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UBCHEA ARCHIVES  
COLLEGE FILES  
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Yenching  
Administrative  
Predecessors  
North China Union Women's  
College 1919

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Important

Ex Com. Feb. 20

North China Union Women's College

Peking Jan. 1919.

Two years ago the Dean of this College sent out a "STATEMENT REGARDING THE PROPERTY OWNED BY THE COLLEGE AND ITS IMMEDIATE NEEDS." From this Statement we quote a few sentences. "For the Men's Department of the University the site which is being purchased covers sixty-six acres, and ten acres seems the very least which we should provide for the Women's Department". (We might now add that Ginling College for Women in Hanking already has twenty five acres, and will purchase more). "Fortunately property can be purchased adjoining our present site, or very near it with good prospects of later obtaining the intervening property, and tho at the present rate of exchange we can hardly hope to purchase it for less than \$5000 gold an acre, and without buildings of any great value to the College, the present opportunity seems too good to let slip. With the close of the European war and the establishing of the republican government in China on firmer foundations, business in Peking will make strides which will not only greatly increase the price of land, but may involve the permanent loss of two or three large pieces of property absolutely essential to the future development of the Women's College on this site. It seems most important now to get the options on two or three of the most important properties, but this cannot be done without more money in sight." There followed a description of several large pieces of property joining the College site on the east, and extending to the wide paved Hatanen St. (Plots A, F, and X, Y, Z, on the map) All of this property to the east of us is probably now being transferred to Japanese ownership, tho as they have no legal right to acquire it, we could still secure it if we had the funds in hand today. With this large tract in their hands, we are absolutely hemmed in on the east, and they will probably erect large buildings overlooking our entire premises.

We have not written previously about the large property of a Mongol prince which covers six or seven English acres, occupying all the land between the College property and the wide, paved street south of us, and also <sup>following</sup> ~~reaching~~ about a third of the west boundary of our property, and reaching to the street east of the American Board Mission.

0175



The prince died last summer, leaving only a nephew, adopted as his son, as heir, and as he may not succeed to the title and to the lands and mines in Mongolia which brought in a large annual revenue, the place will doubtless soon all come on the market. They must now mortgage the whole or parts of this place to get money for their immediate needs. It is an opportunity which will never come again, for if the Japanese or the wealthy Chinese official who has thwarted our efforts to get land east of us, get possession of this property, we shall be hemmed in on every side except the north, where a street will make large expansion impossible. It will even be impossible to get a good entrance to our present property. Only a study of the map will show how absolutely essential is the possession of at least one of these large properties if the College is to remain in its present desirable site and utilize the property now occupied, which is so beautiful and so suited to its needs. As the prince was not an old man, we had not anticipated the chance to secure his property for many years, and it is our great misfortune unless we can take advantage of the opportunity. The securing of this property would give us a frontage on one of the best wide streets of the city, in a quiet but central location. If we now had in hand forty or fifty thousand dollars, we could get possession of all the deeds, and it is very unlikely that the family would ever redeem them, so that the mortgaged place would practically be our permanent possession. If we cannot get the whole place now, we should at least get the section to the west, between the College and the American Board Mission, less than half an English acre, without large buildings, which we can probably secure for about four thousand gold dollars. This would give us a better entrance than the winding one we use at present, and would furnish a site for our much needed Science Building. With this building and a dormitory building to accommodate a hundred students, the most pressing needs of the college will be met. Our fifty students crowd our present quarters, and we are not planning for the future but only for our immediate needs in getting this small plot and asking for funds for these two buildings. Even if the college must eventually remove to another and larger site, the securing of this additional property will greatly enhance the value of that we already have, and will be a good investment.

L. Minor.

North China Union Women's College

Peking

The college was founded in 1902, and was at first a small school for girls. It was then known as the North China Union Girls' School. In 1912, it was renamed the North China Union Women's College. The college has since then grown into a large university with a wide range of subjects and a high standard of education. It is one of the leading universities in Peking and is well known throughout China and abroad. The college has a long history and a fine tradition. It has produced many graduates who have become prominent in various fields of work. The college is now a modern university with a large campus and a high standard of education. It is one of the leading universities in Peking and is well known throughout China and abroad. The college has a long history and a fine tradition. It has produced many graduates who have become prominent in various fields of work. The college is now a modern university with a large campus and a high standard of education. It is one of the leading universities in Peking and is well known throughout China and abroad.

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North China Union Women's College

Peking

Feb. 1919.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Managers of the N.C. Union Medical College for Women has voted to ask the cooperating Boards to provide more adequately for its staff and equipment. The N.C. Union Arts College for Women has similar needs, and makes a slightly modified appeal.

I STAFF. Nine foreign teachers, including the Dean, each cooperating Board not to provide less than two for this college, and not less than six for the two Women's Colleges. The appropriations for salaries with the usual allowances paid on the field shall be paid by the Boards into the treasury of the Union Women's Colleges Committee connected with the Board of Trustees, said Committee also to approve the appointments of teachers. When the missionary teacher goes on regular furlough, travel and allowance expenses shall be met by the Mission Board with which she is affiliated, the appropriation for her salary still being paid to the Colleges Committee, thus making it possible to engage a substitute.

II. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT. The Medical College for Women asks for \$180,000 or \$60,000 from each cooperating Board if only three cooperate, this in addition to what has been provided. If some of the Medical College laboratories are located near the Arts College and are available for both colleges, our estimates are as below. Otherwise an additional \$30,000 is asked for land and buildings. We must plan for a larger body of students than will attend the Medical College, hence the large sum for land, which can now be purchased for a reasonable sum.

For land	G\$45,000
For laboratories, lecture rooms, apparatus, furnishings etc.	60,000
Dormitories and furnishings	40,000
Residences for teachers	5,000
Total	G\$150,000 or \$50,000 from each Board.

III FOR CURRENT EXPENSES/ For 1920, G\$1000 annually from each cooperating Board, to be increased to G\$2000 annually when the enlarged plant is in operation. *(over)*

Peking

This has been endorsed by the Peking Station  
of the American Board, and will be brought  
up at the Annual meeting in April.  
It will certainly be approved by our  
local Board of Managers, which  
meets soon -

L. M.

II. START AND MAINTENANCE. The Medical College for Women was for \$180,000 or \$200,000 from each cooperating board. It only three cooperative, this in addition to what has been provided. It was of the Medical College laboratories are located near the Arts College and are available for both colleges, our estimates are as below. Otherwise an additional \$20,000 is asked for land and buildings. We must plan for a larger body of students than will attend the Medical College, hence the large sum for land, which can now be purchased for a reasonable price.

For land	\$25,000
For laboratories, lecture rooms,	
apparatus, furnishings etc.	\$20,000
Furnishings and furnishings	\$10,000
Residence for teachers	\$5,000
Total	\$60,000 or \$70,000 from each board.

III. FOR CURRENT EXPENSES. For 1924, \$41,000 annually from each cooperating board, to be increased to \$45,000 annually when the enlarged plant is in operation.



