional Endowment
Fund\$1,000,000

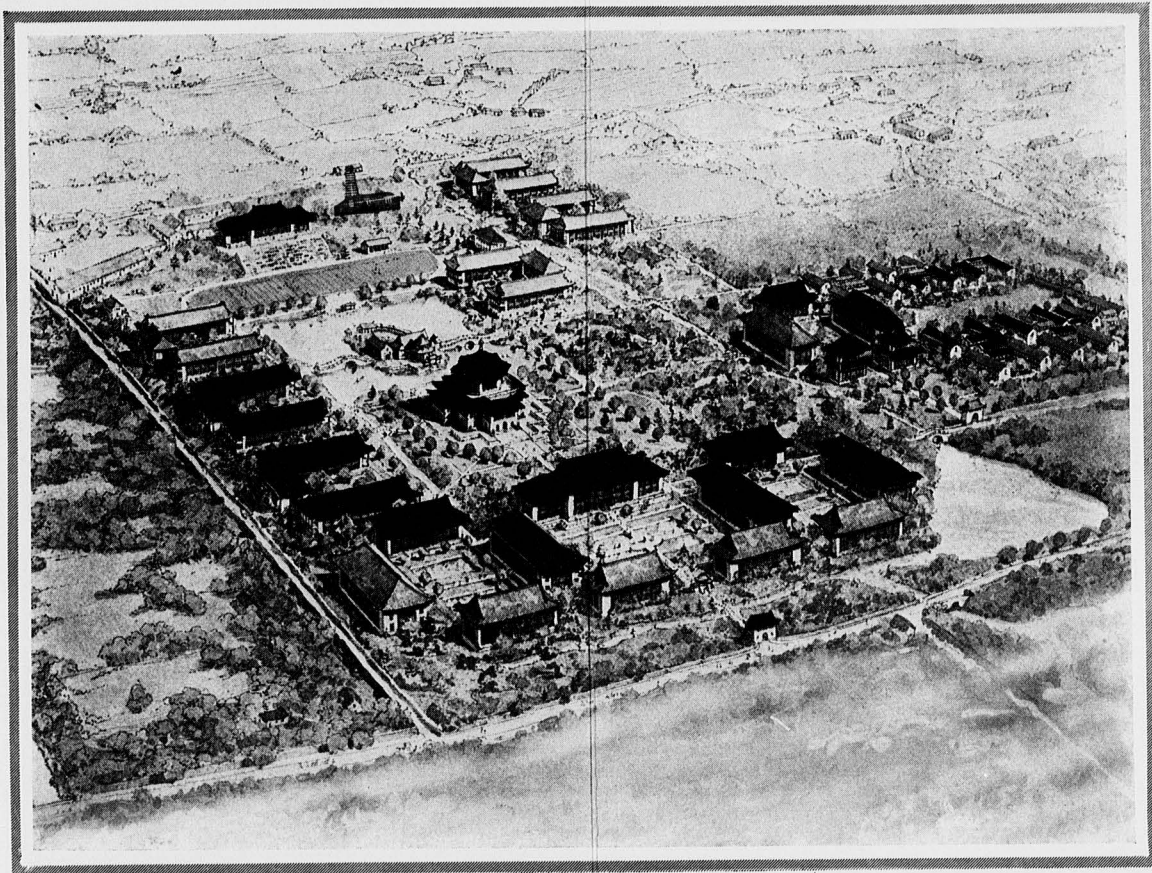
—or annual contributions totaling \$50,000 a year until such endowment is provided.



T. H. CH'EN, A.B., Ph.D.
Professor of Mathematics.

"THIS institution represents the high water mark of American educational effort in this part of China, and if the aims of the friends of the institution are accomplished Peking University will be the culmination and crown of American educational achievement in China."—DR. JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, *Former U. S. Minister to China.*

Gymnasium Athletic Field Infirmary
 Power Plant



↑ Dormitories and Refectories ↑ Theological Building ↑ Chapel
 ↑ Administration Building ↑ Library ↑ Woman's College Buildings and Dormitories
 ↑ Recitation Building ↑ Physics ↑ Chemistry
 ↑ Biology ↑ Geology

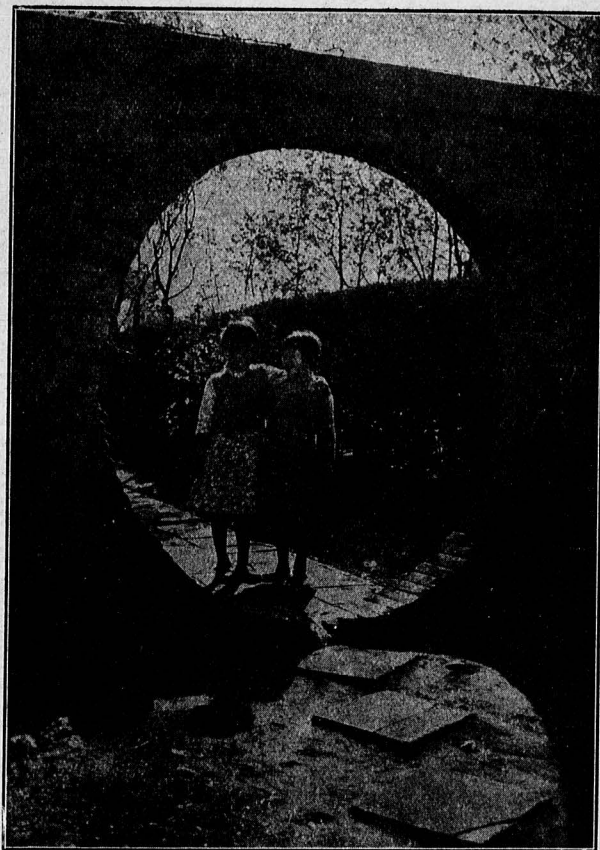
COLOR SCHEME: Blue—UNDER CONSTRUCTION
 Red—NEEDED NOW

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Greetings to you through the
Moon Gate.

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This kindergarten is a remodled old Chinese house. Notice the date tree in the corner. In the fall when the dates are ripe there is an early morning rush and the one who gets there first fills his pockets the fullest.



I graduated from the kindergarten two years ago. Now I am a second Grader. I had a Yenching University scholarship when I was in the kindergarten. My father works in a temple and my mother goes around selling eggs. There are four children in my family. I am so glad that I can go to school. Miss Tseng gave me this dress two years ago and it is a little short now but it suits me all right.



This brother of mine goes to the kindergarten every afternoon. He loves to go to school but he is so shy that I have to take him every day. Our father is a gatekeeper at Yenching. He receives twelve Chinese dollars a month. I have an older brother in school too. This little one has a scholarship of a dollar a year which keeps him in the kindergarten for a year. I should love to go to school, but I have to stay home and help my mother.

We are all relatives of the last Emperor and at that time our parents all received money from the government, but when China became a Republic that money stopped coming. Our mothers nearly all work in the workshops of Yenching University, which were opened and are managed by the wives of the teachers of the University. They make beautiful things. Wouldn't you like to buy some? They are very cheap.



It is very difficult for us to keep our clothes clean, especially in the winter when we have only one padded garment, so the kindergarten gives us each one an apron. We all know our own because the designs on the pockets are all different. In the spring time Miss Tseng takes us all to the workshop and gives us baths. Oh! how good it does feel.



5965



Every year at Christmas time we have a party and invite children who cannot go to school. We let them have our chairs and we sit on the floor. The teacher tells the Christmas story, we sing songs and play games and then we eat. One year we had meat dumplings

and one little boy ate twenty, he looked full all right. Before the party we made bags and these were filled with peanuts and candy. We gave each visitor one. They certainly did enjoy our party and we had a good time too.



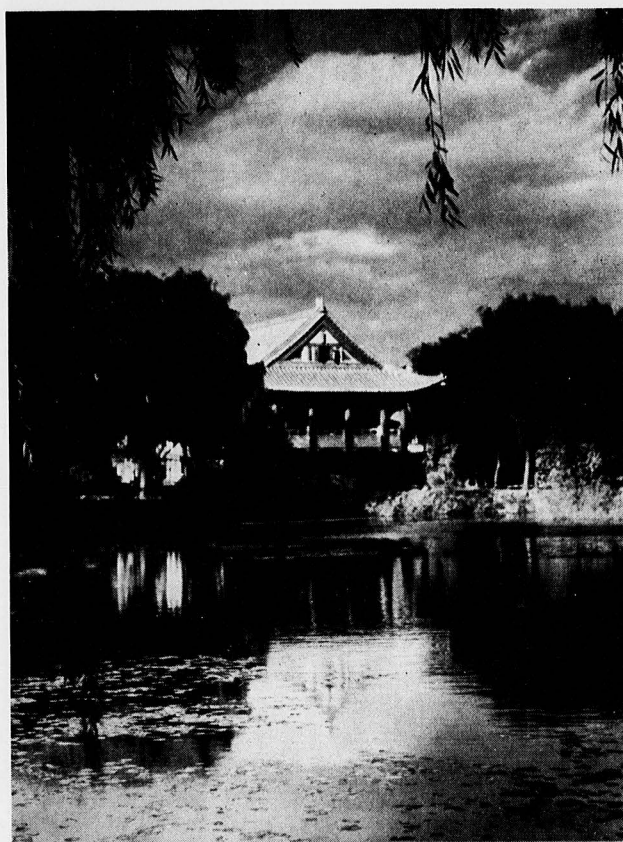
See our scissors? We know how to cut out very pretty pictures.



Am I a boy or a girl? Yes, you guessed right,—I am a girl but I have on a boy's cap and clothes.



'We are graduates! See our Diplomas? They are almost as big as University diplomas and just as nice. Now we are ready for the first grade.



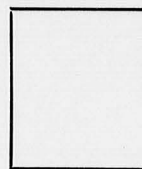
MEN'S DORMITORY, YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA

0368

One of the six Men's Dormitories on the campus of Yenching University, Peiping. At the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, Yenching had an enrollment of 1,156 students, of whom 70% were men and 30% women.

PRINTED IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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BASHFORD HALL, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
YENCHING UNIVERSITY, PEIPING, CHINA

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Bashford Hall, Administration Building of Yenching University, is a memorial to Bishop Bashford of the Methodist Church. This building with its wings at either end is said to be the largest under a Chinese roof in China. The lower floor is occupied with offices. On the second floor an auditorium accommodates 1200.

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BELL PAVILION, YENCHING UNIVERSITY CAMPUS, PEIPING, CHINA

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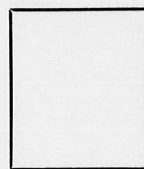
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Bell Pavilion of Yenching University, Peiping.
In this gaily colored "t'ing tzu" hangs a great
bronze bell cast over 200 years ago at the order
of the Manchu Emperor Yung Cheng. On the
bell is a design of imperial dragons and ocean
waves. Struck by a wooden beam the bell
sounds the hours according to the system used
on ships.

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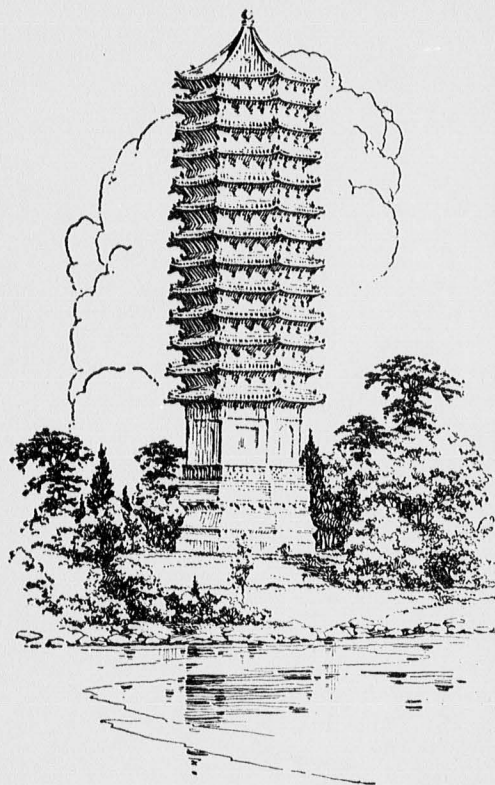
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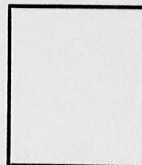
PO-YA PAGODA. WATER TOWER
OF YENCHING UNIVERSITY, PEIPING
CHINA

0374

The Po-Ya Pagoda on the campus of Yenching University is an exact copy of an ancient pagoda in the nearby city of Tungchou. It serves the University as a water tower and was given by Mr. James Porter of California who desired just such a combination of beauty and utility.

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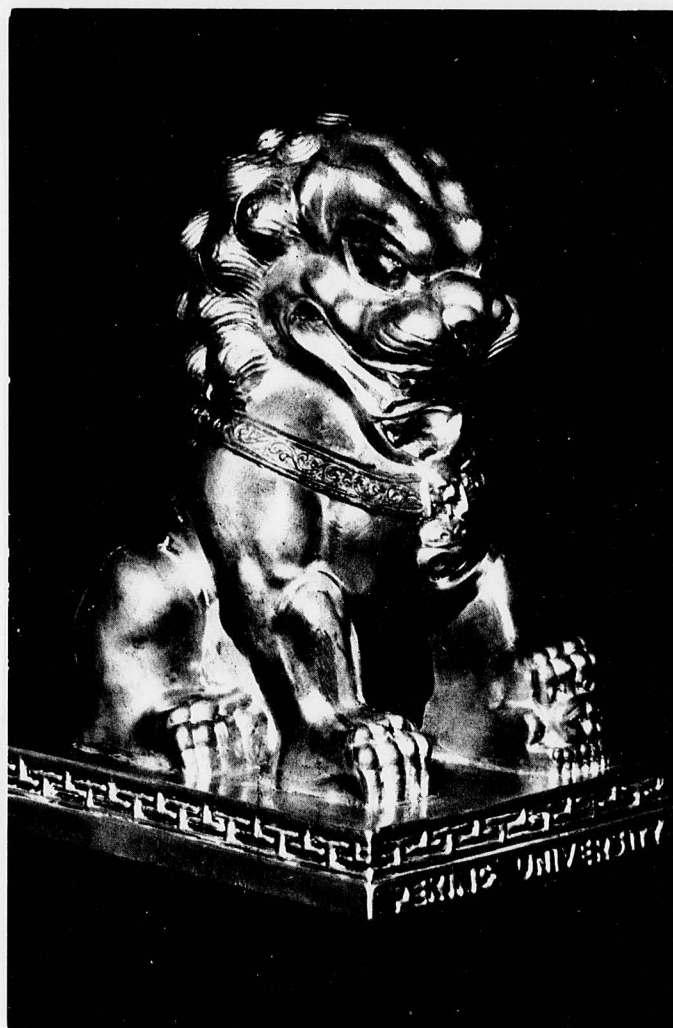
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The stone lion is perhaps the most characteristic feature of Chinese sculpture today, though it dates back only about nineteen hundred years. In 76 A. D. a lion was presented to Emperor Chang Ti of the second Han Dynasty. How the lion gradually became transformed into stone is not known. For the last several centuries, however, it has been a characteristic ornament at the gateways of important public buildings or grounds. They guard the old Forbidden City and the various palaces therein. Two of these guard the entrance to our new campus. It is a copy of one of these which we had made.

The Chinese stone lion is a laughing lion with a curly mane. There is a tradition that a royal princess first curled her pet lion's hair and then took him to a lake that he might see his reflection in the water. Seeing such a beautiful creature made of himself, he burst into laughter.

You will enjoy the lion as a delightful reminder of the oldest civilization in the world and your own share in the great University which is developing therein the leaders of its new life.

0377



A MESSAGE
from
THE PRESIDENT

0378

China's greatest need tomorrow will be for trained leaders to guide her along the path of reconstruction to a new nationalism and to a new place in the council of nations.

Yenching University can be of incalculable aid to China in the training of such leadership . . . a leadership inspired by the Christian spirit of service.

Emergency needs, of course, must be met, but if Yenching in the future is to measure up to her opportunities she must be assured of financial stability and equipped to meet the demands that will be made upon her.

Looking to the future, she appeals to all who have faith in her mission for funds to meet these important needs:

ENDOWMENT	
Women's College	\$ 75,000
School of Religion	25,000
General University	385,000
College of Natural Sciences .	500,000
Princeton-Yenching College of Public Affairs	450,000
Department of Education . .	500,000
Department of Physical Edu- cation	250,000
Department of Journalism . .	250,000
Library Book Fund	100,000

PLANT	
Faculty Residences	\$ 40,000

FUTURE EXPANSION	
Library	\$100,000
Music Hall	25,000
Laboratory	15,000

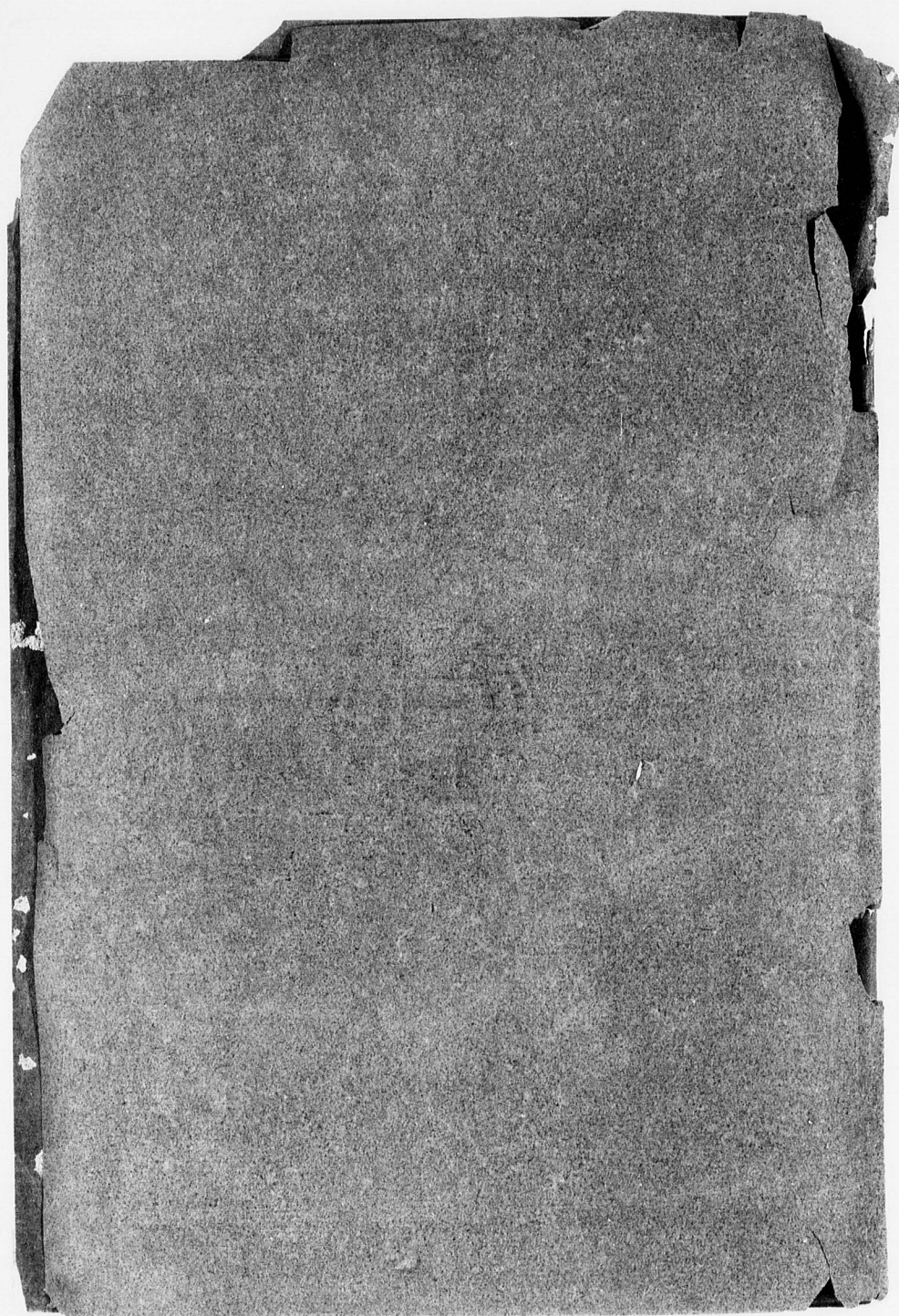
Haigton Stark

A Guide To
Yenching University



Peking,
China.

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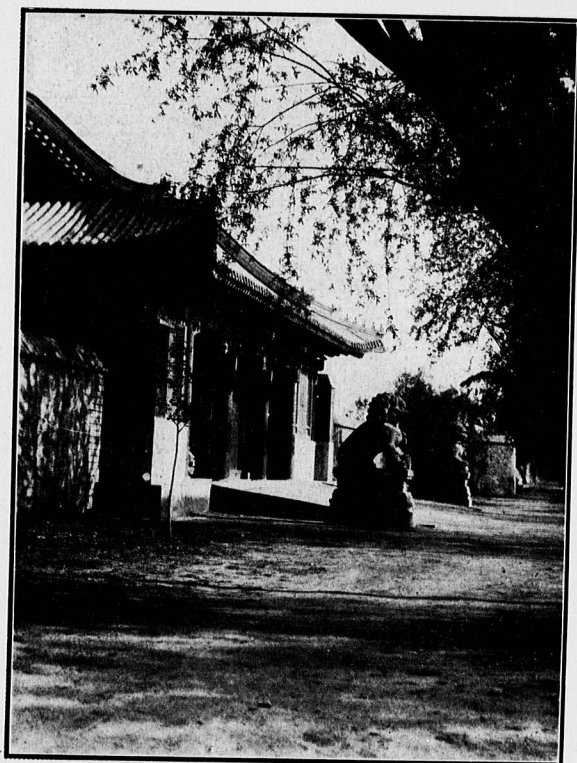
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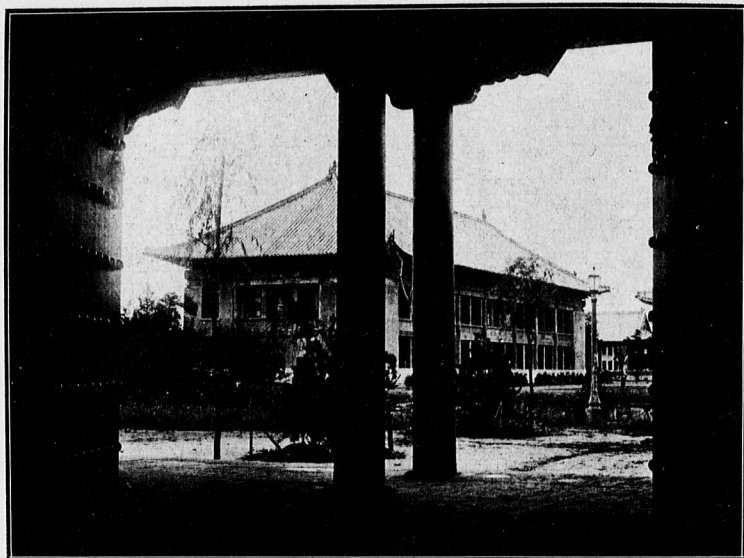
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Entrance Gate

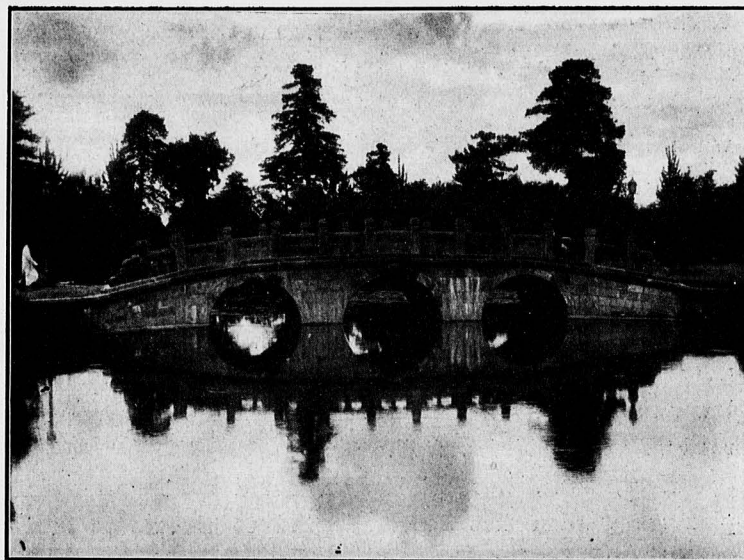
A GUIDE TO YENCHING UNIVERSITY

If you have come to see Peiping you must of course visit Yenching University. You will not find this difficult, for your motor car will pass our main entrance when you ride out to the Western Hills in search of some of the historic places that your guide book tells you should not be missed. Their very names are an enchantment: "The Pagoda of the Jade Fountain", "The Garden Park of Cultivated Harmony" (The Summer Palace of the old Empress Dowager), "The Temple of the Sleeping Buddha", "The Temple of the Jade Cloud" (where the body of Dr. Sun Yat Sen long lay in state awaiting removal to Nanking). If you can spare the time, you should plan to reserve a whole day for this outing, taking a lunch basket with you from the hotel, for there are everywhere mountain paths and flights of steps to be encountered, which, though steep, will repay you after your climb with many an unforgettable view of lake and mountain and of the vast Peiping plain. You will leave the city by the West Gate whose ponderous doors are still bolted and barred so fast each night, that only those armed with a special government pass can enter or leave the city until they open again in the early morning. Armies have come and gone this way, the last being that of the Nationalist forces, whose weary but triumphant



McBrier Hall

soldiers entered by this gate in the spring of 1928 to take the capital city, the possession of which was the final move in the unification of the country. The road leading from this gate to the Western Hills is a very old highway once solidly paved with stone, which might have been the origin of China's proverb concerning her roads in general, "Good for ten years and bad for ten thousand". If you are interested in historical features you will see plenty to interest you. Temple roofs show here and there among the trees; one on your left with its five towers is said to have been copied from the model of a very famous temple in

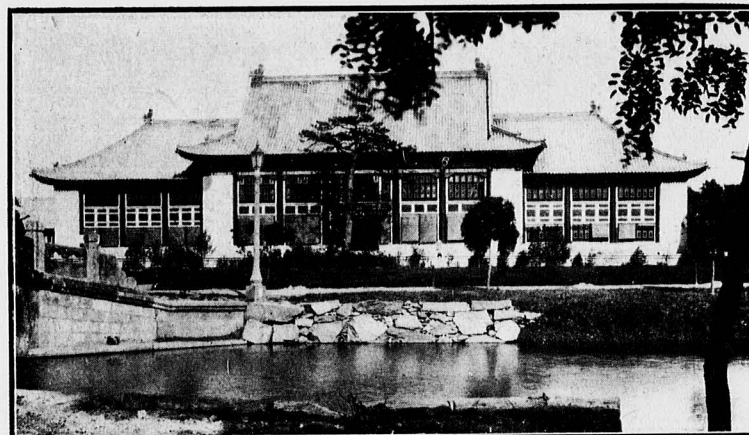


Old Stone Bridge

India brought over by a monk many centuries ago; not far from the road on your right is the temple that shelters the largest hanging bell in the world. About five miles from the city walls your car skirts the market town of Haitien, famous in British annals as the spot where an ambassador from the Court of St. James turned homewards when he learned to his indignation that the representative of the King of England was here of so small account that only on bended knees could he approach the august presence of the Emperor of China, then in residence in his summer palace. Just beyond this

town there begin to appear the fragments of walls and gateways of what were once the summer gardens of princes and dukes who followed their imperial master when his court moved out in state from the Winter Palace to take the country air. Above an obviously new wall on your right there appear, first a tall pagoda, and then the long lines of Chinese roofs with their tilted ends and brilliantly painted under eaves. You come suddenly upon a low roofed gateway, quite new, whose pillars and doors are bright scarlet, and over whose entrance, if you know the meaning of the spirited gold characters, you will read "*Yenching University*".

