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UBCHEA ARCHIVES  
COLLEGE FILES  
RG 11

Yenching  
Publicity Reports  
Brochures, pamphlets  
re. Yenching College for Women  
1926-1942 incl.

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## YENCHING COLLEGE NEWS-LETTER

**D**EAR friend of Yenching College:  
The big news for this letter is the completion of the three million dollar Union College fund, of which Yenching's share is \$600,000. Did you ever watch a football game in which your team, against great odds, won a last-minute victory? Did you ever wait outside while a critical operation was being performed on a member of your family, and at last receive the word of its success? A mixture of such feelings, we feebly imagine, must have inspired this letter from Dean Alice Browne Frame:

"I'm sure you will excuse a borrowed typewriter, and even red ink, for it is all that is at hand, and I simply must write you at once of our joy over the news that was brought by your cable this morning. 'Joy' seems a pale word. Ever since January 1 we have been on the watch for a cable from you. The college girls would ask wistfully, now and then, 'Has any word come yet?'"



Dean Frame and General Feng

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1923 (May)

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for they seem to have felt that when we cabled the \$1,200 which they had made by heroic exertions in giving 'Much Ado About Nothing' before the end of the year, perhaps it had completed the three million dollars! So we waited and waited, hope ebbing a little lower each day, though it just seemed to me that after all the labor and prayer that had been put into raising that fund, it simply could not fail.

"So when this morning the stately old gateman brought in a cable I opened it quite indifferently; but I was fairly petrified with joy when I read those magic words, 'Fund completed—Peabody.' It was almost time for the bell which marks the end of the class period, so I flew for our big Yenching flag, sent word to all the teachers to come into the central court in front of the library when the bell rang, and ordered the funny old bell-ringer to ring the bell as he never rang it before! He did! And the girls came pouring out of the laboratories and classrooms, trailing notebooks and pencils, with puzzlement all over their faces as they saw me waving the cable on the library steps, and the blue and gold Yenching banner waving beside me.

"'Come,' I called, 'Come and hear the news!' And they came, crowding up excitedly. So then I told them. And they did what I have never seen reserved, dignified Chinese students do before—they just jumped up and down and clapped their hands, and began to sing 'Yenching will shine tonight,' though I think there were lumps in their throats, just as there was in mine, for the pretty tune sounded a little husky. And then they said again,

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'Tell us again how much it is!' and then they clapped again, and burst into the real Yenching song, in stately Chinese. If you could have seen the solemn-glad look on their faces as their voices rose and fell in that quaint Chinese music with its words of fervent loyalty to their beloved Yenching; if you could have heard their burning prayers of gratitude in their little prayer groups that night, I think you would have felt a little comforted for the incredible exertions that you have devoted to this wonderful piece of work."

The girls themselves write:

"Surely, it has been worked unwearingly through your most devoted and earnest hearts for the benefit of the young women in China today and for generations to come, so we, the Yenching College students who are here now, on behalf of our sisters who shall be benefited by this college, give thanks to you all."

A faculty house, dining hall and recitation building are now under way, and other buildings will be started in the near future.

### "Without Wind, Rising Waves"

This is the Chinese proverb which was taken as the title of "Much Ado About Nothing" in the vivid translation made by Miss Ch'eng of the college faculty. Far more important than the great artistic and financial success of the play was the development of the girls in responsibility, self-control and team work during the weeks of preparation. To the proceeds of the play itself (\$500 gold) was added \$100 in personal gifts from the students, \$100 from

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one of the faculty, and \$500 from another, Miss Milam, who has been lent to the college for two years by the University of Oregon.

### Yenching and the Singing Soldiers

General Feng, the famous "Cromwell of China," visited the College one day in February, and a few days later the united glee clubs of the men's and women's colleges rode in a bumpy motor truck out to his camp to sing to his officers and men. The latter obliged by singing in response, with more good intentions than skill; Miss Jean Dickinson says that it was a contrast between "singing unto the Lord" and "making a joyful noise." The glee club, after a beautifully rendered program of hymns, responded to an encore with "The Bulldog on the Bank!"

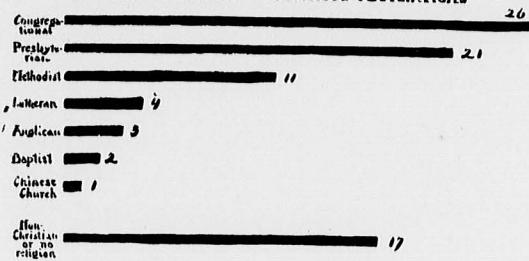
"In the central court of one division of barracks," Miss Dickinson continues, "nearly two thousand men gathered around the officer's porch to listen and sing; nice, clean-looking boys, many of them extremely young, all undoubtedly deeply impressed, not only with the music but by the fact of young women coming out with the men to sing at an army camp, and the introduction as college students, who not only were trained vocally, but could actually study books besides." A new idea for these young men to carry to their homes!

### Into a Changing World

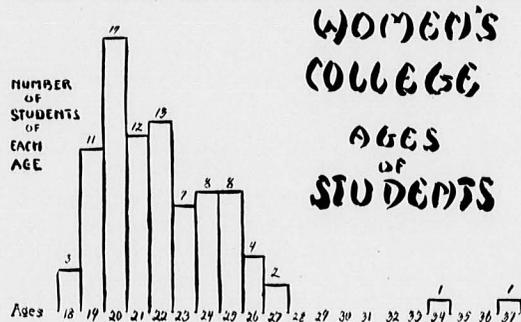
The world into which our college girls will plunge (note the chart, "Plans for After Graduation") is one of rapid change and instability. Says one of the Peking missionaries: "New customs are growing

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**WOMEN'S COLLEGE RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS**



Women's College Students Sources of Support	Number of Students	Women's College Plans for after graduation	Number of Students
Family (entire)	62	Teaching	37
Family (part)	9	Medicine	9
Scholarships	6	Sociology	7
Outside Help (entire)	4	Service for Nation	3
Missions	3	Business	2
Self and Family	2	Writing	2
Self Support	1	Study for further degree	2
		Study in America	2
		Agriculture	1
		Undecided	13



up and the new ways among women have many surprises for us. These women are at all stages of advancement. One company is demanding the vote, but many of these show great lack of wisdom in their methods. Some preach new social doctrines which would be disastrous. Some are socially ambitious, and are following the ways of the foreigner in society. . . . Perhaps such difficulties must always come with sudden progress. And the women of the cities are indeed entered on the road of progress. Some have a better way of showing it, since to many of them has come a glimpse of the possibilities of helping the needy and ignorant in a variety of ways."

How good it is that our college girls are learning to combine the impulse to service with a clear vision of their country's deepest needs and the stabilizing power of the Christian motive!

YENCHING COLLEGE COMMITTEE.  
19 S. La Salle St., Room 1315, Chicago.

MAY, 1923.

## Yenching College News-Letter

**D**EAR friend of Yenching College:  
Since the last "News-Letter" appeared,  
Yenching has been blessed with a number  
of splendid additions to the faculty, and has seen  
solid progress in the erection of the buildings on  
the new campus.

As usual, we wish there were space for the whole  
vivid description of the annual adventure in Shake-  
speare, with the many humorous and near-tragic



Amorous Lucentio attracts Bianca's attention away  
from Hortensio's music.

"TAMING OF THE SHREW," DECEMBER, 1923.

1923 (December)

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incidents of the weeks of preparation. This year "The Taming of the Shrew" was chosen. After some sections had been modified because they were too old-fashioned and derogatory to woman, and another (the part where Katherine boxes Petruchio's ears) omitted because it was too modern, and after the students had been persuaded that they did not want to put on a "problem play" instead, things went on in fine spirit. Little do we realize the obstacle to team-work presented by the Chinese passion for "saving face." Try-outs are impossible, because those rejected would "lose face." Moreover, one resignation may start an epidemic, for no one wants to take what another has resigned. Says Miss Dickinson, professor of sociology, to whom fell the coach's task:

"Students and faculty alike bewailed the loss of the clear-sighted, tactful leader (Miss Anna Lane, now Mrs. Stanley Wilson) under whom five big plays have been produced. But we rejoiced in the best technical coaching we have ever had (from Miss Alnah James, the newest addition to the English department) and above all in the new attitude of the students, which made them willing to take detailed and repetitious coaching. Further precious advances in spirit were displayed in the great decrease of petty jealousies concerning costumes, and the efficiency of certain student committees."

The performance gave the coaches themselves some pleasant surprises, but, Miss Dickinson continues, "there was no surprise about Katherine! As chairman of the student Dramatic Committee and the one who most tactfully and successfully coaches the uncoachable and calls the unpunctual, she is an invaluable executive. As the one who can prompt from memory any part in the play and who drinks in all suggestions with true dramatic talent, she is

Yenching's favorite actress. Meanwhile, this wisp of a girl is tutoring in a distant part of the city, is giving several hours a week as assistant in the physics laboratory and is carrying a full Junior schedule as an A student. Incidentally, because it takes six weeks of bandit-infested traveling to return to her home in Szechuan, she is six years away from her family.

"And last, but not least, this year as always, the bulk of the receipts, totaling \$400 gold, goes for service. When Yenching moves out to the new campus, north of the city, the plan is to have a school for poor children larger than our present little half-day school, which shall be the practice school for the department of education. This year's funds will help build and equip it."

#### A NEW DEPARTMENT-

The proceeds of the 1922 play, we learn, are to go into a "practice house," Chinese style, for the new home economics department which was started last September under the guidance of Dr. Ava R. Milam of the Oregon Agricultural College. She was lent to Yenching for this purpose, and has made a year's intensive study of Chinese home life; and now that she has returned home, Miss Camilla Mills is carrying on the work. Courses are offered in Child Care, Child Welfare, Nutrition, Sanitation and Household Management, and others will be added when better equipment is available.

Says Dr. Milam: "In China the field for home economics is made greater because of the fact that the majority of young women attending schools are in institutions from early childhood through their entire schooling period. They are, therefore, more familiar with institutional life than they are with

home life, and with but few exceptions, have had less specific training for homemaking than had their mothers." Groups of students will live in the "practice house" for certain periods, actually keeping house under expert supervision, and learning to adapt the most approved methods to the conditions of a Chinese home.

#### TACKLING BIG PROBLEMS

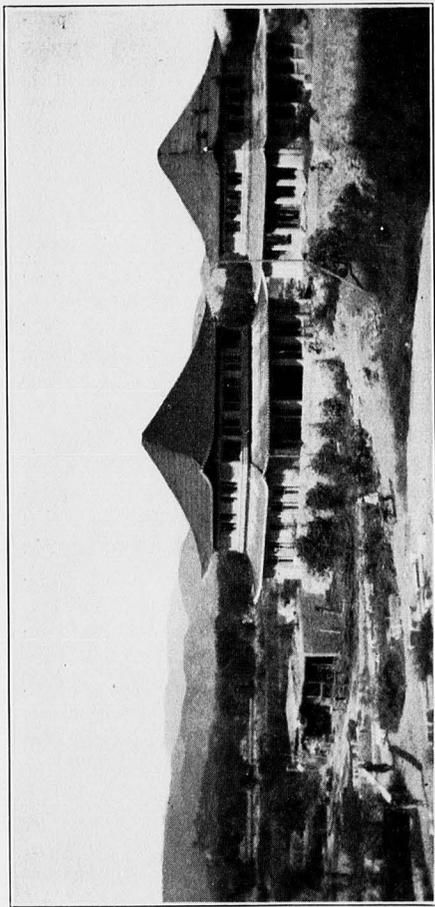
How well Yenching is fulfilling its function of training leaders we learn from Miss Dickinson's report of the first All China National Y. W. C. A. Conference, recently held in Hangchow. "Miss Fan, the chairman, graduated from our institution. The vice-chairman and official interpreter was our Ruth Cheng, returned from study in England, and our invaluable teacher in the education and psychology departments. Three other graduates and a student were also delegates, the latter representing all the women students of this well-educated capital province. Miss Cheng also led half of the big discussion meetings, and we hear that our student took part in discussion in a way to do great credit to her school.

"We should have been modest enough to put first the really important matters discussed at the conference: cooperation with the churches and with the Anti-Opium Society; work on the new constitution, discussion of methods of increasing the city work, social service, community groups, etc.; and the phase that concerns us most, student matters."

#### FOR YOUR MEMORY BOOK

Two vivid bits from a recent letter of Dean Frame's, to end with:

First, one of the many social service activities carried on by the college girls. "Here's another



TWO OF THE NEW BUILDINGS: THE DEAN'S RESIDENCE AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

"Doesn't it savor of a miracle? Our friends in America, down in their generous hearts, felt that somehow Chinese girls ought to have a better chance, and presto! out on our new campus, facing the old Summer Palace and the Western Hills, brick and concrete walls, now higher and higher, and swarms of Chinese workmen pound and cut and haul from morning till night."—*Dean Alice Drexler Pratt*.

cheerful mental picture to tuck in among your China collection: a group of rather poverty-stricken women in one of the industrial work-rooms started by missionaries, who lay aside their work at the appearance of one of our college girls, plus a basketball and a twinkle in her eye. They are stirred to amazing activity for a few minutes, old and young; it's too comical for words to see how quickly their apparent stolidity and serious views of life (which a large and continuously hungry family is apt to induce) evaporate into gusts of unwonted laughter and awkward but happy skippings. I feel sure their embroidery and cross-stitch go better afterward, don't you?"

And this: "Just plain, honest, straight-from-the-shoulder teaching is one of the tremendous needs in distracted China. All the time we are receiving pitifully urgent requests for ever so many more teachers than we can graduate students. A little group of some of our finest girls, who had only been in college for two years, came to say good-bye to me last June, in a rather final sort of way.

"'But aren't you returning in the fall?' I asked in surprise.

"'Oh, we feel as if we could not bear *not* to come back—some day,' said one of them, winking suspiciously hard; 'but back in our home schools, they just can't wait any longer for us. After all, we've had a lot, here in Yenching, if it has only been for two years.'"

Yours for the womanhood of China,

YENCHING COLLEGE COMMITTEE,  
19 S. La Salle St., Room 1315, Chicago.

February, 1924.

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Recd Dec. 30/26

## YENCHING COLLEGE NEWS LETTER

DEAR Friends of Yenching:

Knowing how eagerly you are awaiting some definite word as to the removal of the college to its new site and the occupancy of the new buildings, we have just put into the form of a News Letter some extracts from recent personal letters. That none of them were intended for publication and that they are therefore of an informal and rather intimate character will not decrease their general interest we are sure.

Sincerely yours,  
Yenching College Committee.

From Mrs.  
Frame under  
date of October  
28, 1926:

"Do you know how long I have been looking forward to writing you this first letter from our new buildings, our new campus, the new spaciousness of sun and sky and distant horizon that is



DEAN'S RESIDENCE

ours at last? Since the day that thrilling cablegram was put into my hands in our cramped city campus, announcing that the fund for these new buildings was assured, and we rang the old

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college bell till all the teachers and girls came running out into the central court to hear the glorious news, to wave our blue and gold Yenching banner, and sing the college song, with a catch in our throats. You may remember my writing about it? From that very day we began to talk about our new buildings. That generous gift of American women to our Chinese college secured for us our share in the beautiful University campus northwest of Peking, facing the yellow-tiled towers of the Summer Palace and the Jade Fountain Pagoda and the western mountain-tops. It had been a prince's pleasure park for hundreds of years.

"But oh! the long process of putting up our own Women's College buildings, as well as our share in the buildings we use together with the Men's College—the central heating and lighting plant, the library, the laboratories. And oh! the disappointments, each time our moving out had to be postponed. Civil war after civil war swept over China, paralyzing the railroads; shipments of machinery or materials were delayed; architects' drawings did not arrive at the critical moment; our camels and carts were commandeered by over-zealous generals; hundreds of terrified women and girls lived for months in two of our women's unfinished dormitories, trying to keep out of sight of the rough soldiery—and how could we turn them out? Summer rains flooded the trenches and Chinese workmen seemed maddeningly deliberate. Sometimes it was to weep, and sometimes to laugh. One hot afternoon I went eagerly to see how high were the walls of our new Home Economics Practice House, supposedly begun some three weeks earlier. I was directed to

a peaceful turnip-field, surrounded by grape-arbors! Not a foundation yawning anywhere, not a wall to be seen. In my bewilderment I asked two Chinese gentlemen in white drinking tea serenely under one of the arbors, where the new house might be. They smiled comprehendingly, and one, with a large gesture toward the thrifty green fields, remarked blandly, "Right here, madam! We're just waiting for the turnips to get ripe!" But those foundations began to be dug the next morning!

"Over two years ago we were surely to have moved. It was postponed a year—then for another six months. But in June at last a flock of moving carts came creaking up to the great tiled gateway with its pair of funny, fierce old marble lions. Out came our chairs and tables, our fountain pens and our best hats, our books, our blue flowered jars and our bulletin boards and everything, to be packed in some marvelous fashion on the carts and on men's backs, to wind through the crowded streets of Peking out of the huge West Gate and along the curving road over which the Empress Dowager used to swing in her yellow sedan chair to the wonderful Summer Palace—out to our new campus.—Not that it was so easy to say goodbye to the quaint old courts and the frisky gate lions of the old Manchu palace which had been the college home for ten years—where we had grown and grown till it could not hold us any longer. But it had to be.