Suggestions regarding the Reorganization of the

NORTH CHINA UNION WOMEN'S COLLEGE, PEKING

Presented to the Trustees of Peking University

December 2, 1919

I. WOMEN'S UNION COLLEGE COUNCIL of the BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PEKING UNIVERSITY. This Council shall consist of the following:

- a. As ex-officio members, the President, Secretary, and all women members of the Board of Trustees of Peking University, and one other of its members selected by the Trustees.
- b. Representatives of the Cooperating Mission Boards of Colleges.  
Cooperating bodies which furnish the salaries (with the usual allowances, travel, expenses, etc.) of not less than five foreign teachers, and contribute not less than one hundred thousand dollars gold to the plant and equipment, and not less than four thousand dollars gold annually to the current expenses, shall be entitled to elect to the Council two representatives. Cooperating bodies which contribute not less than half of the above amounts shall be entitled to elect to the Council one representative.
- c. The Council as thus constituted may elect each year at its annual meeting, one additional member to serve on the Council for three years. It is desirable that the Council should consist of about one-third men and two-thirds women.

II. The FIELD BOARD of CONTROL.

This Board shall consist of the Dean of the Women's College and the President, ~~and Secretary~~ of the University, ex-officio.

Each fully cooperating mission (see Ib) shall be entitled to three representatives, with an additional representative if eight salaries are provided and six thousand five hundred dollars gold are contributed annually for current expenses.

Missions contributing one-half of the above amounts shall be entitled to one representative. As a rule, members shall serve for three years and ~~may~~ be re-elected. The President, Secretary, and other officers shall be chosen from these representative members.

The Board of Control shall have power to co-opt additional members, their number not to exceed one half of the representative members.

III. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE WOMEN'S UNION COLLEGE COUNCIL.

This Council shall care for the interests of the college in behalf of the Board of Trustees. The reports and recommendations of the Field Board of Control shall come to the Board of Trustees through this Council. Whatever responsibility pertains to the Board of Trustees for the appointment or the ap-

proval of teachers shall be delegated to this Council, the appointment of the Dean alone requiring confirmation by the Board of Trustees. It shall be the duty of the Council to consult with the Dean and the Board of Control, and to promote interest in the college both among possible financial supporters and among young women desirable as members of the faculty. It shall elect its own treasurer.

BY-LAWS

I. The Dean of the Women's College shall be nominated by the Field Board of Control and appointed by the College Council of the Board of Trustees, but the confirmation of the Board of Trustees shall be necessary.

II. Foreign members of the Faculty shall be appointed by the College Council, but may be nominated by the cooperating mission boards. Each missionary member of the Faculty shall be affiliated with a mission of one of the cooperating Boards. All new appointments shall be considered term appointments until, on the recommendation of the Field Board of Control, the College Council changes them to permanent appointments.

III. Chinese members of the Faculty shall be nominated by the Faculty and elected to term appointment by the Field Board of Control, which may later recommend to the College Council of the Board of Trustees their permanent appointment.

IV. One of the representatives on the Field Board of Control which each fully cooperating mission is entitled shall be elected by the Board of Managers of Peking University from among its own membership, and the remaining members shall be elected in any way determined by the missions. At least two representatives from each mission shall be women. Elections must be confirmed by the Women's College Council of the Board of Trustees. Members shall be elected to serve three years, one being elected each year.

V. The appropriations for salaries with the usual allowances paid on the field shall be paid by the Boards into the treasury of the Women's Union College Council of the Board of Trustees.

Important Facts relating to the

NORTH CHINA UNION WOMEN'S COLLEGE

Former name: as above.

Proposed new name: Yenching College (ch soft as j)

The Chinese name of the University is Yenching Ta Hsueh

The name of the Women's Department would be Yenching Wü Tzu Ta Hsueh

The North China Women's College was founded in 1905 as one of the four institutions of the North China Educational Union. In 1907 the W.F.M.S. of the M.E. Church entered this Union and the Women's Union Medical College was added as the fifth institution under the Union. According to the basis of Union, each mission was responsible for providing plant and



equipment for the institution located on or near its premises. The American Board provided plant and equipment for the Union Women's College (Arts College).

On May 14, 1917, the Board of Trustees of Peking University approved of the affiliation of the Women's Arts College. Later the minutes stated "The ladies who are members of the Board of Trustees and who are connected with Women's Boards working in Peking have been made a committee with Dr. Brown and Dr. North ~~the~~<sup>to</sup> deal with Women's work in connection with the University." The minutes of the Executive Committee of the Trustees, July 24, 1919, -"Voted that we reaffirm our previous actions approving the formation of a college of arts and sciences, women's college, school of theology, school of journalism."

A plan for establishing the relationship of the Women's College to the University is presented in a separate document.

It is proposed to add one or two years to the present college course of four years, bringing the standard up to that of the men's college of arts and sciences.

The Union Women's College graduated its first class in 1909. There are 26 graduates from its college course of four years, and 34 graduates in addition from its two year courses corresponding to Junior College or Freshman and Sophomore years. These courses are the pre-medical, the higher normal, and the higher kindergarten training courses.

In 1916 the college opened with twenty-one students enrolled. In 1919 it opened with an enrollment of 85. These students come from 13 provinces and eleven different missions. Most of the best Government high schools and normal schools in North China are represented in the student body.

There is no other college for women either government or private in the northern half of China. This college should train leaders not only for the 100,000,000 women and girls north of the Yangtse River but for projecting work in the vast regions to the north and west.

If no government college for women is opened and the present rate of increase continues, the college should have between two and three hundred students by 1924. The opening of a government college might not greatly reduce this number especially as more middle schools will be opened as soon as more college graduates are available as teachers.

The college has at present nine American teachers, seven appointed and supported by the American Board, one by the Presbyterian Board, one by the WFMS of the M.E. Church. The London Mission has appointed as its representative on the faculty a graduate of the Women's College who has taken three years of graduate work in England. There are three other Chinese teachers.

The present plant and equipment, provided entirely by the American Board, is valued at about \$40,000 local currency. It is located near but not immediately adjoining the American Board Mission in Peking. There are about three acres in the site, and the buildings, all remodeled Chinese buildings, are entirely inadequate even for present uses. Either more land should be purchased immediately adjoining the present site, or about thirty acres should be purchased adjoining the new Peking University site, and plans made for buildings to harmonize with the other University buildings. While coeducation is not proposed there might be some exchange of professors and joint use of laboratories and expensive equipment.

In the Campaign Survey of the Interchurch World Movement the Women's College asks for the following for the next five years:

Thirteen additional foreign teachers.  
Five additional Chinese teachers.

Additional for salaries of foreign teachers	\$87,000.
Additional for salaries of Chinese teachers	18,850.
Upkeep and general expenses	54,000.
Special funds	<u>21,000.</u>
	\$180,850.