Here, then, turn in if you would see how an old pleasure garden has been adapted to the needs of a modern university campus. If your aesthetic soul shrinks at the thought of such an innovation, I can assure you that you need not be afraid, for the grounds are being restored most carefully in an endeavor to bring back to the present some of the passing beauty of these gardens, designed and executed with such skill so many years ago. When the ground was bought by the University for its new site it had been completely denuded of almost everything that could be dislodged and sold, and many of the lovely things that you will find here now, the stone bridges, the marbles and the curious rockwork, have been brought from other places with the desire not only to beautify the campus but to preserve



Bashford Hall

for China relics that might otherwise have perished during recent unsettled years.

If you can only spare the time for a brief visit, you can still without stepping from your car see much of our campus with its lakes, islands and little hills, its busy playing fields, and even of the buildings themselves; but if you are interested in present day education in the Orient; in seeing how old Chinese architecture has been adapted to the needs of modern, well-equipped laboratories, and light and airy classrooms; in comparing the diligence of Chinese students at work in a library with the zeal of western students under similar conditions, then indeed you must descend at the Administration Building and come in and inspect us at close quarters.

The main quadrangle which you have entered first is enclosed by three buildings. *The Administration Building* facing you was given in memory of Bishop Bashford, to whose vision and determined effort the conception of the university as it now exists was primarily due. This building, with its wings at either end, is said to be the largest building under one roof in China. The lower floor is occupied with offices and if you will enter the door marked "President's Office," you will soon be put in the care of one of our own students who can take you on a tour of inspection of grounds and buildings. On the second storey you will find the big auditorium well able to hold the entire student body and members of staff. On the west side of the quadrangle is the *McBrier Recitation Hall*, the gift of one of the trustees of the university. On the east stands one of our *Science Buildings* housing the Biology and Physics departments.

All the buildings of the University were designed by a New York architect, Mr. H. K. Murphy, whose work you will find also at Ginling College in Nanking, and Yale-in-China at Changsha. He has been extraordinarily successful in his adaptation of old Chinese designs to modern needs. A Chinese architect who received training in Mr. Murphy's office submitted the plan that was finally chosen for the tomb of Dr. Sun Yat Sen in Nanking, and Mr. Murphy himself is now busy with the layout of China's new capital city. In most cases the painting of both the

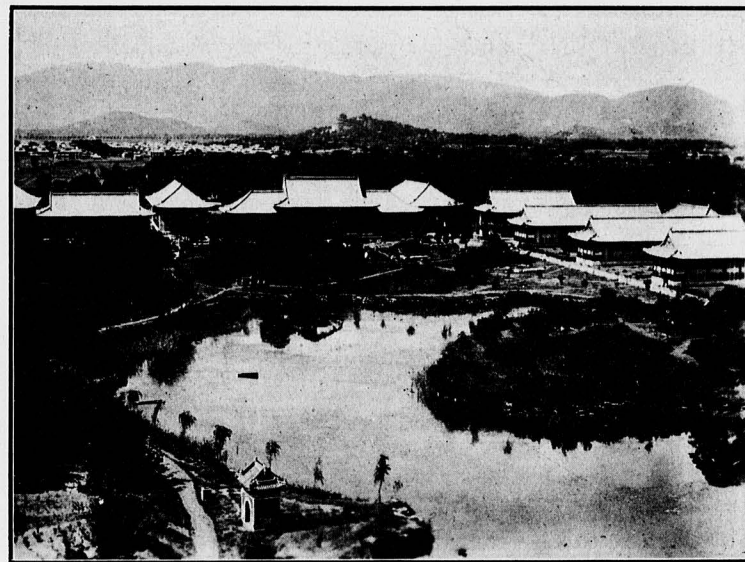


*Marble piece from the Old Summer Palace
(Yuan Ming Yuan)*

exteriors and interiors of our buildings has been entirely under the supervision of Chinese artists, friends of the university, who have given their invaluable advice voluntarily.

Before we leave the main quadrangle you must notice again the scarlet gate by which you entered, which was the gift of our alumni, and to the right of it the flagstaff presented by the graduating class of last year. The strange mythological creatures that stand on either side of the steps of the Administration Building are of special interest, for they once stood in the grounds of the Old Summer Palace (Yuan Ming Yuan), and are some of the very few marble pieces that survived the utter destruction of that once lovely place by the bombardment of allied troops in 1860. These animals together with some huge marble winged pillars, which came from the same grounds and which you will come upon at the far end of the lake, have an added interest in that they were ceded to the university by the last Emperor of China, as perhaps his last official act while resident in the palace. On the afternoon of the day on which permission to house these marbles was received, the "little Emperor" was suddenly and with scant ceremony driven forth from his corner of the Forbidden City, where for a number of years after the Republic was founded he had been allowed to hold his shadowy court. Permission to retain the marbles has lately been confirmed by the present government.

Leaving the Administration Building by an opposite door, you will see to your left *Ninde Hall*, built in memory of Bishop William X. Ninde, who with his wife, in the impressive words of the memorial tablet in the hall,



Panorama (looking towards the western Hills)

"visited China in 1895 and who never ceased to pray for the evangelization of this great and historic nation." It is occupied by the School of Religion. On the second floor is the chapel where most of our University services are held pending the erection of a chapel building. The other two units of this court are not yet in place.

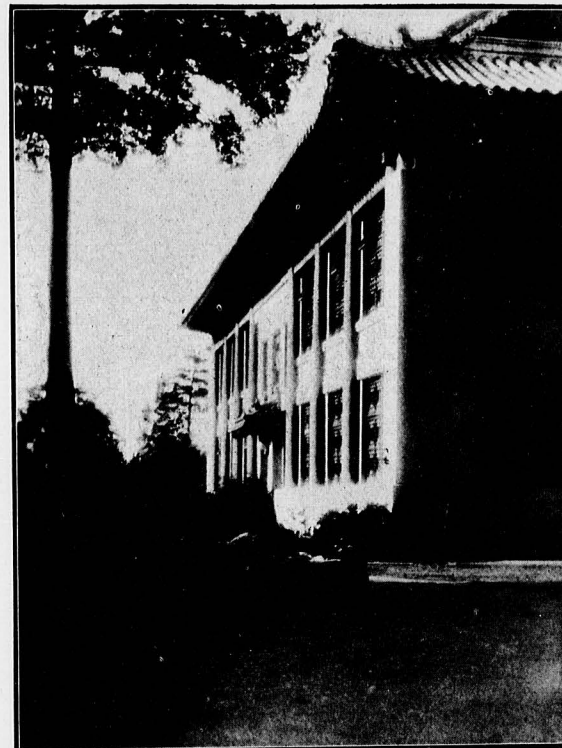
The long line of buildings running north from Ninde Hall are the *Men's Dormitories and Refectories*, with Gamble, Forbes, Wheeler, Finley and Jenkins halls, the gifts of benefactors in America. The sixth dormitory,

soon to be completed, is the contribution of Chinese friends in Peiping and Tientsin.

In front of you on one of the little hills you will see the *Bell Tower*, harbouring a bell of the Ching Dynasty cast at the order of the Emperor Yung Cheng over two hundred years ago. Struck by a wooden beam it sounds the hours of classes.

The road leading to the right leads you past the Library Court. *The Library* itself was given as a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Berry by their three children. Our second *Science Building*, housing Chemistry and Geology, encloses one side of this court. One of the science buildings is the gift of the Rockefeller Foundation in accordance with an arrangement by which Yenching University carries the premedical teaching for the Rockefeller Medical School of Peiping.

Crossing a bridge the road now approaches the precincts of the *Women's College*, for though our system is co-educational, and classrooms, laboratories and libraries are used in common by both men and women students, the Women's College unit is compact with its own Administration Building, Recitation Building, Dean's Residence, Dormitories, Infirmary and playing fields. Its *Gymnasium*, presented by Mr. and Mrs. William Boyd of Philadelphia, is already under construction. Through the gateways of the courts of the women's dormitories, facing each other on your right, no man may pass. The



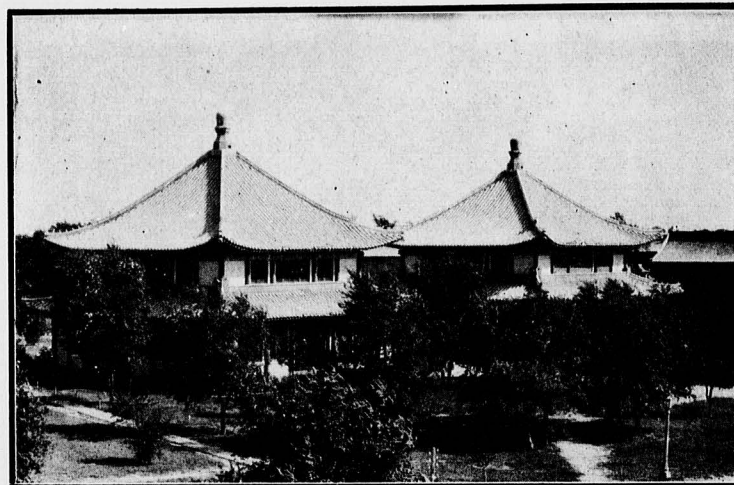
Ninde Hall

women students receive their friends of the other sex in a brilliantly colored reception hall in their *Administration Building*. Glance in, if you would see how the musty, old temple interiors that you have been investigating in Peiping must have appeared when they emerged fresh from under the artist's hand. The Administration Build-

ing bears the name of Miss Luella Miner, the first Dean of the Women's College, whose pioneer service to the women of China is comparable with that of Alice Freeman Palmer and Mary Lyon to the women of America. Its twin, the *Dean's Residence*, is only one evidence of the generosity of Mrs. David Gamble, for so many years a friend and benefactor of the Women's College. Very beautifully proportioned and finished is its large reception room. These two buildings are modeled after the twin towers of the splendid meridian Gate of the Forbidden City. Varied and interesting indeed were the problems that arose in the process of construction. "Where can smoke emerge from a roof that was never designed to have a chimney?" "How shall the weekly washing of the Dean's Residence be discreetly concealed from the passer-by without a kitchen yard?" You may see for yourself how these problems have been solved!

The Women's College *Recitation Building* at the opposite end of the quadrangle is the gift of the Russell Sage Foundation. A climb up the stairs will repay you with a glimpse of the very beautifully appointed little chapel where the women students hold their own special services.

Following a path leading north you will see the *President's House* on your left, and beyond that the *Men's Infirmary*. The Chancellor's house is not on the main campus for he prefers to live in the seclusion of one of the



Women's College Buildings

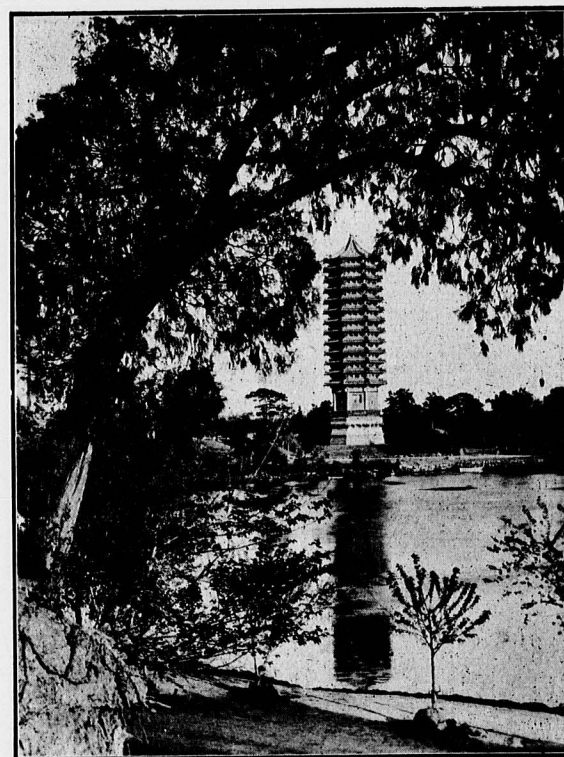
residence compounds. The large tract of vacant land on the right is the site chosen for the future practice schools and classrooms of the *Department of Education*.

Passing through a little cutting in the hill to your left, you emerge suddenly upon the *Main Lake* with its two islands linked by old stone bridges to the uneven shore line. Stop here a moment, for this is perhaps the loveliest view of the campus that we can show you. From the clear waters of the lake lying at your feet your eye travels up over the roofs of buildings half hidden in the trees to the full sweep of the Western Hills. On the island in the foreground is the *Pavilion* with its sloping

roof and ball, and one old pine tree etched sharply against the sky. Very grateful indeed are we for the few ancient "flat-topped" pines that have escaped destruction and here and there still spread their wide branches. *The Pavilion* is the scene of the men students' social activities, and is named after Dr. H. W. Luce, our former Vice-President, in recognition of many years of faithful service to the University. Close to the edge of the lake soars *The Po-Ya Pagoda* given by Mr. James Porter of California, an exact copy of an old pagoda in the nearby city of Tungchow. Who could guess that it holds the water supply for the University? Would that the Power House chimney were as charmingly concealed! You are now near to the *Marble Pillars* from the Old Summer Palace with their wings and heavy carving of the five-clawed dragon denoting their imperial origin. North of you on a hill stands the central portion of the *Men's Gymnasium* which is as yet unfinished. This building was given to us by the chairman of our Board of Trustees, Mr. Franklin Warner. The land for *Playing Fields* adjoining is the gift of Mr. Carl Hamilton of New York.

It has been possible in this brief sketch to mention only a few of the names of the many, many friends who have made the founding of this University possible.

As you walk back along the edge of the lake towards the main entrance you will pass a small red archway close to the shore. This was the only fragment of building left



The Po-Ya Pagoda

standing when the university site was purchased eight years ago. It was the entrance to a "*Temple to the Goddess of Flowers*" which stood on the hill above and where it is now planned to arrange an open-air amphitheatre.

Close against the island is moored a *Marble Boat*. These marble boats are said to have been conceived by an

emperor who on a visit to Hangchow was delighted with the pleasure boats of the West Lake. Why he chose to make his boats of stone we do not know. Perhaps they were designed for lakes too small for moveable boats of this size, or it may even be that his majesty did not possess the venturesome heart of a sailor, and preferred to sit safely upon a boat of stone while enjoying the lake breezes and the pleasant sound of the lapping of waves.

Another relic of the past was unearthed not long ago when four old stone tablets were discovered buried in debris. These must have stood near the lake, for their Chinese inscriptions read something on this wise:

"A Causeway shaped like a rainbow divides the two lakes".

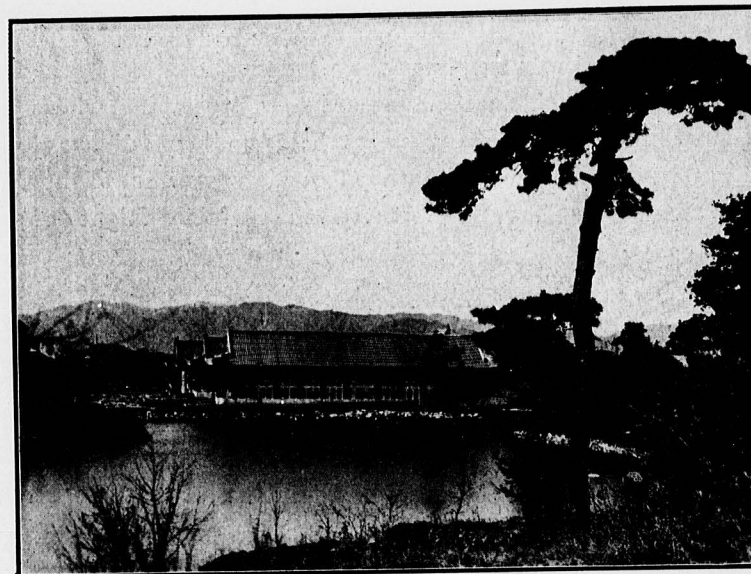
"There is a marble boat by the edge of a lake which is fringed with apple trees".

"The tall tower mingles its shadow with the dancing shadows of the willows".

"The Island stands between the two lakes and the winds blow from the four quarters of Heaven".

You will also see on your return trip a set of marble objects such as are used in connection with the grave mounds of the wealthy, with table, incense burner, candlesticks and flower vases complete.

We are now back again at our starting point where your car waits to take you on to Tsing Hua University

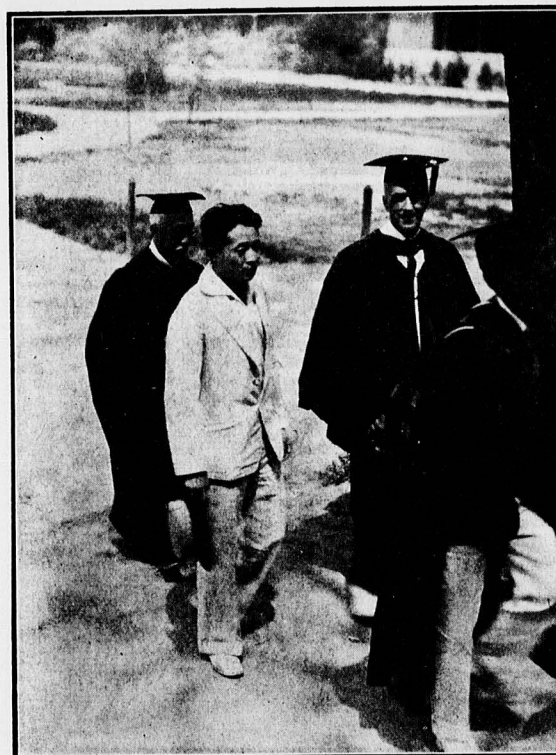


Men's Dormitories

(founded by the return of American Boxer Indemnity money) or to the Western Hills. But if you have not yet seen enough of Yenching there are still the residence compounds to be inspected, two in foreign and two in Chinese style. You can be conducted to the buildings where the modern *Leather Tanning Industry* is taught, or to our *Agricultural Experiment Station*, housed in yet another of these princely domains, where you can see experimental work going on with crops and imported farm animals, work which is largely associated with efforts towards famine prevention and relief.

If the shades of any of their erstwhile owners still haunt these estates, how they must flee before the onslaught of such doctrines as are now proclaimed where imperialism for so many years held undisputed away! Equality of Races, Brotherhood of Man and the Rights of the People have supplanted the Divine Right of Kings.

If you would like to know more about the students whom you have seen strolling about the campus, the cost of our buildings, the make up of our staff, our yearly budget, etc. you can procure pamphlets from the President's Office which will give you all these details.



The end of an academic Procession (Chancellor Wu Lei-chuan, President J. Leighton Stuart, and the representative of the Ministry of Education)