"Drop a sympathetic tear when I tell you that even when we moved out in June, the new buildings were not finished (thanks to the last dominant war lord!) so the bulletin boards could not be hung up, nor typewriters un-

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packed, until it was almost time for college to open. Yet, strange to say, it was a very busy summer! Really, it is quite a trick to move and rearrange even a little college, from microscopes and test tubes to basket balls and doctors' gowns! Particularly when there were so many elements of uncertainty in the situation. Cannon boomed day and night at Nankou north of us, aeroplanes droned back and forth between the battlefield and Peking, battalions of soldiers marched by our gates, or swarmed in nearby villages,—and Chinese workmen left undone the things they ought to have done, and then did devastating things unexpectedly. On the other hand, the summer rains were unusually gentle this year, and it was restful to see the patient lines of stately camels padding past one's office windows. There were the great pink and white lotus blossoms queening it in our ponds nearby, and always the blue mountains at the horizon's edge. So we worked and laughed even through the last furious weeks of preparation, living in sketchy style wherever we could tuck ourselves away, till we could really move into the buildings which were only dreams, once—and then blue prints—and at last brick and concrete halls whose red pillars hold up tiled roofs—buildings that will stand for hundreds of years. I shall never forget that first night, when at dusk I walked into the graceful, square Chinese building with its big button on top, that is the new Dean's residence. There was a lump in my throat as I shut the door and hung up my hat and went upstairs to my room. There was no electricity then, and the rooms of the beautiful new home were full of soft shadows—friendly shadows. I leaned out of one of the windows. Sage

Memorial loomed dark and stately against the starlit sky on one side, our big science building farther on the other; close beside me was the lovely twin building to the Dean's residence, our Administration Building. In a flash I was back at the first big luncheon of our Building Fund Campaign in Chicago, where beside me at the table stood the most enchanting, gaily colored paper model of these twin buildings. Paper then—and soon now I was going to sleep under the curved gray tiles of the building itself. The dream we had talked about at the 'LaSalle' had come true at last.

"The dreams of the college girls, too, have come true. 'I am so glad I belong to the first class that came to these lovely, lovely, buildings,' whispered a little Freshman to me ecstatically one day. Gaping pipe trenches, piles of debris, processions of wheelbarrows, blocks of granite lying about do not dim their exhilaration. They were excited, too, when the electric lights first flashed over the campus, and each great dark Chinese building gleamed with a sudden illumination. Rosamond and



YENCHING COLLEGE  
GIRLS

I went outdoors and walked up and down, looking in delight at the shining windows everywhere. Our little square twin buildings are the most beautiful of all, like two great Chinese lanterns against the night sky. After all these years of waiting—beauty—and light.

"Even the incompleteness of so many details deepens our appreciation of what has already come to pass. At the convocation that marked the formal opening of the University year, no one minded that the long academic line of guests and faculty had to pick their scholarly steps over the uneven, narrow path worn by workmen's feet, into the unfinished library building where we met. Workers all—masons and students and teachers—in the university we are building together."

From Mrs. Charles K. Roys, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and Chairman of the Yenching College Building Committee, now on a trip around the world:

On the Train,  
Peking to Tsinan.  
Sept. 29, 1926.

"The day after we arrived in Peking we—Miss Schultz and I—went with Dr. Speer and Dr. Kerr to Paotingfu. It should have taken only a few hours by train, but we traveled eight in a train so full of soldiers that we fell over all whom we were not holding on our laps. . . . We went to the cemetery where our martyred missionaries are buried . . . and we stood with hearts and minds full of those tragic days in 1900. . . . Coming home it seemed as though we should not be allowed to get on the train even to stand in the aisle for the eight-hour trip, for the soldiers had taken up every available inch of room. But Dr. Lewis, our doctor in Paoting, was recognized by one of the officers as the surgeon who had saved his

father's life—and instantly one of the compartments was emptied of the officers.

"My spirits rose the moment I went to Yenching, where the new buildings, over the plans of which I had worked for four solid years, are a perfect joy. That lovely campus, overlooking the summer palace and the Jade Pagoda, with Prince Yi's estate which the college has leased and in which some of the faculty are living, defy description. But soul-satisfying as are those buildings, all in Chinese architecture, I chiefly glory in the students, some five hundred, of whom one-fifth are girls. To look into their faces made one **sure** that if we are but patient some day China will come into her own!

"I reached the campus just at dusk, and drove up to the Dean's house which looked like a lovely Chinese lantern, as the light shown through the latticed windows. The campus is the one spot of light in all the surrounding country. Can you imagine what it did to me when we rose from dinner and saw the students of the woman's college marching toward the house, each carrying a lighted candle? We stepped out on to the veranda, and the girls formed a circle, while they sang in English our American variety of greeting songs, 'Here's to You,' etc., and then they sang in Chinese their own college song. I was glad that the time for a speech didn't come until the meeting planned for the next day, for my throat felt as though I couldn't produce more than the few words of grateful acknowledgment. I wanted to say only what President Seelye used to say to us at Smith, 'Who is my joy? It is you who are my crown of re-

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joicing.' All the hours of work for Yenching were more than paid for in those few moments. I received the gratitude meant for all who in the campaign made those buildings possible, and I accepted all that the girls said and did as being intended not for me, but for that wide, wide group at home.

"When you are tempted to be impatient with the corruption and folly of official China, do now and then think of this promising generation of students. Could you see them, you would never lose hope for this country—no, nor for the world!"

YENCHING COLLEGE COMMITTEE  
14 Beacon Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

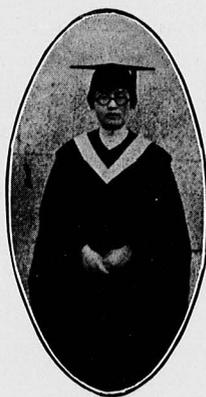
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YENCHING



CHINESE  
CHRISTIAN  
COLLEGE  
FOR WOMEN.

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### WHO ARE WE?

The first Christian Women's College in China. Founded in 1905 as the North China Union Women's College. It later changed its name to Yenching Women's College, and in 1920 became affiliated with Yenching University. Today the University has a student body of 600 of which 100 are women. The College is supported by contributions from those interested in the Christian education of Chinese women. In 1919 Wellesley College adopted Yenching as its Sister College in the Orient.



Out for a "Lark"

### WHERE ARE WE?

Our new campus lies just outside of Peking in the shadow of the Western Hills.



Due to the generous-hearted Christian women of America we have built

- 4 Dormitories
- 1 Recitation Hall
- 1 Science Building
- 1 Administration Hall
- 3 Faculty Residences
- 1 Of University Power Plant

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### WHAT DO WE STUDY?

Our curriculum and faculty compare favorably with those of leading American colleges. Our students are accepted for graduate work in American universities. Here are some of the subjects offered to our students:

Art	History
Biology	Mathematics
Chemistry	Philosophy
Chinese	Music
Economics	Physics
Education	Psychology
English	Religion
European Languages	Sociology
Geography and Geology	Home Economics



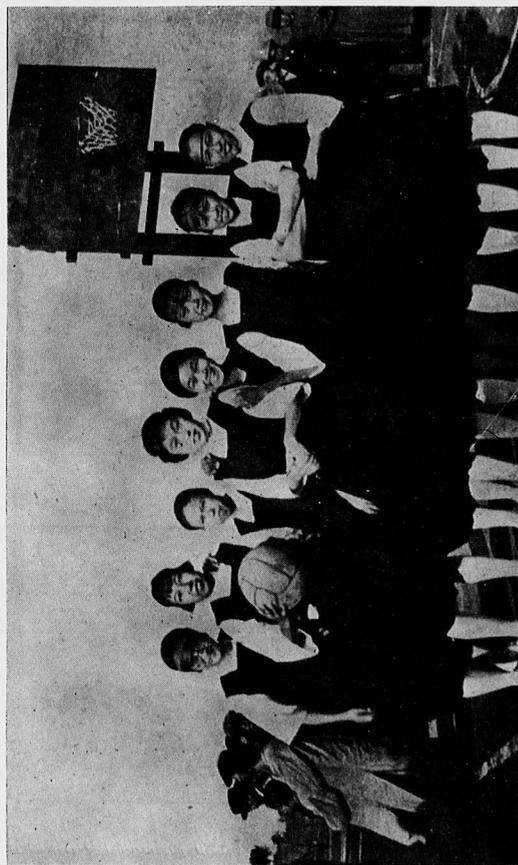
Yenching

Students

Welcome

Tagore

### WHAT ELSE DO WE DO?



Our Invincibles

Won't You Help Build A Gymnasium For Them?

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DO WE SERVE CHINA?  
SOME OF THE CHRISTIAN WOMEN LEADERS OF CHINA  
OUR ALUMNAE



Doctor in the Public Health Service of Peking



One of China's Young Poets



Acting Head of the Department of Education  
Yenching University



Teacher in Home Economics Department  
Yenching Women's College

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WILL  
YOU  
BE  
A  
YENCHING  
SISTER?  
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Mrs. William Boyd  
250 West Tulpehocken  
Street  
Germantown  
Pennsylvania

ASK

Mrs. Murray S. Frame  
Yenching Women's  
College  
Peking  
China

Future Doctors and Nurses of China



"BONING" AT BIOLOGY

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YENCHING AT WORK AND PLAY

HOMEMAKERS OF CHINA



Class in Child Care



Festival Folly

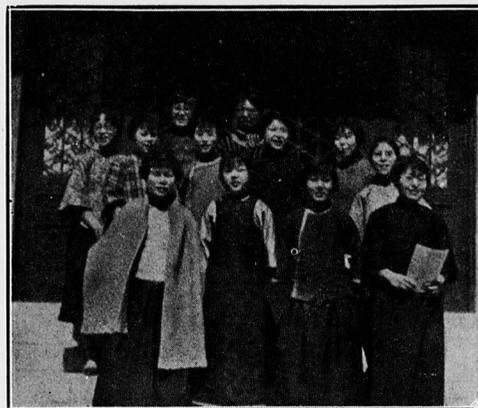
WORSHIP AND SERVICE



Yenching Student Singing Hymns with Blind Children



Diet Does It.



The Glee Club



Christian Association Feeding the Poor at Christmas

THE YENCHING GOAL "FREEDOM THROUGH TRUTH FOR SERVICE"

Our Need—An Endowment To Carry On

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Yenching College



THE UNIVERSITY BELL

News Letter

November

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1930



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Nov. 1930

## Yenching News Letter

Dear Friends of Yenching:

Our Yenching College can now look back upon twenty-five years of history. Higher education for women is a plant of slow growth in any land. China has, in the last quarter century, been passing through far reaching political and social revolutions which have involved the people in poverty and turmoil. That in such a period as this, our college, which began only twenty-five years ago with four students and no plant or equipment, should have grown to be an institution with a student body of 193 young women and possessed of commodious and picturesque buildings on a campus growing each year more beautiful, is certainly cause abundant for humble and grateful thanksgiving. The news items which follow are culled from recent letters and reports.

The Yenching College Committee.

14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

### Student Body

Of the total student body during the school year 1929-1930, about 57% reported themselves Christians. The largest enrollment from a single province was from far-off Kwang-tung, which sent forty of its daughters to Yenching. Twenty-four women received Bachelor's degrees last June, and three women Master's degrees. Nine women enrolled as graduate students. Two of last June's class are the first graduates from the five-year course which combines college work and nurses' train-

ing, and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science. This course is intended especially to fit women for positions as superintendents and teachers in Nurses' Training



CAPTAIN OF VOLLEY BALL TEAM

Schools and as workers in Public Health Centers.

Much interest was manifested by the

students in a series of vocational lectures given at the Women's College assembly by distinguished representatives of such professions as public health nursing, medicine, teaching, and religious and social work. Students shared with enthusiasm in the work of a neighborhood dispensary.

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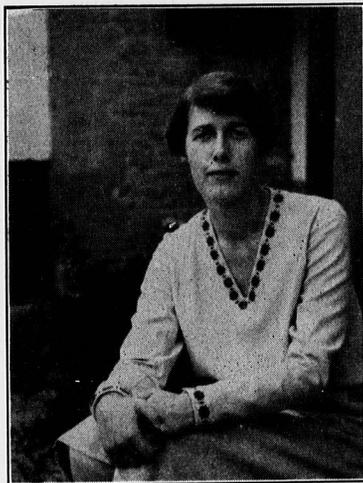
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HOME ECONOMICS STUDENTS WITH MODEL BABY

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visited nearly all of the middle schools of Hopei province with reference to their aims and methods in religious education.

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Of the Boyd Gymnasium, Mrs. Frame writes:

"Our new Gymnasium is a joy. When the scaffolding came down and it stood forth with its dignified roof and the excellent lines of its walls and windows, we felt too happy for words. The interior is not yet completed but Miss McGowen and Miss Hai are holding their classes out-of-doors in the stimulating fall weather. The finishing of the Gymnasium adds infinitely to the beautiful vista from the academic quadrangle toward the south, and makes the rather plain dormitories assume a new value and dignity in the whole picture. We can never be grateful enough to the Boyds for making this beautiful building possible for us."

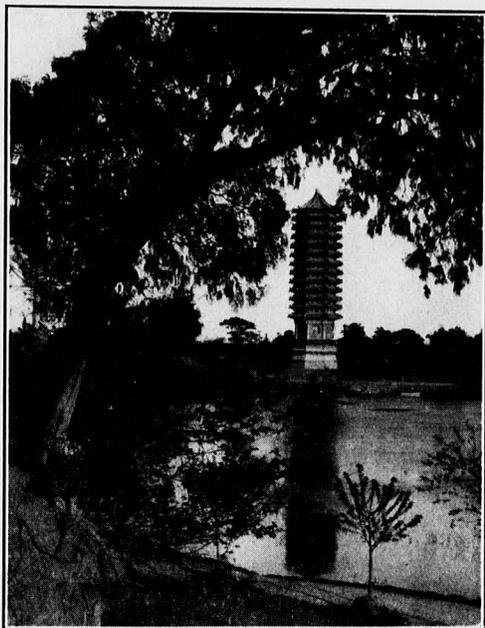
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*Yenching College*



*News Letter*  
*April 1930*

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IMMEDIATE NEEDS of  
YENCHING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN  
ENDOWMENT - - - - - \$100,000  
The first and the last \$10,000 are in hand.  
ADDITIONAL ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS  
TOWARD MAINTENANCE - \$6,000  
A gift of \$100 a year makes one a  
"Yenching Sister."

Send contributions to

MR. B. A. GARSIDE, *Treasurer*  
150 Fifth Avenue New York City

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## Yenching News Letter

Dear Friends of Yenching:

Miss Grace Boynton of the English faculty has sent us this little sketch of a few of the Yenching alumnae. I know you will feel, as do the members of the Yenching College Committee, the truth of what Miss Boynton elsewhere says, "It is in such personalities, fragrant with tenderness, with sacrifice and with intelligence, that the contribution to the Christian enterprise is made. It is a thing in which we may well rejoice to have even a little share."

Sincerely yours,

YENCHING COLLEGE COMMITTEE.

14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

April, 1930.

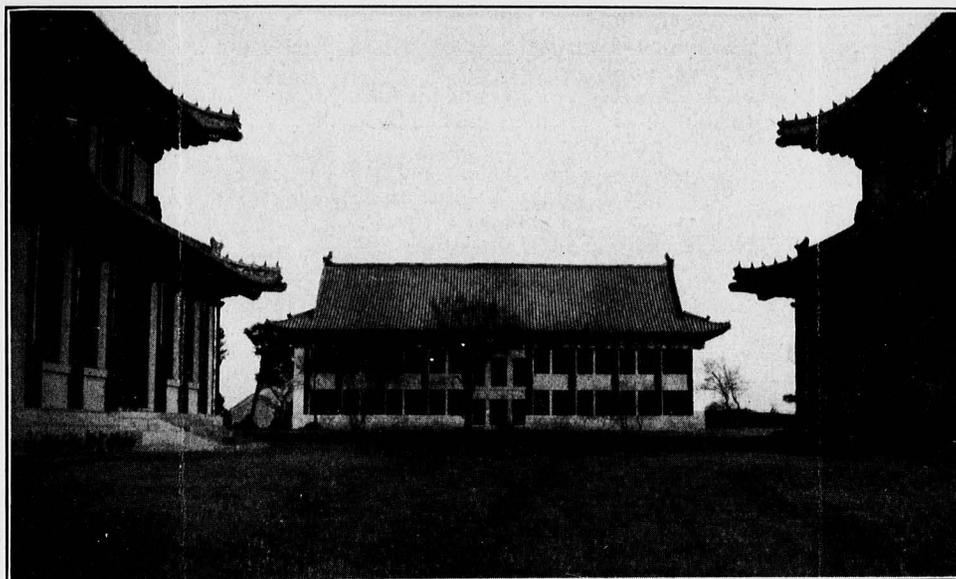
### Yenching Alumnae

Yenching has reason to be increasingly proud of the records made by her girls after they have entered upon the service of their day and generation for which the College has tried to prepare them. Their activities fall chiefly within religious, medical, and educational fields of endeavor, although we can boast two writers well known in what is called the New Tide Movement of modern Chinese literature, and we have one artist newly returned from the Beaux Arts at Paris, who has just opened her studio in Peking. The domestic role is frequently combined with active professional life!

#### In Direct Religious Work

We begin with the women who have given themselves to definite religious work. Yenching claims the first woman home missionary, who went with the first Home Mission Band to Yunnan, in Miss Yu-Ling Ch'en, who graduated in 1914. Yunnan is the wildest region in China and its inhabitants are the primitive peoples pushed back by the Han tribes as they came into the country thousands of years ago. The conditions there are as

strange and as hard for a modern Chinese, as they were for the pioneer missionaries to the Orient. Miss Ch'en, daughter of a Chinese scholar and official, is an especially rare personality, and she has been besieged to accept positions in centers like Peking and Shanghai, but she cannot be persuaded to leave the pioneering in distant Yunnan. Once in a while, she visits her college, and we receive



from her the inspiration of gentle and powerful consecration.