For land	\$30,000.	
For buildings, etc.	<u>470,000.</u>	<u>500,000.</u>
		\$680,850.

Estimated annual expenses by 1924 including salaries of present staff (total of 22 foreign and 8 Chinese teachers) and deducting amount estimated to come from indigenous resources ----- \$48,600.

If four boards cooperate the annual appropriation from each mission (exclusive of property and equipment or endowment funds) would be ----- \$12,125.

Officers and Staff of North China  
Union Women's College

Board of Managers

President	W.H. Clevsteen	Executive committee:
Secretary	Rev. Thomas Biggin	Miss Myra Jaquet
		M.E. WFMS
		Dr. G.D. Wilder ABCFM
		Miss M. Wood LMS
		Miss Luella Miner
		Ex-officio



Cooperating Boards

American Board of Commissioners  
 London Missionary Society  
 Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church  
 Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in the U.S.

Faculty

Miss Luella Miner, Dean  
 Miss Katharine P. Crane, Religion and History  
 Miss Maryette Lum, Music  
 Miss Ruth Stahl, Music  
 Mrs. Francis J. Hall, English  
 Miss Anna M. Lane, Biology  
 Mrs. Murray Scott Frame, History, Education  
 Kuan Huang T'ing, Chemistry and Physics  
 Wang, T'ing Lang, Chinese History and Literature  
 Kao Ueh Ts'ai, Chinese Literature and Composition

Ethel S. Leonard, M.D., Examining Physician

Other persons giving courses in the college, 1918-1919

Miss Mary E. Andrews, Religion	Miss Alice M. Boring, Biology
Miss Louise Hobart, English	Miss Louise Miske, Civics
Mrs. Kao Tien Chia, Domestic Science	Dr. George D. Wilder, Ornitho- logy
Mrs. G. D. Wilder, Domestic Science	Mrs. Arthur St. Clair, English
Mrs. Charles Packard, English	

Roll of Students

Enrolled in regular courses-----	50
Special-----	11
	<u>61</u>
From Chihli Province-----	21
From Shantung Province -----	9
From 12 other provinces -----	31
	<u>61</u>
From American Board Schools-----	16
From Presbyterian Missions-----	10
From London Mission Schools-----	3
From Methodist Mission-----	1
From other missions-----	11
From Government or private schools	20

Read in 4 Com. Jan. 23-1920 To be filed  
Adopted

BASIS OF AFFILIATION OF  
NORTH CHINA UNION WOMEN'S COLLEGE  
WITH PEKING UNIVERSITY

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Ratified by the Executive Committee of the  
Trustees of Peking University, December 31, 1919,  
after general approval by the Trustees December 2, 1919.

I. The Trustees

1. The Trustees of Peking University shall be Trustees for the Women's College and shall hold the property, execute documents, grant degrees, and administer the interests of the Women's College in accordance with the usual responsibilities of Trustees.
2. The Trustees of the University shall use the Women's College Committee as its agency for caring for the interests of the Women's College in the manner indicated below; with the understanding that the Committee shall not incur financial obligations for the Board of Trustees without its consent.

II. The Women's College Committee

1. This Committee shall consist of the following as ex-officio members: the President, Secretary, and all women members of the Board of Trustees, and one other of its members selected by the Trustees.
2. Additional members of the Committee shall consist of representatives of cooperating Boards as follows:

Cooperating bodies which furnish the salaries (with the usual allowances, travel, expenses, etc.) of not less than five foreign teachers, and contribute not less than one hundred thousand dollars gold to the plant and equipment, and not less than four thousand dollars gold annually to the current expenses, shall be entitled to elect to the Committee two representatives. Cooperating bodies which contribute not less than half of the above amounts shall be entitled to elect to the Committee one representative. Representatives shall be elected for a term of three years.

3. The Committee as thus constituted may elect each year at its annual meeting one additional member to serve on the Committee for three years. It is desirable that the Committee should consist of about one-third men and two-thirds women.

1 Sec. of Committee  
1 Sec.  
3 Women  
1 W.B. Rep.  
2 " "  
1 " "  
1 " "  
1 W.B. Rep.  
1 L.M.S.



III. Powers and Duties of the Women's College Committee

1. This Committee shall care for the interests of the college in behalf of the Board of Trustees. The reports and recommendations of the field board of control shall come to the Board of Trustees through this Committee. Whatever responsibility pertains to the Board of Trustees for the appointment or the approval of teachers shall be delegated to this Committee, the appointment of the Dean alone requiring confirmation by the Board of Trustees. It shall be the duty of the Committee to consult with the Dean and the board of control, and to promote interest in the college both among possible financial supporters and among young women desirable as members of the faculty. It shall elect its own treasurer.

IV. Date of Operation

1. This agreement shall become operative when approved by at least two of the Women's Boards concerned.

III. Powers and Policy of the Women's College Committee

1. This Committee shall have for the interest of the college in behalf of the Board of Trustees. The reports and recommendations of the Board of Trustees shall come to the Board of Trustees through this Committee. Whatever responsibility pertains to the Board of Trustees for the appointment or the removal of faculty shall be referred to this Committee. The approval of the Board shall be required for the appointment of the Board of Trustees. It shall be the duty of the Committee to consult with the Board and the Board of Trustees, and to promote interest in the college both among possible financial supporters and among the faculty and the students of the college. It shall have the own Treasurer.

IV. Date of Organization

1. This agreement shall become operative when approved by at least two of the Women's Boards concerned.

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BASIS OF AFFILIATION OF  
NORTH CHINA UNION WOMEN'S COLLEGE  
WITH PEKING UNIVERSITY

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Ratified by the Executive Committee of the  
Trustees of Peking University, December 31, 1919,  
after general approval by the Trustees December 2, 1919.

I. The Trustees

1. The Trustees of Peking University shall be Trustees for the Women's College and shall hold the property, execute documents, grant degrees, and administer the interests of the Women's College in accordance with the usual responsibilities of Trustees.
2. The Trustees of the University shall use the Women's College Committee as its agency for caring for the interests of the Women's College in the manner indicated below; with the understanding that the Committee shall not incur financial obligations for the Board of Trustees without its consent.

II. The Women's College Committee

1. This Committee shall consist of the following as ex-officio members: the President, Secretary, and all women members of the Board of Trustees, and one other of its members selected by the Trustees.
2. Additional members of the Committee shall consist of representatives of cooperating Boards as follows:

Cooperating bodies which furnish the salaries (with the usual allowances, travel, expenses, etc.) of not less than five foreign teachers, and contribute not less than one hundred thousand dollars gold to the plant and equipment, and not less than four thousand dollars gold annually to the current expenses, shall be entitled to elect to the Committee two representatives. Cooperating bodies which contribute not less than half of the above amounts shall be entitled to elect to the Committee one representative. Representatives shall be elected for a term of three years.

3. The Committee as thus constituted may elect each year at its annual meeting one additional member to serve on the Committee for three years. It is desirable that the Committee should consist of about one-third men and two-thirds women.