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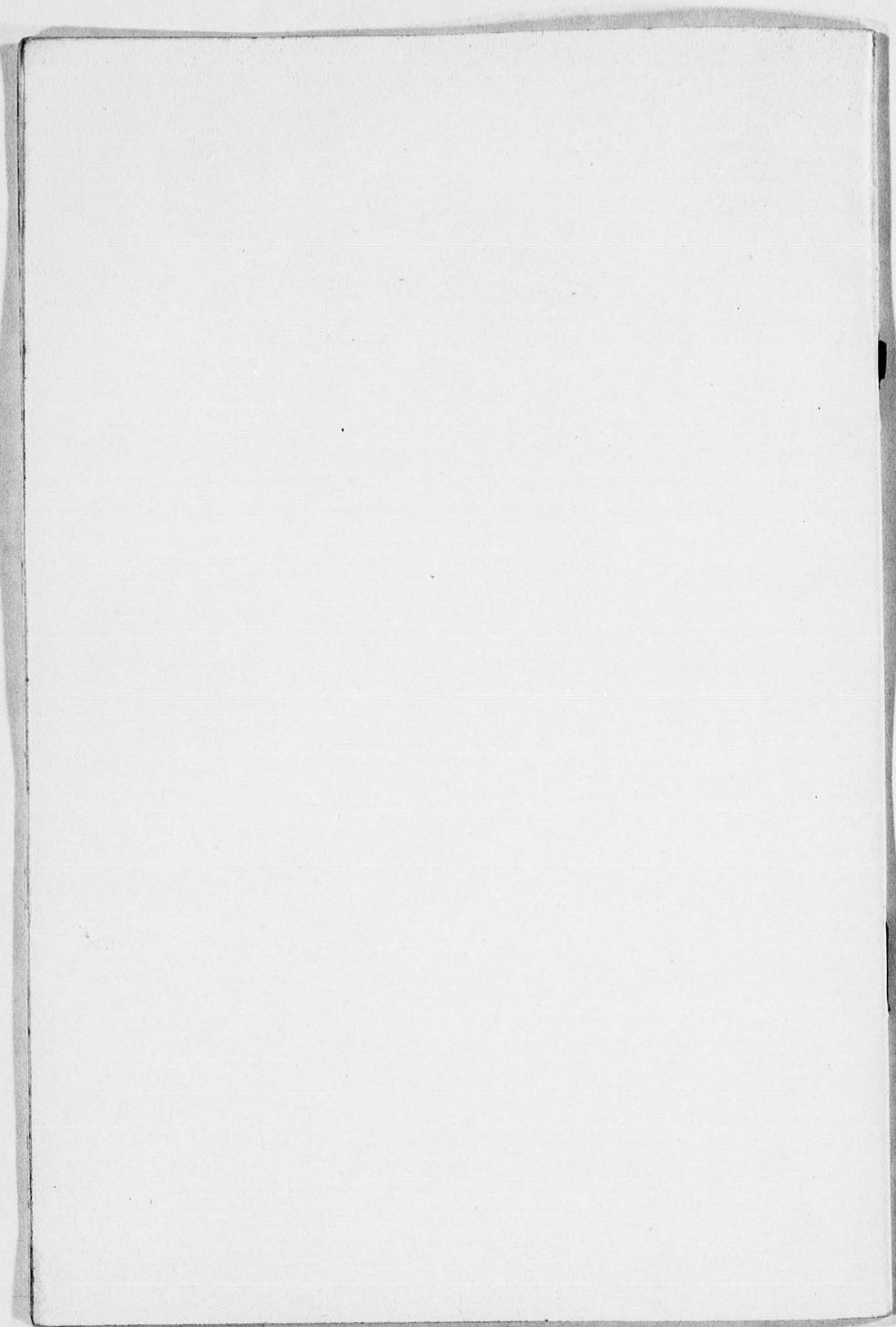
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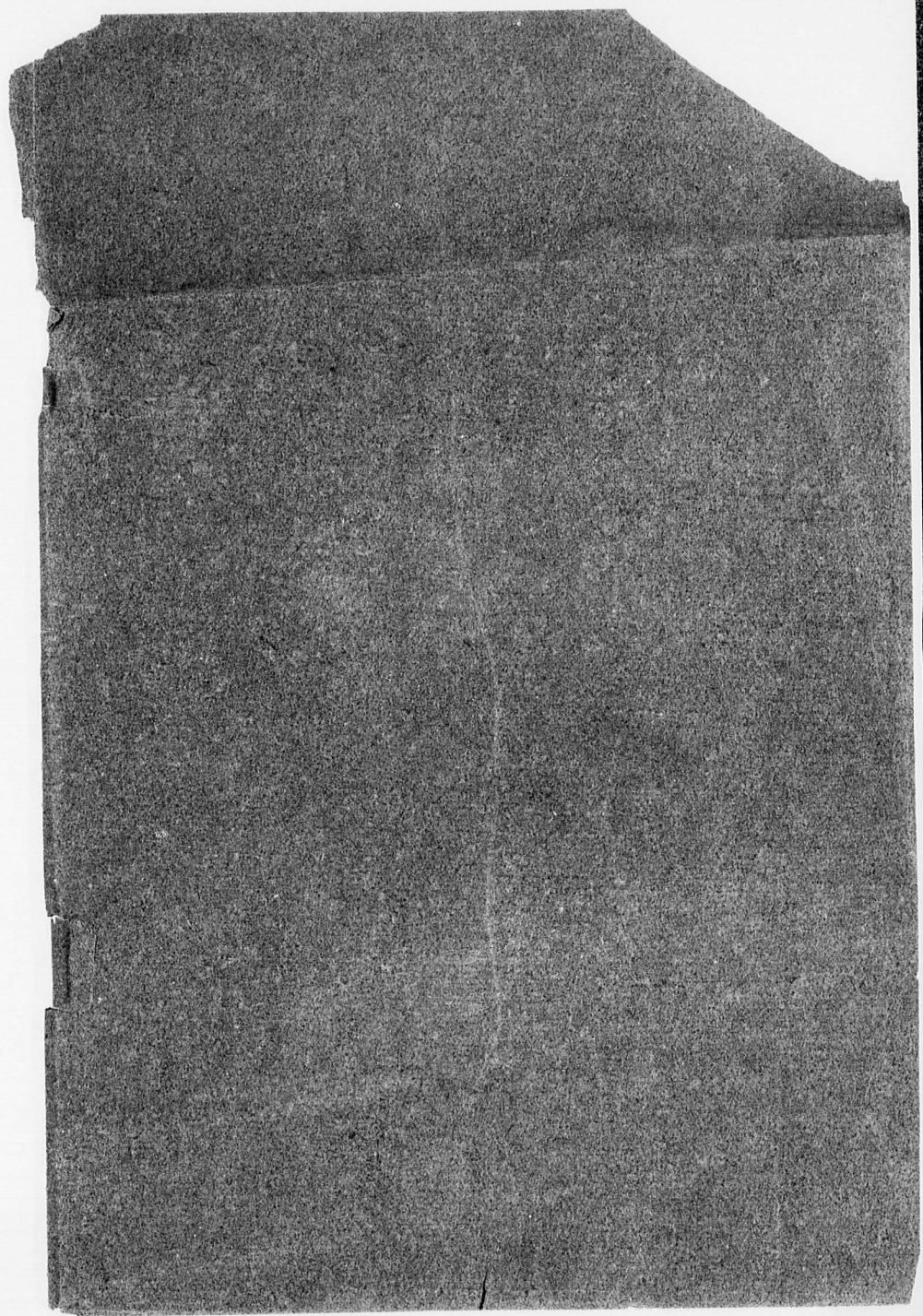
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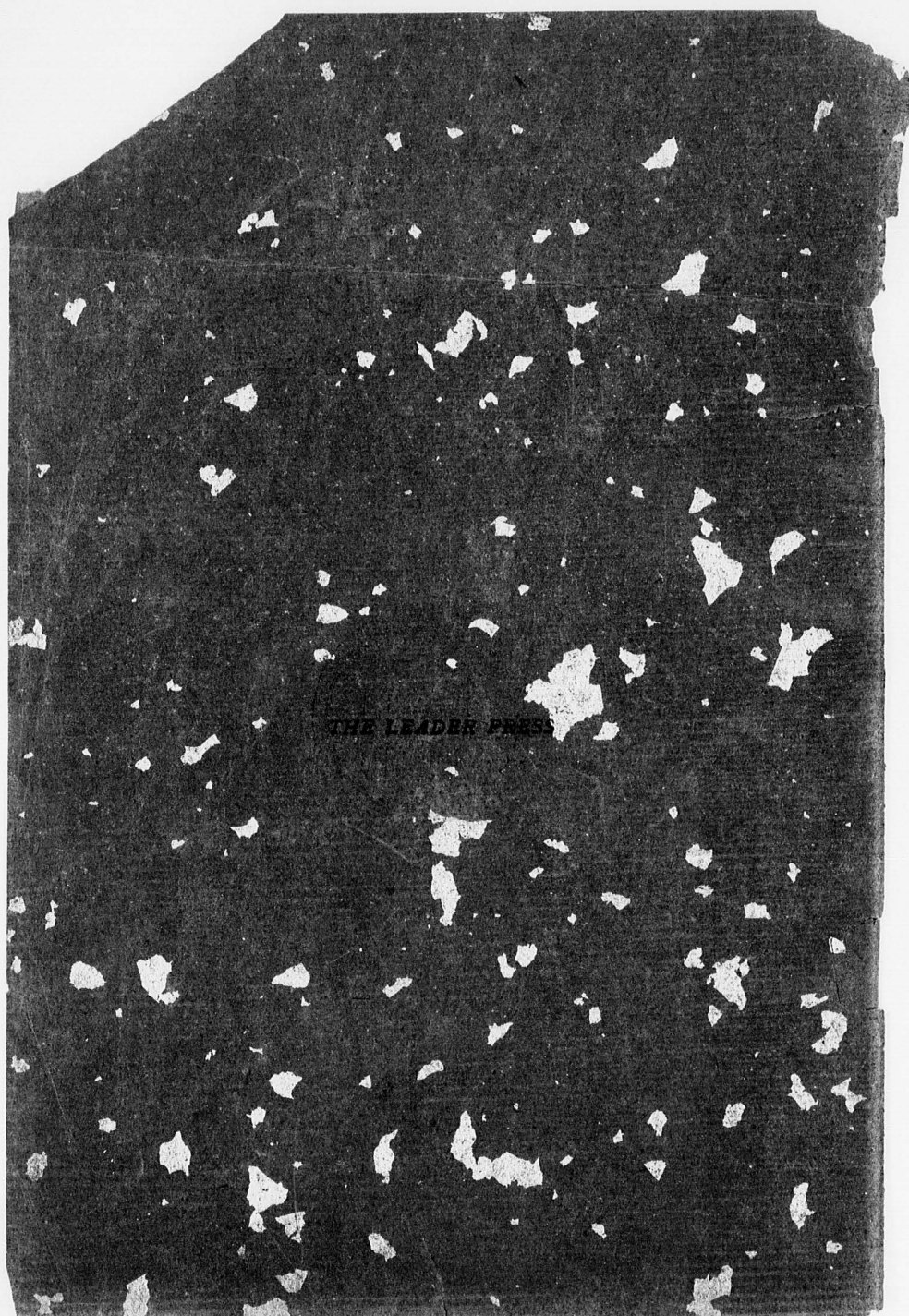
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Departments

The University consists of the College of Arts and Sciences for Men, the College of Arts and Sciences for Women (Yenching College), and the School of Theology. Departments of Business Training and Agriculture are also conducted.

Yenching College, which is the College of Arts and Sciences for Women, is under the direction of a special committee of trustees and representatives of the women's missionary societies. The trustees are the holding corporation, but the Women's College is financed independently of the rest of the University and is not included in the present campaign.

Faculty

The present faculty numbers seventy-one men and women holding degrees from Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Michigan, Cornell, Northwestern, California, Wooster, Missouri, Oberlin, Ohio Wesleyan, Smith, Holyoke, Goucher and Wellesley.

Form of Bequest to Peking University

I give and bequeath to the *Trustees of Peking University*, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, Dollars, for the purpose of advancing the cause of Christian education in China. The receipt of the Treasurer of said Trustees shall be sufficient to my Executors for the same.

Promotion Committee

Franklin H. Warner.....Chairman
Eric M. North.....Secretary

William P. Schell — Ralph A. Ward
W. Reginald Wheeler

Depository — Bankers Trust Company
Headquarters — 156 Fifth Avenue, New York

CHINA UNION UNIVERSITIES

CENTRAL OFFICE

SOME FACTS ABOUT

PEKING UNIVERSITY

(The only Christian university at the political, literary and student centre of one-quarter of the human race)

CHINA UNION UNIVERSITIES
CENTRAL OFFICE

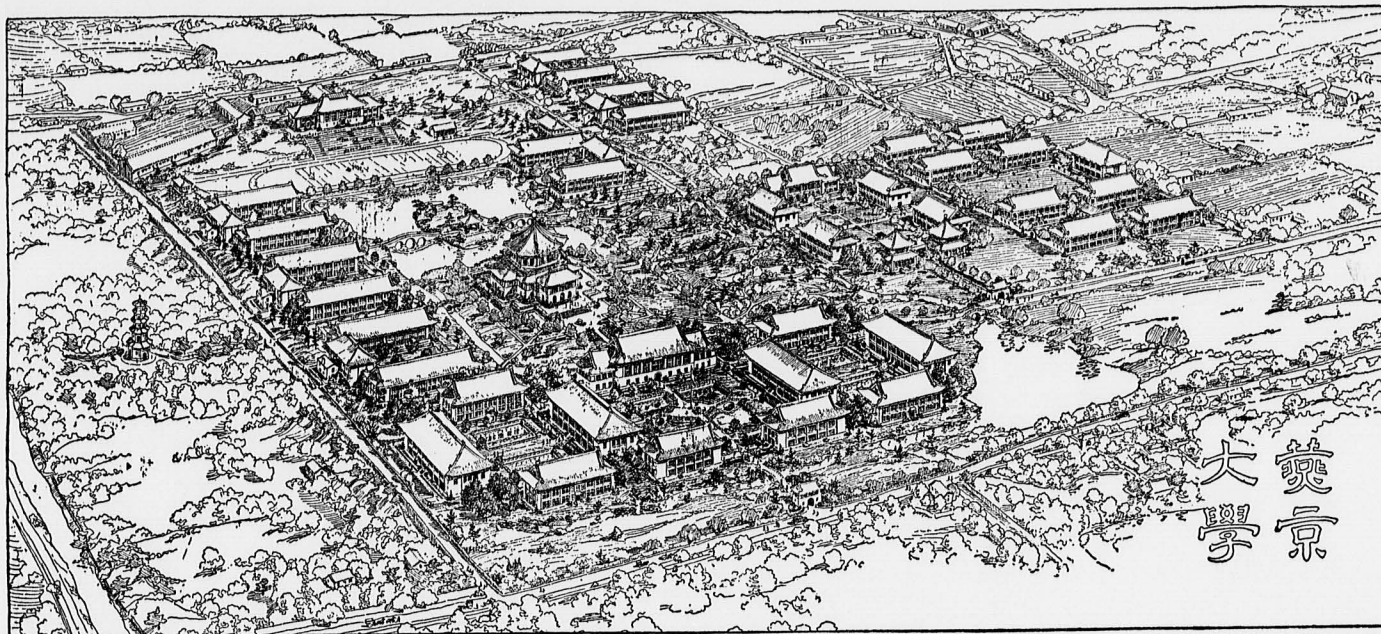
History

PEKING UNIVERSITY was formed in 1917 by a union of all higher educational work for men in and near Peking. The constituent colleges thus amalgamated were Peking University (Methodist) founded in 1870, incorporated in 1889; North China Union College, Tungchow (Presbyterian, Congregational and London Mission) founded in 1867, made a union institution 1905; the Union Bible School, established in 1906.

In 1920 the North China Union Women's College founded in 1905, was affiliated with Peking University, becoming Yenching College (Colleges of Arts and Sciences for Women).

Organization and Control

THE Trustees of Peking University are incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, being chartered in 1889; amended charter, 1915. Each of the Constituent boards of foreign missions (American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, London Missionary Society, Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.) elects four trustees. The sixteen so elected may elect eight more. The control of the University in Peking lies with a Board of Managers responsible to the Board of Trustees and similarly constituted. Among the members of the Board of Managers are five prominent Chinese. For many years the American Minister has been a member of the Board of Managers.



Murphy, McGill & Hamlin, Architects

Plan for New Site of Peking University—Peking, China.

New York and Shanghai

Immediate Needs

FOR BUILDINGS

Administration.....	\$100,000
Science Halls (2).....	150,000
Dormitories (2).....	100,000
Refectories (2).....	70,000
Infirmary.....	8,000
Residences (27).....	192,000

To be raised immediately \$620,000

FOR ENDOWMENT

Urgently needed to supplement..... \$380,000

SUMMARY

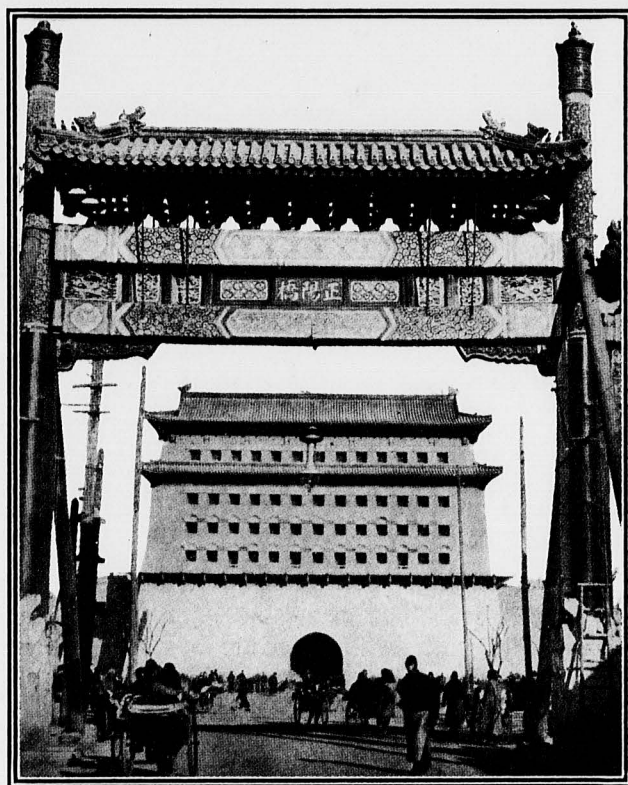
Immediate building needs.....	\$620,000
Immediate Endowment needs.....	380,000
Total needed at once.....	\$1,000,000

Present Condition of the University

THE work of the University is now being carried on with much difficulty in temporary buildings in the southeast corner of the city of Peking. Here the struggle is being made to maintain high teaching standards and fine student morale under most trying conditions. The student body (not including the Women's College) numbers over three hundred, while many more have applied for admission than can be accommodated in the present quarters. A new site of one hundred acres, ideally located, has been purchased. Two buildings, the Ninde Memorial School of

Theology and a dormitory, are under construction, as well as two others for the Women's College. Funds are pledged for three more buildings. To be forced to postpone the completion of the buildings necessary to accommodate the University will be to render its educational work weak and to lower the standing of the University. The China Educational Commission in its recent report, lists the establishment of Peking University on its new campus as first among the needs of Christian higher education in China.

PEKING UNIVERSITY



THROUGH the Chien Men, chief gate of the City of Peking, pass each year an increasing number of eager and ambitious young men and women---the best blood of China from every province in the great Republic---to seek admittance to Peking University).

Peking University is the only Christian University at the political, literary and student center of one-quarter of the human race.



The Great Wall of China, which stretches for 2,000 miles from East to West, for centuries guarded China in her policy of isolation from all other nations. Today, the Great Wall is pierced by modern railways, and China is eagerly seeking friendly intercourse with the other nations of the world.

China's Destiny Is Linked with Ours

ACROSS the ever narrowing Pacific, our neighbor China, youngest of republics and oldest and most complex of world civilizations, stretches out to America the hand of eager friendship.

Here live four hundred million people—one-quarter of the human race—who for centuries have lived in self-contained seclusion, barring out the rest of mankind; but who now, like a mighty giant awakening, are beginning to welcome intercourse with their neighbors to the East and West.

These people are our friends. "The fact is," said Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, for six years American Minister to China, "we like the Chinese and they like us." They are friends worth having—virile, democratic and peace-loving; patient and industrious. They trust us; for the United States, following the policy established by John Hay, has helped China to save the inexhaustible natural wealth of her soil from being ruthlessly exploited by foreigners, "opening the door" to intercourse with all nations on terms of fair and honest business and political activity.

The disinterested political friendship of China and America is a great factor for peace in the Far East.

China looks to us for political guidance, and with our help will become a mighty force for progress and security in the Orient.

"All of us who have been in China have this feeling of friendship and desire to help, especially through such work as that which is being done by the Christian Mission and by Christian schools and colleges such as Peking University. I visited that University and was much impressed by it."

—THOMAS W. LAMONT
International Consortium for China



These students were leaders in molding public opinion to protest against the Japanese seizure of Shantung. Young China is led by her students, and Peking University is graduating students worthy to be leaders.

China's Political Progress Depends on Educational Progress

THE first step toward helping China politically is to help her educationally.

In no country can the student wield so great an influence as in China. For centuries China has honored learning. Her heroes have been not warriors but scholars and sages.

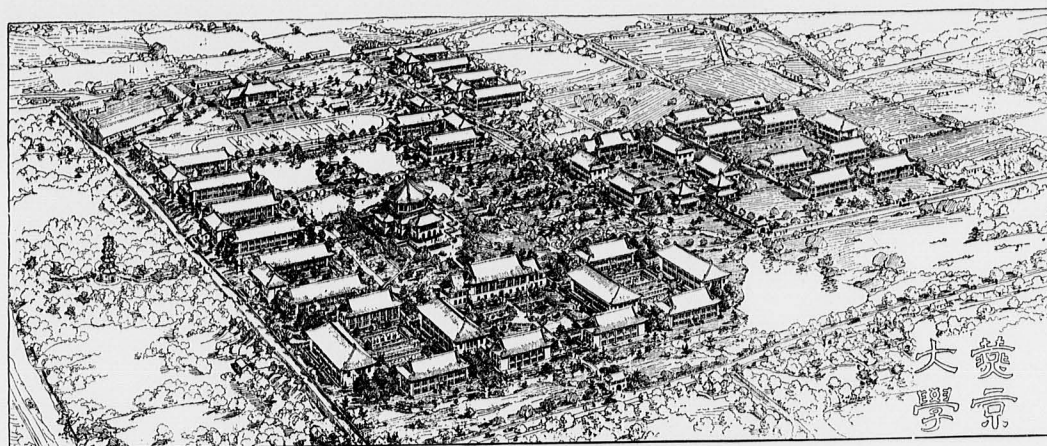
To the students of today, educated in modern learning, belongs the honor of launching the new world-famous "Student Movement" which, under the motto of "SAVE THE NATION THROUGH DEMOCRACY AND SCIENCE," created for the first time a national spirit, roused the nation to its dangers and opportunities and introduced in China the whole gamut of modern thought and social philosophy.

The great responsibility thrust upon the young students of China multiplies the significance of the kind of education which they receive. These young men face the new life unfettered by old prejudices. They seek only the things that augur most for the future of the nation. If Christian education and a new type of morality promise to be of value, they will accept them.

But bad as well as good has come to China through "The Open Door." With the modern influx of Western philosophy and thought which the Student Movement brought, there has grown a distinct tendency toward radical socialism, atheism and materialism. The only force which can make "The Open Door" to China a blessing rather than a curse is the force of Christian higher education.

"The New China now arising can be wholesomely guided, and higher Christian education can make its best contribution to the life of this people of such genuine capacity and such tremendous possibilities for the weal or woe of the world, only by the adequate development of such Christian institutions as Peking University."

—SIDNEY L. GULICK, Secretary, Commission on International Justice and Good Will, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America



Plan Now under Development on the New Site

A Christian University in the Heart of China

PEKING UNIVERSITY is strategically situated in Peking, "the Capital of Asia," which contains nearly two-thirds of all the higher educational institutions in China, as well as 17,000 students of high school age or over. It comprises the union of all the Christian higher educational institutions in or near Peking, being formed from two colleges of arts and sciences for men, one college of arts and sciences for women and one theological school. There are 425 students.

The University is incorporated according to the laws of the State of New York, and its control rests in a Board of Trustees with headquarters in New York City, co-operating with a Board of Managers in China.

The faculty, headed by Dr. John Leighton Stuart, consists of thirty Chinese and forty Americans, British and Europeans. Its members hold degrees from Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Michigan, Connecticut, Northwestern, California, Wooster, Missouri, Oberlin, Smith, Mount Holyoke, Goucher and Wellesley.

"This institution represents the high water mark of American educational effort in this part of China, and if the aims of the friends of the institution are accomplished, the Peking University will be the culmination and crown of American educational achievement in China."

—DR. JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN,
United States Minister to China

"Situated at the political and intellectual capital of the country, Peking University has unrivalled opportunities to train the national leaders of the future and to raise moral and educational standards throughout the whole country. Failure to secure in America generous and adequate support for Peking University will be a calamity for Christianity and China."

—CHARLES R. CRANE,
United States Minister to China, 1920-1921

They Must Not Be Turned Away

WHEN Peking University opened for the fall term this year, it was like yielding the gates to a flood—throngs of prospective students at the doors and the administration unable to receive them. Not all could be examined. There was not room at the University for all who passed the examinations.

The 425 students who were selected represent the highest types of manhood and womanhood of young China. But what of the young men and women, equally well qualified to do high standard work, as fine of spirit and as eager for opportunity, who have been turned away?

Peking University has plans to meet the needs of these young citizens of the new republic. It has purchased 105 acres adjoining the former Summer Palace of the Emperors of China. Six buildings are under construction on this new site, which President Woolley of Mount Holyoke has called "one of the most wonderful sites in the world for a college campus—a situation of commanding influence."

Pending removal of the University to the new location, it is temporarily housed in an old factory building. Here, storerooms have been emptied for dormitories and class rooms have been used for dormitory space at night. The assembly room is so small that it will not contain the students unless many of them stand; while most of the faculty have to be asked to stay away from chapel on account of the crowded condition.

To provide buildings which are immediately needed to accommodate the University students on the new site, and to supplement the income for current expenses, \$1,000,000 is required.

Administration Building (Proposed Bashford Memorial) ..	\$100,000
Science Hall No. 1 (Chemistry and Geology)	65,000
Equipment for Science Hall No. 1	10,000
Science Hall No. 2 (Physics and Biology)	65,000
Equipment for Science Hall No. 2	10,000
Dormitory No. 3	50,000
Dormitory No. 4	50,000
Refectory No. 1 (For Dormitories Nos. 1 and 2)	35,000
Refectory No. 2 (For Dormitories Nos. 3 and 4)	35,000
Infirmary	11,000
Residences (27 at \$7,000 each)	189,000
Endowment (To supplement income for current expenses)	380,000

(Two dormitories and a refectory comprise a quadrangle for 230 students.)

Faculty members and their families now live in unsanitary, totally inadequate dwellings—a condition which reacts seriously on the harmonious life of the University.

TWENTY-SEVEN FACULTY RESIDENCES AT A COST OF \$7,000 EACH ARE AN URGENT NEED.



Through Peking University, the ideal of social service is being put into effect in China today. These little sons and daughters of famine refugees are being cared for at a school taught, managed and directed entirely by students of Peking University.

Peking University Graduates Lead in Building the New China

PEKING UNIVERSITY is welcomed by the Chinese because, while based on Western principles and conducted in a Western way, it adapts its teachings to Chinese modes of thought and Chinese customs. Here the best things in American education are adapted to Chinese conditions and take root, so as permanently to help and nourish China.

The best test of the efficacy of the methods of the University is found in the record of its 450 graduates. Of these, nearly half have entered the socially constructive callings of teaching and the ministry—133 being teachers and 71 ministers.

Thirty-seven graduates are physicians and 38 are engaged in Y.M.C.A. work. Nineteen are holding responsible government positions.

Among the important positions held by Peking University graduates are: Director of Chinese Publicity at the Washington Conference; member of the Chinese Delegation to Versailles; Surgeon-General of the Chinese Army; Acting Dean of Peking University; member of the China Continuation Committee; and the foremost administrator of the Chinese Government Railways. In all such cases the positions were doubtless obtained, not only because of technical qualifications, but because of unquestioned character.

Some 45 former students are continuing research and graduate work in order to prepare themselves for the highest positions that the great republic offers today.

"There could be no finer and more practical expression of American friendship for China at this time than a University in our capital city with the high standards of scholarship, the varied cultural and vocational courses, the progressive policy of Chinese and American co-operation and the emphasis on character and service through moral and religious teaching, all of which have characterized Peking University since the establishment on the present basis."

—V. K. WELLINGTON KOO, Secretary of Foreign Affairs in China and former Minister to the United States

Peking University, American Headquarters, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City

A UNIVERSITY IN THE HEART OF THE EAST

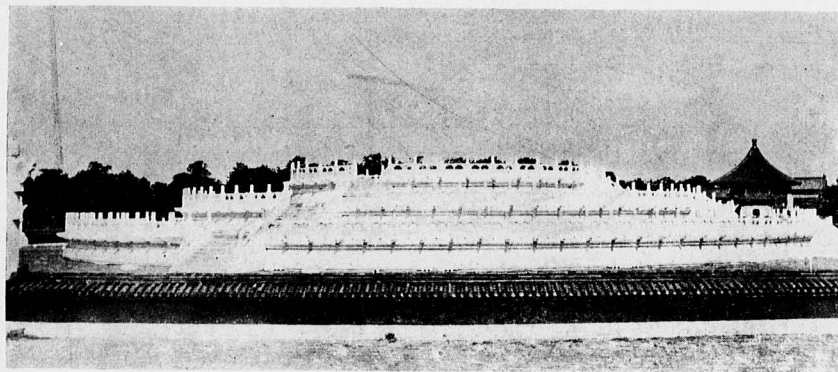
CHINA—THE WORLD'S "MIDDLE NATION"

In the daily speech of the Chinese their country is always referred to as "Chung kwo", which, literally translated, is "The Middle Country" or "Middle Nation." Originally the Chinese believed that they were the central people of the world, all other nations being on their border. That idea has passed away, but the progress of the world movement in a new sense is making the name "Middle Nation" real again. Before the United States Senate, on July 29th, 1852, William H. Seward said: "Who does not see that henceforth the Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands and the vast region beyond, will become the chief theatre of events in the world's great hereafter?" It took a prophet to see this seventy years ago; any thoughtful readers of newspapers, books and periodicals can see it today.

PEKING—THE NATIONAL CENTER OF CHINA

Central of the life in this central land lies Peking, well called "The Capital of Asia", for nine centuries an imperial city and now the capital of the oldest living nation and the most populous republic in the world.