Miss Shu-Yuan Wu (1909) represents the group that has given the Missions steady, unselfish service, in work already established. Miss Wu has been training Bible Women ever since her graduation, and not only Chinese but foreign associates have learned to depend upon her quiet purposefulness. She had many years at the Union Bible Women's Training School in Peking, and is now Supervisor of country work in the American Board District around T'ung Chou.

The Y. W. C. A. has appropriated some of our finest women. Miss Shu-Ching Ting (1911) from the time she entered upon the position of the Peking secretaryship, has made herself felt as a wise and devoted Christian leader of extraordinary executive powers. The writer remembers the joy of the American secretaries in Peking, some of whom had known Miss Ting as a student, when she came to be "their boss," as they called it. This loyalty among her subordinates, seems to have marked the history of her rise to the position of General Secre-

tary of the National Y. W. C. A. Committee, which she now holds. She has frequently been in America, where her gracious dignity and fine presence have won her friends in many quarters.

Miss Tsui-Chen Kuan (1925), after service in the Y. W. C. A., has become the woman secretary of the National Christian Council, following Miss Fan, also a Yenching girl. Perhaps it is worth mentioning that at the first meeting of the Council itself in Shanghai the three women sent as delegates by the Christian Churches in China, were all Yenching women.

#### In Education

In the educational field, we have almost an embarrassment of achievements from which it is difficult to select individuals for special mention. Yenching girls have gone heart and soul into the task of making education for other girls possible, and they are to be found up and down China, in schools of all descriptions. In many cases they now take the places of foreign executives who have retired to the posts of advisors.

Among these may be mentioned Mrs. Lan-Hua Liu Yu (1917), who taught for years in Taiku, then went abroad for further study at Oberlin and Columbia, and now succeeds her own former Dean, Luella Miner, as Dean of Women at Cheeloo University. The fact that she was married in the midst of her occupations does not seem to interfere with them in the least.

Miss Min-I Wang (1925) may be chosen to represent our graduates who have seen the opportunities in the vast field of elementary education. She is Principal of a most interesting school for poor children in Peking which has a budget of \$700 (Mex) a month, and is financed by another brilliant and consecrated Yenching woman. This is Mrs. Feng, wife of the famous General Feng Yu-Hsiang. (She was Yenching 1919.) This school is founded upon the idea of meeting the immediate needs of poor Chinese children. It has the grade work from the kindergarten up to the sixth year, but in addition it has courses in crafts such as Home Management, and carpentry, and business courses which will lead to positions for those who complete them; it conducts campaigns in sanitation and child

welfare, it has meetings among the parents, and it sponsors mass education in its own part of the city. There are about two hundred children in this very interesting and practical institution, and Miss Wang has three Yenching women helping her as teachers. Her own training after she left Yenching was in Teachers College, Columbia.

#### In Medicine

In medicine, Yenching co-operates with the splendid Peking Union Medical College, and students go from us to that institution to take their training as doctors and nurses. Our great pride is Dr. "Marian" Yang (non-graduate 1919), who has devoted herself to Obstetrics and Gynecology, and has won golden opinions from her superiors, who made possible for her study at Johns Hopkins and a trip through European countries to study different systems of Public Health before she returned to Peking to be associated with the Bureau of Public Health here. She is in charge of a School of Midwifery. This is a government post which reflects the greatest honor upon Dr. Yang. In the same bureau, as a nurse, is Miss "Margaret" Shih (1926), who, after graduation, received her nursing training at the Nurses Training School at the Peking Union Medical College.

#### In Literature

Two Yenching names stand out among the young writers in the New Tide Movement of China's modern literature. Mrs. Wan-Ying Hsieh Wu was well known for her books of poetry and prose, published under the pen name of "Ping Hsin," before her graduation in 1923. She went to Wellesley College for her M.A. and returned to Yenching, where she has given three years of teaching in the Department of Chinese. She has recently married Dr. Wen-Tsao Wu of the Yenching Department of Sociology, so that her teaching and writing continue to be connected with her Alma Mater. Here is one of her poems:

#### The Evening Prayer

The thick black shadow of trees makes up a scroll,  
The velvet, grassy ground makes up an altar;  
The kind moonlight penetrates through the leaves  
and shines on the silent and serious face.

Not any noise at all:

Under the quiet sky I kneel down reverently.

"O God Almighty! I pray You, weave the golden  
beams of the moon

To make my garment of wisdom and my crown of  
seriousness.

I will put on these and live with others, silently and  
graciously.

Under Your light of love and kindness

I will throw away all my grief and difficulty.

I will be firm and keep myself

To stand beside Your throne and be a pure, sweet  
angel and bright daughter and always sing a  
joyous song to praise the Great Soul."

Not any noise at all

Under the quiet sky.

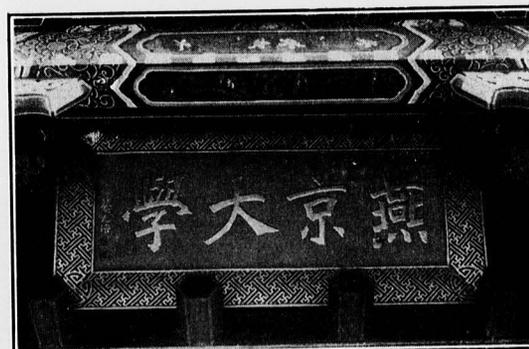
Only the kind moonlight penetrates the thick leaves,  
And shines on the silent and sincere face.

Mrs. Jui-T'ang Ling Ch'en (1924) began her literary success by a dramatization in modern technique, of a charming Moon-Godess legend. Dr. Hu Shih, a scholar regarded as the originator of the modern trends in Chinese literature, attended the first performance, and remarked upon the fact that Miss Ling followed her work in dramatization, by Yenching seemed to produce very gifted women, experiments in the short story, which have been widely read and admired. When Miss Ling became Mrs. Ch'en, she still continued writing, and painting.

These are but a few of the names among those of our many graduates. Such women as these are carrying on the task of offering to Chinese society the contributions which can be made by trained minds and sacrificial spirits, intent upon bringing about a new and a better day in China.

#### COMMITTEE OF YENCHING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Mrs. J. M. Avann, <i>Chairman</i>	Prof. Eliza H. Kendrick
Mrs. William Boyd	Miss Marion Kendall
Mrs. Samuel McCrea Cavert	Mrs. Lucius O. Lee, <i>Secretary</i>
Miss Alice Keep Clark	Dr. Eric M. North
Mrs. John H. Finley	Mrs. Charles Parlin
Dean Lucy Jenkins Franklin	President Ellen F. Pendleton
Mr. Benjamin A. Garside,	Mrs. Charles K. Roys
<i>Assistant Treasurer</i>	Mrs. Robert E. Speer
Miss Jennie A. Gouldy	Mr. Franklin Warner
Mrs. Helen H. Jenkins	Mrs. O. R. Williamson



Dear Friends of Yenching:

The foregoing pages have told their story of achievement and service. We thank God for all that has been accomplished, but our task is not yet completed. Letters and cablegrams from Yenching urge the immediate need of a fifth dormitory to relieve overcrowding, and to make it possible to receive more of the eager girls so earnestly desiring a college education.

A music building is also needed, but the music teaching and the piano practice could be temporarily housed in the new dormitory if that were provided. The cost of building and equipping a dormitory uniform in style and size with the four we now have is estimated at \$40,000. The present is an exceptionally good time to build as gold dollars exchange at a premium and artisans and laborers need work in these days of financial depression.

Are there not among you who read this letter those who will enable us to build our additional dormitory this summer of 1931?

Sincerely yours,

The Yenching College Committee  
14 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts

April, 1931

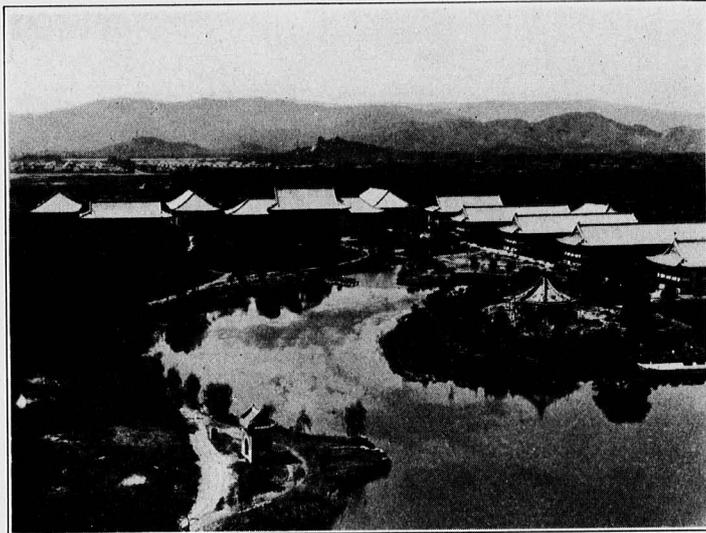
YENCHING COLLEGE  
FOR WOMEN

*... Its Achievements and  
Its Needs*

1931

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THIS is the way the whole University looks from the top of the great water tower. The western hills stand against the horizon, with the white column of the Jade Fountain Pagoda on their flanks. Nearer still is the picturesque Summer Palace on its hilltop, and in the foreground the gray tiled roofs of Yenching. The men's dormitories are to the right of the lake, the women's college unit with its dormitories still further left and entirely out of this picture. The little ornamental arch to the left in the foreground is all that is left of a "Temple to the Flowers" which has disappeared.

### *A New Arrival . . .*

MISS LUCY M. BURTT, who arrived in November, is sent to Yenching by the English Friends' Service Council. Miss Burtt is a graduate of London University where she took her degree in 1914. She comes of Quaker stock and represents a connection with that honored tradition which is new in Yenching and of which we are very proud.

Miss Burtt has had wide experience in student work through her connection with the Student Christian Movement in England and the World Student Christian Federation in Europe; and she regards her years in Yenching as an extension of her international touch with young men and women. On her way to China she passed through America, and gives the newsletter the following message:



LUCY M. BURTT

"May I use the bulletin to send to America a message of thanks to so many people who gave me such a warm welcome there last autumn? I have brought with me to China many happy memories of my discovery of the New World of the West: the kind welcome to American homes, the friendliness of students and of fellow travellers, all the beauty of autumn colors and the freedom of great spaces of prairie and mountain country.

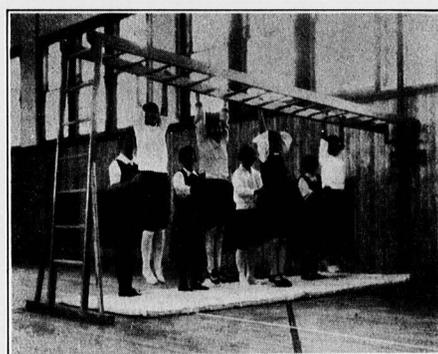
And now, here at Yenching, Asia and Europe join with America in welcoming a newcomer to share in the discovery of a new world of international friendship, and an English Friend coming from the international problems of Europe finds it good to be here."

Miss Burtt has joined the Department of History.

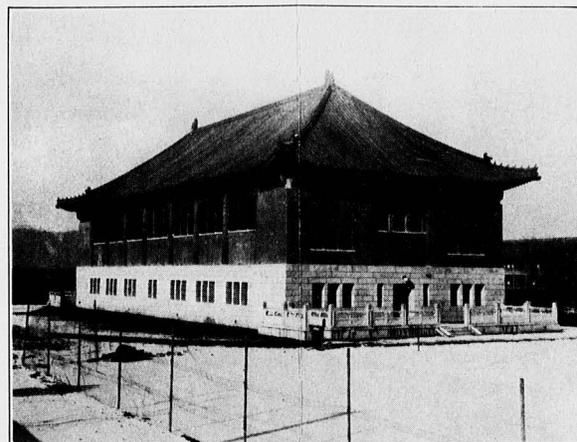
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With its Chinese designs in the balustrade of the cement galleries, in its windows and radiator grilling and with its beautiful maple floor, this room has great distinction as well as almost complete equipment for its service to Chinese young women—a service which they greatly need.

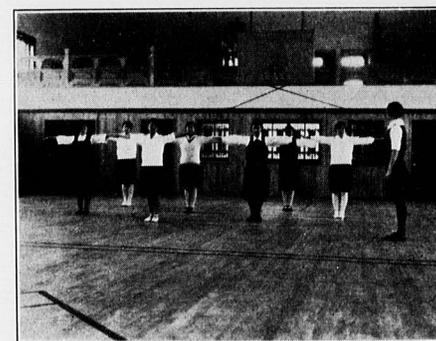


YENCHING is full of pride in the possession of the newly opened Gymnasium which is the finest for women in the Far East. It contains classrooms, restrooms, offices, a room for the Student Athletic Council, space for the College physician and nurse, kitchen and laundry, besides the locker-room and

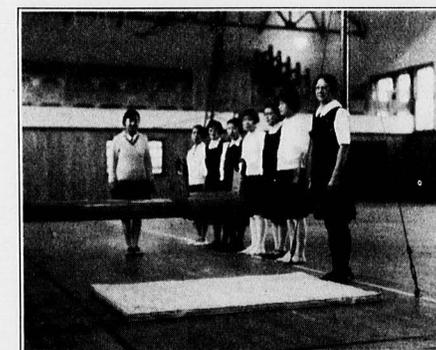


shower baths—all on the first floor. There is also space for a swimming pool when funds allow for its finishing and maintenance. The second floor has the Gymnasium floor itself, generously equipped, with balconies for spectators, and a smaller room for corrective work.

This was built and equipped at a cost of \$95,000 and is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. William Boyd of Philadelphia.



Floor work and the use of apparatus are both new to students who have hitherto got their training in dusty playing fields in all sorts of weather. But how they enjoy it! Flat chests and flat feet, evils resulting from bad posture, and other ills will no longer have a chance at Yenching girls.





"The Garden of Moonlit Fertility," as it was named by an emperor, which is one of Yenching's residence compounds, makes a charming background for out-of-door plays. Here are Rosalind and Orlando, if you please, as they appeared on a summer afternoon under the old trees which have shaded the retreat of Manchu officials and court ladies.

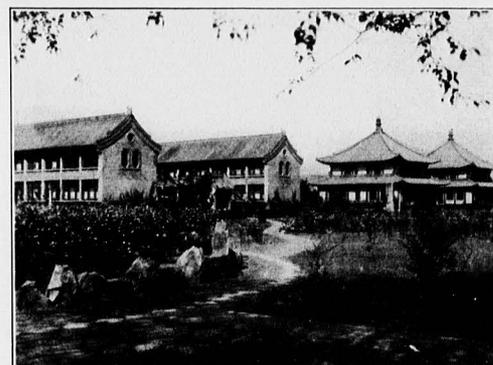


YENCHING HAS A NEW FACULTY RESIDENCE BUILT IN MODIFIED CHINESE STYLE

This picture shows the pleasant living room which also serves as a dining room.



MISS MARGUERITE MCGOWEN, who stands here at the door of the Gymnasium, the building of which she has directed, is a graduate of the University of Colorado and of the Department of Hygiene and Physical Education of Wellesley College. Miss McGowen came to Yenching in September, 1929.



The buildings of the College front on open spaces which are laid out with rockeries, arbors, pavilions, and irregular flower beds which in spring and autumn are a mass of vivid colors. This shows two dormitories and the twin buildings which serve as the Dean's Residence and Administration Hall. Another dormitory is needed immediately.



TWO WHITE BUNNIES AT THE SKATING CARNIVAL

Winter and summer sports are popular at Yenching.

Spring 1931

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Yenching College



THE UNIVERSITY BELL

News Letter

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STUDENTS ON CAMPUS

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## Yenching News Letter

*Dear Friends of Yenching:*

Our Yenching College can now look back upon twenty-five years of history. Higher education for women is a plant of slow growth in any land. China has, in the last quarter century, been passing through far reaching political and social revolutions which have involved the people in poverty and turmoil. That in such a period as this, our college, which began only twenty-five years ago with four students and no plant or equipment, should have grown to be an institution with a student body of 193 young women and possessed of commodious and picturesque buildings on a campus growing each year more beautiful, is certainly cause abundant for humble and grateful thanksgiving. The news items which follow are culled from recent letters and reports.

The Yenching College Committee.

14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

### Student Body

Of the total student body during the school year 1929-1930, about 57% reported themselves Christians. The largest enrollment from a single province was from far-off Kwang-tung, which sent forty of its daughters to Yenching. Twenty-four women received Bachelor's degrees last June, and three women Master's degrees. Nine women enrolled as graduate students. Two of last June's class are the first graduates from the five-year course which combines college work and nurses' train-

ing, and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science. This course is intended especially to fit women for positions as superintendents and teachers in Nurses' Training



CAPTAIN OF VOLLEY BALL TEAM

Schools and as workers in Public Health Centers.

Much interest was manifested by the

students in a series of vocational lectures given at the Women's College assembly by distinguished representatives of such professions as public health nursing, medicine, teaching, and religious and social work. Students shared with enthusiasm in the work of a neighborhood dispensary.