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### III. Powers and Duties of the Women's College Committee

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### IV. Date of Operation

1. This agreement shall become operative when approved by at least two of the Women's Boards concerned.

Comments by L. Miner on "Resolutions regarding Affiliation etc."  
proposed Sept. 29 by a Committee of Nine representing Peking  
University and Women's Colleges. These were not received in  
New York until Dec. 19. Action taken at the meeting of the  
Board of Trustees Dec. 2 was based on an earlier request for affi-  
liation, (see minutes of Board of Managers of Peking University)

- May 28 - 1917
1. The "Basis of Affiliation" accepted by the Trustees Dec. 2, on which the Executive Committee will take action next week, is "affiliation" not incorporation, but no action taken conflicts with the plan for close cooperation proposed by the Committee. The scheme in the "Basis" had been criticised on the field by the Executive Committee of the Women's College, on which were four members of the Board of Managers of Peking University and by representatives of the three American cooperating Boards on the Board of Trustees, besides being formally adopted by some of the Women's Boards. It would much delay action if the work were to be begun over again on the basis proposed by the Committee. There are no essential differences. Of course the Trustees must refer the whole matter back to the field, for in the "Basis" no details are worked out for the control on the field.
  2. The Trustees can take no action now in regard to the Medical College, but previous action in regard to the Arts College does not prejudice it.
  3. The Board of Trustees has now three women in its membership, and I fear would not be willing to increase the number to six. Insisting on this one item might delay the organization of the women's department for years. Moreover my study of the problem here convinces me that the "Council" as described in the "Basis" will be a better working body than a "Subcommittee", tho it is practically a subcommittee of the Trustees. For one thing, the Council gives the Women's Boards, upon whom the prosperity of the college depends, more direct representation.  
As to the holding of property and granting of degrees, the Basis presupposes that this is the function of the University Board of Trustees.
  4. I see no objection to having one Board of Managers on the field, with subcommittees for each institution. The plan proposed in the "Field Board of Control" would, however, have the advantage of a larger body on the field who were intelligent about and interested in the women's college. Of course it would have to have a smaller Executive Committee. One decided advantage of the former "Field Board of Control" plan is that it gets around the difficulty of the two Methodist Boards, and does not complicate the representation on the University Board of Managers. According to Bylaw IV of the "Basis", the Methodists would either have to allow their W.B.F.M. to elect one of their four regular members on the University Board of Managers, or the Board of Managers could elect a man to the women's college Board of Control.

Dec. 19 rec'd only unofficial report of Committee, thro Mrs. Frame.



# WOMEN'S COLLEGE OF PEKING UNIVERSITY.

COMPARISON between the BASIS OF AFFILIATION, financial, as passed by the Board of Trustees, and the CAMPAIGN SURVEY OF THE INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT.

## BASIS OF AFFILIATION.

Plant, equipment etc.	\$100,000	
Salaries of foreign teachers, 5 at \$1500	7,500	approximately
Current expenses	4,000	

CAMPAIGN SURVEY	Total	Share of each cooperating Board	
		5yrs.	1 yr.
Plant, equipment etc.	\$840,000	210,000	45,000
Salaries of foreign teachers	91,500	22,775	4,555
Upkeep, current expenses	88,500	22,125	4,425
Total	\$1,020,000		

The Presbyterian, Methodist, and London Missions are each paying now the salary of one teacher. Counting this at \$1500 and adding to it the \$4555 of the Campaign Survey for teachers gives \$6055, less than the \$7500 called for in the Basis, but taking into account all the items, if the campaign is successful each Board will have more than a hundred thousand dollars above what is called for in the Basis of Affiliation.

For the American Board, which is now paying the salaries of five foreign teachers, what is called for in the Survey is far above what is called for in the Basis.

If the campaign for funds covering the five year period is not successful, it is suggested that the Basis of Affiliation be as follows:-

For plant and equipment	\$50,000
Current expenses	2,000
Salaries of three foreign teachers.	

Boards and Colleges which cooperate to this extent shall be entitled to elect one representative to the Women's College Committee. Boards and Colleges which appropriate double these amounts or more shall be entitled to elect two representatives.

For the sake of immediately organizing the Committee it is suggested that any Board which approves the financial basis as already passed by the Board of Trustees, and appropriates funds, on that basis, for the last half of 1920, besides entering a proportionate part of the Campaign Survey askings on its denominational budget for the year, shall be entitled at once to elect two representatives. Any Board which has included 25 per cent of the Campaign Survey askings on its denominational budget for the five years campaign shall be entitled at once to elect one representative, provided these funds are to be paid into the Women's College treasury as fast as circumstances allow.

Signed

Luella Miner



## CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

## Business and Administrative Efficiency

Under the topic, Administration of Union Institutions, the Relation of Women's Colleges to the Union Universities constitutes a small but important part. At present in China there are only two such colleges, the Union Women's College in Peking, and Ginling College in Nanking.

Before showing how these colleges are or may be affiliated with the Universities we should see how similar colleges in the West have worked out the problem. The connection of Girton College and Newnham College with Cambridge University formed the model, to a large extent, for the linking in 1894 of Radcliffe College with Harvard University. Before that date the organization of this woman's department, popularly known as "The Harvard Annex", had been purely tentative. By the new arrangement Radcliffe College had its separate corporation, called "The Associates of Radcliffe College", as the President and Fellows of Harvard College were unwilling to add to their administrative work by taking charge of the property or attending to the executive details of the women's department, so Radcliffe has its separate President, Dean and officers. The charter authorizes the college "to confer on women all honors and degrees as fully as any university or college in this Commonwealth is now so empowered respecting men or women, - provided however, that no degree shall be so conferred by the said Radcliffe College except with the approval of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, given on satisfactory evidence of such qualification as is accepted for the same degree when conferred by Harvard University." Under this provision, and with the consent of the Board of Overseers, the President and Fellows of Harvard University have ~~have~~ <sup>have</sup> constituted the Board of Visitors of Radcliffe College; and they have authorized the President to countersign the diplomas of Radcliffe College and to affix to them the seal of Harvard University. The administration of the affairs of Radcliffe College and the powers and functions of all its officers are subject to the ~~direction~~ <sup>direction</sup> and control of the Board of Visitors and no instructor or examiner may be appointed, employed, or retained, without their approval. The highest administrative functions are those of the Associates, a large body which meets not more than two or three times a year, with quite general duties, but no important change in policy can be made without its consent. The President and Dean are ex-officio members, some members are alumnae, three of whom are appointed by the Alumnae Association for a term of years, others are appointed permanently by the Board itself. Members of the Faculty and people of influence in the community constitute the remaining members, and on the whole board the number of men and women is about equal. For convenience The Associates delegates most ~~its~~ of its power to the Council, a smaller body chosen from its own membership, which is the real executive body, except for questions concerning the curriculum, which come before the Academic Board. The Council consists of the President, the Dean, the Treasurer, and the Chairman of the Academic Board, with seven others chosen by the Associates, each for a term of seven years. This Council has control of expenditures, the educational work, the governing of the students, and the conferring of degrees. The Chairman of the Academic Board must be a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University, and his election is subject to the express approval of the Board of Visitors. The President and Dean are ex officio members of the Academic Board. The remaining members are appointed annually by the Associates, subject to the express approval of the Board of Visitors, from the teachers or Associates of Radcliffe College who are also members