In itself it is a wonderful city. The northern or Tartar City is really three concentric cities, the inner two being The Forbidden City and the Imperial City. Here are the ancient palaces, the government buildings and the legations. The main commercial life is centered in the Southern or "Chinese City"; yet within its bounds, in the quiet of a vast, well-wooded enclosure, is the ALTAR OF HEAVEN,



ALTAR OF HEAVEN, PEKING

one of the three great worship places in the world. Here at early morning on the twenty-first of each December in the presence of no idol, but standing beneath the open heavens, the Emperor offered the annual sacrifice to "Heaven" or to "Shang-ti", the latter a term for God which many scholars believe represents an ancient monotheistic conception, and which, today, is used widely in China to refer to Jehovah and the Christian conception of God.

For centuries a quarter of the human race has looked toward this great and unique city of Peking with the eagerness of the Jew to Jerusalem and the Moham-medan toward Mecca. In this storied city of the East is to be seen today the ferment of many forces.

Here are the intrigues of foreign powers for political or economic control.

Here are felt the efforts toward internal reform among the better spirits, which are becoming articulate in the remarkably organized and sustained student movement, the most significant movement in China today.

PROPOSED BUILDINGS

- 1 Chapel
- 2 Assembly and Study Hall
- 3 Library and Administration
- 4 School of Arts and Sciences
- 5 School of Journalism
- 6 School of Education
- 7 Practice School
- 8 School of Religion
- 9 Chemistry and Physics Laboratories
- 10 Biology and Geology Laboratories
- 11 School of Agriculture and Forestry



Here at this vantage point men may study a vast nation, economically poor, potentially rich in treasure hidden in the soil, just beginning to pass from an agricultural to an industrial age.

Add to all this an unending succession of the ancient monuments and picturesque palaces of the past, the vivid cosmopolitan life of the present and the thrilling promise of the future greatness that awaits Peking, and the resident, the traveler or the student of world affairs, recognizes that here is the most fascinating city of the Orient.

CHINA'S EDUCATIONAL CENTER

With the fervent nationalism now stirring among the young men and women of China, it is no wonder that they are coming to Peking in large numbers for their education. It is estimated that there are more than 75,000 students in Peking at the present time.

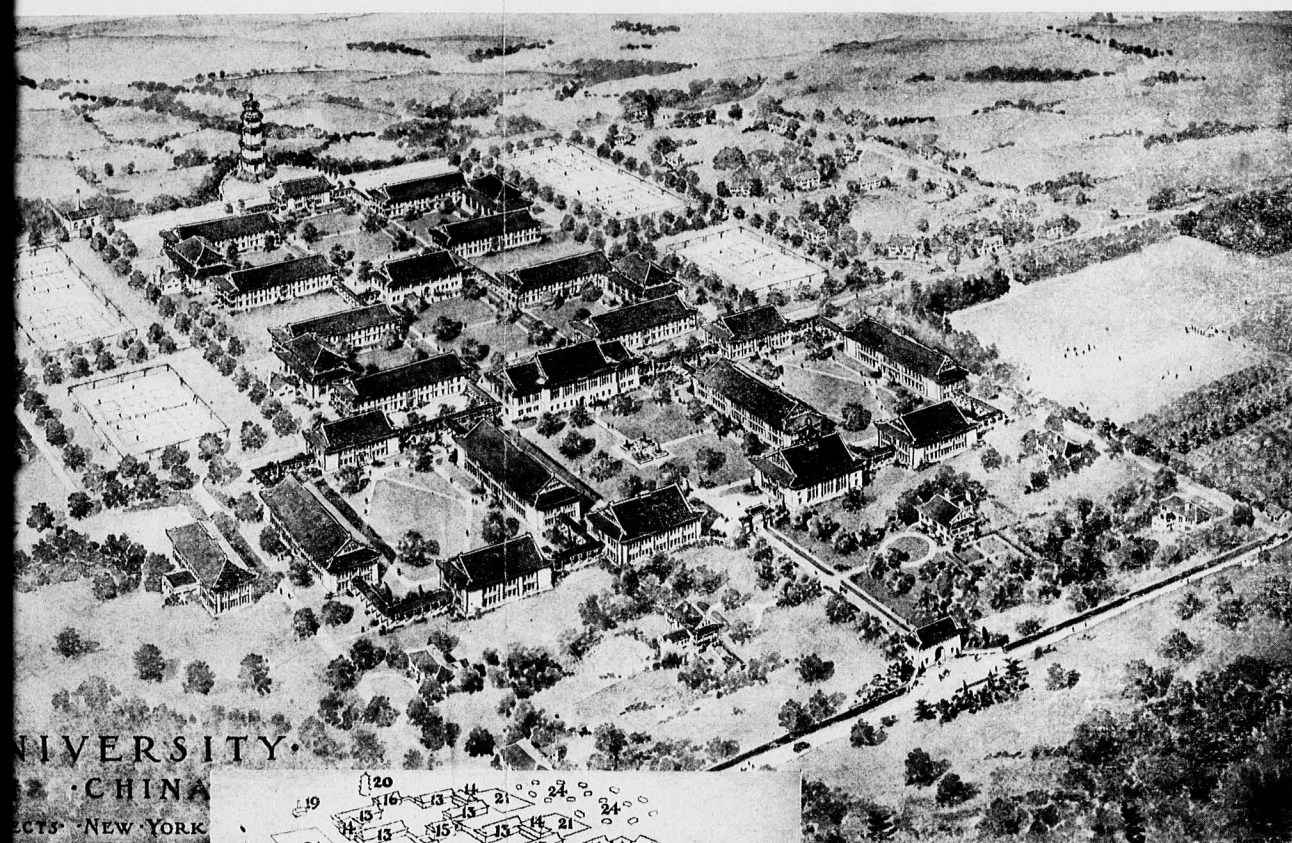
It is significant that the Rockefeller Foundation, after deciding to aid China by furnishing her with the most scientific type of medical education, located its magnificent medical college in Peking.

THE UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP

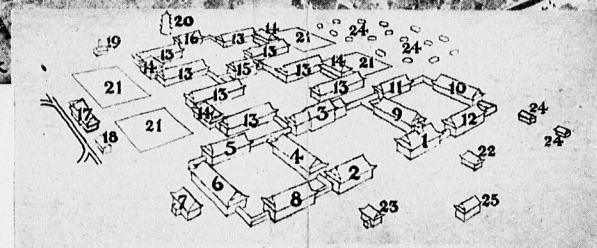
The importance to the Christian Movement of being worthily represented in this strategic center of political and educational influence is sufficiently obvious. Peking University has been founded to render this service.

Peking University represents a union of all the Christian institutions of higher learning in or near Peking. These institutions include two colleges and one theo-

THE NEW BUILDING PL



- PROPOSED BUILDINGS**
- 12 Vocational Training
 - 13 Dormitories
 - 14 Dining Halls
 - 15 Y. M. C. A. and Social Center
 - 16 Infirmary
 - 17 Gymnasium
 - 18 Field House
 - 19 Power House
 - 20 Water Tower
 - 21 Tennis Courts
 - 22 President's House
 - 23 Vice-President's House
 - 24 Faculty Residences
 - 25 Main Entrance



THE NEW BUILDING PLAN OF THE UNIVERSITY

logical seminary for men, and a college for women. Upon this solid foundation is being reared the super-structure of a great university in Peking "The Capital of Asia."

The University consists at present of a College of Arts and Sciences, with a course standardized under the laws of the State of New York and leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and of a School of Religion, open to college graduates.

It is hoped to add a post-graduate course in Arts, and other graduate courses, such as a School of Journalism, a School of Education, and various technical schools.

Special departments adapted to existing conditions in China are also being planned, as Sociology, Political Science, Industrial Chemistry, Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Husbandry, and a Pre-Medical course preparing students for the rigid requirements of the Rockefeller Medical College.

With the University is affiliated Yen Ching College, the department of Arts and Science for Women. Thus the University represents a union of all the Christian institutions of higher learning in the capital of China.

WHAT PEKING UNIVERSITY SEEKS TO DO

The University has been founded by Christian leaders of the West in order to furnish the best quality of intellectual and religious leadership for China.

The hope of China lies in the training of a new type of young manhood and womanhood who have the education and the character to bring about a better political and social order.

The aim of Peking University is to train men and women of the spirit and quality that can create a new China.

UNIVERSITY
CHINA
NEW YORK

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AN LEADERSHIP

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SOURCES OF STUDENT SUPPLY

Peking University is rich in the secondary schools of which it is the crown, while its position in the capital attracts students from all parts of China.

THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE

The plants of the two original colleges have been given over to two flourishing preparatory schools from which many future students may be expected. But the University itself is housed in entirely insufficient temporary quarters. It has now become necessary to erect and equip buildings adequate to the surpassing possibilities of the new day and worthy of the Christian Movement centering in China's capital—the Heart of the East.

A new site has been selected outside the west wall of the city, and plans have been drawn and approved for a permanent plant for the University which will require \$2,000,000 to build, and for the woman's college in adjacent location which will need \$850,000. Efforts are being made to secure an endowment of \$2,000,000.

WHAT SOME EMINENT MEN THINK OF THE UNIVERSITY

Dr. John R. Mott, World Student Leader

"I have no hesitation whatever in saying that there should be at Peking one of the strongest Christian Universities, not only in China, but in Asia."

Dr. Arthur H. Smith, Veteran Missionary and Author in Peking, who first suggested to President Roosevelt the return of the unused portion of the Boxer Indemnity to China.

"Peking has become one of the most important intellectual centers in China for Christian Education. The best fruits of Christian Education should be brought to bear upon the intellectual and moral life of the Chinese at this vital center."

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attaché at Peking:

"The leaders of the new China must be men and women of strong Christian character, if China is to be a blessing to modern civilization. One could not conceive of a better opportunity for training such leaders than a first-class university of national importance, situated at the capital and under Christian auspices."

Hon. Paul S. Reinsch, for the last six years Minister of the United States to China:

"Altogether there appears to me to be no opportunity in educational life today of quite such scope and possibility as that of a Christian university cultivating liberal and scientific studies at the capital of China, where the ideas and methods and institutions that will prevail in this vast country are being discussed and formed."

The Board of Trustees of the University are:

Arthur J. Brown	Frank Mason North	Mrs. O. R. Williamson
William P. Merrill	William V. Kelley	Mrs. J. M. Avann
John L. Severance	John F. Goucher	Luther B. Wilson, <i>Pres.</i>
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Mrs. Geo. M. Clark	Richard Roberts	<i>Chairman Exec. Com.</i>
Edward C. Moore	Thomas Cochran	E. M. McBrier, <i>Treasurer</i>
Arthur Perry, <i>Vice-Pres.</i>	Frank Lenwood	Eric M. North, <i>Secretary</i>

The President of the University is J. Leighton Stuart, and the Vice-President is Henry W. Luce.

A pamphlet containing a more extended statement of the place and work of the University may be obtained by applying to Henry W. Luce, Vice-President, or W. Reginald Wheeler, Secretary, of the University, now in the United States. Their address, and the address of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Eric M. North, is 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Four hundred
million Chinese
can't be wrong!

0409

Four hundred million

AT ANY RATE, they can't all be wrong at the same time. And it isn't fair to indict a whole nation. In every country there is always a residue through which it may go on to the fulfillment of its destiny. This is what is happening in China today.

There may be wars and rumors of war, but even these will be used for the final emancipation of all its people. There may be evidence of a backward race, but China has shown in its history that it is capable of making great discoveries in science and philosophy while other nations were groping in the dark.

China is an awakening giant. It may still be sleepily rubbing its eyes. It may still be stumbling as it finds its feet. But when China comes to its own, its 400,000,000 awakened people, constituting one-fifth of the human race, will become one of the most dominating forces of the world — industrially, commercially, politically, internationally.

Many years ago John Hay, President Lincoln's Secretary of State and author of the "open door" policy, said that "China is the key to the future of the world."

No man dares prophecy with any degree of certainty what direction the Chinese evolution may take. Books written about China are soon out of date. Tomorrow's newspaper may print a story of progress from Peking or Canton or Shanghai which will startle the world.

CHINA is rapidly making progress through intelligent leadership. Mass education will greatly increase knowledge. Enlightened medicine will reduce sickness and mortality. Industrial efficiency will revolutionize standards of living. Road building will extend wider travel. Agricultural development will reduce famine. Women's emancipation is just ahead. Religious cooperation will abolish sectarianism. Reforms in standards of weights and measurement will encourage accuracy and more capable workmanship.

But this great nation needs the cooperation of all right-thinking people everywhere — and it needs that cooperation at this very critical period.

There are today in China 300,000,000 illiterates; vast areas are still in the hands of doctors who needlessly torture the bodies of the sick; famine still sweeps millions into untimely graves; for the most part industrial methods are pathetically crude; limited transportation facilities hinder the distribution of food and merchandise; broad fields need scientific cultivation for cattle raising; women's opportunity for social and cultural expression is greatly restricted.

But China is headed in the right direction. Its leaders know where they are going — and they are on the way.

If this were not true, it would be cause for very grave concern for the whole of humanity. The level of culture and prosperity of every nation is determined by the level of the most backward race. One-fifth of the human race, sunk to low levels, is sure to drag down the rest of humanity.

BUT China emancipated intellectually, physically, industrially, commercially, will not constitute a completed task. The growth of democracy in China will bring with it certain social problems with which all enlightened countries are today grappling.

Social unrest throughout the world is caused by the finest idealism the world has ever known. It is because men have been shown the degradation in which they have been living

n Chinese can't be wrong!

and pointed toward the higher levels that a healthy social unrest exists. The church, the school, the library, the art gallery and every other factor which enriches life has been responsible for the growth of the world's idealism.

Having aroused this spirit of social unrest among the people of China, shall these responsible institutions now step to one side and permit unscrupulous agitators, gross materialism, irreligion, or any other element to step in and usurp the place which rightfully belongs to these institutions, or shall they, with courage, finish the task which they so long ago began?

In China, as elsewhere, it is all a question of leadership — the development of men and women who can be trusted because of their integrity, their wider knowledge, their personality, their unselfishness, and that highest form of patriotism which recognizes the good in other nations while it carries on among its own people.

YENCHING UNIVERSITY is probably the leader among all of the universities in China. With a background of more than sixty years of educational development in China, Yenching University has an enviable opportunity to serve all the people in the education of leaders in every walk of life. Its plant is valued at \$2,203,375. Its endowment aggregates \$2,049,940. Its support comes from four sources: Christian Mission Boards, individual donations, income from invested funds and students' fees. The Mission Boards consist of the American Board, the Methodist Board, the Presbyterian Board and the London Missionary Society.

Drawn from every province in China, the student body consists of seven hundred and fifty young men and women — an enrollment nearly twice as great as that of any other Christian university in China. Already Yenching's graduates have had a marked influence on China's population.

It is not the purpose of Yenching University to merely introduce in China a "western civilization." China has in itself certain worthily-honored traditions and customs which should be encouraged and enriched. Modern methods and ideas must be taught, but only as they will naturally fit into the life of the whole people.

To this end, more than half the faculty of Yenching are Chinese, who, however, have had the benefit of education in western countries, mainly in the United States. Associated with President J. Leighton Stuart — one of the most trusted friends of Chinese education — is Chancellor Wu Lei-ch'uan, who resigned as Vice-Minister of Education in the Nanking Government in order to retain his official relationship with the University. Other outstanding Christian Chinese scholars and educators are connected with the University.

The items on page four are most urgently needed, although the University will be greatly strengthened in meeting its difficult task if additional funds for plant and endowment can be secured, the particulars of which will be gladly furnished.

During recent years contributions of over four and a half million dollars were received by the University. Much of this sum was contributed in small amounts. Friends of China and the University are urged to make whatever contributions they can, and however small the amount may be, it will be gratefully received.

The Immediate Needs

10 additional residences for faculty members so that the teaching force may be properly housed close to their work	\$ 45,000
A dormitory for the large number of women students who are eager to enter the University	35,000
An addition to the power plant in order to safeguard the health of the entire student body and the faculty during the winter months . .	25,000
An additional endowment for the women's college to avoid an annual deficit (of which \$60,000 has been pledged)	120,000
An endowment for the library to provide for the necessary purchase of books in the English language	100,000
An endowment for the natural sciences so that China may be enabled properly to exploit her own resources. (If this amount is raised it will make immediately available a similar sum which has been given upon the condition that the total amount be raised.)	250,000
	<u>\$575,000</u>

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

WU LEI-CH'UAN	Chancellor
J. LEIGHTON STUART, D.D., LITT. D.	President
OLIN L. WANNAMAKER	Assistant to the Vice President

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEIPING (PEKING), CHINA

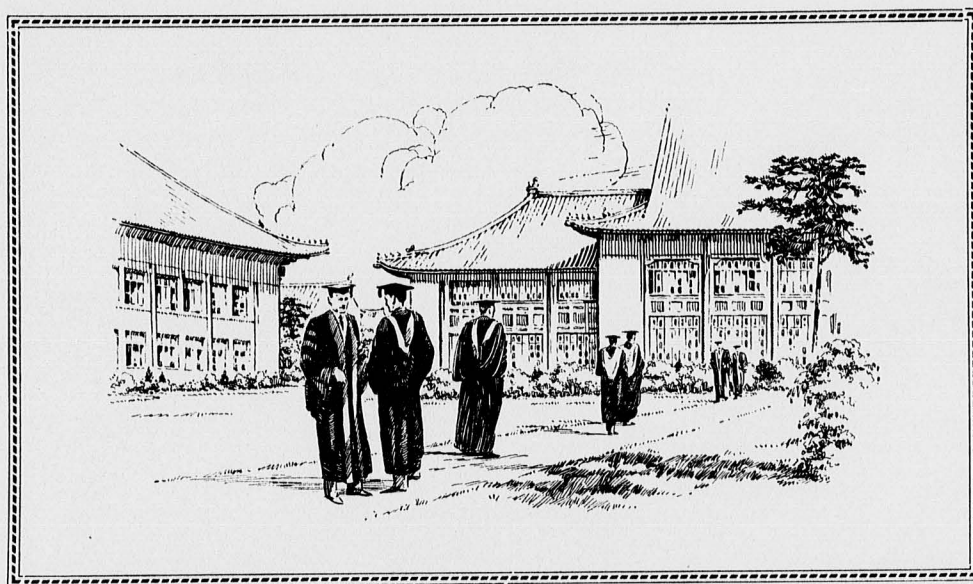
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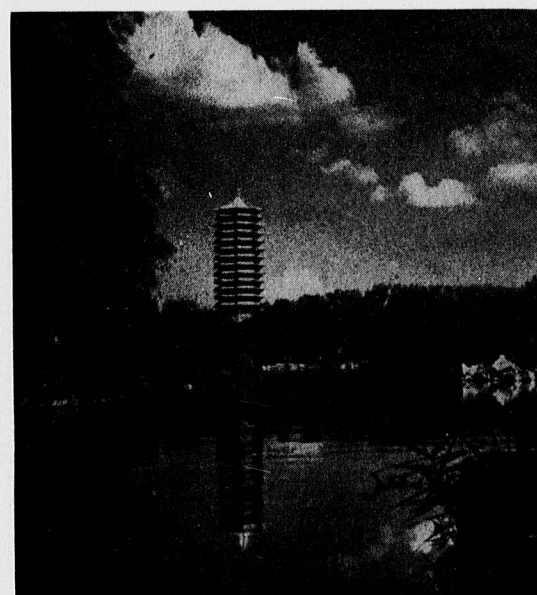
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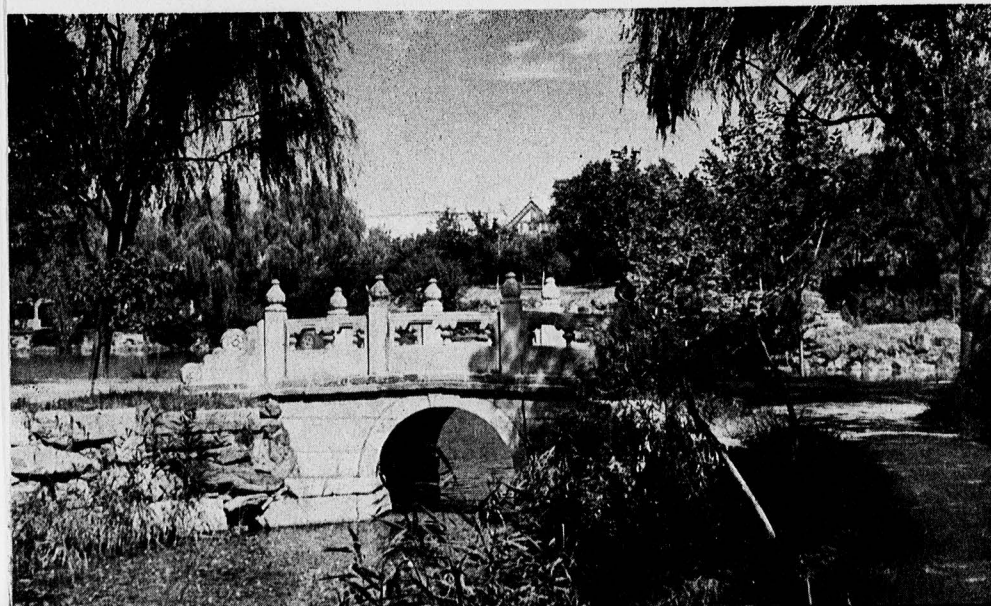


An economics major in the School of Public Affairs computes some statistical figures.



Yenching's music department teaches Western music and is among the best in China's colleges. There are several student musical clubs.

An ancient stone bridge enhances the beauty of the Yenching University campus which is among the most picturesque in Asia.



In the spacious and beautiful grounds of what was once the private park and summer palace of a Manchu prince, stands Yenching—one of the largest and best-equipped of the universities established in China by missionaries.

Few colleges in the United States can boast a campus as lovely as this one, located about six miles outside the northwest gate of the old gray city wall of Peking—for many centuries the political and cultural capital of China.

Has Picturesque Campus

Little hills, rockeries, grottoes, and artificial lakes filled with tiny islands (some of which are connected with the campus "mainland" by unique stone bridges) dot Yenching's 150-acre, wall-enclosed grounds. Close to one of the lakes soars the thirteen-storied Po-ya pagoda. Within this picturesque structure, an exact replica of a tenth-century pagoda, is enclosed the university's water tower.

Many of the valuable things to be found on the campus—the stone bridges, the rare marble pieces, the curious rock work—have been brought from other places with the desire not only to beautify the campus but to preserve relics that otherwise might have perished.

Situated In Historic Region

Much of the region around the university abounds in reminders of the past; the plain is studded with tombs and other vestiges of former grandeur on sites where ancient cities once existed. Nearby are the ruins of the Old Summer Palace where 200 years ago French and Italian architects constructed for Manchu emperors marble pavilions, porticos, and fountains in a setting of oriental splendor. Famous Buddhist monasteries and other historic places in the Western Hills draw visitors along the road that passes Yenching's gate.

Adapts Chinese Buildings To Modern Needs

All the university's Chinese-style dormitories and classroom and administration buildings fit well into their charming setting. Under the bright sunshine and blue sky of North China the curved roofs, colored pillars, and multi-tinted decorations under the eaves make a vivid impression on all who visit the campus.

They are mute testimony to New York architect Henry Killam Murphy's extraordinary ability to adapt old Chinese architecture to the needs of up-to-date, well-equipped laboratories and light, airy classrooms, and to his success in making over an old-fashioned pleasure garden into a modern university campus without sacrificing any of its charm.

The decision of the university to use the Chinese palace style for its buildings was made through the desire to have the visible environment of the students remind them that there are great, permanent values within Chinese culture; values that should be preserved in a modern education for the contemporary world.

Has Four Faculties

Yenching has become one of the least provincial of institutions. So widely is it renowned for the quality of its training that students come to it from all over China and even from overseas to take work in any one or more of its four faculties: arts and letters, natural sciences, public affairs, and religion.

The university is the culmination of a series of unions among schools established in and around Peking more than eighty years ago by four missionary groups—American Congregationalists, Methodists, and Presbyterians, and British Congregationalists. The first of these schools dates from 1864; others were established in subsequent decades.

Journalism major interviews visiting professor as part of assignment in news reporting.



Eventually some of these developed into academies, and three of the academies into colleges. Two theological seminaries were also founded. Shortly after the turn of the century there began a movement toward union which finally resulted in the amalgamation of these colleges and seminaries between 1916 and 1920, thus producing Yenching University.

Interdenominational in character, Yenching receives support from the Boards of Missions of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational Churches in the United States, and from the London Missionary Society. It also has the cooperation of such leading American educational institutions as Wellesley College and Harvard and Princeton Universities.

Provides Academic, Practical Training

In general, Yenching has succeeded very well in combining scholarly training in a few branches of the humanities and pure sciences with a liberal education. Its College of Science is noted for its chemistry department which places special emphasis on industrial and applied chemistry. It also provides exceptional work in pre-medical and pre-nursing education, a larger proportion of the students at Peking Union Medical College, top medical training center in China, having done their undergraduate work at Yenching than at any other college.

Its College of Arts boasts the leading English department in China, much of the financial support for which comes from Wellesley alumnae. Its music and journalism departments are also of first rank.

Yenching's College of Public Affairs, which Princeton helps support, has done excellent work in political science, economics, and sociology; and graduates from these departments have been in much demand for government positions and in industry. The Department of Chinese Studies, supported by the Harvard-Yenching Institute, links these two institutions in research and instruction in Chinese culture.