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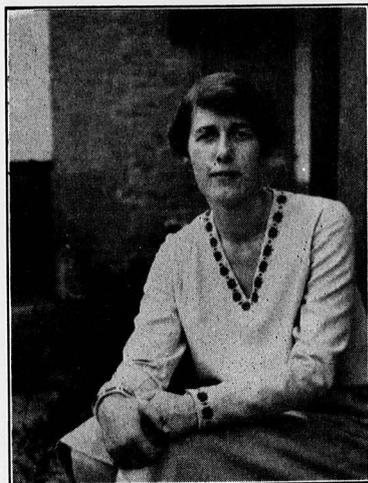
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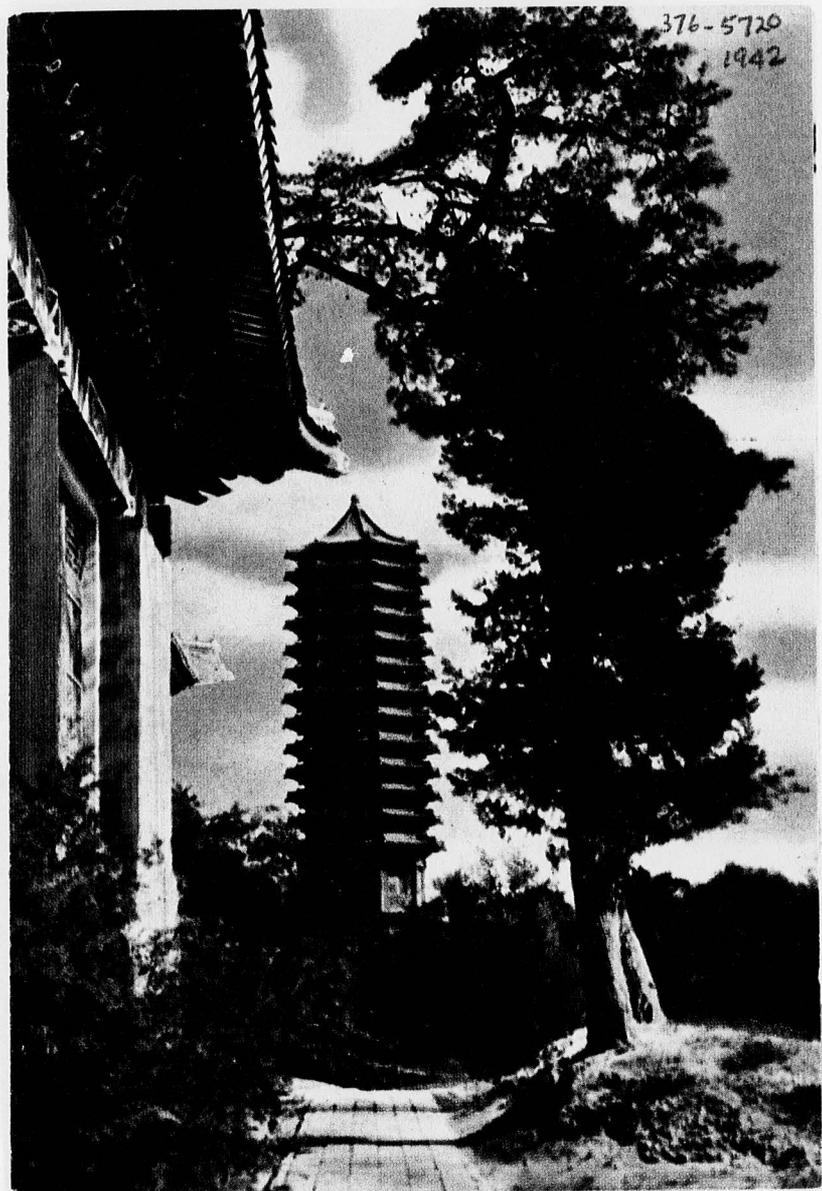
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April, 1942

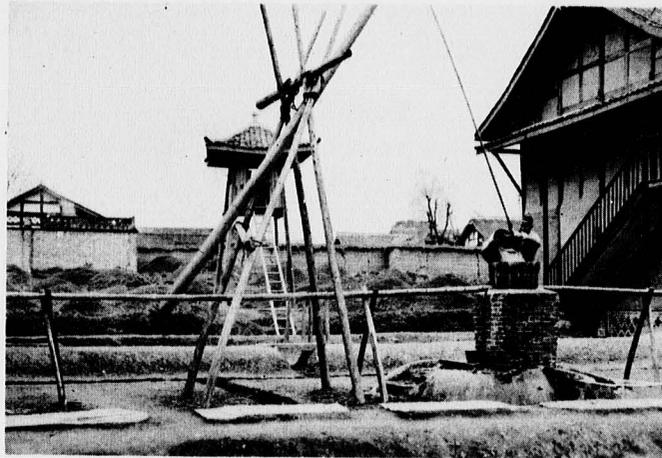
TO OUR FRIENDS:

Day after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Japan closed Yenching University, which had depended on its American flag to keep open for capacity enrollments of patriotic students in "occupied" China.

Cryptic cables report American faculty members, and some of the Chinese, confined to their quarters. Whatever they may be suffering, may they be confident that we continue to support them with our money, our sympathy, and our admiration.

The students have dispersed. But we are certain that many of them are at this moment trickling through the guerilla lines to turn up eventually thousands of miles west in Free China.

They have been forced out of their beloved campus with the beautiful water tower pagoda, reproduced in color on our front page. But they will be welcome on the campus in Free China, that is already so overcrowded with refugee students that its dormitory water system is the primitive, but effective makeshift, pictured at right — in stark contrast to the graceful Yenching pagoda. Yenching is closed—yes—but not finished!



Physical hardships, and even the constant threat of death from the skies, are as nothing to the passionate patriotic fervor that makes China's students stick to their studies. The Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek have assured them that this is the greatest service they can render their country in its fight to win the war and win the peace.

For five long years the Japanese have been pressing their relentless brutal warfare in China. They have captured all of her ports, most of her great cities, industries, and railroads. Towns and villages have been sacked, thousands of women raped, children tortured. *Fifty million* refugees have fled into the hinterland to escape history's first mass bombings of civilians.

Among the first refugees were these determined college girls. Like them, Yenching girls will be climbing the tortuous mountain trails, trudging two thousand miles, lucky if they can afford an occasional ride on a river boat. But for the first time in five years they will be breathing the air of freedom. And they will be spurred on their weary way by the knowledge that they will be creating the brave new world.



Yenching alumnae, under the leadership of H. H. Kung, scholar and patriot, have cabled asking for funds in anticipation of the arrival of these Yenching student refugees. Our hope is that you will join us in answering their cable affirmatively, and with enthusiasm.

*Martha B. Finley*  
Mrs. John H. Finley

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Madame Chiang Kai-shek (Mayling Soong Chiang, Wellesley 1917) emerging from an air raid shelter where she has comforted and encouraged her gallant people.

## YENCHING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

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

### YENCHING COLLEGE COMMITTEE

- |   |   |
|---|---|
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| MRS. DORR DIEFENDORF, <i>Madison, N. J.</i><br><i>Chairman, Committee on Budget</i>   | MRS. DOUGLAS HORTON, <i>New York</i>            |
| MRS. CHARLES K. ROYS, <i>New York</i><br><i>Chairman, Committee on Nominations</i>    | MILDRED H. MCAFEE, <i>Wellesley</i>             |
| MRS. MAURICE T. MOORE, <i>New York</i><br><i>Chairman, Committee on Promotion</i>     | MRS. CHARLES C. PARLIN, <i>Englewood, N. J.</i> |
|   | MRS. HENRY PFEIFFER, <i>New York</i>            |
|   | MRS. TIMOTHY N. PFEIFFER, <i>New York</i>       |
|   | MRS. CLIFFORD C. PRATT, <i>Hinsdale, Ill.</i>   |
|   | JOSEPHINE L. RATHBONE, <i>New York</i>          |
|   | MRS. F. LOUIS SLADE, <i>New York</i>            |
|   | MRS. ROBERT E. SPEER, <i>Lakeville, Conn.</i>   |
|   | AMY O. WELCHER, <i>Hartford, Conn.</i>          |

*Yenching University is one of the thirteen Christian Colleges which participate in the United China Relief. Our thanks to the editors of LIFE who loaned us their four-color plates of the Yenching pagoda, and thus allowed a color reproduction within our limited budget.*

0581

1932

YENCHING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY



PEIPING, CHINA

*Xmas 1932*

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## NEWS LETTER

### THE NEW DEAN.

It is the habit of New York skyscrapers to ignore their thirteenth floors. The fourteenth floor rests miraculously but squarely on the twelfth. When last year, twelve years after the graduation of our first College Class, Mrs. Frame resigned her office as Dean, leaving a place which no one could fill, some of us wished we could skip a year as neatly as the skyscraper skips a floor. But despite all misgivings the thirteenth year ran an unhurried and unruffled course and was signally distinguished by the appointment, a few days after the graduation of our largest Senior Class, of our first Chinese Dean.

Nettie Ssu-tu comes to Yenching with experience of both China and America. She was born in Canton. As all the world knows the Cantonese are a strong and adventuring people; the Ssu-tu family (or Soohoo as it is pronounced in the Cantonese dialect) was no exception. Nettie Sss-tu was less than a year old when she left China for the United States. The outbreak of a plague in Canton determined her mother to take the children at once to join their father who had left a few months before to become the minister of the Presbyterian Chinese Church in San Francisco. There for thirty years Soohoo Nam Art was a well-known figure, in his church, in the office of a Chinese newspaper for which he wrote, and up and down the whole Pacific coast. From Seattle to Los Angeles he used to travel, visiting missions and night-schools for his countrymen. It was natural for his children to wish to serve their native land and one by one, as nurse, teacher, engineer, they have come back to China.

With a Master's Degree from the University of California Nettie Ssu-tu returned in 1919 to the city she had left as a child. For three years she taught English to the alert and progressive group of girls who were the first women students at Canton Christian College (now Lingnan University). In 1922 she came north as one of two women to join the faculty of Nankai University in Tientsin. Here in addition to her teaching, she acted as guide and adviser to the girls who formed too small a part of the student body to have an official dean. Three years ago, having earned a sabbatical leave, she went back to America and as a Barbour Scholar entered on graduate work at the University of Michigan.

What better training and experience could we have asked for our Dean? For a month now she has been on the Campus, learning our ways, picking up all the threads of administration, and quietly taking command. We wish we could introduce her in person to all the friends of Yenching College in America. But unable to do that, we send you this word of her coming, knowing that you will share our satisfaction and joy in welcoming Miss Ssu-tu to the office of Dean and to the wise and able traditions set for that office by Miss Miner and Mrs. Frame.

M.B.S.

Peiping, October, 1932.

#### ADDRESS IN AMERICA:

Yenching College Committee,  
14, Beacon St.,  
Boston, Mass.

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ASSOCIATED  
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YENCHING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

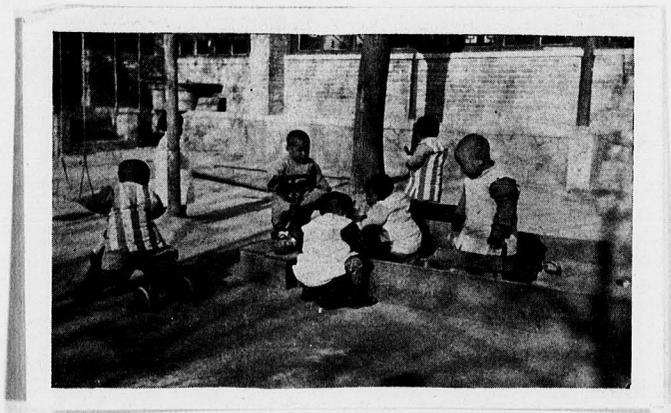
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YENCHING UNIVERSITY

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PEIPING, CHINA.

MAY 1933



On the playground of the Home  
Economics Department Nursery  
School.

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## NEWS OF OUR YOUNGER ALUMNAE



DOROTHY TSO graduated from the Yenching Department of History in 1931, and is now serving as Dean of St. Hilda's School in Wuchang, the foremost girls' Christian School in Central China.

Miss Tso writes:

"The one aspect of the Yenching spirit that I am trying to inculcate is the Spirit of Democracy. For administration we adopt the Committee System, and for students' life and activity we have the Students' Self Government Association. I am the

Chairman of the Senate and the adviser of the Students' Self Government. We have two hundred girls and we are the only Christian Senior Middle School in this center."

Her colleagues, some of whom taught her during her own student days at St. Hilda's, speak of her administration with enthusiasm.

Here on the steps of the Home Management House, are the four girls who were seniors in the Home Economics Department last year. All of them were immediately snapped up by impatient middle schools.

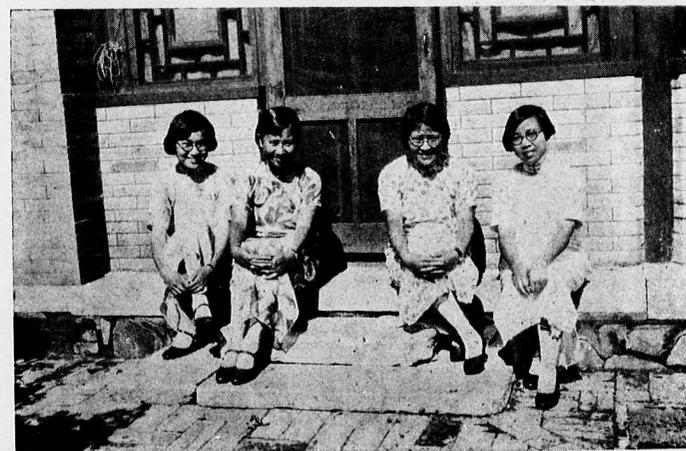
WU CHIEN-CHUN (on the left) is at Laura Heygood School in Soochow where she is using two rooms as an embryonic Practice House.

KUANG WEN-WEI has been teaching music and home economics at McTyiere School in Shanghai, which will mourn her loss when she leaves at the end of the year to try out her theories in a home of her own.

WU YU-HSIN is back at her own old school, the Virginia School in Huchow, where her laboratory work and efforts to apply scientific principles to local situations, are creating much interest.

WEN PAO-CHEN (on the right) is now in Pei Tao High School in Canton, the first Chinese girl, even in that progressive city, to be doing home economics work.

If we could turn out twenty more girls of the same training and calibre each year, the supply would not equal the demand.





WU YU-CHEN, a graduate from the Department of Sociology in 1929, writes of her own work:

"I am very much interested in children, for they are innocent, attractive and full of hope. I became more interested in them as a teacher in Bridgman School, Peking, after my graduation from Yenching University in 1929. I helped in the students' welfare work which gave me a very good opportunity to know more about the young girls. I was invited to be the adviser in

their club meetings; I played with them, and talked about their intimate problems with them.

"In the fall of 1930 I was asked to join the Ching Ho Rural Experiment Station under the Department of Sociology and Social Work in Yenching. The Station provides a training laboratory for students interested in rural work, and experiments in methods of rural reconstruction, having as its area of work forty villages with a population of 25,000, with Ching Ho town as the center. This offer was accepted with more joy and hope because while the children in the rural districts need more care and attention, very little is done for them. I was fully expecting that the actual experience in dealing with children in Bridgman School would be very helpful to me in my new job at Ching Ho, but I found the needs and conditions quite different, so that the first few months were mainly spent in experimenting on methods for this particular type

of work, though I have continued to take the experimental attitude all the way through.

"The children's work at Ching Ho is undertaken with a view to developing the character of the children, to give them a proper education, to teach them to be good citizens, and to help them to have a trade so that they can make a living and thus make possible other improvements. I have now been at the work for almost three years.

"The activities are: (1) Kindergartens, both in the town and the villages. Girls who have had an elementary education and a few months of training in the Station run the kindergartens. (2) A Children's Library with about 1,200 books, which is located in the Station but travels round the thirty-one schools in the district. (3) Girls' Clubs, where part time is spent in handwork and part time in study. These clubs are run by the girls although I go to all the meetings. (4) Mothers' Clubs, both in the town and the villages to give talks to the mothers on child care, household management, problems of education and vocations for their children. (5) Recreation and play for the school children in co-operation with the schools. Of course in connection with all these activities there is home visiting, and much personal work.

"In carrying out the work I follow the principles of simplicity and economy. All the work done is according to their needs, and every attempt is made to train the girls to handle their own affairs, and to let them be their own leaders."

(The work which Miss Wu is doing in Ching Ho is attracting wide notice in China, both from those interested in the technique of rural work, and also from students who are impressed by the fact that a University graduate with the degree of M.A. is willing to spend her life in working for country people.)



TAN JEN-CHIU, the author of "A Study of Divorce in China" graduated from the Yenching Department of Sociology in 1931, and has since been teaching at the University of Shantung in Tsingtao. The book which is the outcome of Miss Tan's work for her bachelor's degree has been published by the Y.W.C.A. The following review is from "The Y.W.C.A. Literature Project Commission Review".

" 'A Study of Divorce in China', written in clear, concise language, is a practical, impartial study of this subject, written from a woman's point of view. It has the distinction of being the first study of this subject to be made in China.

"The author approaches her subject from a sociological angle which sees divorce as a pathological state of society, which needs to be understood and remedied rather than in its doctrinal aspects as a sin to be condemned. . . . To an English reading public, certain historical facts may prove interesting.

"It appears that the Chinese language, up to modern times, had no word for divorce. A man might 'send out' his wife according to a code in vogue as early as the time of Confucius. This code was as authoritative as the Ten Commandments and stated seven conditions under which a wife might be 'sent out', i.e. if she bore no son, if she did not please

her parents-in-law, for immorality, for garrulousness, for theft, for jealousy, or if she had an incurable disease. Divorce could also be effected by mutual agreement but practically became unnecessary, since men could take concubines at any time. Such changes in family affairs had no legal implications.