of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University. The Academic Board has the direction, subject to the control of the Council, of the instruction and examinations of the College, and has all the duties and powers in respect thereto which usually belong to a College Faculty, including the recommendation of candidates for all degrees which are conferred by the College; but only those members who are also members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University vote upon recommendations for degrees. Radcliffe employs no teachers not in Harvard. The curriculum is equivalent and usually identical. No course is offered at Radcliffe which is not offered at Harvard. For graduate work students from Radcliffe are admitted to the Harvard classes when the courses which they elect are not provided in Radcliffe, especially for courses leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Radcliffe students are admitted to the stack privileges of the Harvard library, and are assigned their own research rooms. Undergraduate students can draw books from the Harvard library through the Radcliffe library as well as by going to the library itself.

The connection of Barnard College with Columbia University (and the similar organization of the Women's Department of Brown University) differs widely from the Harvard-Radcliffe type, especially since 1900, when the growth of Barnard made inappropriate the original informal arrangement for instruction, and an agreement was made between the trustees of that college and Columbia by which Barnard was incorporated in the educational system of the University. By the provisions of this agreement the President of the University is ex-officio President of Barnard College. Barnard professors are appointed by the University on the nomination of the Dean with the approval of the President and the Trustees, and rank as Professors of the University; in exchange for instruction given by them at Columbia certain Columbia instructors give courses in Barnard. The graduates of Barnard College receive their degrees from Columbia, and these degrees are maintained as of equal value with the corresponding degrees conferred upon the graduates of Columbia College. The University library is open to women on the same terms as to men. Various opportunities in other schools of the University have also, through the relation of Barnard College to Columbia, been opened to Barnard students who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of professional training. On the other hand Barnard has its separate corporate and financial organization, with its own Board of Trustees. It retains its own internal administration, conducted by the Dean and the Provost, who are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Trustees of Barnard. Its courses are determined and administered by its own Faculty, consisting of all the professors who give instruction at Barnard. In Brown University as in Barnard there is one President, and all the colleges, including that for women, with their deans, are of equal rank.

The Columbia-Barnard type seems much more simple and effective than the Harvard-Radcliffe type.

In Ginling College five Mission Boards in America cooperate, and its Board of Trustees is the same as that of the University of Nanking. Each Mission Board elects one woman on the Board of Trustees, and these five women trustees with the President and one other member of the Board of Trustees constitute "The Ginling College Committee of the Trustees of the University of Nanking". "This Committee shall care for the interests of the College in behalf of the Board of Trustees. The reports and recommendations of the Field Board of Control shall come to the Board of Trustees through the Ginling College Committee . . . . . Whatever responsibility pertains to the Board of Trustees for the



appointment or the approval of missionary teachers or professors shall be delegated to the Ginling College Committee." "It shall be the duty of the Committee to consult with the President and the Board of Control so far as advices may be appropriated from the home agencies, and to promote interest in the College both among possible financial supporters and among young women who may be eligible for service on the staff." "Each cooperating Board pays annually gold \$1500. into the treasury of the Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking on account of Ginling College, from which all legitimate expenses shall be paid." This includes the salaries of missionary teachers. "The term of service for missionary teachers under full appointment shall be made to conform to the average length of term adopted by the five cooperating Boards. The Ginling College Committee shall have the right however to send out from time to time special workers for a shorter term of service." "....." In order to secure close and sympathetic cooperation between the Committee and the cooperating Boards, all the members of the Faculty under full appointment shall be affiliated with their Boards in such ways as the varying organizations make possible."

The Field Board of Control of Ginling College consists of fifteen members elected by the cooperating Missions in China. Two-thirds of its members, according to the constitution, must be women, and it has no necessary connection with the Board of Control of the University of Nanking, but the President of the University and one or two other men are at present serving as elected members, and have been most helpful. It would seem desirable that each cooperating Mission elect one man and two women as its representatives. "The Board of Control administers funds received from the Trustees and Boards; cares for all property; collects and distributes tuition fees; appoints President and Faculty, and fixes the salaries of all assistants; adopts the course of study, and determines entrance requirements; and prepares an annual budget to submit to the Trustees. An Executive Committee of five is elected annually with power to act on all questions relating to immediate needs of the College and with power to submit to the Board of Control for vote by correspondence other urgent and interim business."

The Union Women's College has been one of the five colleges administered by the North China Educational Union, but with the transfer of the Men's Medical College to the China Medical Board, and the merging of the Men's Arts College and the Theological College with Peking University, the old Union is left with little cause for existence, and the Women's Medical College and the Women's Arts College much need a new organization on the field as well as Trustees to hold property and some band like the Ginling College Committee to finance and staff the two institutions. The local Board of Managers of the new union Peking University has voted to invite it to become one of its departments, and the Board of Trustees of Peking University has considered it favorably and referred the question to a sub-committee to work out the details of administration and finance with the Women's Boards which cooperate.

It is important at this formative period for the Women's Colleges to establish the best relationships with the Universities, and in general the Nanking-Ginling plan, which is not modelled exactly on either the Harvard-Radcliffe or the Columbia-Barnard scheme, seems a good one for China. It gives freedom for specialization and adaptation just where they are needed, in arranging the curriculum and the life of the institution so as to fit the young women for life, an imperative need in China today. This should mean no lowering of scholarship standards, but the Radcliffe plan is defective here.



Owing to the difficulty in obtaining charters, there seems no question that the Women's Colleges should have the same Board of Trustees as the University, but they will not get the attention and the financial support which they need if their representation on these Boards is limited to one woman from each of the cooperating missions, and no other body is formed at the home base to care for their interests. In the case of the Union Women's College this would give only three women in America and possibly one in England who would have direct responsibility for financing and staffing the institution. Should there not be some cooperating body, called as in Radcliffe, "The Associates" or some other appropriate name, made up of not less than fifteen or twenty men and women who would work for the interests of the women's colleges? The officers of the women's cooperating Mission Boards would naturally constitute an important part of the membership, but it should not be limited to them, for their other responsibilities are too urgent, and their range of influence too circumscribed. On the field there seems to be little question that the administrative body for a woman's college should have a majority of women, but for the broadening of the life and influence, and for linking its life more closely with that of the University, it is just as essential that a number of men, preferably members of the Board of Managers or the Faculty of the University, should take a large share in shaping the policy.