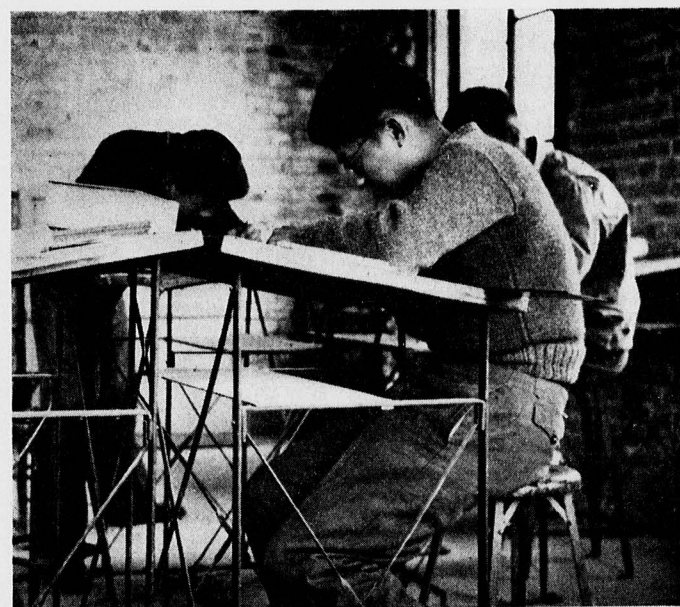
Renders Service In Many Fields

Yenching's graduates, trained for service to their countrymen, are found in all parts of China—in the cities in business and industry, in the colleges and middle schools as teachers, in the country villages as rural leaders, in many forms of government work, and in every type of Christian endeavor. In journalism, too, the contribution of alumni has been particularly notable. Both in China and in the Chinese news bureaus abroad, Yenching graduates fill leading positions.

In all sections of China today, the Christian influence of Yenching

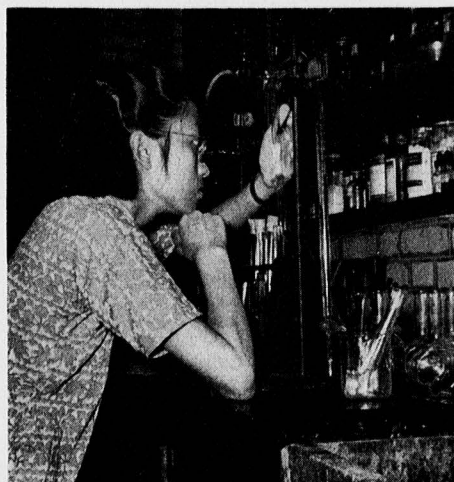


Christian worship, such as this Easter service at Yenching, is part of the university's daily program.



Among students' predominant interests is engineering. Here future engineers work earnestly on assignment in machine design.

Women in increasing numbers study chemistry, now among Yenching's most popular subjects.



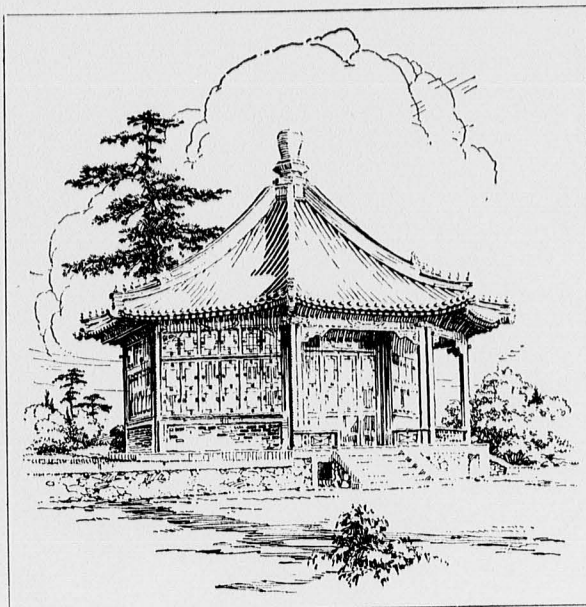
Western sports help build strong bodies and are attracting more students each year.



Future leaders of China train diligently at Yenching for service to their country.



On a small hill in the heart of the Yenching campus stands a multi-colored pavilion whose bell, cast in the eighteenth century by Emperor Yung Cheng, resonantly strikes the half hours.



This pavilion is a memorial to a former vice-president of Yenching, Dr. Henry W. Luce, who played prominent role in effecting the union of various schools and in raising money for the campus.

alumni is being felt by thousands of their compatriots. In the university itself the influence of Christian students on their classmates is strong. Small Christian fellowship groups developed at Yenching early in its history; and these have been, through the years, centers of spiritual energy.

Closed During War

During the war Yenching was closed, and the Japanese used it as a cultural institution. For this reason, although much of its physi-

cal plant was damaged and many of its building suffered wear and tear and deterioration, it was saved from destruction. After its closing, a branch was started in Chengtu, West China, which functioned until after V-J Day.

Continues To Serve

Studies on the home campus were resumed in the autumn of 1945 and have been carried on continuously ever since. Even during the taking over of Peking by the Communists in the winter of 1948-49, classes were not inter-

rupted for more than a few days.

Despite the many untold hardships of the postwar years—meager food, cramped living accommodations, low salaries, insufficient equipment, and economic and political chaos, students and faculty members have met every trial with unwavering courage. And the university has made the most of its priceless opportunity to continue to render to the Chinese people the kind of Christian service for which it has always been noted.



YENCHING UNIVERSITY
American Headquarters
150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

*Yenching University
Peking, China*



*That They Who Enter Here
May Glimpse New Goals to Win !*

SHAPING
A NEW WORLD

+

HOW THE VISION
OF A MIGHTY HUMAN CONQUEST
IS BEING WROUGHT INTO
REALITY

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING (PEKING) · CHINA
AMERICAN OFFICE
150 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK CITY

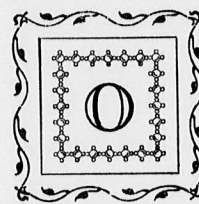
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FOREWORD

IN A WORLD shaped for us before our generation, we labor to shape a New World for generations rising to take our place. ✦ To the priceless heritage of the Past, the Present must add its mite—to enrich the heritage of the Future. ✦ Greater than this age of progress achieved is to be the age of progress shared. ✦ As the achievements of the Present are translated into inspiration for the Future, in that measure do we now make for abiding peace among men, for a new fraternity among nations, and for a New World which, because we have lived, will be challenged to higher things.

S H A P I N G
A N E W W O R L D

✦ ✦



OUT OF THE maelstrom of the Great War a vast segment of humanity emerged with a new consciousness.

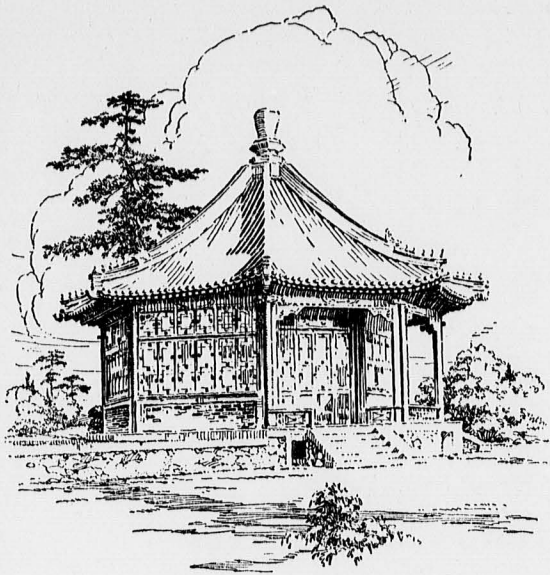
The foundations upon which peoples had builded for generations had been sapped. The World searched for a bedrock upon which to rear an enduring edifice.

IN EDUCATION that search has been rewarded.

"Theirs not to reason why—theirs but to do or die," describes a mental attitude which peoples, even though motivated by nothing higher than the instinct of self-preservation, cannot permit to be perpetuated. So Education is acclaimed today as the one permanently constructive force upon which we may rely to assure the future through cumulative effect. How soon that assurance will become a reality depends upon the momentum which the educational movement is enabled to acquire.

✦ ✦ ✦

TREMENDOUS advances have been made, but, paradoxically enough, the very war which quickened the consciousness of the World also left in its wake serious problems of an essentially national character. With these now solved or well upon the way to solution, attention has again become focussed upon the world field.



American ideals have inspired, while American philanthropy and American educators have furnished the motive power for modern educational activities in many lands, and nowhere has the American influence made deeper impress than in China. Holding high place in this great field—dedicated to the development of sound Christian character as well as to the dissemination of knowledge—stands Yen-

ching University, a modern American institution of learning at the very heart of Old China.

✦ ✦ ✦

CHINA, with its more than 400,000,000 people scattered over an area of 4,277,170 square miles, more than any other nation today challenges the rest of the world to helpful service. There, before our eyes, unfolds the evolution of a modern order.

Despite intermittent civil strife, economic progress is being registered in imports and exports. Roads are being extended. Schools are multiplying. Public opinion is becoming articulate and intelligent. A mass education movement, conceived, inspired and directed by Chinese presents a spectacle of progress seldom equalled in the history of mankind.

As Doctor Paul Monroe, one of the American educators best informed as to conditions in the Far East, has said:

"To understand life in China, take a pinch of the struggle of the Early Church; throw in a little of the European Renaissance; add some of the wild thinking and bloody events of the French Revolution; pour in a good quantity of the Spirit of '76; add a

little Bolshevik red pepper; mix well and cook until half baked."

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OF THE 400,000,000 whose home is China, at least 300,000,000 are illiterate.

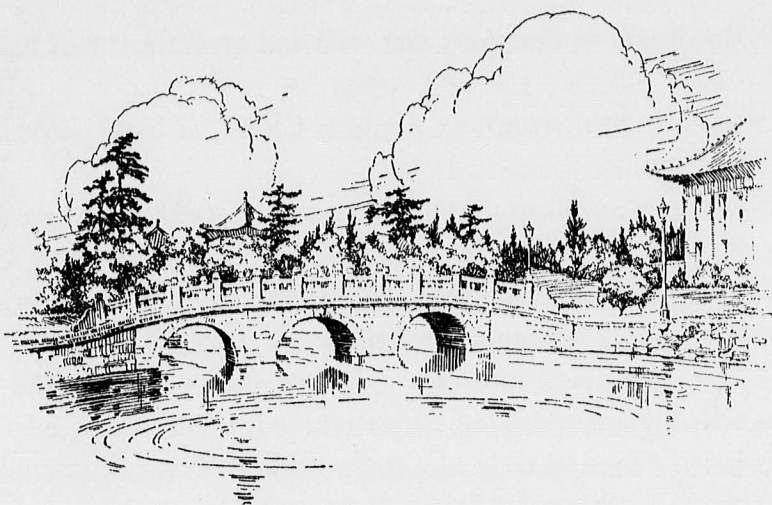
None can prophesy with any degree of certainty what direction the Chinese evolution, moulding the thought of this vast unlettered multitude, may take. All manner of influences, external and internal, are struggling for predominance.

Apart, however, from any positive dangers that may arise from a wrongly developing China, there is an actual detriment to the whole of humanity in the mere backwardness of so considerable a fraction of itself. The level attainable by the highest culture anywhere is determined by the level of the most backward. Any marked fall or rise in the standard of life among one-fifth of the world's population will be followed by a corresponding fall or rise in the standard of life around the entire globe.

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ADMITTEDLY, China needs capital to develop her resources and her industries. But capital alone will prove of little avail. More imperative is the need for trained organizers, managers and ad-





ministrators. China's population is dependent to the extent of 80 per cent upon agriculture. This must be modernized if, for the great mass, the scale of living is to be raised above the margin of bare subsistence. New China must also look to the rising generation for able and constructive leadership in her political life.

Such development and such leadership cannot be assured otherwise than by Education. Through it China can be brought gradually to the higher level now prevailing elsewhere in the world, in the material, moral and spiritual life of mankind.

* * *

WHERE the need and the area concerned are both so great, the distribution of financial assistance to the educational movement becomes a matter of primary importance.

Only a few institutions, strategically located so as to give the nearest approach practicable to a uniform influence of education throughout the Republic, can possibly be developed adequately within the next quarter of a century. A few do exist. They represent remarkable examples of international cooperation, primarily cooperation between Chinese and Americans. Money invested in

the strongest of these universities offers the best guaranty for maximum results in the training of leaders for all aspects of the changing Chinese life and civilization.

The best of these institutions are fairly well equipped and staffed. They are in a position to produce immediate results. To increase their usefulness provides an immediate opportunity for that sort of vital assistance to the Chinese people which so deeply concerns China, America and the rest of the world.

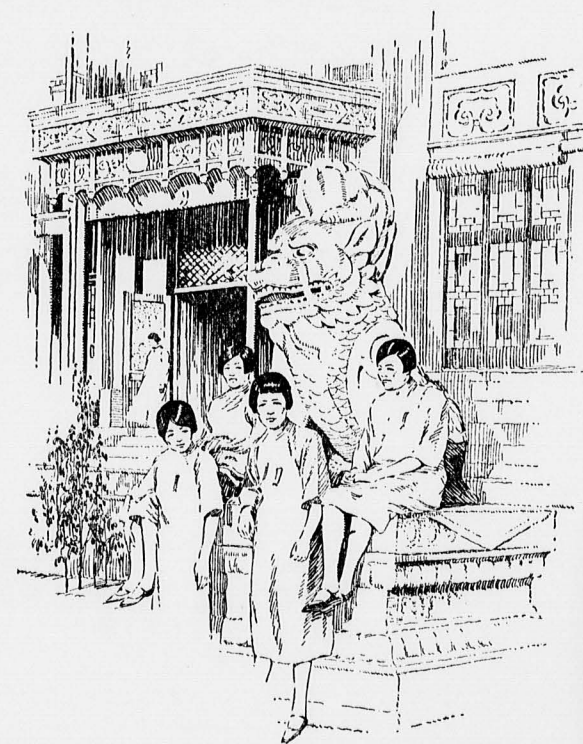
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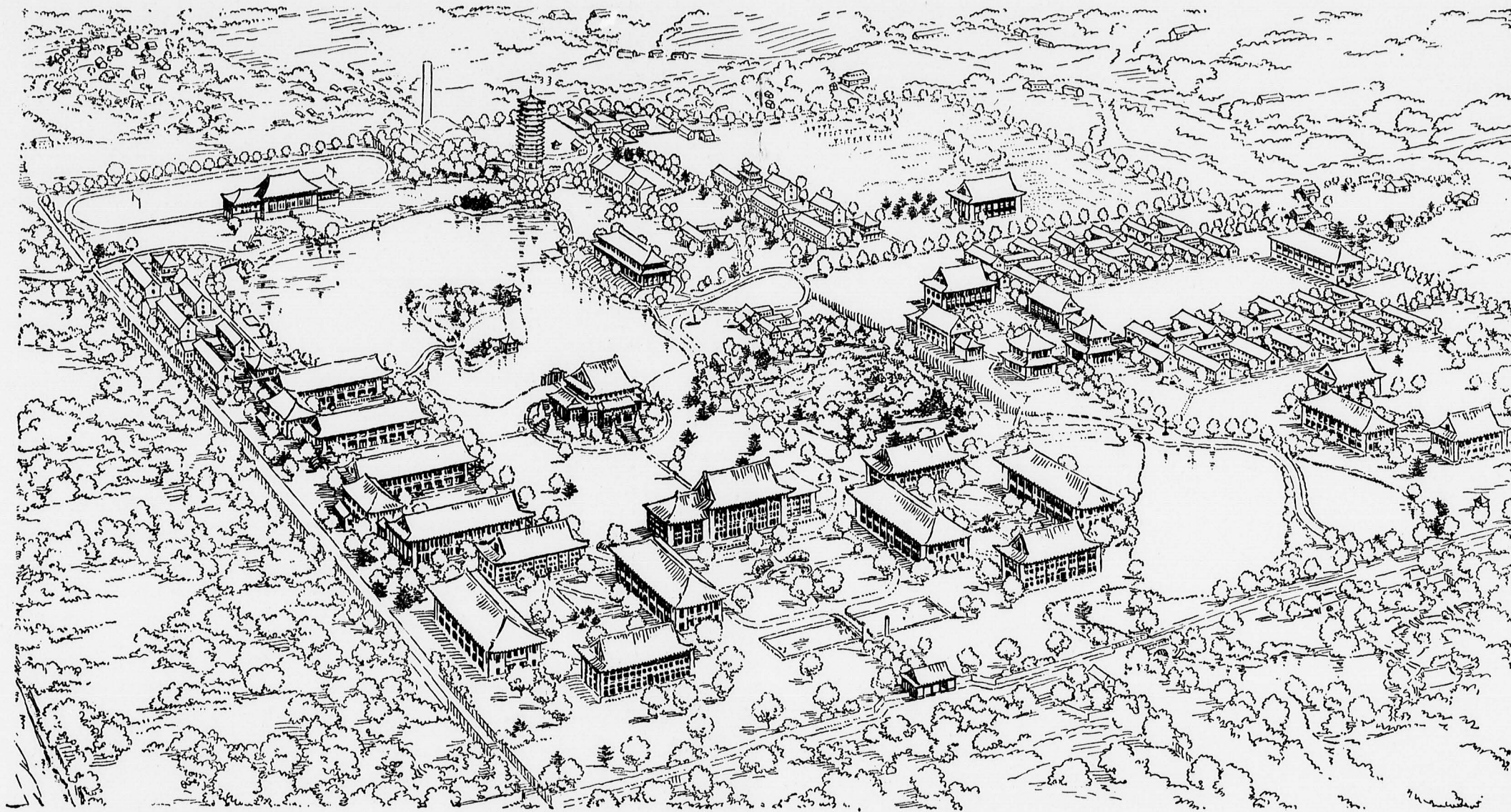
AMONG these is Yenching.

"It is without question the outstanding Christian educational institution in China; has the brightest promise for the future; has accumulated more financial support; has the greatest opportunity for expansion; has attracted the greatest approval and support of the Chinese, and, among all of these institutions, it has had and has yet the sanest and wisest management and direction," says Doctor Paul Monroe, Director of the International Institute.

Doctor Stephen P. Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education, confirms this estimate when he writes, in an annual report: "Yenching is unquestionably one of the few institutions deserving of the most generous support of the people in America."

Behind Yenching University is a background of more than sixty years of educational development in China. In its present form it represents the union of four colleges—each with a record of vitally important achieve-





THE PLANT OF YENCHING UNIVERSITY, NOW ALMOST COMPLETE
*Against this Picturesque Background, Outside the Walls of Peiping, Is Being Staged a
Splendid Spectacle of Effective Cooperation between the East and the West, some
Glimpses of Which, in Word and Picture, this Book Strives to Convey*



ment: North China Union College, born in 1867; the original Peking University, which dates its service from 1870; Peking Women's College, founded in 1905, and the North China Union Theological College, opened in 1906.

Following this union and through the generous gift of \$1,000,000 subscribed by friends in the United States, Yenching was able to take over its present site, outside the walls of Peiping—the Peking that for centuries

has pulsed with the heart-stream of the cultural, artistic and political life of China.

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THIS WAS the beginning of a new era for the University. Since that time have come material accretions in equipment and endowment, surpassing those received by any other institution of Christian education in all of China. At present, the plant of the University is valued at \$2,305,375. Its endowment aggregates \$2,049,940.

Yenching depends upon four sources of support—appropriations by Christian mission boards; individual donations; income from invested funds, and students' fees. The mission sources of support are four—the American Board, the Methodist Board, the Presbyterian Board and the London Missionary Society.

Modernly and altruistically American in inspiration, Yenching has, nevertheless, so effectively functioned to the best inter-

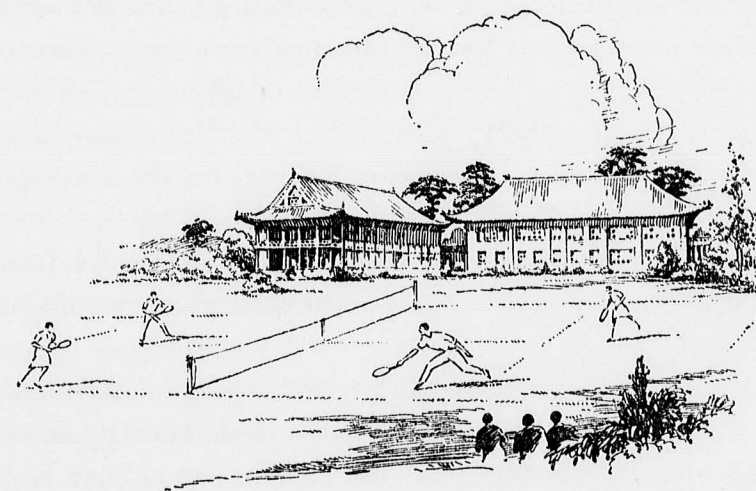
ests of the Chinese people that they regard and revere it as something intimately their own. Its President, Doctor J. Leighton Stuart, is recognized throughout China as one of the most trusted friends of Chinese education. His associate, Chancellor Wu Leichuan, has resigned as Vice-Minister of Education in the Nanking Government in order to retain his official relationship with the University.

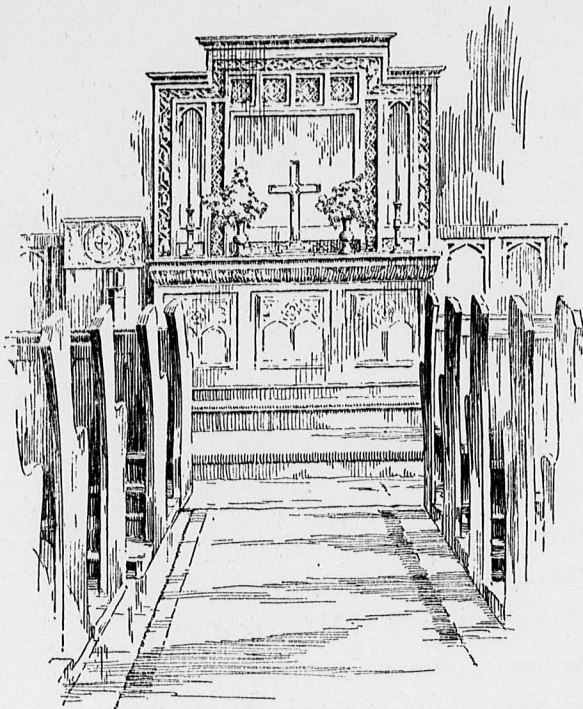
Typical of the appreciation expressed by the Chinese is the statement of the Hon. S. S. Young, Consul General for the Republic of China in New York City, who says: "Its graduates may now be found in prominent positions in every walk of life."

The student body, undergraduate as well as postgraduate, is drawn from every province in China. More than half the enrollment of 750 young men and women come from south of the Yangtze River—from the heart of New China. Yenching's enrollment is nearly twice as great as that of any other Christian university in that country.

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A COMMISSION representing the China Christian Educational





Association, after a thorough study of the system of sixteen Christian colleges in China, proposes a method of correlation among them in which Yenching is selected to be the largest of the Christian universities, and the only one to develop at this time a full curriculum of postgraduate studies. It is also emphasized as the institution which should stress especially the social sciences.

The Peking Union Medical College, of which Mr. Roger S.

Greene, Vice-President in the Far East of the Rockefeller Foundation, is director, has chosen Yenching as the institution to provide students trained in the pre-medical sciences for its course.

The Harvard-Yenching Institute of Chinese Studies, representing the joint interest of both universities in the preservation of the best elements of Chinese culture, gives unique character to the institution. Princeton has a similar relationship to Yenching through the responsibility assumed by the Princeton-Yenching Foundation (formerly Princeton-in-Peking) for the development of the Princeton-Yenching College of Public Affairs.

The University is registered with the Ministry of Education in China and is accepted as a unit in the general system of Chinese education.

"Yenching," says Doctor Stuart, its President, "aims to mediate to China the finest values of Western civilization by an educational process which will enable the Chinese young men and wo-

men to infuse these into their own culture while preserving the best features of their national heritage. International good-will, life as a consecration to the highest ideals, scientific knowledge used for human welfare, religion as the inspiration to nobler endeavor, are among the ideals suggested by the motto of the University: 'Freedom through Truth for Service.' "

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NO OTHER educational institution in China has achieved the measure of progress credited to Yenching.

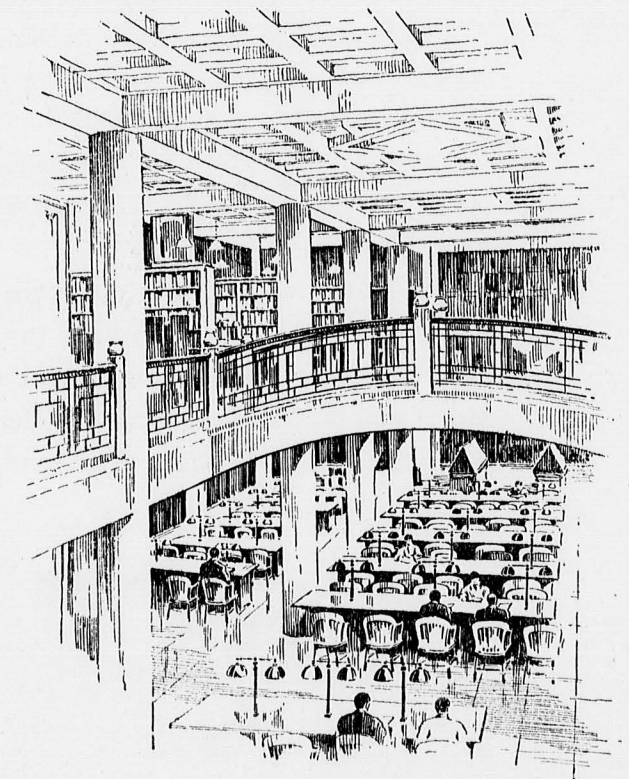
If enabled to develop adequate postgraduate and technical courses, it will become the center from which teachers, equipped for positions in the schools and colleges of the nation, will carry proper standards and methods in higher education back to their several provinces.

If provided with equipment to maintain the standard of moral and religious life to which it has been dedicated, it may well be the spring from which Christian influence will spread to the schools of the country at large, where that influence will count for most among the rising generation.