"The development of a legal code from these early beginnings is traced through the Han dynasty when the first record of a woman who divorced her husband is found, through the Ching dynasty, when laws relative to divorce were first codified, up to the present Law of Family Relations, which was promulgated by the Nationalist Government in 1931. This law covers extra-court divorce, legal regulations in regard to divorce, protection of children, alimony, restoration of dowry and division of property.

"Miss Tan sees the prevalence of divorce in China today as due to six factors: conflicts of a transition period, changing moral standards, influence of women's movements, increased standard of living, postponement of marriage, and a growing individualism.

"Sage advice is given as to how to prevent divorce and keep homes unbroken, which in its universal applicability proclaims a common kinship. Yet Miss Tan sees the causes of divorce as too complicated and individualistic to permit of any blanket remedy. She closes the study with a special injunction as to the importance of training children so as to avoid, in their turn, our present day tragedies."



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### COLLEGE NOTES

The new infirmary of the College for Women has been completed (pictures inside) and received its first patient on October 14th. The cost of erecting the infirmary was \$20,300 local currency, while equipment cost about \$350.

The latest report of the Yenching Alumni Association in America shows 15 graduates of the College for Women pursuing advanced courses of study in this country. Four of these are specializing in social service work, while two are studying religion.

Two Yenching girls are now enjoying scholarships abroad. Dorothy Sah is now at Mt. Holyoke, while Chou Kuo-ping is at Pembroke College, Providence, R. I.

A number of items touching the "human side of the news" from the College will appear in the next issue of the Yenching News which will be published in March.

**YENCHING COLLEGE FOR  
WOMEN**  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York

*Yenling*

1434

## The NEW WOMEN of OLD CHINA



**Yenching College for Women**  
Yenching University  
Peiping, China

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A NEW DAY has dawned for the women of China. The young republic turns to daughters as well as to sons for leadership into a new era of national and international life.

AT YENCHING University the College for Women, in the light of this new order, is conspicuous for service to the young womanhood of China, and through them to their country and to the world.

THE COLLEGE'S opportunities for service today are limited only by its resources. The spread of Christian ideals of service depends in great measure upon its ability to heed the call of those who will mother and teach a new generation.

AT THE OPENING of the 1933-34 school year, 251 girls were enrolled in Yenching College for Women. Of these, 105 were in Arts and Letters, 89 in Natural Sciences, 21 in the College of Public Affairs and 36 in graduate courses. Three of these girls are Chinese from Honolulu, the first to come from Hawaii to Yenching for their education.

GREATER DEMANDS upon the accommodations available for women students are certain to be made this fall. The College, according to present indications, will have to find space for at least 275 girls, which means that dormitory space now devoted to other uses must be released, or new small units must be made available.

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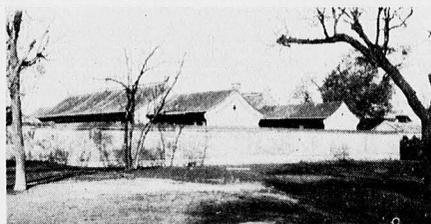
**DEAN NETTIE SSU-T'U**

Administration Building on Left,  
Sage Hall on the Right.



**THE NEW WOMEN'S INFIRMARY**

The East Wall.



The Main Court.



Home Economics Class.



**CAMPUS TWINS—  
Dean's Residence and Administration Building**



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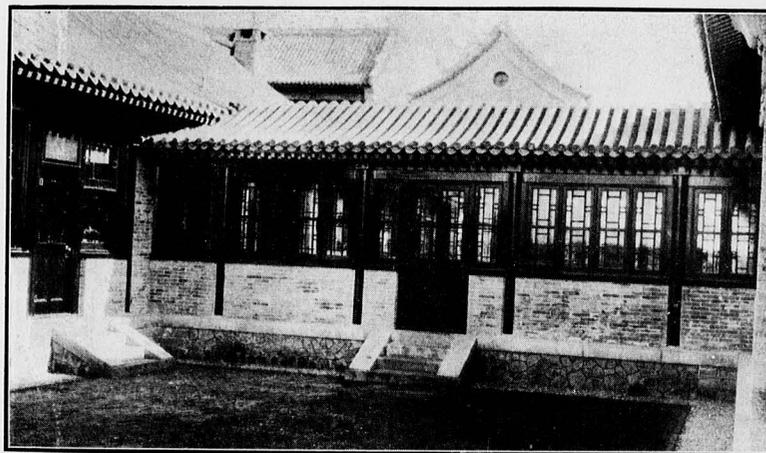
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YENCHING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEIPING, CHINA.

JANUARY 1934



The New Infirmary

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January, 1934.

#### NEWS-LETTER

With the approach of Chinese New Year, we are anticipating the relaxation that comes with the winter holidays. We have kept very busy these autumn months with both work and play. Our students are not only successfully meeting the exacting demands of college courses, but have humbled several Peiping teams in good games of basketball and volleyball. Not content with all this, they have given a number of dramatic performances both in English and in Chinese, providing themselves with an excellent outlet for their energy and the college community with a splendid opportunity to enjoy good one-act plays like "Enter the Hero" and "The Valiant." At times they brought into our routine of life vivid recollections of the past through the presentation of old-type Chinese dramas, where elaborate costumes and good operatic singing made the pages of history come to life again. Otherwise we have been gratifyingly normal, for the opportunity to study and grow is fortunately ours and we have taken full advantage of it.

It is some time since we began our new academic year. Now that the cold winds come driving down from the Gobi Desert we like especially to think of the balmy autumn days which ushered in the new college year. At that time we greeted with mixed feelings of pleasure and anxiety the astonishingly large class of three hundred and eighty-four new students, one third of whom were women. It was an impressive sight to see these young people on the evening of the reception to new students early last September as they greeted the President, the Chancellor, and each other on the front lawn of the President's House. They did not intend to collect there, lovely

as the garden was in the dim light of red and yellow lanterns, but the limited size of the house caused an overflow into the garden, and there they found themselves, all eager and fresh from the various high schools from which they had come. In the cool of the evening and encouraged by the gentle music of the waving bamboo on the terrace, they talked easily of themselves, their hopes and aspirations, their past and their future. We felt renewed confidence in our usefulness when we discovered boys and girls from all provinces of this country gathered together for us to teach and develop, and were glad to see a number from the Malay States and the Hawaiian Islands. Stranger yet was the presence of some eight young Americans, one a graduate of Vassar come to study comparative religion, the others freshman sons and daughters of old residents in China. Inquiries into the natural interests of these new students brought forth the information that a large percentage were planning to take up work in the natural sciences. So many wish to prepare for the medical and nursing courses in the Rockefeller Hospital in Peiping that a constant stream of future doctors and nurses passes through our university. With the women students, there is an added attraction in the science of Home Economics, for the



*The class in cookery is ready to enjoy the result of its labors.*



*The doctor and her guest like to sleep on the verandah in the court yard.*

attention given to cookery, diet and interior decoration are known to arouse great interest. In laboratories where some of these studies are carried on, odors of tempting dishes assail the nostrils of those curious enough to prowl about. If they visit the white mice which so unwittingly exhibit the working out of dietary principles, they find that absorbing calculations are being made of simple facts of life. They do not know that future advisors on the subject of diet are being trained.

Our friends are still congratulating us on the completion of the new Infirmary for women. We are ourselves proud of it, for the attractiveness of the building insures the prompt report of ailments that used to be kept safely out of the doctor's way. The objection is rather that imaginary illnesses crop up too often and the determination to try out the sunny, cheerful rooms of the Infirmary becomes too general. Its bright red doors are certainly inviting, and the eaves painted gaily, in red, green, and blue



*Miss Chen enjoys the bamboo garden after her classes are over.*

generation separates them from each other. A new instructor, Miss Ch'en Yueh-mei, has just come from her special training in Wellesley College to help round out the work, and is making special efforts to spread as far as possible the good effects of physical training and sports. She finds the club system to be immensely helpful, and urges every girl to take up at least one sport. Incidentally, her classes in Chinese archery and tap-dancing are very popular.

We are glad to have had some interesting contacts with friends who visited us this year. Being far removed from the rest of the world, we specially welcome friends who seek us out in their travels. Peiping is so much the Mecca of visitors to the

curve gracefully over Chinese-styled windows. We expect to use the enclosed courts for sun baths and hope they will often provide opportunities for a restful change from the strain of study as well as for more serious ailments.

We find very gratifying results in the work of the Physical Education Department. The wide interest is truly inspiring, for one has no difficulty finding girls who can skate, or play tennis, basketball and volleyball. When we realize that their mothers could do none of these things, and even now look on in wonder while daughters enjoy the exhilaration of sports, we can hardly believe that one short



*Dr. Fry pauses to enjoy the bright winter sun shine while Miss Michaelis and I stand by to help her.*

Orient that we have a distinct advantage over residents of other cities. Besides being the cultural center of China, it is within and beyond the massive city gates an excellent mirror of vivid sections of a romantic past, for its moated walls, imperial palaces and secluded temples speak clearly of men and events that are worth remembering. And yet our friends come not only to see us and our city, but they bring messages of light and inspiration. We shall not easily forget the charming yet convincing way in which the distinguished English lecturers of the Universities China Committee, Dr. Margery Fry, formerly Principal of Somerville College, Oxford, and Miss Marie Michaelis of Cambridge, spoke to us on many problems. Our community was much interested in their discussions on questions of philosophy, economics, education and psychology, and will recall with pleasure lectures on the Philosophy of Having, Penal Reform, Child Psychology and University life in England. These visitors were soon followed by Miss Muriel Lester, that earnest spokesman of the poor in Bow, East London, and head of the well-known social center, Kingsley Hall. She made us realize by the force of her sincerity and her searching analysis of the true purpose of life, that men are too prone to let minor affairs overshadow major ones and thus reduce

to a minimum the possibility of moral or spiritual achievement. She long ago relinquished her own share of worldly goods in order to meet more successfully the fundamental problems of life and to help underprivileged people gain more than society is ready to give them.

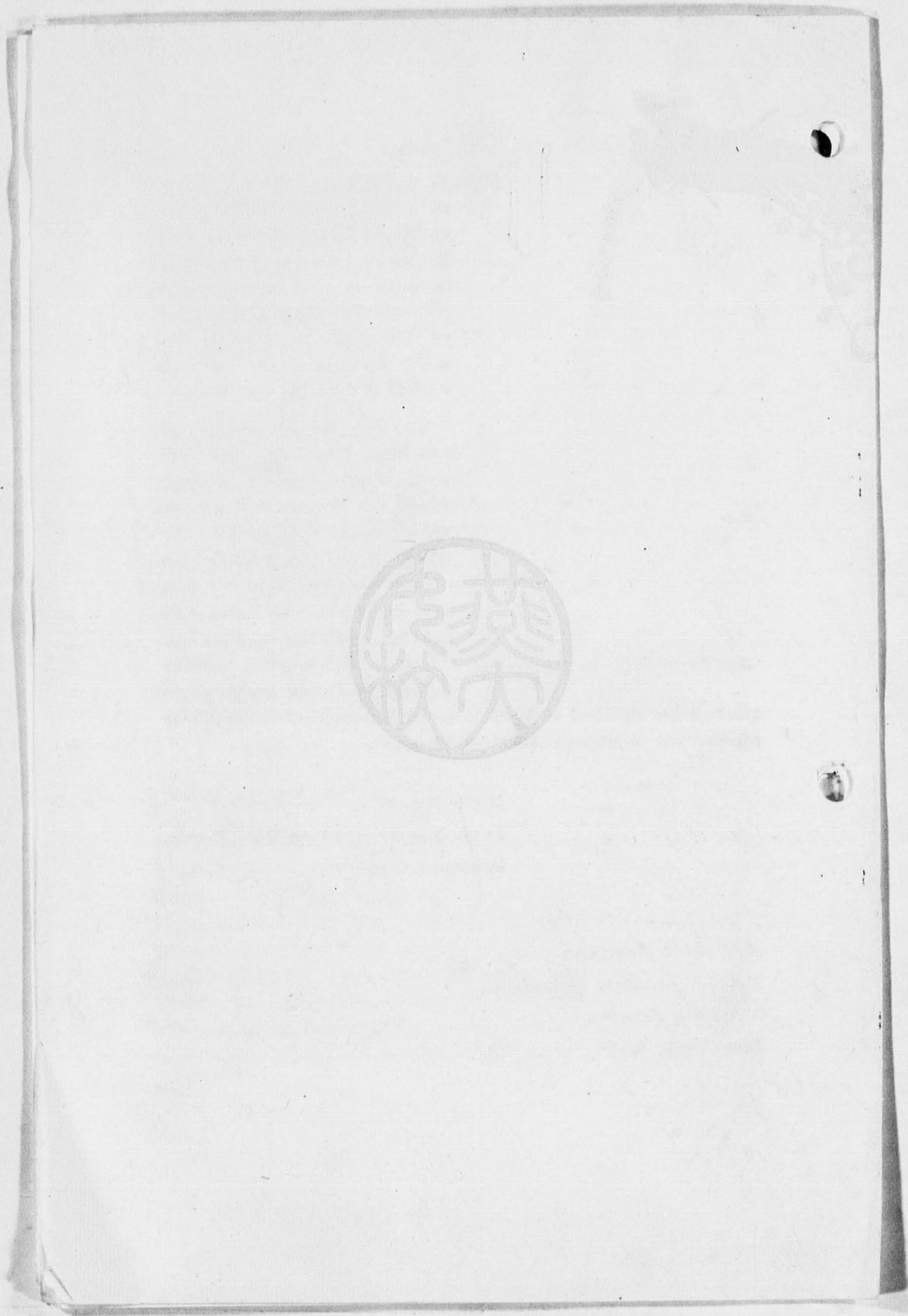


*Miss Lester brings us new courage*

The semester just completed has been the most serene and uninterrupted one for several years. Students and faculty alike have been grateful for the chance to do better work than ever before, and find the present atmosphere of quiet and serenity conducive to excellent results. Educational opportunities in China are so often affected by political and social conditions that we desire above all else the continuity provided by peace.

Nettie Ssu-t'u,  
Dean, Yenching College for Women,  
Peiping, China.

Address in America :  
Yenching College Committee,  
150 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, N. Y.



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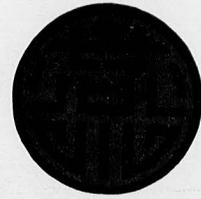
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YENCHING  
WOMAN'S  
COLLEGE

Peking, China



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MRS. MURRAY S. FRAME, B.A., B.D., Litt.D.  
Dean of the Woman's College of Peking University  
Peking, China

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## Yenching College

Founded in Peking, in 1905, by Miss Luella Miner as a union woman's college in which Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterians co-operated, was renamed "Yenching" (the Chinese name of Peking University) on its affiliation with the latter in 1920 as its Woman's College. The two treasuries are distinct, but the closest co-operation between the 23 members of Yenching's faculty and those of the several Men's Colleges results in giving the women students a large range of electives and other privileges of a broad university life.

Degrees are given under the charter of Peking University, granted by the Regents of the State of New York.

Though the majority of the 116 college students come from North China, altogether they hail from 14 provinces, drawn by the attraction of study in the capital of their great country and its greatest educational center.

In 1919, Wellesley College chose Yenching as her Sister College. She has proved her loyalty by sending visiting professors, regular teachers and generous gifts to the rapidly growing Little Sister in Peking.

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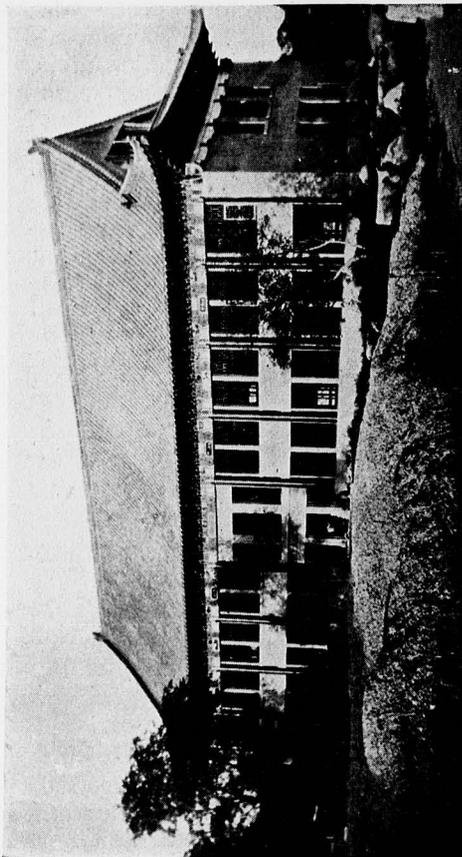
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SAGE MEMORIAL RECITATION HALL  
One of the new buildings just completed.

## Yenching College

is one of the Seven Oriental Women's Colleges for whose joint Building Funds a successful campaign closed in December of 1923.

With its share of this fund—approximately \$600,000—Yenching has not only secured a new campus, but is erecting eight buildings on the Woman's College campus, as follows:—four student dormitories, the Sage Memorial Recitation Hall, the Administration Building, a Dean's Residence, the Gymnasium, one large Science Hall and two faculty residences.

Besides these, the Woman's College bears its full financial share in the university chapel, the library, and the large central heating and lighting plant. What American College could do so much with so little money?