In general the Barnard plan, with the President of the University as ex officio President, and a woman Dean, with diplomas signed and conferred by the University, would seem suited to China. As long as the funds of the Women's Colleges come largely by annual appropriation from Women's Boards, it would be better to have a separate Treasurer, who however, should work in close cooperation with the Treasurer of the University.

The most difficult question, as in men's colleges, relates to the appointment of the teaching staff, and this was discussed in last year's report to the Continuation Committee. It is manifestly only a temporary makeshift to have women's cooperating Mission Boards in England and America appointing all the members of the Faculty, even though they provide their salaries. To mention one objection, and that not the most serious one, the balance of the different departments cannot be maintained in this way.

The close relationship between Barnard and Columbia secures most of the advantages of co-education, and none of its disadvantages. With some interchange of professors, the opportunity to hear special lectures occasionally, and the sharing of expensive books and apparatus, undergraduate women students in China will probably be content. But this is not true of graduate work. Young women are already knocking at the door of the Union Theological College in Peking with good hope of soon being admitted, and the China Medical Board holds out the promise of the most advanced medical training to those who may qualify to receive it. The Chinese college graduates, both men and women, are as well fitted, in dignity, strength of character and earnestness of purpose, to meet together in the graduate lecture room as those of any land, though the Medical Department will present more difficulties than any other. And as the hope of obtaining thorough graduate work outside of the men's universities seems out of reach of the present generation, should we not seriously consider the question of opening these doors to them?

(Signed) Luella Miner,

Dean of the North China Union Women's College

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION

For the years 1920-1925

The representative membership on the Women's Union College Council of the Board of Trustees (I b/) shall be as follows:

Each cooperating <sup>Board?</sup> Mission contributing annually not less than \$5000. for salaries of foreign teachers and current expenses shall be entitled to elect two representatives, and cooperating Missions and Colleges contributing half that amount shall be entitled to one representative, provided steps have been taken to secure half of the amount required for proportionate share of plant and equipment by the end of 1922, and full share of all, including salaries of foreign teachers, by the end of 1925.

Membership on the Field Board of Control shall be determined by the same rules, with the additional provision that as soon as any Mission has contributed \$30,000. to plant and equipment, it may elect its third representative.

Note -

It is proposed that as soon as the tentative scheme is approved by the Board of Trustees of Peking University, the Women's Boards of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches, and the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, proceed to elect two members each to the Council, and that Wellesley College be invited to appoint one representative. As soon as the London Missionary Society appropriates one missionary's salary and \$1000. annually toward current expenses, it will be invited to appoint a representative temporarily on the Council.

TEMPORARY PLAN for STAFF and FINANCING

I STAFF - A minimum of nine to twelve foreign teachers, including the Dean, each fully cooperating Board to provide salaries for at least three. The appropriations for salaries with the usual allowances paid on the field shall be paid by the Boards into the treasury of the Women's Union College Council connected with the Board of Trustees, said Council also to approve the appointment of teachers. When the missionary teacher goes on regular furlough, the appropriation for her salary shall still be paid to the College Council, thus making it possible to engage a substitute.

II PLANT and EQUIPMENT - Including the present College property valued at \$30,000. -

For land	\$50,000.
For laboratories, lecture rooms, apparatus, furnishings, etc.	80,000.
Dormitories for students and furnishings	40,000.
Land and Residences for teachers,	<u>10,000.</u>

Total \$180,000. or

\$60,000. from each Board, if three co-operate; \$45,000. if four cooperate.

III FOR CURRENT EXPENSES - Gold \$2000. annually from each cooperating Board, or a total of \$6000. annually, exclusive of salaries of foreign teachers.

NOTE - The estimates above provide only for the pressing, immediate needs of the College. Far larger sums should be sought outside the treasuries of the Mission Boards, and such donations would not affect representation on Council or Board of Control.



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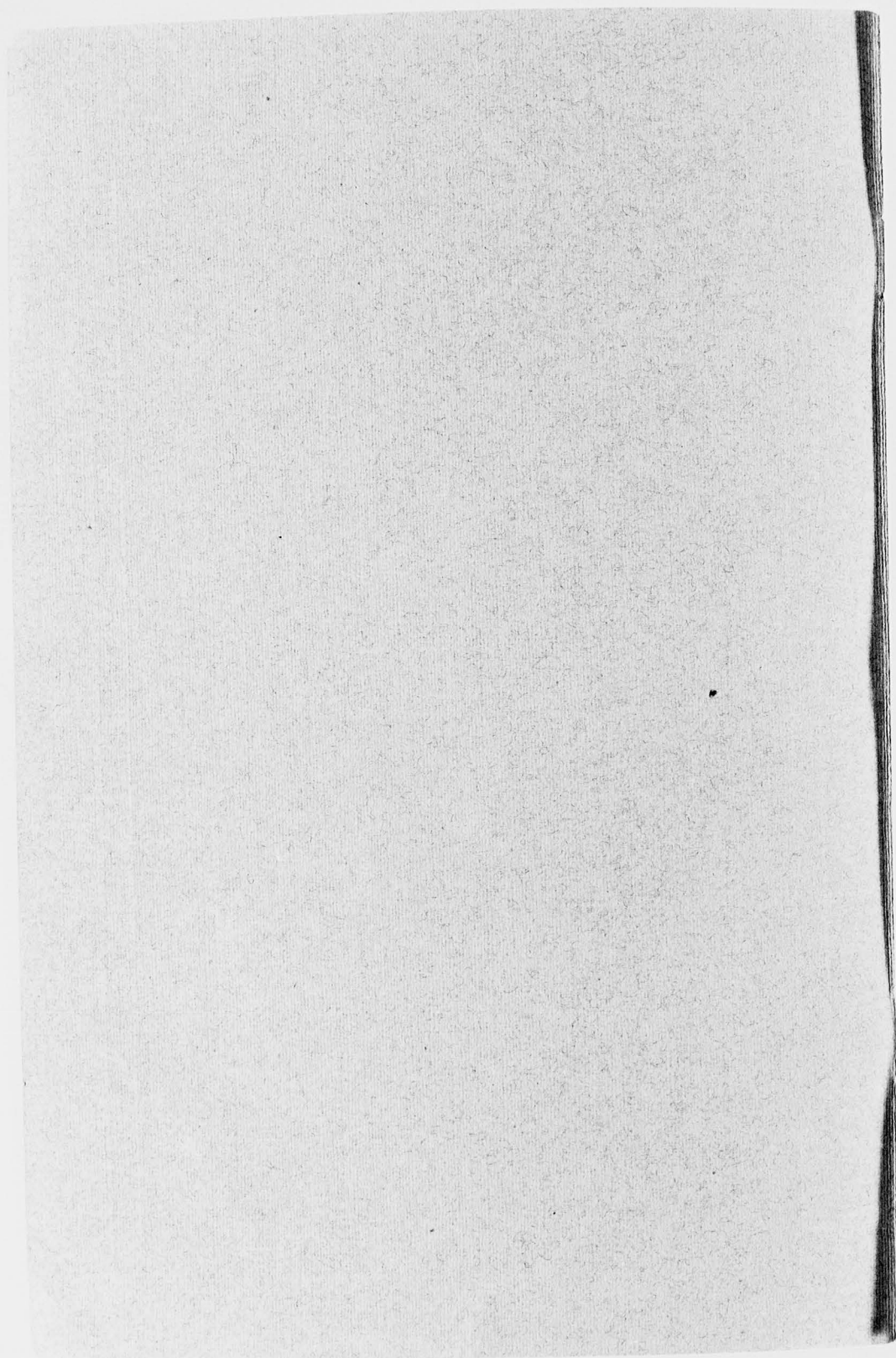
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NORTH CHINA UNION  
WOMEN'S COLLEGE  
PEKING, CHINA.