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THE IDEALISM that inspires Yenching does not ignore the practical.

Training the hands as well as the mind, agricultural courses, instruction in the crafts and domestic science find proper place in its curriculum. A course is offered in famine prevention



which, it is hoped, will aid in curbing this great perennial menace to life.

Keenly aware of the fact that for wise leadership there must be those of vision, with power and will to govern self, with patience to plan surely and ability to execute effectively, with tolerance and with a sympathetic appreciation of the brotherhood of man, Yenching sponsors the greatest possible measure of student self-government.

Free and frank discussion of the various problems and interests of the student community is encouraged, while suggestions emanating from that body are always accorded consideration. If merited, adoption follows.

There is an Honor System for examinations. Recreational activities and dormitory management are placed in the hands of the undergraduates. As a result, even before graduation, many of the qualities indispensable to responsible leadership have been acquired.

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THE FIELD for such service is as large as is China.

In face of staggering difficulties, the Chinese themselves have made creditable progress, but the total enrollment, from kindergarten to university, in all the schools of China is not beyond 12,000,000. To place popular education there upon the same basis as in the United States will require an enrollment of five times that number—60,000,000.

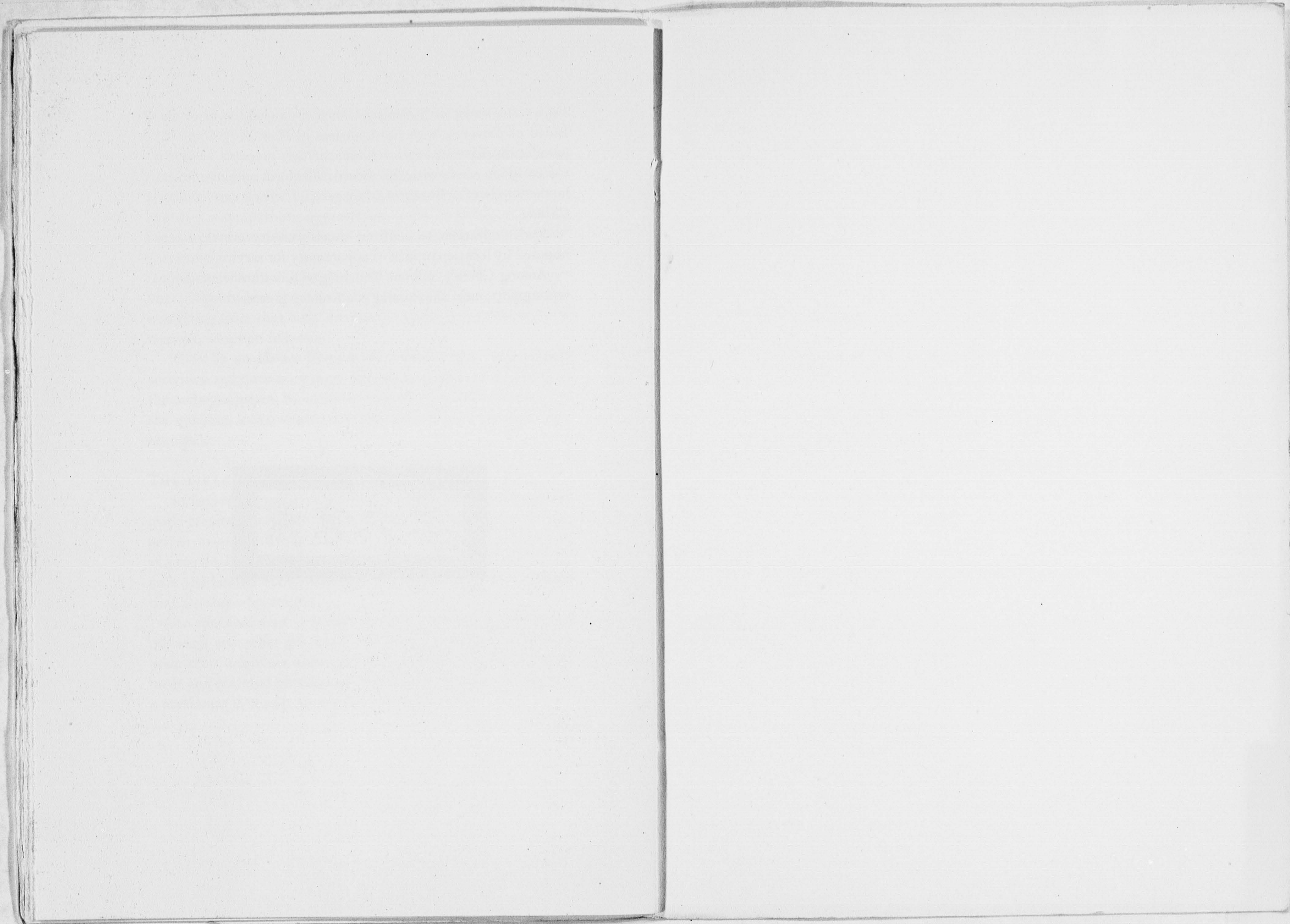
An educated man or woman provided for service now will far outweigh any other gift which the American people can bestow upon their neighbors across the Pacific. Provision of the equipment and material necessary, if the human element is to achieve a maximum in results, is equally important.

THE PROPERTY of Yenching University is held in trust by a Board of Trustees, with headquarters in New York City. Ultimate authority and administration of this property and of invested funds reside with this Board. The local administration is in the hands of a Board of Managers, of whom two-thirds are Chinese.

Such limitations as confront the University are clearly not imposed by location or lack of opportunity for service.

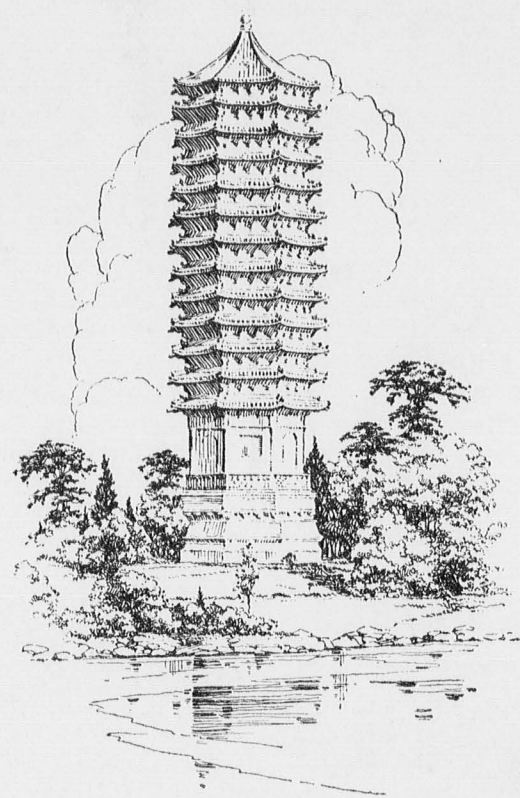
Among China's millions Yenching will, with encouragement and support, meet the existing challenge to greater things!





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Can Yenching Meet Its Opportunities?

IN ORDER to do so adequately, the University is in imperative need of certain additions to its plant, equipment, and staff. Lack of accommodations for students greatly handicaps the institution. With added dormitory space several hundred more students can be accepted without increasing general overhead costs perceptibly.

The items most in demand and the capital funds required for their construction or endowment are the following:

FOR THE FACULTY:

For members of the present faculty of the University, 10 additional residences are urgently required in order that the teaching force may be properly housed close to their work \$45,000

FOR OPERATION:

An addition to the Power Plant—Present equipment is quite inadequate to safeguard the health of students and faculty during the Winter months . . . 25,000

FOR ENDOWMENT:

For the Women's College—to avoid an annual deficit	100,000
For the Natural Sciences—that China may be enabled properly to exploit her own resources . . .	250,000
For the Library—to provide for the necessary purchase of books in the English Language . . .	100,000
Needed to Meet Urgent Requirements . . .	\$520,000

While the items listed above are most urgently needed, the University will be greatly strengthened in meeting its difficult task if the following additions to plant and endowment can also be provided:



Brought Forward \$520,000

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:

Completion and endowment of an additional dormitory group for men, to consist of seven units, accommodating 212 students—a portion of those applicants for admission who cannot now be cared for. \$170,000
An additional dormitory for women, which will accommodate 30 students 35,000
A Music Hall, to meet the needs of the entire student body 25,000

ENDOWMENT:

Physical Education and Community Health—to meet a tragic need in China's civilization \$250,000
School of Journalism—to provide trained journalists and to educate public opinion 500,000 750,000

Additional Funds 980,000
Aggregate Total of Funds Required \$1,500,000

TODAY YENCHING APPEALS TO AMERICA

Today, in her name, we address those men and women of America who see in China a new frontier of education and human betterment, and especially those Christian men and women who sincerely believe that only through education permeated with the Christian spirit and aiming at a spiritual goal can humanity be brought forward in its progress.

For such further information as may be desired, apply to:

The Board of Trustees

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

150 Fifth Avenue · New York City

E. M. MCBRIER, *Treasurer* FRANKLIN H. WARNER, *President*

PLANT, ENDOWMENT AND CURRENT INCOME
OF YENCHING UNIVERSITY

FIXED ASSETS

Physical Plant, land, buildings and equipment:

General University \$1,782,926.11
Women's College 666,660.19 \$2,449,586.30

Endowment:

General endowment 1,434,849.21
Scholarship and loan funds 22,334.00
Women's College endowment 50,246.00 1,507,430.11

Funds Held in Trust 704,368.53

Total Fixed Assets \$4,661,384.94

CURRENT INCOME, 1929-30

Mission Boards, salaries (estimated):

General University \$30,800.00
Women's College 16,312.50 \$47,112.50

Mission Boards, cash grants:

General University 11,500.00
Women's College 7,800.00 19,300.00

Non-Mission Board Agencies:

China Medical Board (approximate) 13,500.00
Princeton-in-Peking (1929) 20,300.00
Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial 25,000.00
Harvard-Yenching Inst. (approx.) 50,000.00
Wellesley College (Women's College) 5,000.00 113,800.00

Endowment Income at 5% 80,130.50

Income from Trust Funds 33,000.00

Miscellaneous Special Gifts 11,600.00

Income on Field:

General University 38,425.00
Women's College 12,250.00
Other Sources 500.00 51,175.00

Total Current Income \$356,118.00

NOTE: These figures represent a great improvement in the status of the University in the last ten years, during which it has made encouraging progress toward an adequate plant, equipment, and endowment.

YENCHING UNIVERSITY, Sep-27, 1928
(Incorporated 1889 as Peking University)

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AMERICAN OFFICE
150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

+

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

WU LEI-CH'UAN	Chancellor
J. LEIGHTON STUART, D. D.	President
OLIN D. WANNAMAKER	Assistant to the President

+

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C. A. EVANS	Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

0430

Gale in China Office

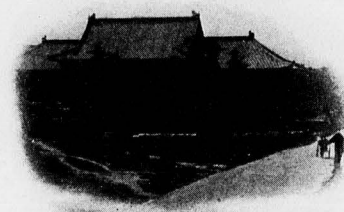
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OUR UNIVERSITY
IN PEKING

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OUR UNIVERSITY
IN PEKING

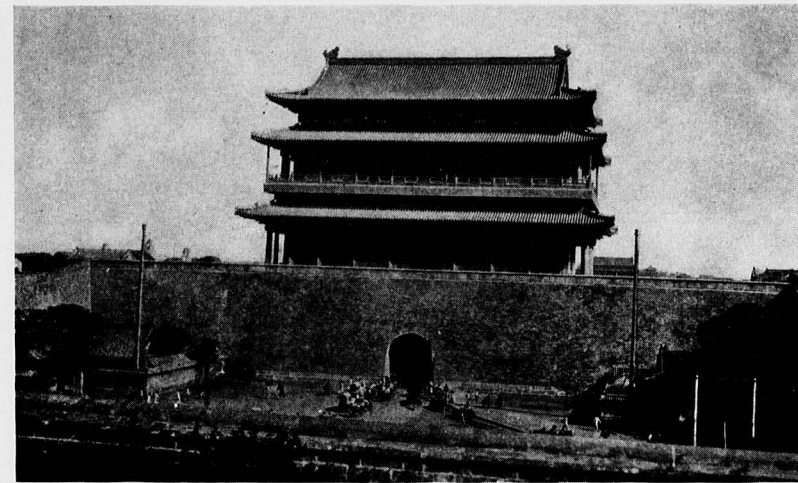


YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

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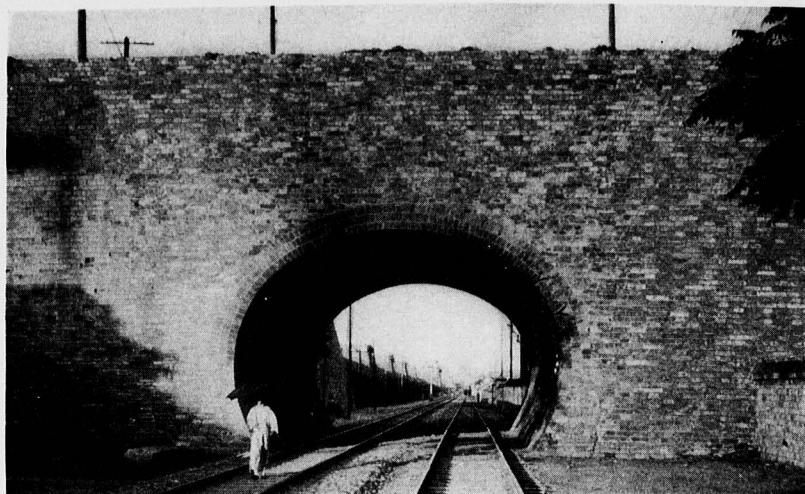
A corner of the recently-completed Science Hall of Yenching University, harmonizing architecturally with the century-old marble bridge seen in the background.



The Chien Men, main gate of the City of Peking, now an avenue of approach for all the world.

Our University in Peking

OUTSIDE the walls of the age-old Imperial City of Peking, the political, educational and artistic center of one-quarter of the earth's population, stands a modern Christian University. It has been called the "crown of American educational achievement in China." Its campus, the Summer Palace grounds of a Manchu prince of China's old regime, is one of the most beautiful college sites in the world. Quite in harmony with this setting of Oriental antiquity are the University buildings, with their pagoda-like tile roofs, lacquer-red pillars and intricately ornamented eaves. But within, they are found to be modern college buildings of reinforced concrete. The faculty of this University come from Oxford, Cambridge, Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dub-



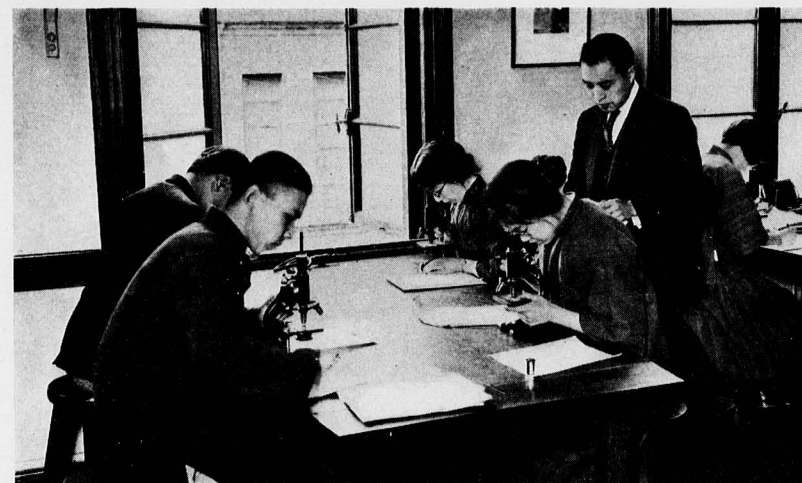
The railroad piercing the wall of Peking.

lin, Edinburgh—leading institutions in all quarters of the globe. Yet it has an established place in Chinese life.

Such a University, so located, has an opportunity unparalleled in history. At a time when China, having overthrown her ancient empire, is groping her way towards a democratic form of Government, Yenching University, shedding the light of modern scientific thought and experience, is a veritable beacon.

With her present struggle to unite moderate and radical Nationalists complicated by foreign aggression and the private feuds of war lords who lay waste her countryside, the chief source of China's present maladjustment is her difficulty in adapting practices and beliefs unchanged for 4,000 years to new conditions.

China's isolation from the nations of the world is a thing of the past. Industrialism has come to her from the



The study of science at Yenching is developing disciplined minds.

West with a rush. Coolies have left their fields of rice to work in factories in Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow; others, by the hundred thousand, are migrating to Manchuria. The old clan system which had its root in an agricultural economy is disappearing and the individual is emerging as the basic unit of the social structure.

Young men and women are studying the political and social sciences; China's ancient civilization is being reappraised in the light of modern scientific knowledge. Millions of China's masses are now becoming literate for the first time, but tens of millions still are unable to read and write. Within a few brief years the ancient social structure has been undermined and no stable order yet has been established in its place.

To help China in this critical hour leaders must be provided who can analyze her complex problems and then make plans for their solution. But beyond this they

must have "a profound faith in the possibilities of changing for the better the distressing conditions of maladjustment in the life of their nation."

That such an outlook can be gained from training based upon a Christian philosophy of life the experience of many individual Chinese shows. That Yenching University is singularly fitted to endow her students with the moral optimism which will inspire them to devote themselves to the salvation of their country in the face of the greatest discouragements already is being demonstrated by the part they are playing in the Student Movement.

Yenching in the Student Movement

THE Student Movement is a phenomenal manifestation of China's awakened youth which has become the greatest single force behind the social transformations now taking place.

It was the Student Movement which influenced public opinion to register a protest against the Shantung award, by the terms of which—embodied in the Versailles Treaty—former German rights in the Chinese Province of Shantung were to be given to the Japanese; which caused the resignation of three Cabinet Ministers over the issues of the relationship of China and Japan; which organized boycotts and which instituted mass education.

That little could be accomplished along the lines of Government reform while the great mass of the population remained illiterate was quickly grasped by the students. A system of writing based upon 1,000 of the com-



Representative Yenching students with their Instructor in English.

monest Chinese words had been invented by James Y. C. Yen, a graduate of Princeton University, Daniel C. Fu and other educational experts as the result of their experiments in teaching Chinese laborers employed in Europe during the World War. Seeing in these "foundation characters" an instrument ready to their use, the students instituted experimental classes for the instruction of adults, later inducing the Government to establish People's Schools throughout China. Three million formerly illiterate persons had passed through these schools by the summer of 1925.

The present wave of Nationalist feeling reached a climax in the so-called "May 30th incident of Shanghai" when six students were killed and more than forty were seriously wounded by foreign police during a student demonstration protesting against the shooting of a mill striker. The respect entertained for Yenching students by



A Christian Easter Service on the campus of a Chinese University.

their fellows in the Student Movement was made evident by their choice of Yenching men to represent them in conducting the investigation of this incident. Other similar instances indicate that Yenching students are singled out as men of ability, decision and character.

The Student Movement has enormous possibilities for good. It also has enormous possibilities for harm. It supplies leadership, but in too many cases leadership based on intellectual development alone. China's political future depends on leaders possessed not only of keen minds, but of the other characteristics demanded of wise political leaders—patience, breadth, tolerance, determination, self-control, vision. The great need of China is educational institutions which concern themselves with the development of character as well as of mind—each in fullest degree. Such an institution Yenching pre-eminently is.



Yenching men learn good sportsmanship in athletic contests: a winning basketball team.

Yenching's Firm Foundation

YENCHING is a stable institution in an unstable continent. Its stability is grounded in the fine relationship between its administration and its student body and in its policy of aloofness from national politics. President Stuart believes that a university exists for its students and he has implanted that fact in their consciousness. They cherish and protect the University because it is theirs. The property belongs to the Board of Trustees but it is safeguarded by the Chinese themselves. In contrast with some other institutions where students have organized strikes and have expelled teachers, Yenching has won the spontaneous loyalty and affection of its students. There is the greatest possible degree of student self-government.

The opinion of students is invited on subjects of common interest. Full consideration is given to their ideas on all University questions, and wherever possible they are adopted. Students manage the dormitories and dining halls, supervise their own recreation and athletics, and coöperate with the faculty in employing the honor system for examinations. In this unusual atmosphere of free discussion, respect for the other man's point of view, responsible self-government and highest academic standards men are being trained who even before graduation have acquired many of the characteristics of responsible political leadership.

A Half-Century's Experience

TO the task of building character at a time when the individual is just beginning to be an important unit in the social structure, Yenching brings the educational experience of half a century.

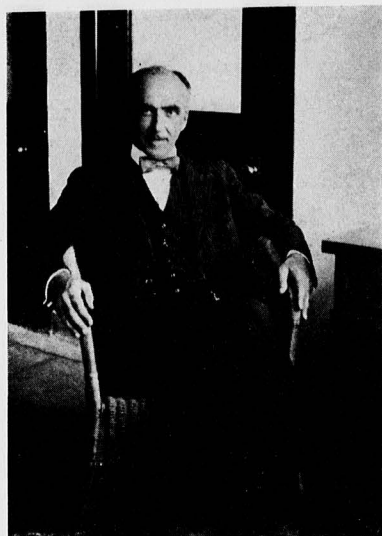


Yenching men are physically fit: a champion tennis team.

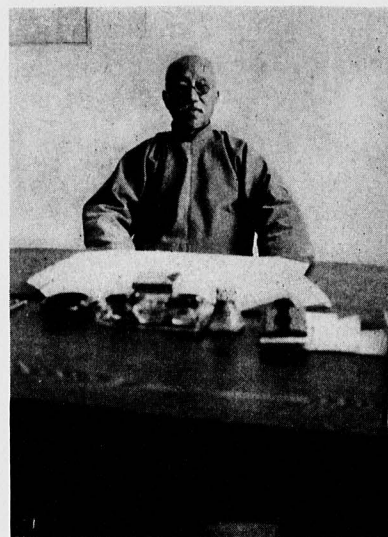
Yenching University is in reality much older than it seems. It came into existence in 1917 through the union of a group of established institutions—the North China Union College, founded in 1867; the original Peking University, founded in 1870; the Peking Women's College, founded in 1905; and the North China Union Theological College, founded in 1906. Linked with the history of these colleges are some of the most notable figures in modern education in China. With the development of the North China Union College are associated such names as Rev. L. D. Chapin, Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, D. D., and Professor Harlan P. Beach; with the original Peking University, the names of Dr. Leander W. Filcher and Dr. H. H. Lowry, the dean of education in China under the auspices of American missions; while in the conferences preceding the amalgamation of these institutions Bishop James W. Bashford took the most active part.

A fund of more than \$1,000,000, subscribed by American friends, made possible the University's establishment on its present site, outside the city walls of Peking, about two years ago.

The University is now made up of two liberal arts colleges—one for men and one for women—and a School of Theology. While all China is in turmoil, six hundred and forty-four students are pursuing their studies here without interruption, meeting daily in classes conducted by a faculty of one hundred and ten men and women, both Chinese and Americans. Classes of about eighty students are being graduated each year and the University has already conferred degrees upon almost seven hundred young Chinese.



Dr. J. Leighton Stuart,
the President.



Dr. Wu Lei Ch'uan,
the Vice-President.

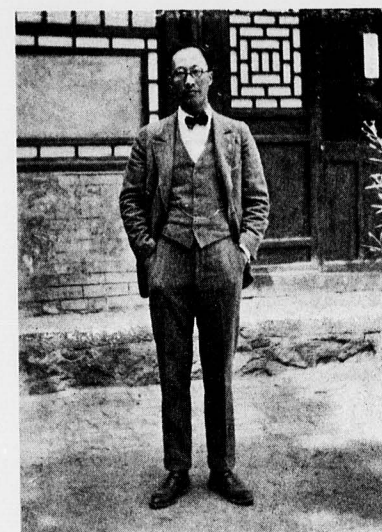
Western Ideals and Eastern Culture

YENCHING has attained a position of influence because the far-sighted policy adopted by the administrators has inspired confidence among Chinese people. It has come to be thought of as a Chinese institution.

This is exactly what the administrators of the University have desired. In the words of Dr. John Leighton Stuart, President of the University, "Yenching aims to mediate to China the finest values of Western civilization by an educational process which will enable Chinese young men and women to infuse these into their own culture while preserving the best features of their national heritage. International good-will, life as a consecration



Dr. Hsu Ti Shau,
Professor of Philosophy.



Prof. Li Ping Hua,
of the Economics Department.

to the highest ideals, scientific knowledge used for human welfare, religion as the inspiration to noble endeavor, are among the ideals suggested by the motto of the University: 'Freedom through Truth for Service'."

Chinese Share in Administration

DR. STUART has been in large part responsible for Yenching's essentially Chinese spirit. Born in China, speaking the language fluently, this remarkable educator understands the Chinese mind. As the University has grown he has insisted that the Chinese themselves be given an increasing part in administering it. Yenching stands out conspicuously for the number of Chinese holding such positions as deans and heads of de-

partments. Two-thirds of the faculty are Chinese, representing the most highly-trained group of Chinese instructors in the Republic.

The University is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, but of all the foreign-endowed institutions in China, it was the first to apply for and receive recognition by the Chinese Ministry of Education. Although it is controlled by a Board of Trustees with headquarters in New York City it is under the direct administration of a Board of Managers in Peking composed largely of Chinese. The selection of a Chinese vice-president has further strengthened the feeling of the Chinese people that Yenching is genuinely their own.

This friendliness for the University on the part of the Chinese people is the greatest possible asset. It means that Yenching's opportunity for service will be limited only by the inadequacies of plant and equipment.

Practical Training For Many Fields

While Yenching's primary aim is a general collegiate training it is recognized that a constructive program looking toward the stabilization of China must include vocational training.