It is owing chiefly to the unforeseen hindrances in the completion of the heating and lighting plant that the date for the much-anticipated moving to the new site must be delayed till the early Autumn of 1926.

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THREE YENCHING GRADUATES

MISS FAN, only Woman Secretary of the National Christian Council of the Chinese Church.

MISS CHENG, Professor in the Department of Education at Yenching College.

MISS TING, General Executive Secretary of the National Young Women's Christian Association of China.

## Yenching's Next Steps

With its imminent removal to the spacious and beautiful new site, Yenching College has certain definite objects in view:

Since almost 80% of her graduates teach for longer or shorter periods, she wishes to develop, in co-operation with the Men's College, a model Practice School of primary and secondary grades, where graduate and undergraduate students may have much actual practice in teaching under expert observation and criticism.

As one part of this plan, the present affiliated Kindergarten-Primary Training School, a union institution, should be further developed, and practice kindergartens started in nearby Manchu villages.

Various forms of practical Christian social service should be started in adjacent towns and villages, in charge of students.

The important and unique Department of Home Economics must be enlarged by the addition of more Chinese members to the staff and the constant use of a thoroughly Chinese Practice House.

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YENCHING GIRLS READY FOR WORK



AND FOR PLAY

## Yenching College Needs

1. An immediate additional annual income of . . . . \$20,000  
or a permanent endowment of . . . . . \$500,000
2. Buildings for the women's share in the Practice School:
  - High School . . . . . \$30,700
  - Grammar and Elementary School . . . . . \$3,000
  - Kindergartens .. Each: \$1,000
3. Annual expenses of Practice School . . . . . \$4,000
4. Development of Home Economics Department \$8,000
  - Equipment of Chinese Practice House . . . . . \$1,000
5. Share of the Women's College in University Infirmary . . . . . \$8,000
6. Additional faculty residence . . . . . \$7,500
7. Fine Arts Building . . . . \$70,000

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## Faculty and Staff of Yenching College

1925-1926

(exclusive of teachers from the Men's College  
and Honorary Instructors and Lecturers)

Mrs. Murray S. Frame, B.A., B.D., Litt.D.	Dean
Miss Edla Anderson, B.A., M.A.	Chemistry
Miss Lucy Booth, B.A., M.A.	History
Miss Edith C. Boynton, B.A.	Treasurer and Librarian
Miss Grace M. Boynton, B.A., M.A.	English
Miss Emily Chen, B.A., M.A.	Education
Miss Y. Chen	Physical Education
Miss Menona Cheney, M.A.	History
Miss Ruth K. Y. Cheng, M.A. (On leave)	Education
Miss Frederika Chiang, B.A.	Biology
Miss Mary Cookingham	Registrar
Miss Jean Dickinson, B.A., M.A. (On leave)	Sociology
Miss Elizabeth Durfee, B.A.	Sociology
Miss Helen L. Gunderson, Mus.D.	Music
Miss Ethel M. Hancock, B.A.	Mathematics
Miss Alnah James, B.A.	English
Mr. C. H. Li, B.A.	Chinese
Miss Camilla Mills, B.S.	Home Economics
Miss Charlotte M. Morrison, B.S.	Physical Education
Miss Margaret B. Speer, B.A., M.A.	English
Miss Ruth Stahl, Mus.B.	Music
Miss Florence E. Starr	Art
Miss Augusta Wagner, B.A.	Secretary to the Dean
Miss Sui Wang, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.	Education
Mrs. Cynthia Zwemer	English

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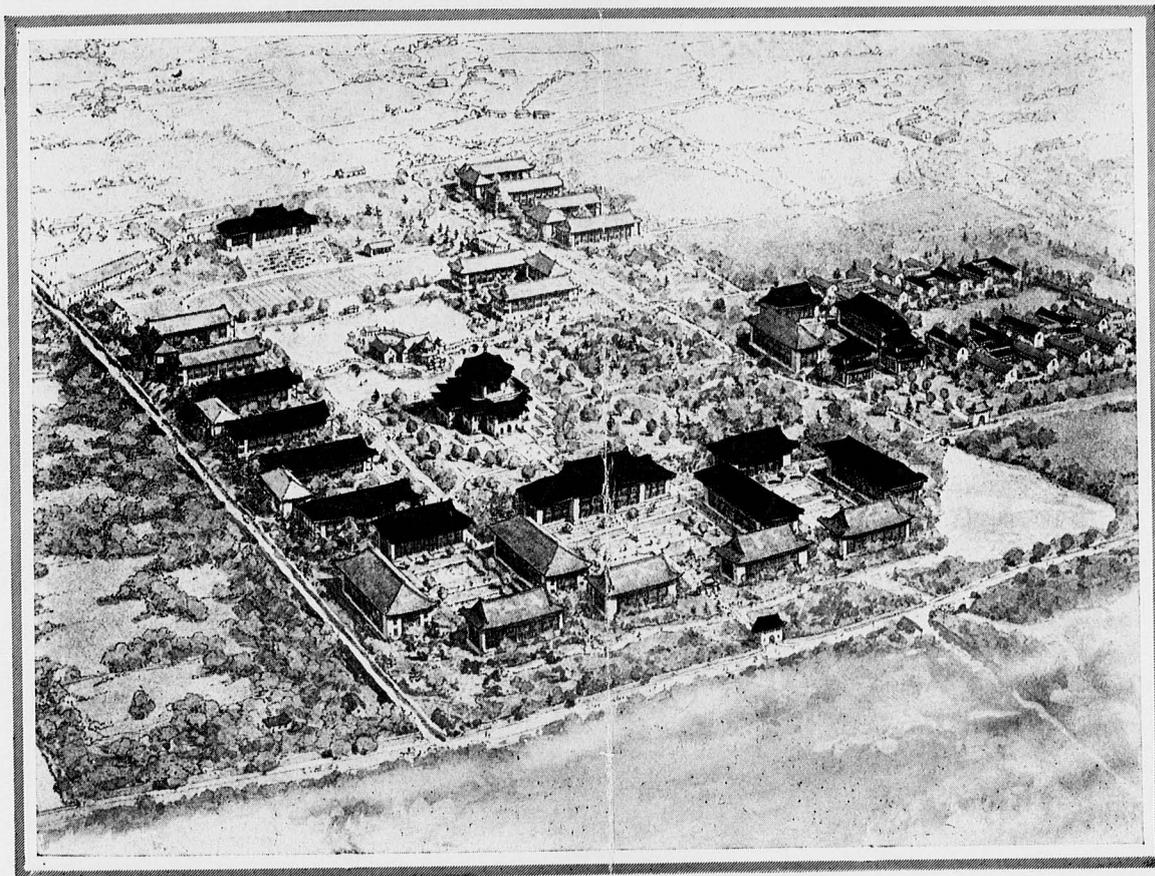
## Yenching College Committee



- MRS. J. M. AVANN, *Chairman*  
4949 Indiana Avenue, Chicago
- MRS. L. O. LEE, *Secretary*  
19 So. La Salle Street, Chicago
- MR. LOUIS A. BOWMAN, *Treasurer*  
American Trust and Safe Deposit Com-  
pany, Chicago
- MR. FRANKLIN WARNER, New York
- MRS. GEORGE M. CLARK, Chicago
- PRESIDENT ELLEN F. PENDLETON,  
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*Chairman of Finance Committee*
- MRS. CHARLES K. ROYS, New York  
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- MRS. JOHN H. FINLEY, New York  
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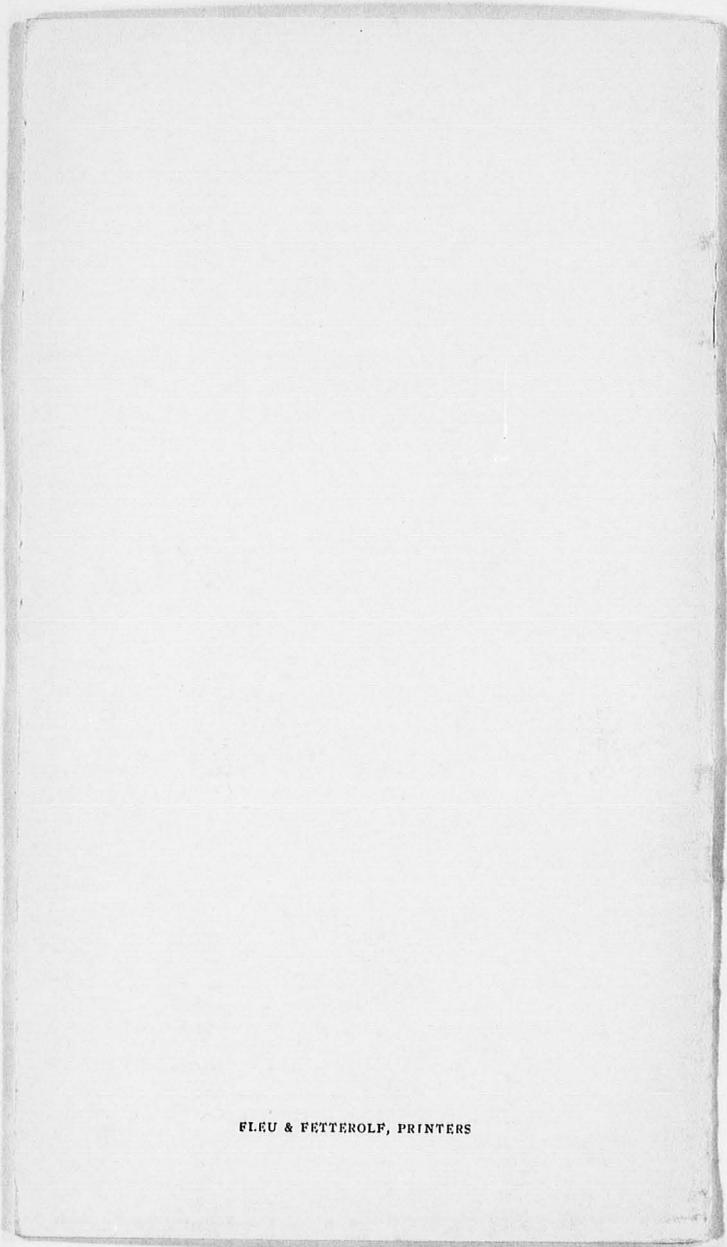
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PLAN OF THE NEW CAMPUS OF PEKING UNIVERSITY, PEKING, CHINA  
General University buildings to the left. Buildings of Woman's College in small square to the right.  
Buildings in blue completed or under construction. Other buildings needed to provide for growth.

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FLEU & FETTEROLF, PRINTERS

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*On the front cover  
of this booklet are the Chinese characters for  
Yen Ching Ta Hsueh—Yenching University—  
as they appear on the multicolored gateway to  
learning.*

1940

## The Yenching College for Women

Peking, China

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO there was established in Peking a school that was to grow and increase in wisdom and stature until it became the center of learning which is known throughout China as Yenching College for Women. Seventy-five years ago, in 1864, the school was opened with five pupils. In the autumn of 1939, Yenching College for Women opened with a record enrollment of 291, and hundreds of eager applicants had been turned away.

During its first thirty years the school did work of elementary grade only. Now it is recognized both in China and in the West as having high collegiate rank; and its graduates are making brilliant records in advanced work in American, British, and European universities. Scattered through the length and breadth of China are almost a thousand alumnae of Yenching College, devoted citizens — social and religious workers, wives and mothers building their own cultured Christian homes.

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The early elementary school occupied a few rooms on a compound within the city walls of Peking. Today Yenching College for Women shares with the University a beautiful campus outside Peking. The buildings, functional in plan but graceful with Chinese architectural lines, cost over two million dollars. The Women's College faculty of thirty-five American, British, and Chinese women offers instruction comparable to that of colleges of the highest rank in other countries, and the College draws also upon the services of the faculty of the University. The Chinese proportion in the faculty has increased steadily in numbers and in importance, until today it counts two-thirds of the total number and represents substantial leadership.

The administration in the seventy-five years has been supplied by a remarkable succession of women: Eliza J. Bridgman, Mary H. Porter, Jennie Chapin, Ada Haven, Luella Miner, Alice Browne Frame, and Margaret Bailey Speer, who is at present Dean of the College.

In America the interests of the College are vested in the Committee of the Yenching College for Women, serving in cooperation with the Trustees of Yenching University. And under the name of Wellesley-Yenching, a group of Wellesley graduates is active in quickening American interest on behalf of their sister college.

The groundwork built so patiently in the past three-quarters of a century has proved its magnificent solidarity in three long years of the present conflict. In the vast Northeastern section of China which has been penetrated by the invaders, Yenching is actually the only college for women that has been able to continue its operations.

The Chinese government continues to express enthusiastic support of Yenching's service, and recognizes that now more than ever Yenching is providing to the patriotic young women of these penetrated areas what is literally their only opportunity for higher education under conditions of academic and personal freedom. This unique situation has been marked by unprecedented numbers of applicants from whom the college has chosen its capacity enrollment of high quality students.

In every period of change and conflict encountered during seventy-five years, Yenching College has not only survived but has grown in strength and in solidarity. The present national crisis has brought a testing more severe than any in past years, involving self-discipline and loyalty of an impressive quality. And at no time has the College had so large and immediate an opportunity for service, or such assurance for the future.

Yenching has special distinction in two of the fields of training which are of crucial importance to the new and united Chinese nation: pure science, and social and religious service.

Nearly twenty years ago, when the new campus was first occupied, the departments of Biology, Chemistry, and Physics were fortunate in obtaining from the Rockefeller Foundation substantial subsidy for building up laboratory facilities and instructional staff. Today the College maintains at high levels its standards in this field. Each year its graduates form an important part of the entering classes of the Medical and Nursing Schools of the Peiping Union Medical College. Women scientists trained at Yenching have made their mark, also, in physical and chemical research which the Government conducts for improvement in agriculture and for increased use of China's natural resources.

In training for social service and religious work, Yenching is a source of strength to the nation. The Christian life of the College is vital and inspiring, increasingly sturdy in its expression of devotion to the common good. The courses of study which form the background of social and religious leadership have the able cooperation of voluntary Christian organizations on the campus.

The Yenching College for Women has held firmly to the belief that the greatest contribution that can be made to civilization in these chaotic conditions is to give China assurance of a constant stream of young, strong leaders in every field. We are doubly confirmed in this belief by a recent letter from Madame Chiang Kai-shek:

What I find hampers me most in the strenuous efforts that have to be made to organize our women for national service, is the scarcity of trained women leaders. The will and the spirit are there, but those qualities of leadership which are derived from competent training and useful practical experience are absent. . . . The effort you are making to mobilize enduring consideration for the well-being of Yenching, and through Yenching for China, is a noble one. Not only should the success of the scheme be of lasting and practical value to Yenching and the Chinese people, but it should be of spiritual value to all who assist. . . . What is now happening in the world, shows very clearly that unless something is done to save justice and righteousness from being eliminated from national and international life, civilization as we know it will come to an end.

Justice and righteousness can be saved by the colossal energy and the glorious enthusiasm of China's Youth. But Youth must be trained to understand justice and to value righteousness.

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Constructive planning for Yenching's future years has been hampered by the lack of adequate sources of assured income. The uncertainties of the present period of conflict have strikingly revealed the seriousness of this lack. In the years before the invasion, the annual budget of the college was balanced by substantial income from China, as well as generous support on the part of Wellesley College students and faculty, the mission boards of the Presbyterian, Methodist, American Congregational, and English Congregational Churches, and a large number of individual friends in America.

Because of the war, normal Chinese support has been drastically reduced; because of the war, the cost of living has soared to new highs; because of the war, Yenching's obligations and opportunities have greatly increased, and the College faces critical financial problems. Each year loyal friends have responded to the emergency with generous special gifts over and above their regular support. But it is obvious that Yenching College for Women must speedily increase its regular and assured income if it is to continue to serve adequately the young womanhood of China.

Administrators and teachers must be relieved of the exigencies of war-time finance so that their full energies may be devoted to the intensive training of war-time youth.

The Yenching College Committee has chosen this moment of history to express its faith in the enduring value of Yenching by completing an endowment fund of \$100,000 for the work of the College. Approximately \$30,000 has already been secured; and another \$47,000 has been promised on condition that the final \$23,000 be raised before June 1, 1940. This stirring challenge comes at a crucial moment in the history of China and the history of Yenching. As the friends of Yenching College hasten to meet this challenge, they will help to accomplish these important ends:

The commemoration of three quarters of a century of Christian education for women in North China;

The gift of new strength and courage to staff, students, and alumnae of the College;

The demonstration of faith in the future of Yenching and the future of China.

Gifts or pledges may be made payable to EDWIN M. MCBRIER, *Treasurer*, and sent to

YENCHING COLLEGE ENDOWMENT FUND COMMITTEE  
Room 903, 150 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York

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Officers of  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY

J. LEIGHTON STUART, *President and Acting Chancellor*  
MARGARET BAILEY SPEER, *Dean of the College for Women*

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On the back cover  
of this booklet is an ancient memorial tablet  
borne by the venerable tortoise—Chinese sym-  
bol of longevity. In the background is the recep-  
tion hall of Yenching College for Women.