Bulletin No. IV

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OF

NORTH CHINA UNION WOMEN'S COLLEGE

Peking, China

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## CALENDAR

1919

Entrance Examinations.....September 9-10  
Academic Year begins,—8.20 a.m. ....September 11  
National Holiday.....October 10  
Christmas Recess..... December 24—January 15, 1920

1920

Semester Examinations..... January 26-31  
Spring Semester begins.....February 3  
Spring Recess..... February 14-18  
Final Examinations..... June 4-9  
Baccalaureate Sunday..... June 10  
Commencement.....June 12  
Entrance Examinations ..... September 10-12  
Academic Year begins,—8:20 a.m..... September 13  
National Holiday..... October 10  
Christmas Recess..... December 24—January 7, 1921

## BOARD OF MANAGERS

President—Rev. W. H. Gleysteen.

Secretary—Rev. Thomas Biggin.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Miss Myra Jaquet, Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the  
Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. G. D. Wilder, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign  
Missions.

Miss M. Wood, London Missionary Society.

Miss Luella Miner, M. A., Litt. D., Dean. (Ex Officio).

## MISSION BOARDS CO-OPERATING IN THE NORTH CHINA UNION WOMEN'S COLLEGE

### CONGREGATIONAL:

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions  
and affiliated Woman's Boards.

The London Missionary Society.

### METHODIST EPISCOPAL:

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist  
Episcopal Church.

### PRESBYTERIAN:

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in  
the United States. *of America*



## FACULTY

MISS LUELLA MINER, *Dean*.

Oberlin College, B.A., 1884; M.A., 1897; Litt. D., 1914; Teacher, 1884-87; arrived in China, 1887; Teacher, Union College of Arts, Tungchou, 1889-1900; Teacher, Bridgman Academy, 1901-04; Dean, North China Union Women's College, 1904—(On furlough.)

MISS KATHARINE P. CRANE, *Religion and History*.

Smith College, B.A., 1897; Columbia University, M.A., 1907; Student Secretary of Young Women's Christian Association under American and New England Committees, and at Mount Holyoke College, 1898-1903; Student of Bible, History and Music, New York City, 1903-1910; Teacher of History, Tsing Hua College, 1910-12; North China Union Women's College, 1914—

MISS MARYETTE LUM, *Music*.

Student, Oberlin Conservatory of Music, 1910-12; University of Southern California's College of Music, 1914-17; University of Southern California, B.A., 1916; A.M., 1917; North China Union Women's College, 1917—

MISS RUTH STAHL, *Music*.

Graduate of Mt. Union Conservatory in piano, 1908; Piano with degree, 1909; organ, 1911; Teacher, Mt. Union, 1909-1916; student in organ under Edwin Arthur Kraft; Summer Course at Northwestern University, 1916; North China Union Women's College, 1917—

MRS. FRANCIS J. HALL, *English*.

Goucher College, A.B., 1899; Instructor, Goucher College 1902-1903; graduate work, Johns Hopkins University, 1901, 1903, 1914-1915. Columbia University, 1916; North Union Women's College, 1918—

MISS ANNA M. LANE, *Biology*.

Nebraska Wesleyan University, A.B. and B.S., 1912; Teacher of Science, University Place High School, 1912-1914; graduate work, University of California, 1915; Teacher of biology, Omaha, Nebraska, High School, 1916-18; graduate work, University of Washington, summer of 1917; North China Union Women's College, 1918—

MRS. MURRAY SCOTT FRAME, *History, Education*.

Mount Holyoke College, B.A., 1900; Hartford Theological Seminary, B.D., 1903; Secretary of the Woman's Board of Missions, Congregational Church, 1903-05; Teacher, Tungchou Girls' School, 1906-1912; Teacher, Bridgman Academy and Women's Union College, 1912; graduate study, Columbia University and Teachers College, 1913; North China Union Women's College, 1918—

KUAN HUANG T'ING, *Chemistry and Physics*.

Union College of Arts, Tungchou, A.B., 1902; Instructor, North China Union College, Tungchou 1902-08; Instructor, Army Scientific Normal School, 1908-1910; North China Union Women's College, 1911—

WANG T'ING LANG, *Chinese History and Literature*.

Paotingfu Government Normal School, 1903; Teacher, Normal School, Ju Ning Fu, Honan, 1904-07; Dean, Shih Hua School, Shanghai, 1909-1911; Teacher, Tungchou Normal School 1912-1913; North China Union Women's College, 1915—

KAO YUEH TS'AI, *Chinese Literature and Composition*.

Tsinanfu Higher Normal, School, 1914; Peking University Law School, 1918; North China Union Women's College, 1918—

ETHEL L. LEONARD, B.S., M.D., *Examining Physician*.

*Other Persons Giving Courses in the College, 1918-19.*

Miss Mary E. Andrews, Religion.

Miss Alice M. Boring, Biology.

Miss Louise Hobart, English.

Miss Louise Miske, Civics.

Mrs. Kao Tien Chia, Domestic Science.

Dr. George D. Wilder, Ornithology.

Mrs. G. D. Wilder, Domestic Science.

Mrs. Arthur St. Clair, English.

Mrs. Charles Packard, English.



## THE NORTH CHINA UNION WOMEN'S COLLEGE

### General Information

The college is located in Peking, on the street known as Têng Shih K'ou, in the central part of the Manchu city.

The property consists of a group of historic Chinese buildings, formerly the mansion of a Manchu prince. In the assembly hall, where two centuries and a half ago the Emperor K'ang Hsi, writer of dictionary and Sacred Edict, held audience on visits to his mother, the mighty past extends a challenge to young China to rise to her best and achieve higher distinction in this day of free opportunity.

With regard to the significance of the college to China, Dr. Arthur H. Smith says:—"The trend of opinion in the China Continuation Committee is that there is no prospect of another women's college in all the vast region north of the Yangtze River."

### Medium of Instruction

The medium of instruction for most of the courses is the Northern Mandarin, fitting all but a few students to take directly to their home communities the fruits of their study, without transmission into another tongue. There is besides an ever-increasing number of courses presented in English to meet the growing demand.

### History

The college was founded in 1905, being organized as an interdenominational union institution upon the reopening of mission work after the Boxer movement.