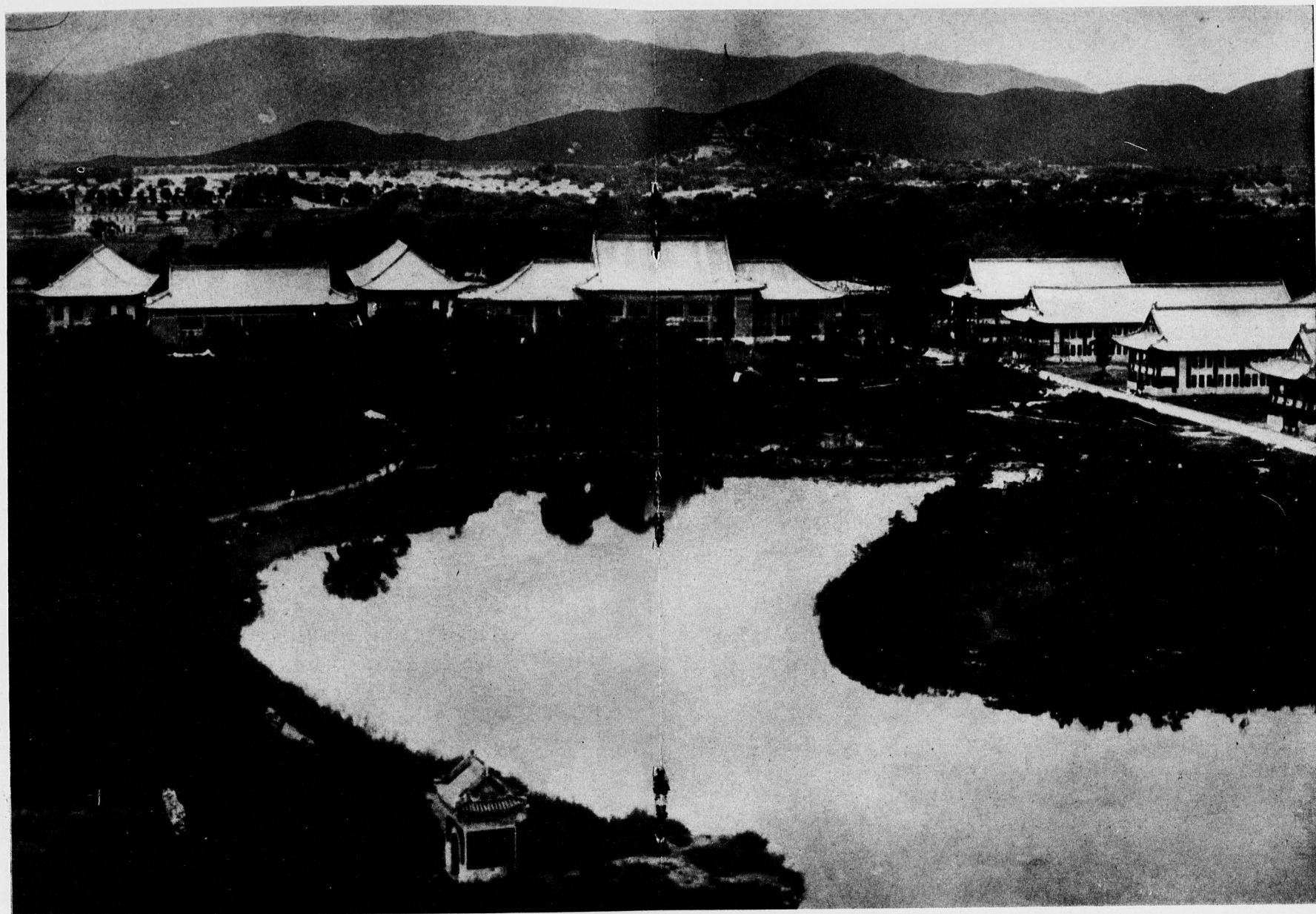
The Chinese are proverbially industrious, but their waste of man-power is appalling. Eighty-five per cent. of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Although this proportion may change with the industrialization of China, the majority of her people will doubtless continue to get their living from the land for many decades to come. The Department of Agriculture of

Yenching University is therefore one of the most important divisions of its work.

In this department a faculty of experts using the most up-to-date implements and imported live stock, are teaching the young men of Yenching a new type of agricultural economy. A course in famine prevention is included with a view to reducing the dangers of this great and hitherto perennial menace.

Another field of great promise for the future is trade education. In the past the Chinese have had few opportunities to learn trades characteristic of modern life. Hence the great value of typical courses for demonstration. Such a typical course is that in leather tanning. The course was established by Dr. H. S. Vincent, who organized the first modern tannery in Siam, and the work is now carried on by Chinese instructors who have studied under Dr. Vincent. An interesting fact about this department is that it is self-supporting, the products manufactured by the students such as shoes, belts, straps, pocket-books, etc., being sold at a fair market price.

Owing to the simplification of the Chinese written language in recent years and the consequent growth of literacy, the number of newspapers in China has increased by leaps and bounds. A new occupation was thus created and Yenching, accordingly, established a Department of Journalism, under the direction of Vernon Nash, a former Rhodes scholar, and R. S. Britton, an honor graduate of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, both of whom had had active newspaper experience. The journalism courses given proved very popular but the department was forced to discontinue its work, after three years, for



*The campus of Yenching University with the Western Hills and the
pagoda on the Summer Palace grounds seen in the distance.*

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lack of funds. The providing of trained editors, reporters and advertising writers for China's press is viewed as a genuine service and it is hoped that funds can be secured to resume instruction in this field.

The Women's College has been equally alive to the crying need of vocational training. Chinese young women desiring to study home economics, either for preparation as homemakers or for professional work in this field, find at Yenching courses in many departments of this branch of study as up-to-date as those given at leading universities in America. It is hoped that in the future instruction in every branch of this subject may be given, as in American institutions, in a "practice house."

Training Spiritual Leaders

IT is beyond argument that if Christianity is to survive as a permanent force in China, Chinese ministers must be sent out to preach the gospel. The careful preparation of men of consecrated character for this great task therefore is regarded by the University as one of its most important responsibilities. For training men for the supreme vocation of guiding their generation in the solution of their spiritual problems, Yenching has assembled a chosen group of teachers, largely Chinese, in the School of Theology. The School of Theology was established under the headship of Dr. Timothy T. Lew, a brilliant scholar who had won almost every possible honor at both Yale and Columbia. The present Dean is Dr. J. F. Li, a man of high attainments, and the course of study given under his direction is comparable to the courses in the leading American theological seminaries.

Princeton-in-Peking

ONE of the most important departments of the Institution, at this time when economic changes and new modes of thought have disrupted social conditions, is that conducted by Princeton-in-Peking, an organization formed by Princeton University graduates, faculty members and students. This is a school of Political and Social Science. The faculty for this department is supplied by Princeton-in-Peking which also has representatives on the Board of Trustees and the Board of Managers of the University. Plans are now under consideration for an exchange of professors between Princeton University and Yenching. Professor E. G. Conklin of Princeton spent a part of the year 1925-26 in Peking, and Professor Corwin is to conduct courses there during the winter of 1928-29. The same standards of scholarship prevailing at Princeton will be maintained at Yenching. It is especially fitting that Princeton, always prominent in the political thought of America should aid in establishing a modern regime in China.

Twenty per cent. of all the students taking strictly collegiate courses are studying in this department, and it is not improbable that its influence in ameliorating the present confused social conditions will be felt not only in the environs of Peking, but in remote parts of China. The instructors are augmenting their theoretical training with various types of experimental field work. One American teacher has been living for six months in a Chinese village studying the various aspects of its life. Another is making a careful study of the guild organization still existing in Peking.



A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Yenching Sociology Club.

The training offered by the Department of Sociology will include "practice" work in charitable institutions, hospitals, health centers, and in rural communities near Peking. The Department of Political Science, in charge of Dr. Shuhsi Hsu, who received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University, contemplates similar laboratory work in the study of municipal government and industrial welfare.

Grounds For Confidence

THE friends of education in America may be convinced that Yenching is worthy of support and yet may hesitate to invest money in the Institution because of the fear that its security is endangered by civil



Students in the Department of Agriculture preparing corn for seed.

disorders. But the friends of Yenching University may feel the greatest confidence in its security.

No one need fear that the University will be attacked. First: it has the protection of the Chinese people. An illustration of the regard in which it is held was a cablegram received recently at the New York headquarters of the University as follows:

"WE CITIZENS OF CHINA GREATLY APPRECIATE YOUR EFFORTS BELIEVE LARGE AMERICAN FINANCIAL AND INSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE WELCOME AS PERMANENT CONTRIBUTIONS COUNTRY COMMUNICATE THIS TO AMERICAN FRIENDS."

The cablegram was signed by Y. T. Tsur, *first President of Tsing Hua College, and now a prominent banker and member of various college boards*; V. K. Wellington Koo, *former Prime Minister and Minister to the United States*; W. W. Yen, *three times Prime Minister, Amba-*

sador to Germany and now under appointment as Ambassador to Great Britain; Chang Poling, President of Nankai University and one of the most prominent educators; Yuan-Lien Fan, former Minister of Education and Chairman of the China Foundation (American Boxer Indemnity Fund); Wen-Kan Lo, former Minister of Finance; Wen-Tien Wang, President of the Peking Chamber of Commerce and of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of China; and Hsi-Ling Hsiung, first Prime Minister of the Republic and outstanding scholar and philanthropist.

A tangible demonstration of this friendliness was the erection of a solid stone wall around the University campus by some of its Chinese supporters. The wall is ten feet high and more than 7,000 feet long. Only an army using modern fighting paraphernalia could batter down such a wall, and bands of fleeing soldiers, intent upon looting, would find it an insurmountable barrier.



Ice-skating is a favorite sport.

Second: its situation, considered geographically or politically, is one of its surest guarantees of safety. Peking has thus far been largely out of the zone of military operations and in the event of fighting in the immediate region, the victors would use every endeavor to maintain order in the capital and thus sustain their claim to be recognized as the government of China.

Third: most reassuring of all is the fact that never, since the beginning of hostilities, has a single university or college building been destroyed in any part of China, although theological schools, middle schools and residences have suffered. Lingnan University, Canton, has stood at the very storm center and yet has escaped injury. None of the Yale-in-China buildings has been harmed, although situated directly in the path of the belligerents.



Yenching inter-collegiate basketball champions with girls of the Peking American School team.



A girl of the Women's College practicing a Chinese boxing drill.

The Yenching-Harvard Institute

THE confidence of the college authorities, the loyalty of the students and faculty and the support of the most eminent leaders of China are reinforced by the findings of unprejudiced experts. Such a finding was the selection of Yenching by the trustees of the estate of the late Charles M. Hall as a joint beneficiary with Harvard University in a bequest of \$2,000,000.

Under the terms of Mr. Hall's will the trustees were given the discretionary power of selecting institutions in Asia which were making valuable contributions to education. Yenching was chosen as one of these and the Harvard-Yenching Institute of Chinese studies has been established with this university as its base in China.

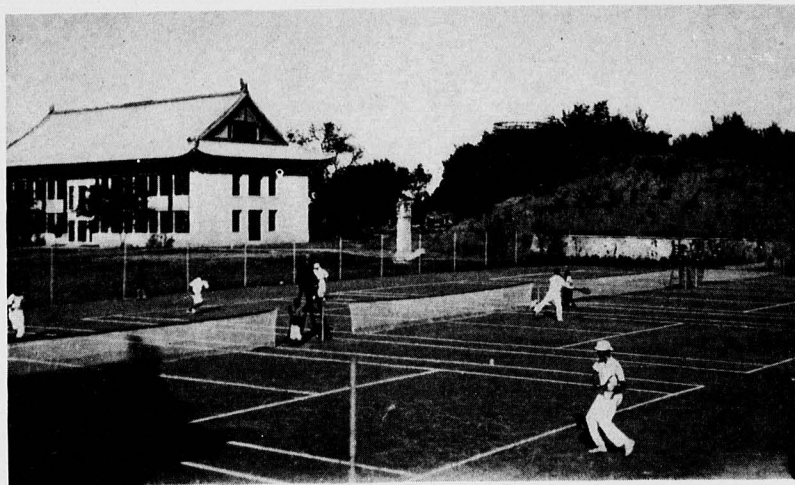
The purpose of the Institute is to promote both in China and America graduate study and research in the various branches of Chinese culture with the primary



An English class holds an impromptu picnic.

objective of encouraging the Chinese to study their own highly developed civilization in the light of scientific methods of research and to interpret this civilization to the West. Yenching will thus be enabled to offer graduate work to its own students and to those who come from other parts of China, in this manner strengthening the emphasis on Chinese culture which is one of the consequences of the Student Movement. The work of Harvard will consist of courses in the Chinese language and literature, as well as in various aspects of Sinology studied through the medium of English and other European languages.

The academic prestige and the accumulated experience of Harvard will be of great help to Yenching in its development of critical methods and apparatus for research as worked out in the West. Chinese students will come to Harvard for a more complete mastery of technique and



A tennis tournament at Yenching.

for comparative investigation. On the other hand, the Chinese Department of Harvard will be enriched by direct contact with an institution located in China with a strong Chinese faculty and an established place in Chinese life.

Financial Statement

HERE, then we have a great institution doing a great work, but doing it under a handicap. To measure up to its obligations and opportunity Yenching needs a larger income.

The needs of the University, in the light of its present enrollment, fall into three classifications. The Women's College needs two additional units; many of the faculty members still lack homes; and the grounds must be developed.

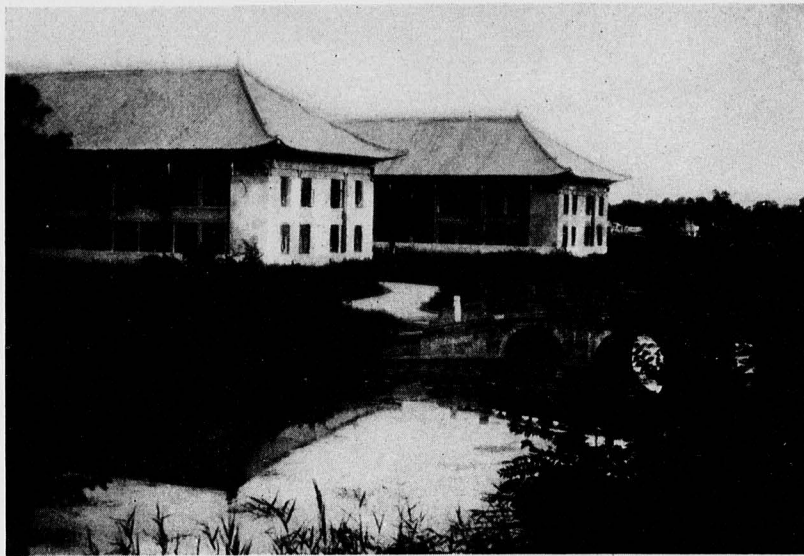


Representatives of Yenching at a Y. M. C. A. Conference.

The paramount need of the Women's College is an adequate gymnasium. The College has a comprehensive physical education program but no building suitable for carrying on the work of this department. A modern gymnasium, with equipment for classwork and indoor sports, is absolutely essential.

One of the most important functions of the Women's College is the training of competent teachers, for whom there is a constantly increasing demand as the opportunities for education in China multiply. To facilitate the work in this department a house for practice teaching is an urgent need.

Residences now have been provided for the majority of the faculty but many still are without homes and must live in the city. Because of the severity of the climate and the lack of transportation facilities between the city



The two Science Buildings.



A glimpse of the campus in winter.



The "twins" of the Women's College—the Administration Building and Dean's Residence.

and the campus, and because the best interests of the University demand that faculty and students live in close contact, these residences should be provided without delay.

While the construction of buildings has been progressing steadily no funds have been available for the improvement of the grounds. Much of the effect of rare beauty produced by the colorful buildings is lost because of the present unsightly campus. No time should be lost in converting the grounds into an appropriate setting for what is undoubtedly one of the most unusual groups of college buildings in the world.

Aside from the requirements for the present student body the University needs facilities for housing additional students. One hundred and fifty young men and women possessing the highest qualifications have passed the entrance examinations and are awaiting admission.



The Science Building—its lacquer reds and golds reflected in the blue water of the lotus pool.

The University has been compelled to turn them from its gates because of the lack of dormitory space. In the meantime it must do without their fees, which might be added to its small income as clear gain to the budget since no additional expense for instruction would be necessary to care for the larger student body. From the viewpoint of using its present facilities to the best advantage, therefore, the most urgent need is an additional dormitory unit.

American friends of the University are asked to consider the present needs of the University, the first item of which, \$100,000 for endowment, already has been raised:

1. Special Department Endowment	\$ 100,000
2. Additional Dormitory Units for Men	
Unit A—16 students	\$ 7,000
Unit B—32 students	21,000
Unit C—36 students	28,000
Unit D—44 students	23,000
Unit E—36 students	28,000
Unit F—32 students	21,000
Unit G—16 students	7,000
	135,000
3. Women's College Gymnasium, Building and Equipment	90,000
4. Home Economics Practice House	5,000
5. Residence Construction Fund	40,000
6. Improvement of Campus	20,000
7. Current budget of Women's College	10,000
8. Special Equipment and Operating Fund	100,000
Total	
	\$ 500,000

Authorities on two continents recognize that Yenching is making a valuable contribution to higher education. Such an institution should not be hampered in its work by the lack of a very moderate sum.

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
(Incorporated 1889 as Peking University)

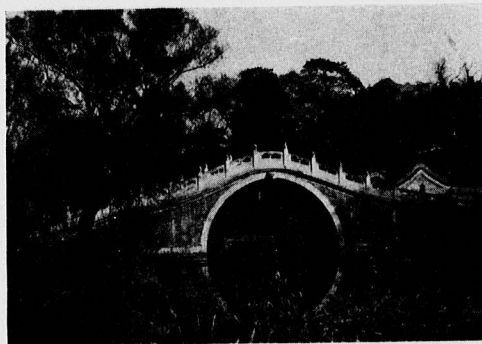
American Office:
150 Fifth Avenue, New York City

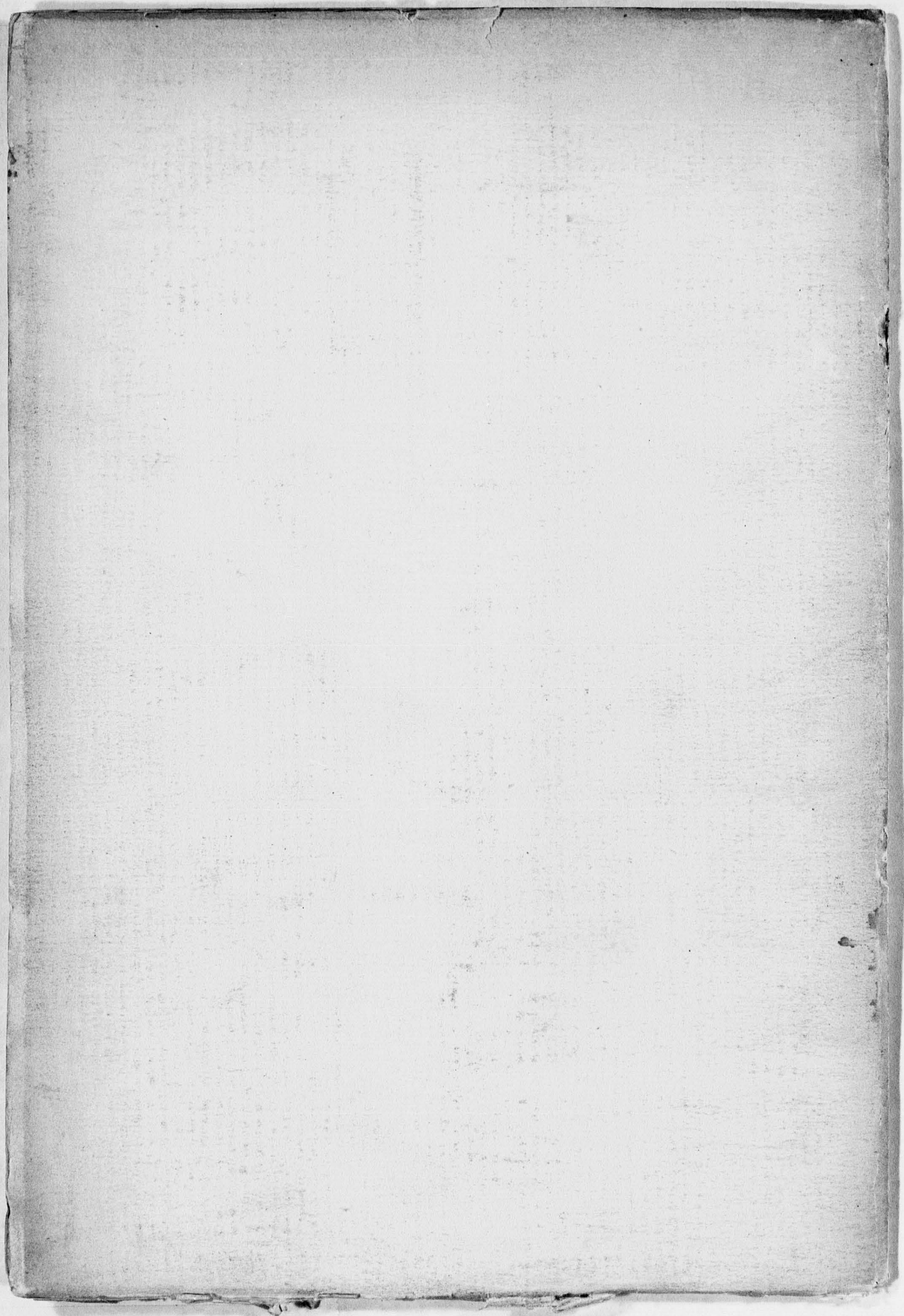
Officers of the University

J. LEIGHTON STUART	<i>President</i>
WU LEI CH'UAN	<i>Vice-President</i>
OLIN D. WANNAMAKER	<i>Assistant to the President</i>
CHESTER E. JENNEY	<i>Executive Secretary</i>

Officers of the Board of Trustees

FRANKLIN H. WARNER	<i>President</i>
WILLIAM P. SCHELL	<i>Vice-President</i>
ERIC M. NORTH	<i>Secretary</i>
E. M. MCBRIER	<i>Treasurer</i>
B. A. GARSIDE	<i>Ass't. Secretary, Ass't. Treasurer</i>





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Reprinted From the New York Sun, Thursday, May 10, 1928

Expert Explains Chinese Crisis

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart Analyzes Japan's Imperialism and Weighs Outcome.

By EMMET CROZIER.

Japanese troops are storming through Shantung. A railway line is seized and a zone declared seven miles on each side of the track across which Chinese troops may not pass. Tokio issues a twelve-hour ultimatum and China scorns it. Gunboats are nosing up the Yangtse River. The war is on.

Ten thousand miles away from all this, secure in our modern western world, the brawl in Shantung seems to us just another clash in the old, old racial conflict of the Orient, another pawn's move across the chess-board of the East. But to Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, president of the Yenching University at Peking, it has a deeper and more significant meaning.

"Japan," said Dr. Stuart today, "is confronted by a birth rate increasing her population 700,000 a year. She has tried colonization. Canada, Australia and America are closed to her emigrants. She established colonies in Formosa and Korea, but there the standard of living was too low. Unable to adjust themselves, the Japanese colonists became discouraged and returned home.

Industrialized the Country.

"Another solution offered: industrialization of Japan. Factories, and more factories to provide work for her growing millions. To accomplish this she had to develop in China sources of raw materials—and a market. This process has been going on for a number of years.

"Now the Nationalist forces, moving northward toward Peking cut the Shantung railway line and threatened in a single stroke the movement of raw materials to Japan and the chief line of communication to

and family, she is turning to a national consciousness and a sense of public welfare. The change is not an easy one, for it strikes at the root of tradition and race psychology. Hindered by suspicion and jealousy in the new alignment, China is slowly working out her destiny. Toward this end the situation in Shantung may eventually prove a powerful force.

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"Now the Nationalist forces, moving northward toward Peking cut the Shantung railway line and threatened in a single stroke the movement of raw materials to Japan and the chief line of communication to her market.

"An imperialistic Cabinet is in power in Japan. Their normal reaction was to save the Shantung railway at all costs. But it seems to me that in saving the Shantung railway they may lose all China."

No one in New York today is better equipped than this quiet, earnest scholar to analyze the Chinese mind. The son of a missionary, Dr. Stuart was born in China. He speaks the Chinese language as well as any native. His life has been devoted to the study of Chinese culture and the fusion of that culture with Western ideals.

Boycott Is Japan's Danger.

"The only power in China today," he said, "is public opinion. Japan easily can dominate a section of the country such as Shantung, but she is liable to run into a nation-wide boycott of Japanese goods. The Japanese have awakened the only force that can be used against them."

Boycott, Dr. Stuart explained, is a weapon China knows how to use with telling effect. Once before the nation was aroused to boycott the products of Japan. Students visited the shop keepers and argued long and earnestly against handling Japanese goods. Where the merchants refused, their shops were looted and the hated merchandise destroyed. It was during this period that Chinese guests of Dr. Stuart refused to drink tea out of cups made in Japan.

Whether the North and South of China will be unified as a result of Japan's aggressive tactics in Shantung—an effect by no means unlikely—Dr. Stuart is sure of one result. Within a few months Japan's trade will dwindle and her largest market will be alienated.

The solution?

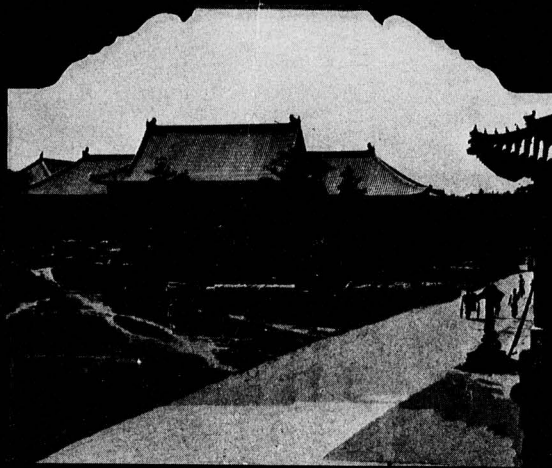
Look to the People.