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Yenching College for Women



Yenching University  
Peiping, China

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### **Womanhood**

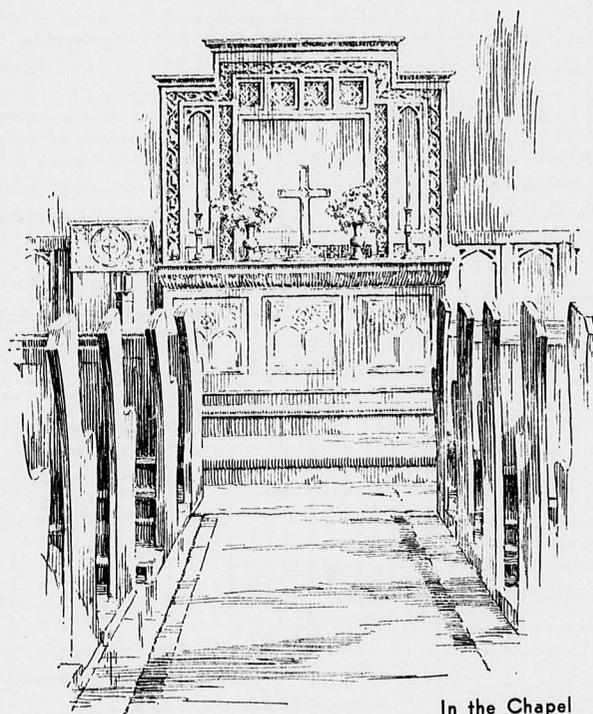
Womanhood has acquired a new and important position in China today. The young woman now has a legal status equal to that of her brother. All professional and business positions formerly held only by men are now open to Chinese women. Faced with these opportunities, the young women realize the need for equal preparation with the men for their new responsibilities.

### **Special Preparation**

The Yenching College for Women is meeting this demand by providing specialized training for women. Of the eight hundred students in the University, two hundred and fifty are women, and they enjoy equally all the advantages of the broad religious, intellectual and physical life of the campus.

### **Religious Atmosphere**

There is a strong religious atmosphere permeating the entire University. While there is no longer compulsion in religious instruction or worship, yet the attendance is gratifying and the whole spirit is very much finer since the adoption of a voluntary basis. Outstanding personalities on the faculty are presenting Christianity with a new enthusiasm in classroom, in special study groups, in music and in personal contacts with the students. The School of Religion offers strong courses for those wishing to elect them.



In the Chapel

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Mrs. Chiang Kai Shek, a Wellesley graduate, Wife of China's Leading Statesman, Guest of Yenching Women's College Faculty.

#### **Sisters Across the Sea**

In 1919 Wellesley College chose the Women's College as its "Sister Across the Sea." Wellesley provides substantial annual contributions and an occasional visiting professor. Frequently a Yenching student comes to Wellesley. Several other American women's colleges assist in the support of special phases of work at Yenching.

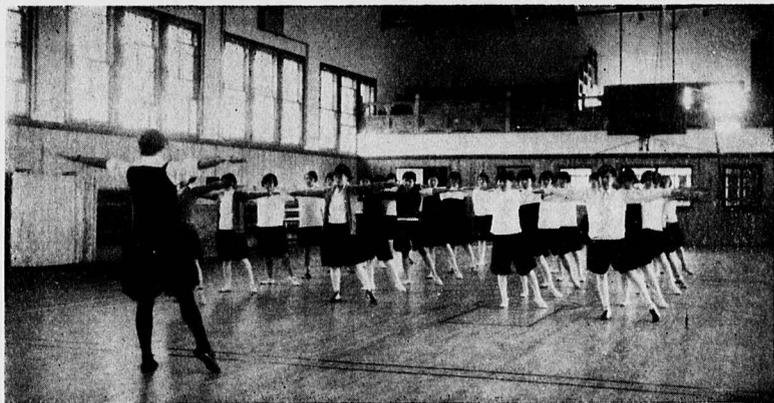
#### **Needs**

The increasing number of well-prepared women applicants for admission to Yenching makes necessary the provision for a new dormitory unit to house an additional fifty students, making a total of three hundred. This can be built for \$50,000. Women's College also needs additional endowment of \$100,000. But even more urgently needed than a building or endowment are funds for maintaining the annual budget.

**Yenching College for Women**  
150 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

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### Physical Education

The last few years have also seen the liberation of Chinese womanhood from physical bondage. The present generation is free from foot-binding and confinement solely to the domestic routine. Young women now have the advantage of physical education. Courses in physical training with the splendid Boyd Gymnasium as a laboratory provide for regular exercises and games. There are also outdoor sports and games as well as interclass and intercollegiate contests. A well-trained mind in a sound body makes possible the richest service.

### Yenching's Students

Yenching's students come from all parts of China—from Manchuria in the North to Canton in the South and from the coastal provinces in the East to far Szechwan in the West. It is in reality an institution which serves the entire nation in the training of Christian leaders for all phases of the reconstruction program. Yenching's graduates are found in the cities in business, in the colleges and middle schools as teachers, in many forms of government service, in industry and out in the country villages as rural leaders, and in every form of Christian service. This development of Chinese leadership, both among men and women, is an epochal step forward in Christian education in China and is making for better international relationship and world peace.

## The Dawn of a New Hope!



### Intellectual Life

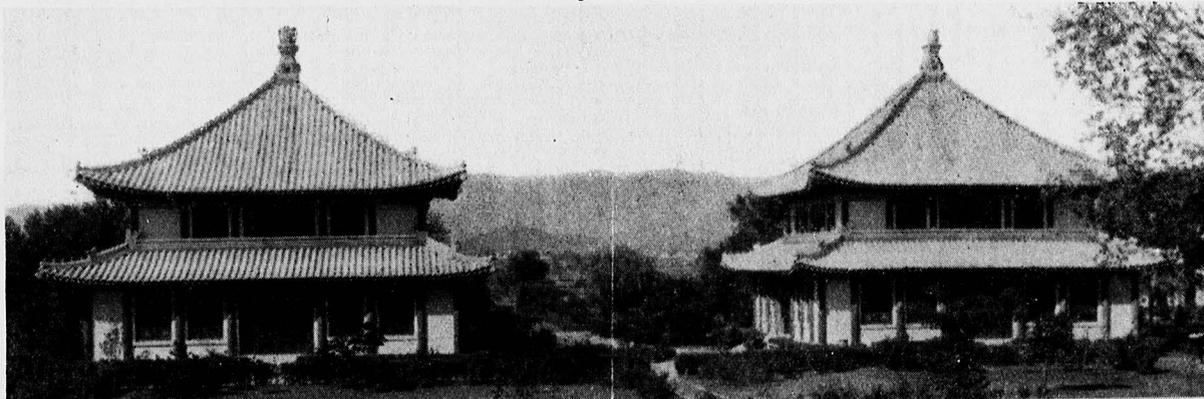
Yenching is one of the largest and best equipped of the Christian colleges in China. Its Colleges of Arts and Literature, Natural Sciences, Public Affairs, and its School of Religion and Department of Journalism, offer a wide range of courses, with special vocational emphasis, as desired. It has been designated as the institution to do the graduate work for the Christian colleges in China and about one hundred students are thus engaged each year. Women who have majored in education are filling teaching positions, others are engaged in social work, religious work, home economics, rural work, research in the applied sciences, journalism, medicine, and other phases of the new social order. It is Yenching's purpose to bring together the finest permanent values from our western culture with the best of the Oriental heritage, so interrelated as to give students the best preparation for a life of effective service to their fellowmen.

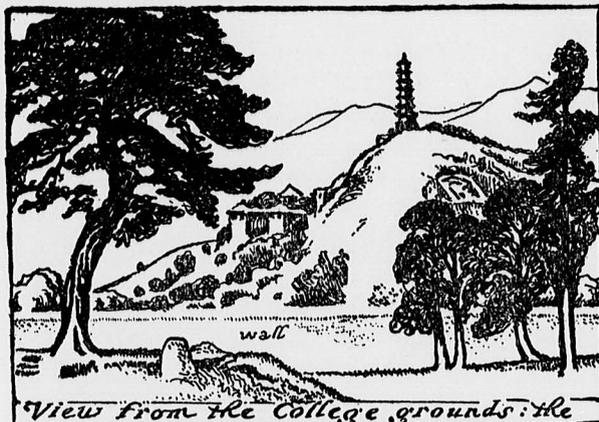


### Equal Opportunities

Yenching offers equal opportunities to both men and women. They attend the same classes, work in the same laboratories and do the same kind of field work. They engage in the same extra-curricular activities. The women are keen competitors for scholarship awards and take a prominent part in every phase of the college life.

Campus Twins—Dean's Residence and Administration Building





*View from the College grounds: the*

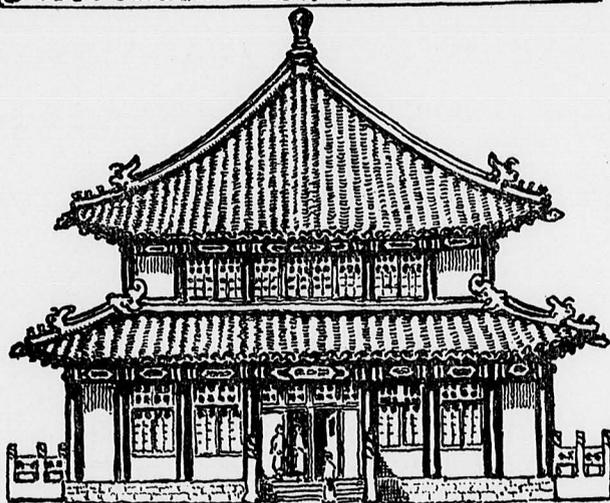
**YENCHING COLLEGE**  
(Womens College of the  
Peking University)

will have a striking outlook. The background of the mountains stands higher than this sketch shows; an Imperial residence fills the foreground—palaces roofed with enamel, and tier on tier; the pagoda to which our campus points is jade and saffron, and lakes and little streams mirror this form and color.

Lastly, within our walls, the ancient trees and knolls and waterways lend to the well set plan the distinction and the charm that stand fast in the memory of students all their years.



*Jade Fountain: the Western Hills, and*



*ONE of a pair: FACULTY HOUSE  
and ADMINISTRATION BUILDING*



*The Summer Palace, near Peking*

**YENCHING COLLEGE**  
(Womens College of the  
Peking University)

will be housed in buildings of a character beloved of the Chinese. The choice glorifies native art. The cost is little more than for an American style. Only the smallest structure can be shown on this little folder. The columns are dull red; the beams in the shadow of the eaves glow in simple primal color; the roofs, chief feature in Chinese architecture, overtop all with strength and grace—with the corner touch of fantasy.

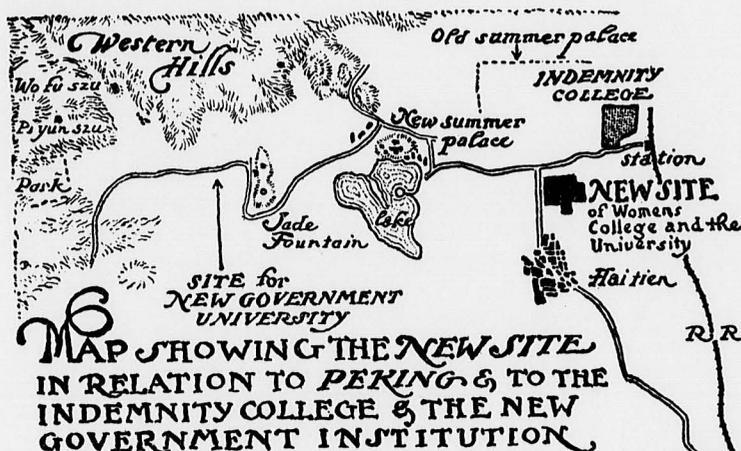
Inside and out, little is here for show, all for dignity and service.

A Great Land with no provision by the government for women's higher education; having only two arts colleges for women;—such a country has a claim.

A land of incomparable thrift and cheer; where youth duly reverences its elders; where alone scholars are fully exalted; whose chief hope lies in the student body;—this land has a strong claim.

A country whose women rank high for mentality, character, modesty and sense; where countless keen minds crave the opportunity for training as leaders, and as mothers of leaders;—its women have a pre-eminent claim.

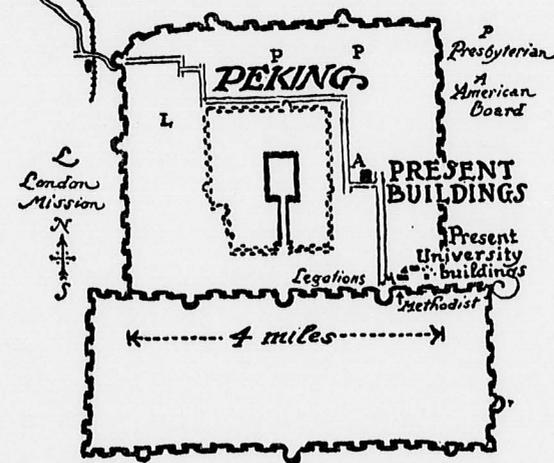
What shall inspire the new literature—newly freed from old script and medieval wording—song, story, household economics, community service, medicine? Shall native Chinese infuse His spirit into the one permanent civilization of the world—now awakening—and build, upon noble ethics, pure morality, —above, Confucius, Christ?



We now have the land. Give us buildings.  
 A building like this costs \$25,000.  
 A main building or science building, \$50,000.  
 Dormitories from \$25,000 to \$50,000.  
 Faculty residences, \$10,000 to \$20,000.  
 Memorial alcove in Library, \$2,000.  
 Smaller memorial gifts for gates or equipment, or special salaries.

For illustrated pamphlet and information send to Mrs. Lucius O. Lee, Room 1315, 19 S. Lasalle Street, Chicago. Make checks to Louis A. Bowman, Treasurer, Northern Trust Company, Chicago.

Here is the new center for higher education for the capital—hence for China as a whole. The American Indemnity College, the new government University, and our Christian University will lie within a radius of two miles—facilitating cooperation. We are near the railway; on the road all visitors take to the Summer Palace, and part way to the mission retreat, the hill temple of Wo fu ssu. Note, within the city walls, the various missions.



WOMEN'S COLLEGE OF  
the UNIVERSITY OF  
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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.

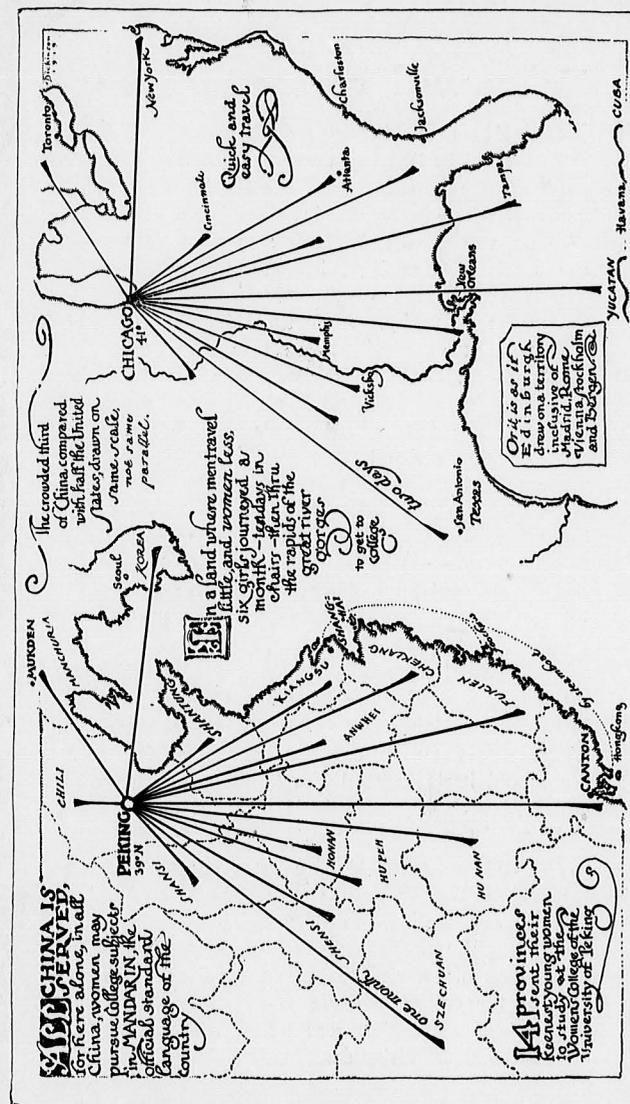


## What we need

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?



BUILDING  
*with the*  
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Library-Administration Building, Tokyo

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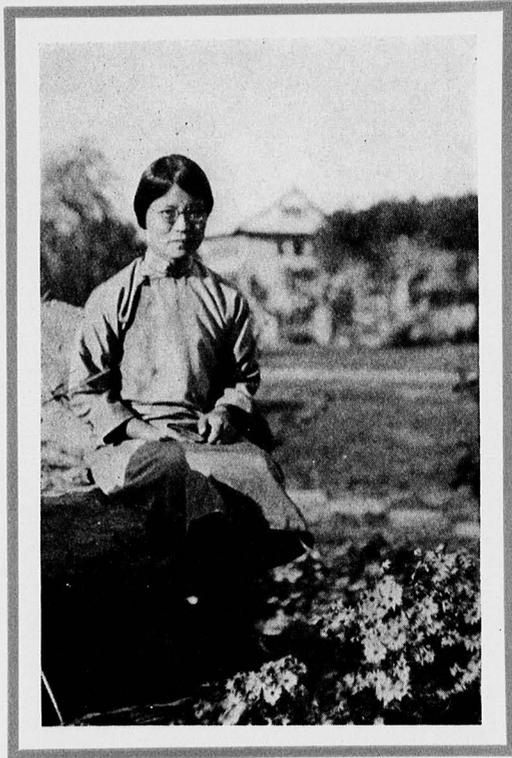
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PRESIDENT WU, GINLING

### The Story of the Seven Union Christian Colleges of the Orient

is well known to the women of America, who have followed with interest the organization of these colleges, five of them during war years and two as they have developed from high schools and post-graduate high schools over a period of twenty-five years.

The story of the Campaign when the women of America raised two million dollars and claimed a third million from the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Fund to secure buildings and equipment for these colleges is equally familiar. The years have passed, the buildings have been built, the colleges have increased in enrollment, have broadened in scope and have been strengthened by the leadership they have produced.



HOME ECONOMICS STUDENTS

WOMEN'S UNION CHRISTIAN COLLEGES

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THERE are many union institutions in the Orient, but these seven are the institutions in which the great body of church women of America have centered their interest over a period of many years. The need continues and the task grows. More responsibility is taken nationally in China, India, and Japan, and close examination shows that the individual student in most cases bears about the same share of the expense of her education as does her American sister. Endowments are lacking, and this fact increases the amount needed to meet the current budget and makes help from over the water imperative.

And so we whose daughters partake of the educational feast spread out by a thousand colleges, reach out in love and friendship to our sisters across the sea, and through these seven colleges for women give to them some of the opportunities for the development of Christian Leadership, the training of mind and body which have been given to us and to those we love.

For Further Information Write  
FEDERATION OF WOMAN'S BOARDS  
OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
419 Fourth Avenue  
New York, N. Y.

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# BUILDING WITH THE ORIENT



PREPARING FOR A NEW INDIA

## GINLING COLLEGE Nanking, China

Dr. I. Fang Wu, the new president, a graduate of Ginling, who took her master's and doctor's degrees at the University of Michigan, is doing an outstanding piece of work not only at Ginling, where she has won the confidence of both faculty and students, but in government educational circles where her position is established and her counsels valued.

## UNION MEDICAL SCHOOL Vellore, India

This school, built up through years of hard work, is a monument to the splendid effort of Dr. Ida Scudder, who is still the guiding spirit of the institution. A hospital and dispensary in Vellore is a part of its program, which includes a nurses' training school and an out-patient department, with roadside clinics for forty miles in every direction from Vellore. Some new buildings have been erected and more are in the process of construction.

## SANTUNG UNIVERSITY Tsinan, China

Interest here is centered around the training of women doctors and nurses who specialize in child feeding and the care of women and children. Health and baby clinics emphasize the prevention of disease as well as its cure.

## YENCHING COLLEGE Peiping, China

Here many new experiments in education are being tried out and much research work done on which the future education in China will be built. Through the Department of Home Economics homemakers and teachers of homemaking are being trained. Religion and Social Service occupy a prominent place in the college curriculum.



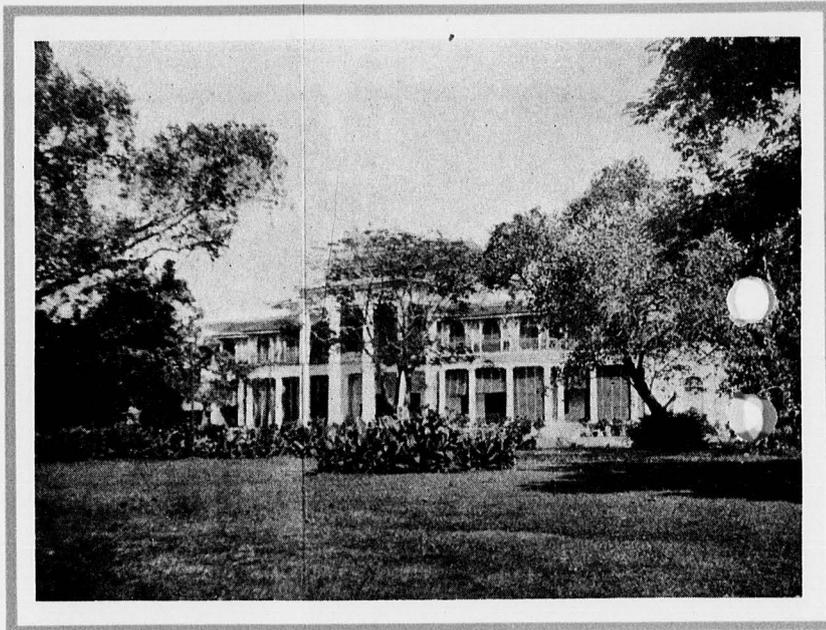
PRACTICE COLLEGE, YENCHING

## ISABELLA THOBURN COLLEGE Lucknow, India

This college is the oldest woman's college in all of Asia and its standing is unquestioned throughout North India. It has government recognition as the woman's college connected with the University of Lucknow, and the women of Isabella Thoburn vie for honors with the men of the University and in the majority of cases come out with the lion's share.

## WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN COLLEGE Madras, India

This college has perhaps the most beautiful setting with trees, gardens and stately buildings. The chapel is in itself a real mosaic. Here again the students vie for honors with the men students of the University of Madras. A strong science department gives adequate preparation for students



MADRAS CAMPUS

planning to go into medicine. Homemakers receive excellent training, and already this college is responsible for the establishment of St. Christopher's College, which specializes in all grades of teacher training.

## WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN COLLEGE Tokyo, Japan

Over four hundred students are enrolled this year in the Woman's College of Japan, and the faculty, consisting of about seventy full-time or part-time teachers, includes only six Americans. President Yasui is the outstanding woman educator of Japan and a strong Christian influence in the college.

The students are living out the college motto of "Sacrifice and Service" in their work for the less fortunate children of Tokyo. The graduates occupy many prominent positions in schools and in altruistic fields. A new library-administration building has just been completed and the most pressing need now is for a chapel.

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Yenching College  
for Women



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## Yenching College for Women

NAME: Yenching, the first college for women in China, has adopted the old classical Chinese name for Peking, where the college was founded in 1906 as the North China Union Woman's College by that famous educational pioneer, Dr. Luella Miner. Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterians of England and the United States combined their efforts to meet a common need—trained Chinese women for leadership in China. The step was taken in great faith and in the face of great difficulties. Classes were small, teachers few, and equipment limited. But the achievements of these twenty years have proven the wisdom of the effort. In 1919 Wellesley College chose Yenching as its Sister College, a relationship which has not only grown closer with the years, but has proven mutually helpful.

PEKING: Peking spells magic to the Chinese. For centuries it stood as the place of the highest literary examinations given by the government, the rank of whose officials was based on these examinations. In 1905 modern scientific forms of education took the place of these examinations, but the center of governmental education remained in Peking, thus preserving and adding to the historic and poetic glamor of the city for the Chinese of every province. Its

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wonderful apricot-tiled palaces, its unique temples and altars, the Summer Palace, and the sacred places in the western hills only give visible shape to its picturesque years of dynastic and national history, to its art, its literature and its distinctive architecture.

Though the majority of Yenching students come naturally from the north, fourteen provinces in all are represented in the student body. This proximity to the de facto government makes Peking students even more sensitive than others to national and international matters, and causes them to be leaders in patriotic movements to arouse the citizens of their vast, loosely knit republic to a saving sense of national solidarity. Yenching girls have tried to work constructively but not by extreme measures to help their dearly-loved nation.

Peking is in about the latitude of Philadelphia, with hot, wet, rainy summers and cold, dry, bracing winters.

CAMPUS: For years Yenching has been temporarily located in a quaint old Manchuducal residence in the heart of the Tartar City. The new buildings of beautifully adapted Chinese styles are eight miles outside the great city wall on a campus of some thirty acres and are a part of the whole Peking University campus. The buildings face the great vista of the Summer Palace, the Jade Fountain Pagoda and the temple-dotted western hills. The site is near Ching hua, the American Indemnity College.

These new buildings, the gift of American women to their Chinese college sisters, are thor-

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oughly modern, with sanitary and hygienic interiors. In the Academic Quadrangle are the Administration Building, the Dean's Residence and the Russell Sage Recitation Hall. A large Science Building is nearby and four dormitories. The college is providing a proportionate share of the University Library, the heating and lighting plant, and the Chapel which will be used by all the colleges of the University. Three small faculty residences are also under construction.

**ORGANIZATION:** Originally an independent woman's college, Yenching College in 1920 became affiliated with the Christian "Peking University" (Chinese name, "Yenching Ta Hsiieh") as its Woman's College and its degrees are accordingly granted by the Trustees of Peking University, incorporated under the Board of Regents of the State of New York. The relation of the two institutions is similar to that of Columbia and Barnard. Their treasuries are distinct, and Yenching is responsible for a quota of women faculty, but in the various departments of the University the faculties of the Men's and Women's Colleges are organized together for planning academic work. This brings a maximum of efficiency in the actual teaching units and the young women students are particularly fortunate in being able to take advantage of the many specialized courses given in the University.

**COLLEGE CURRICULUM AND REQUIREMENTS:** Any young woman who can present a certificate of good character and of

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full graduation from a twelve year pre-college course may try the Yenching entrance examinations for the Freshman class. A sub-freshman class has been temporarily maintained for graduates of the old style four year high schools. Under the supervision also of the Department of Education is a Kindergarten and Primary Training School, a union institution with a record of over twenty years of service, whose graduates have gone to Korea as well as all over China. As soon as removal to the new site supplies the necessary space the Department of Education hopes to attain its long-cherished aim of establishing a model Practice School for all primary and secondary graduates where Yenching students may have ideal conditions for practice teaching under expert and critical observations. Small practice kindergartens will be started in adjacent villages for the special use of students training for kindergarten work.

**SPECIAL FEATURES:** Besides the regular science and arts course, its Practice School and Kindergarten Training School, a feature which Yenching College stresses is its practical work given under the Social Departments in cooperation with the Christian Associations. Students are trained in case work, which is particularly valuable for Christian Association secretaries or social service workers. Advance work in religion or religious education may be elected in the Theological College. Yenching College is also building up a strong Department of Home Economics based on a wide and detailed survey of home conditions, all over

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China, thereby helping to supply the widespread demand for scientifically trained teachers of Home Economics in Chinese high schools. A model Practice House will be built on the new campus and under the direction of a Chinese specialist will provide opportunities for actual supervised practice for all students majoring in this Department.

**COLLEGE CURRICULUM:** The curriculum is very similar to that of any standard western college and the requirements for completing any given course are practically the same. History, Economics, Sociology and similar subjects are, however, since it is a Chinese College for Chinese women, oriented from the point of view of Chinese civilization and its contributions to world history, even though textbooks and reference books and the language in the classroom must temporarily be English.

**PHYSICAL EDUCATION:** Due to the lack of indoor and outdoor space, Yenching College has not thus far been able to realize its ideals of Physical Education. But on the new campus with its generous space for outdoor exercise and the new gymnasium it hopes to build up the Department of Health so needed by China's young women.

**STUDENTS:** Four students were graduated at Yenching's first commencement—fourteen at its last. Its student body has had to be limited by space and its own educational standards. One hundred sixteen were enrolled in 1924-5, but the new buildings will permit the addition of more.

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Its graduates have done valuable service in medicine, literary work, original and translation, social betterment work, Y. W. C. A., Church work, school work and in their own homes. Eighty per cent have taught a shorter or longer time after graduation. Twelve students are now doing graduate work in the United States.

FACULTY: Because of its close affiliation with Peking University, all courses are open to women students. But in addition, Yenching supports a faculty of twenty-five members of its own. Two are honorary instructors, six are Chinese, two British, and fifteen are from the United States, including two devoting the major part of their time to language study. Their degrees come from Bryn Mawr, Columbia, Hartford Theological Seminary, Mount Holyoke, Northwestern University, Oregon Agricultural, Smith, Teachers Colleges, University of London, Michigan, Wisconsin, Vassar and Wellesley.

For further information address

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YENCHING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

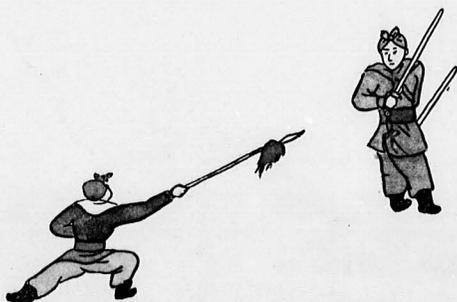
YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Dear Friends of Yenching:

Last June we said a reluctant farewell to Dean Ssu-tu who had resigned from the office of Dean here to go back to her former college, Nankai University, in Tientsin. Though we miss her on the Campus we are not completely out of touch with her as we can hear her broadcasting over the radio on Friday evenings. For the present I am acting in her place, but we hope before long to find another Chinese woman whom we can call to be Dean of the College for Women.

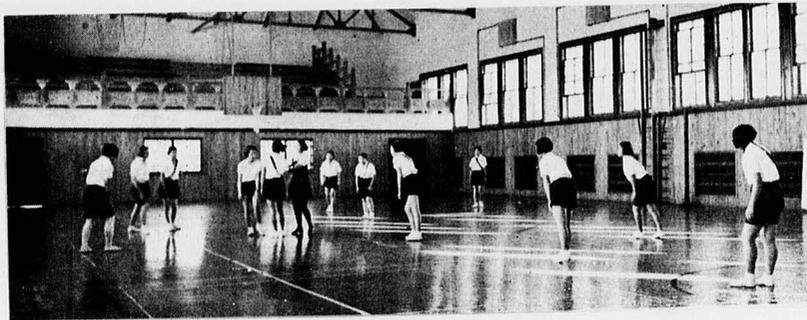
The University opened in September with exactly its quota of 800 students — 551 men and 249 women. The political calm that has now been prevailing for an unprecedented period in North China has made it possible for the students both to work and to play more whole-heartedly than ever before. The large new Reference and Periodical Room in the Library is full of readers at every hour of the day. The programs of extra lectures on every subject from the Turkestan Frontier to Anthropology, a Mock Parliament arranged by the English Club, entertainments to raise money and for pleasure, class parties, the annual singing of *The Messiah* by the Yenching Chorus, and now a Christmas Carnival being planned for the whole community beginning with a skating exhibition on the lake and ending with a lantern procession and carol singing round a Christmas tree on the island — all these are both the fruit and the cause of a lively interest in the world around us and a spirit of cooperation and friendliness that are permeating the whole University.

We are particularly proud of the physical education work for women that is being done in the beautiful Boyd Gymnasium, now for the first time under an all Chinese staff. Miss Chen Yueh-mei, a graduate of the Department of Physical Education at Wellesley, is assisted by Miss Chang Yin-fen who has had special training at Ginling College. Miss Chen's enthusiasm has resulted in the formation of an Athletic Association among



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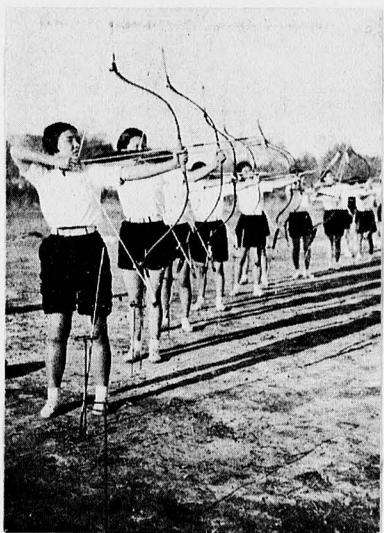
**Recreation 1934.**

women students, which is encouraging sportsmanship, teamwork, and an interest in outdoor recreation. Outings on foot and by bicycle are giving some of our students a chance to see famous temples and gardens and to learn to love the beauty of our North China plain with its guardian circle of hills. The briefly attired but graceful young athletes to be seen any day dashing about our playing fields are a far cry from the bundled up young women who used to stand on the volley ball court in the old T'ung Fu waiting while the aged servant recovered from the next-door garden of the Mongol Prince the one volley ball (made by a local shoemaker) which was sent over the wall oftener than over the net.



**Recreation 1923.**

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One of the pleasantest events of October was the visit of Madame Chiang Kai-shek to the campus. The First Lady of China has this fall been travelling extensively by air and by train, and making herself accessible everywhere, following perhaps the example of the First Lady of the United States. Luckily her brief visit to Peiping coincided with a luncheon at Yenching for the alumnae of the seven Women's Colleges—Vassar, Wellesley, Mount Holyoke, Bryn Mawr, Smith, Radcliffe, and Barnard. Madame Chiang, who is a graduate of Wellesley, won all hearts by her charm, informality, and the sincerity with which she told in graceful English, of the New Life Movement, which she and General Chiang have launched as part of their reconstruction program, and of the efforts the Government is making to rehabilitate the former Communist areas in Central China.

The Million Dollar Endowment Campaign which the University started last year to raise funds in China for Yenching is making slow but not discouraging progress. The real concern of the Chinese public in the maintenance of Yenching is clear. A quotation from a letter from one of our students who had gone to America for further study, and was perhaps a little homesick for Yenching, shows the loyalty of our alumnae: "How is the financial campaign coming? I do hope the public will see the good work Yenching is doing and think it worthwhile supporting. I tell you it is the best college anywhere. It gives such a healthy, all round education. We can't find many like it in China, and we need it. The



queer thing is people here in America don't know anything about China at all. They are surprised to hear we live a normal human life. We don't live on rats, we girls see men, we play tennis. Well, to hear of women professors teaching men was just too much for them. They are not democratic enough here to stand that!"

Happy New Year to you all,

Margaret Bailey Speer

Acting Dean

December 1934

Peiping

China

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British Committee for Christian Universities in China

Edinburgh House,

Eaton Gate, London S.W.1



**Madame Chiang Kai-shek at Yenching.**

(Madame Chiang fourth from right)

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