"Watch Japan!" says Dr. Stuart. "We shall soon see whether the aggressive policy of her imperialistic cabinet has the support of the people. The industrial districts already have expressed their disapproval. If this sentiment grows it is not unlikely the cabinet will be forced to resign and a more liberal government take its place."

China, Dr. Stuart says, is in a stage of metamorphosis. She is passing through a change of loyalties. From the old loyalties toward ancestors

and family, she is turning to a national consciousness and a sense of public welfare. The change is not an easy one, for it strikes at the root of tradition and race psychology. Hindered by suspicion and jealousy in the new alignment, China is slowly working out her destiny. Toward this end the situation in Shantung may eventually prove a powerful force.

PEKING UNIVERSITY



YENCHING

*A Christian Institution
in the Heart of China*

No. 10

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*This book is several years old
but is quite timely the same today.*

Peking University (Yenching University)

IN the present hour of drastic readjustment China has need of trained leaders. Peking University, the only Christian university at the capital, is an institution for training such leaders, both men and women. By reason of its strategic location, experience and standing, its opportunity in this respect and at this time is unsurpassed. Its students come from every province of the great Republic. They number ~~80~~⁸⁰⁰, the utmost limit of the University's present capacity to serve. Scores of candidates seeking admission, representing the best blood in China, have been turned away because there was no room for them.

Based on Western principles and conducted in a Western way, the University which in China is called Yenching University, the ancient name for Peking, adapts its teachings to Chinese modes of thought and customs. The things best in American education are enabled to take root in new soil and become a permanent source of nourishment to China.

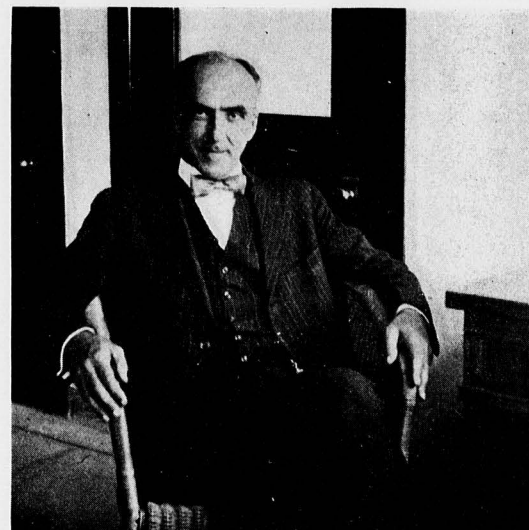
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A Half Century of Experience

XYENCHING comprises the union of all the Christian higher educational institutions in or near Peking: two colleges of arts and sciences for men, one for women and a theological seminary. This amalgamation, formed in 1917, included the North China Union College, founded in 1867; the original Peking University, founded in 1870; the Peking Union Women's College, founded in 1905; and the Theological Seminary, founded in 1906. The University's roots therefore reach deep into half a century of educational experience and service in China.

Where Occident and Orient Meet

About **T**wo years ago, with a fund of over \$1,000,000 subscribed by American friends, the University moved to a new site of 105 acres outside the city walls and adjoining the old "Summer Palace," "one of the most wonderful sites in the world for a college campus," in the words of President Woolley of Mount Holyoke. Its physical development there accurately reflects the inner essence of the institution. The new dormitories are of reinforced concrete and their interiors represent the most



President J. Leighton Stuart

advanced Western thought in school construction, but they are roofed with sloping tile and decorated with red pillars and intricately painted eaves. The best Chinese architects have been consulted to avoid the many little errors that are likely to occur when Americans build Chinese buildings in China. "Even the water tower," wrote a surprised newspaper correspondent, "is to be in the form of a pagoda." And surrounding the campus is a wall of solid stone, over

7,000 feet in length and ten feet high, built entirely by Chinese friends, its gate like that of the Great Wall of China to-day not fast-closed but rather an entrance-way and an avenue of approach to all comers.

Harvard, Princeton and Yenching

HARVARD, Princeton and Yenching Universities have joined hands for a greater understanding between West and East. Princeton-in-Peking seeks to develop a School of the Social Sciences, which will train leaders in just those departments of Chinese national life requiring a new leadership. The purpose of the Harvard-Yenching Institute of Chinese Studies, with centres in Cambridge and Peking, is to promote graduate study and research in the various branches of Chinese culture.

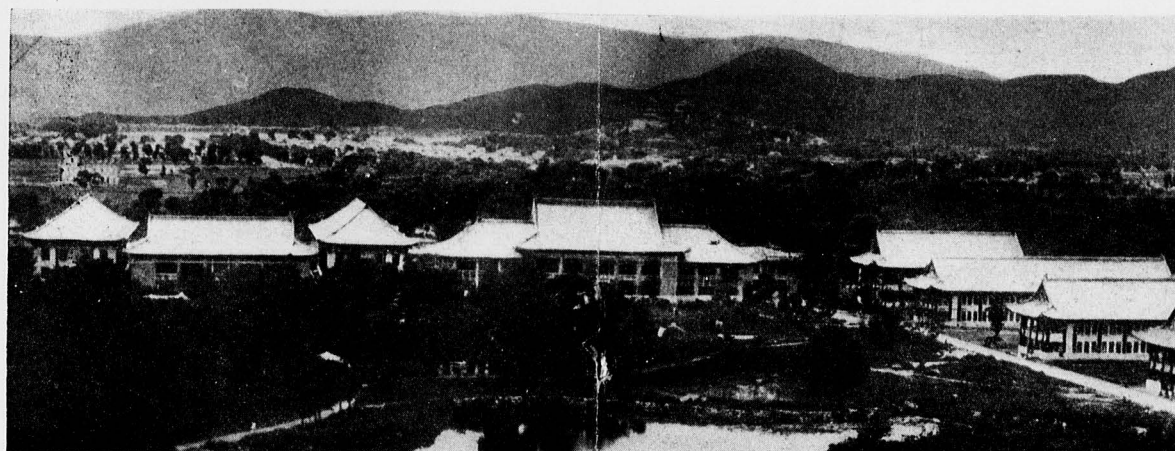


Women's College Administration Building



Vice-President Wu Lei-Ch'uan

Established through the generosity of the late Charles M. Hall and the trustees of his estate, it seeks especially to interest the Chinese in examining their civilization in the light of Occidental methods of research and to interpret it to the West. Yenching will send students to Harvard for mastery of technique and comparative investigation and Americans will be encouraged to study in Peking. In order to increase the number of advanced students, the Institute will be enabled to make grants to certain other colleges in China for strengthening their undergraduate work.



"One of the most wonderful sites in the world for a college campus."

Control and Management

THE University is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and its control rests in a Board of Trustees with headquarters in New York City, co-operating with a Board of Managers in China. The Board of Managers is composed of a majority of Chinese; the number of Chinese faculty members and executive officers has been gradually increased until the majority is Chinese; and an able Chinese Vice-President has been chosen. The people not only think of this as a

Chinese institution but it has been officially registered under the Chinese Ministry of Education.

At the same time it is perfectly understood that control of the University rests with the managers and trustees and that the University is under no obligation to continue without such control. This policy of firmness with flexibility, together with a rare spirit of co-operation between faculty and student body, would probably have been sufficient, even had the institution been located in a more turbulent section, to



Discussion group studying the Bible

prevent any such disruptions as have occurred elsewhere through the demands of students. Although other institutions, both governmental and mission, have had their troubles, life at Yenching University has gone on as usual.

(President J. Leighton Stuart heads the faculty of Chinese, Americans, British and other Europeans.) American and Chinese educators testify that to the tact and understanding of President Stuart, who was born in China and whose life work has been among the Chinese, is due in greatest measure the record of success at Yenching.

(The faculty members hold degrees from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Michigan, Northwestern, California, Missouri, Oberlin, Smith, Mount Holyoke, Goucher, Wellesley and many other American colleges and universities.)

A Small Annual Income

THE University has an approximate annual income of \$377,000 from the following sources:

Women's College, all sources	\$110,000
Endowment	110,000
Mission Board Grants	
(Including staff assignments)	55,000
Princeton-in-Peking	16,000
Harvard-Yenching Institute of	
Chinese Studies (1927-28) ..	35,000
Rockefeller Foundation	
(Pre-medical 5 year period) ..	14,000
Sundry local sources	5,000
Student fees	32,000

Total income\$377,000

The value of the land and buildings is approximately \$2,165,000.



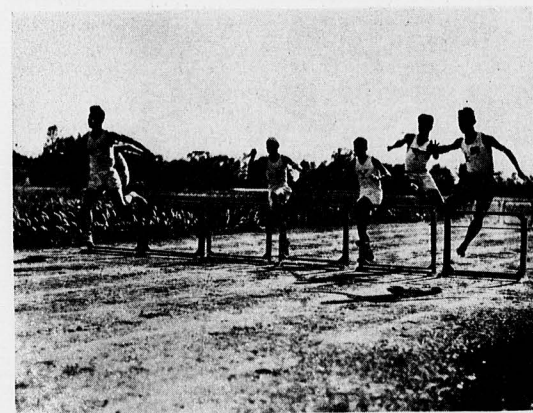
Spring sports day at the Women's College

The Present Urgent Needs

THE present need of Yenching University is to enlarge its capacity to serve *at once* when its service is most urgently required. The Women's College needs an adequate gymnasium and a model house for practice in home economics. The campus needs development. Many of the professors still lack homes. There are current expenses to be met. These needs are set forth below.

And then there is the immediate necessity of a new dormitory group. The situation, in a word, is this: The University has a site ample for more students, it has a fac-

ulty staff large enough to teach more students, and it actually has knocking at its gate, 150 young men and women who have passed the examinations and are qualified in every way to enter. They were turned away because there was no room. Meanwhile the University is forced to give up those student fees which would be added to its slender income without incurring additional expense for instruction.



American athletics build character

What Yenching Needs

I. MEN'S COLLEGE

*Special Departmental Endowment	\$100,000
Dormitories	135,000
Development of Campus	10,000

II. WOMEN'S COLLEGE

Gymnasium	90,000
Home Economics Practice House	5,000
Development of Campus	10,000
Current Budget	10,000

III. GENERAL

Faculty Residences for both Colleges	40,000
Special Endowment and Operating Fund	100,000

Total\$500,000

**This need has been met by a recent gift.*

Yenching University

Incorporated 1889 as
PEKING UNIVERSITY

American Office:
150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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*Tungchau Pagoda, model
for the water tower*

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Peking Univ.

China, n.d.

A UNIVERSITY IN THE HEART OF THE EAST

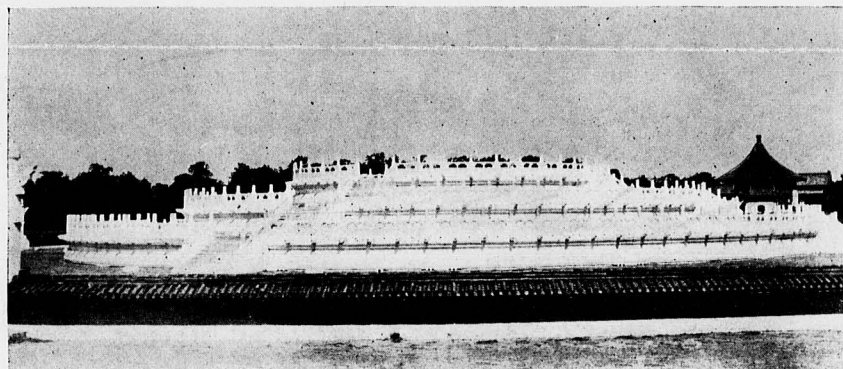
CHINA—THE WORLD'S "MIDDLE NATION"

In the daily speech of the Chinese their country is always referred to as "Chung kwo", which, literally translated, is "The Middle Country" or "Middle Nation." Originally the Chinese believed that they were the central people of the world, all other nations being on their border. That idea has passed away, but the progress of the world movement in a new sense is making the name "Middle Nation" real again. Before the United States Senate, on July 29th, 1852, William H. Seward said: "Who does not see that henceforth the Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands and the vast region beyond, will become the chief theatre of events in the world's great hereafter?" It took a prophet to see this seventy years ago; any thoughtful readers of newspapers, books and periodicals can see it today.

PEKING—THE NATIONAL CENTER OF CHINA

Central of the life in this central land lies Peking, well called "The Capital of Asia", for nine centuries an imperial city and now the capital of the oldest living nation and the most populous republic in the world.

In itself it is a wonderful city. The northern or Tartar City is really three concentric cities, the inner two being The Forbidden City and the Imperial City. Here are the ancient palaces, the government buildings and the legations. The main commercial life is centered in the Southern or "Chinese City"; yet within its bounds, in the quiet of a vast, well-wooded enclosure, is the ALTAR OF HEAVEN,



ALTAR OF HEAVEN, PEKING

one of the three great worship places in the world. Here at early morning on the twenty-first of each December in the presence of no idol, but standing beneath the open heavens, the Emperor offered the annual sacrifice to "Heaven" or to "Shang-ti", the latter a term for God which many scholars believe represents an ancient monotheistic conception, and which, today, is used widely in China to refer to Jehovah and the Christian conception of God.

For centuries a quarter of the human race has looked toward this great and unique city of Peking with the eagerness of the Jew to Jerusalem and the Moham-medan toward Mecca. In this storied city of the East is to be seen today the ferment of many forces.

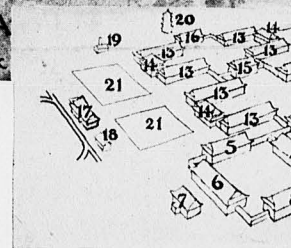
Here are the intrigues of foreign powers for political or economic control.

Here are felt the efforts toward internal reform among the better spirits, which are becoming articulate in the remarkably organized and sustained student movement, the most significant movement in China today.

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PROPOSED BUILDINGS

- 1 Chapel
- 2 Assembly and Study Hall
- 3 Library and Administration
- 4 School of Arts and Sciences
- 5 School of Journalism
- 6 School of Education
- 7 Practice School
- 8 School of Religion
- 9 Chemistry and Physics Laboratories
- 10 Biology and Geology Laboratories
- 11 School of Agriculture and Forestry



THE NEW BUILDING PL

Here at this vantage point men may study a vast nation, economically poor, potentially rich in treasure hidden in the soil, just beginning to pass from an agricultural to an industrial age.

Add to all this an unending succession of the ancient monuments and picturesque palaces of the past, the vivid cosmopolitan life of the present and the thrilling promise of the future greatness that awaits Peking, and the resident, the traveler or the student of world affairs, recognizes that here is the most fascinating city of the Orient.

CHINA'S EDUCATIONAL CENTER

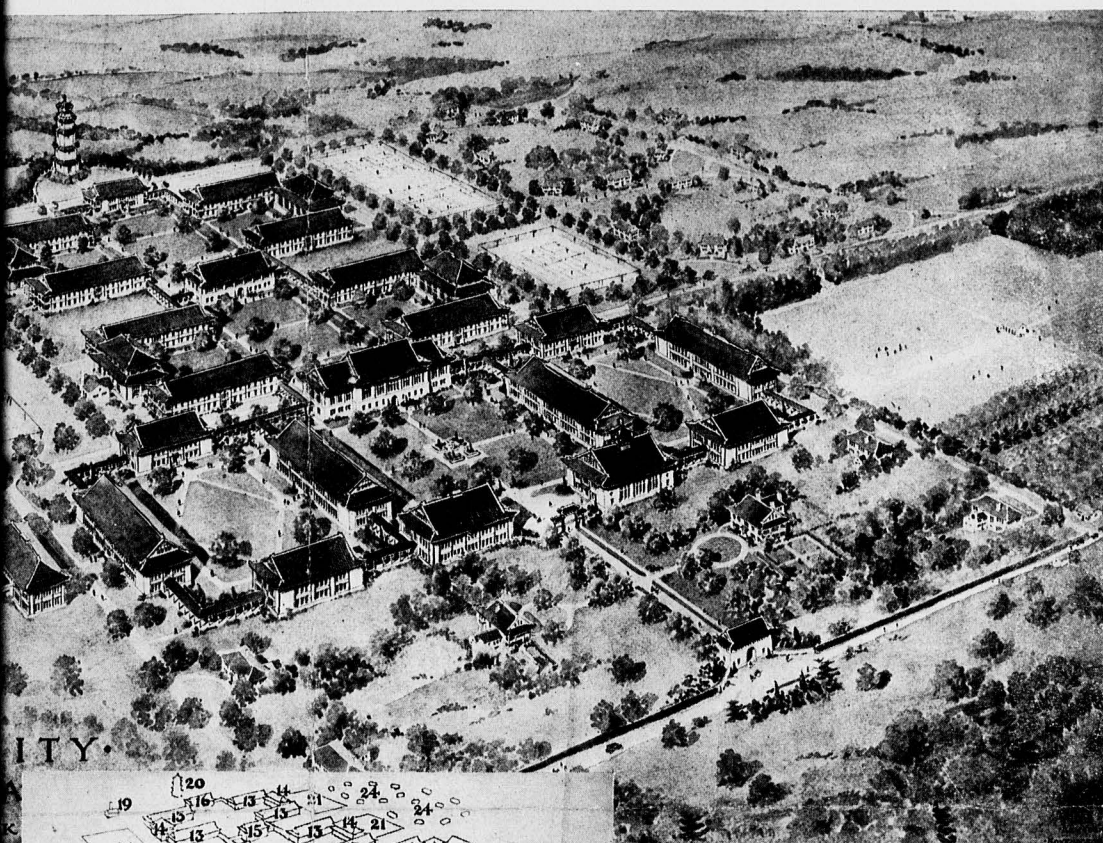
With the fervent nationalism now stirring among the young men and women of China, it is no wonder that they are coming to Peking in large numbers for their education. It is estimated that there are more than 75,000 students in Peking at the present time.

It is significant that the Rockefeller Foundation, after deciding to aid China by furnishing her with the most scientific type of medical education, located its magnificent medical college in Peking.

THE UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP

The importance to the Christian Movement of being worthily represented in this strategic center of political and educational influence is sufficiently obvious. Peking University has been founded to render this service.

Peking University represents a union of all the Christian institutions of higher learning in or near Peking. These institutions include two colleges and one theo-



PROPOSED BUILDINGS

- 12 Vocational Training
- 13 Dormitories
- 14 Dining Halls
- 15 Y. M. C. A. and Social Center
- 16 Infirmary
- 17 Gymnasium
- 18 Field House
- 19 Power House
- 20 Water Tower
- 21 Tennis Courts
- 22 President's House
- 23 Vice-President's House
- 24 Faculty Residences
- 25 Main Entrance

THE NEW BUILDING PLAN OF THE UNIVERSITY

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logical seminary for men, and a college for women. Upon this solid foundation is being reared the super-structure of a great university in Peking "The Capital of Asia."

The University consists at present of a College of Arts and Sciences, with a course standardized under the laws of the State of New York and leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and of a School of Religion, open to college graduates.

It is hoped to add a post-graduate course in Arts, and other graduate courses, such as a School of Journalism, a School of Education, and various technical schools.

Special departments adapted to existing conditions in China are also being planned, as Sociology, Political Science, Industrial Chemistry, Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Husbandry, and a Pre-Medical course preparing students for the rigid requirements of the Rockefeller Medical College.

With the University is affiliated Yen Ching College, the department of Arts and Science for Women. Thus the University represents a union of all the Christian institutions of higher learning in the capital of China.

WHAT PEKING UNIVERSITY SEEKS TO DO

The University has been founded by Christian leaders of the West in order to furnish the best quality of intellectual and religious leadership for China.

The hope of China lies in the training of a new type of young manhood and womanhood who have the education and the character to bring about a better political and social order.

The aim of Peking University is to train men and women of the spirit and quality that can create a new China.

SOURCES OF STUDENT SUPPLY

Peking University is rich in the secondary schools of which it is the crown, while its position in the capital attracts students from all parts of China.

THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE

The plants of the two original colleges have been given over to two flourishing preparatory schools from which many future students may be expected. But the University itself is housed in entirely insufficient temporary quarters. It has now become necessary to erect and equip buildings adequate to the surpassing possibilities of the new day and worthy of the Christian Movement centering in China's capital—the Heart of the East.

A new site has been selected outside the west wall of the city, and plans have been drawn and approved for a permanent plant for the University which will require \$2,000,000 to build, and for the woman's college in adjacent location which will need \$850,000. Efforts are being made to secure an endowment of \$2,000,000.

WHAT SOME EMINENT MEN THINK OF THE UNIVERSITY

Dr. John R. Mott, World Student Leader

"I have no hesitation whatever in saying that there should be at Peking one of the strongest Christian Universities, not only in China, but in Asia."

Dr. Arthur H. Smith, Veteran Missionary and Author in Peking, who first suggested to President Roosevelt the return of the unused portion of the Boxer Indemnity to China.

"Peking has become one of the most important intellectual centers in China for Christian Education. The best fruits of Christian Education should be brought to bear upon the intellectual and moral life of the Chinese at this vital center."

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attaché at Peking:

"The leaders of the new China must be men and women of strong Christian character, if China is to be a blessing to modern civilization. One could not conceive of a better opportunity for training such leaders than a first-class university of national importance, situated at the capital and under Christian auspices."

Hon. Paul S. Reinsch, for the last six years Minister of the United States to China:

"Altogether there appears to me to be no opportunity in educational life today of quite such scope and possibility as that of a Christian university cultivating liberal and scientific studies at the capital of China, where the ideas and methods and institutions that will prevail in this vast country are being discussed and formed."

The Board of Trustees of the University are:

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The President of the University is J. Leighton Stuart, and the Vice-President is Henry W. Luce.

A pamphlet containing a more extended statement of the place and work of the University may be obtained by applying to Henry W. Luce, Vice-President, or W. Reginald Wheeler, Secretary, of the University, now in the United States. Their address, and the address of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Eric M. North, is 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.



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What our history is

The history of the college is one of aspiration and struggle. Immediately after the Boxer tragedy, modern education for Chinese girls was reestablished, and the work of the Bridgman School was extended to embrace collegiate study. This was in 1905. No government schools attempt anything beyond a normal course for girls, and the venture was unique. It at once justified itself. Students qualified themselves in increasing numbers for higher education and under sagacious leadership the new institution outgrew its old quarters and acquired the property where it is now insufficiently housed. The boards of four Protestant Missionary Societies united to support the undertaking, and students from Mission schools have been the natural candidates for the work which the college offers. As the standard of the institution has been advanced, an increasing proportion of girls from government schools have sought admission, and there are at present representatives of all degrees of Chinese society in residence in the compound. There are over seventy members of the student body.

What we have accomplished

IN THE quaint old courtyards of an ancient Chinese palace, eight American women and four Chinese teachers are attempting the only higher education available for girls in all of North China. Chinese women are beginning to respond to the ideals which have been held up to them by the womanhood of the West, and the little college is crowded to capacity. A further increase in applications next year will mean that many must be turned away. The girls who are received cannot obtain the benefit which their idealism and sacrifices deserve. The flower-filled courts and characteristic old buildings which have received the visits of an emperor to his aged mother make a picturesque environment for the young women who are so much in earnest about serving their day and generation; but inside the aesthetic exteriors there is far too limited an equipment for modern education. The science instructor must produce her own illustrative material and apparatus out of space; the history teacher must be her own map-maker and reference library; the same thing is true of all branches of instruction, and in addition to pedagogical problems which would puzzle a sphinx, the teaching staff must hold itself in readiness to meet the thousand and one responsibilities incidental to the physical welfare of the student body.

The college has achieved a place for itself in the respect of the Chinese people. Forward-looking parents are anxious to secure its privileges for their daughters. Young men betrothed to uneducated girls often wish to place their fiancées in the care of the college. Three young married women are in residence at the present time with the cordial consent of their husbands.



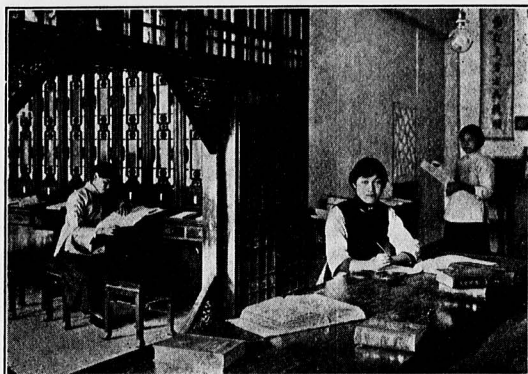
What we want to do

We have the beginning of suitable buildings. We have the nucleus of a faculty. We have sixty graduates, who as teachers, social service workers, evangelists, and wives of educated men are influential leaders among their countrywomen. We have an eager student body full of devotion to their country and of fine ideals.

We hope to advance our standard to make it comparable to that of women's colleges in America. To do this we must have an adequate teaching staff, proper equipment and a substantial endowment.

We wish to prepare more graduates to act as leaders of Christian womanhood in every part of North China. To do this we must have a much greater housing capacity. We must prepare to accommodate hundreds of students who will be ready to come to us in the next few years.

We intend to specialize our preparation for vocational work in order to train women for widely varied forms of teaching, for work in medical schools, for Domestic Science, Public Health and Social Service.



What we need

An endowment of at least \$500,000.
Funds for additional property, \$50,000.
For buildings and equipment, \$800,000.
Funds for Library Books, \$10,000.
Furnishings for the present Chapel, \$500.
Scholarship funds yielding \$100 a year
for each student so supported.

Many magnificent institutions in foreign lands bear witness to the chivalrous American belief in the capacities and worth of womanhood the world over. The womanhood of China is no less influential, no less deserving than that of Spain, India and Turkey. What will American Christianity and generosity do for Chinese women?

What will you do?