Miss Luella Miner became the president, conducting the college in connection with Bridgman Academy, until in 1916 the growing numbers in both schools forced the union institution to secure the site now occupied, with the thought that it should in course of time become the common property of the cooperating missions.

The schools of the sister missions have naturally been the chief feeders for the college, which has thus from the first been able to maintain a high standard. Gradually the number of contributing sources has increased until there are now eleven missions and thirteen provinces represented. Every year there are in addition a number of students from government schools who seek admission.

### College Spirit

The spirit is that of loyalty to college and country, of strict honor and earnest devotion to study,—rich and poor living together on a basis of perfect equality.

The influence of the student body is warmly and wholesomely Christian.

### Self-Government

The system of self-government works successfully in maintaining discipline, and the dining-room and kitchen are managed by this department.

### Health and Recreation

Each student is required to present a certificate of health made out by the physician in charge of the college. Regular exercise under the direction of a foreign teacher is required for a short period four times a week. Basket-ball, volley-ball and tennis are arranged for.

### Literary Society

The students all take part in a weekly literary society, whose officers they elect and whose varied program of essays, current events, debates, and lectures they arrange, but members of the faculty attend to advise and criticize. Once each month the exercises are in English. The society furnishes excellent drill both in speaking and parliamentary discipline.

### Service

The students enter heartily into various forms of charities and church work. They teach Bible classes in church and home, conduct Sunday Schools and evangelistic meetings. Last year they took entire charge of a small school for flood sufferers in the neighborhood, being responsible for the food, clothing and teaching of thirty-two little country girls, and raising fully half of the necessary funds. This year has realized a cherished dream of a half-day school for street children.

### Young Women's Christian Association

All these and other voluntary activities are under the college Young Women's Christian Association, which enjoys a close relation to the Peking and the National Association, for whose constant help and inspiration the students owe a great debt of gratitude.

### Summer Conference

Each year the college sends a large delegation to the summer conference of the Young Women's Christian Association, where they receive much inspiration and suggestion and are able to contribute some assistance.

*Religious  
Life*

Students are expected to attend the daily chapel prayers and to attend the regular Sunday morning service at their own denominational church or at the nearby Congregational Church at T'eng Shih K'ou. Weekly class prayer-meetings and special meetings during Passion Week and at other times are held for the deepening of the spiritual life.

*Graduates*

In the fifteen years of the college's life, twenty-six have been graduated from the regular, and thirty-one from the vocational courses. One of these is an evangelist, two are studying in America, two are leading secretaries of the Young Women's Christian Association, others are teachers in the various mission schools, and a number are the wives of educated men. Thus an ever-increasing body of alumnae are fulfilling the aim of the college, to produce educated Christian leaders for China's womanhood.

## ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class must be of good character and ability. They must have completed the regular government course for the Higher Primary and Middle Schools or its equivalent. Students coming from affiliated schools may enter by certificate, others on examination and trial, their exact standing not being determined until they have passed one or two of the regular monthly examination periods. Pupils coming from Higher Normal or other schools with advanced work in the Chinese Language and Literature or in other lines will be given credit on examination or other proof of proficiency.

The requirements to be met either by certificate or examinations are as follows:—

*Chinese:*—The course prescribed for the Government Middle Schools, or its equivalent, including:—

1. Literary study of the following books, including the ordinary interpretation of the characters and historical allusions.
  - a. Szu Shu
  - b. Shu Ching
  - c. Ku Wen (not less than two years at two hours a week).
  - d. Tung Lai Po I (the same), I., II.
  - e. Tzo Chuan
2. Constant practice in literary composition in both Mandarin and Wenli, in essay and letter form.

*English:*—The entrance requirements in English are being steadily raised each year. The minimum for 1919 is given below. They presuppose at least four hours of recitation a week for four years. The modern direct method is recommended.

1. Pronunciation—Correct pronunciation based upon phonetic drill.
2. Composition—Ability to engage in simple conversation and to write correctly simple paragraphs illustrating various grammatical uses.
3. Reading—Ability to read with understanding simple English prose.
4. Grammar—A knowledge of the fundamental principles of grammar. Special attention should be given to the conjugation of regular and com-



mon irregular verbs, to the comparison of adjectives and of adverbs, to the use of pronouns to word order, and to sentence analysis by diagram.

5. Texts—Phonetic Foundations of English Speaking—Gage.

English Learned by Use, Lessons in Speaking, Parts I and II. English Learned by Use, Book II, Lessons in the Forms of English. Chambers' Narrative Readers—Set A.

*History*:—Chinese, the minimum a course of a year and a half at four hours a week.

Western, the same amount, or Myers' General History.

*Mathematics*:—Algebra, through equations of the second degree. Plane and Solid Geometry.

*Science*:—The completion of thorough courses in Chinese and Western Geography and in Physiography and Physical Geography is presupposed. From the following studies at least ten hours' work should be presented, counting as the unit an hour in lectures a week for a term.

Elementary Botany,

„ Physics,

„ Physiology,

Hygiene.

Elementary work in Psychology and Education may be substituted.

*Religion and Ethics*:—Students coming from Mission Schools should have completed an outline historical study of the Old Testament, Gospels, and Acts, also the biographical study of Bible Characters. Students coming from Government Schools must have completed the required Middle School studies in Ethics, "Hsiu Shên", etc.

*Unclassified Students*

Young women who are graduates of Middle or Normal Schools and who have a good Chinese education but do not meet the requirements in all of the other departments, such as English, Science, and Mathematics, may enter as unclassified students for a time not exceeding two years. It is expected that they will make up their deficiencies, for which provision will be made, either in the College or in Bridgman Academy, and join one of the regular courses, leading to the granting of a diploma.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR COLLEGE DIPLOMA

The requirement for the college diploma is the satisfactory completion of 160 hours of work, one "credit" or "unit" being an hour a week for a semester in the lecture room or two hours in the laboratory. The year is divided into two semesters, and for each semester about twenty hours of work are required. Not later than the end of the Freshman Year, the student, after consulting with the Faculty Committee on Electives, is expected to choose one of four groups of studies, or courses.

## EXPENSES

(All given in local currency.)	Month	Semester	Year
Tuition .....			\$26.00
Board, first grade .....			44.00
Board, second grade .....			28.00
Room, heat, light, and incidentals.			10.00
(The above bills are to be paid at the beginning of each semester)			
Noon meal, for day pupils .....	\$1.50		
Laboratory fee, Chemistry .....		\$5.00	
Laboratory fee, other sciences ..		3.00	
(Half of these fees will be refunded if there are no bills for breakage)			
English alone in regular college classes .....			10.00
Piano lessons with use of instrument an hour a day .....	5.00	18.00	
Piano lessons without use of instrument .....		12.00	
Organ lessons .....	1.20	4.00	
(Kindergarten Training Department pupils will be given music lessons at half price.)			

For an English Course special fees in addition to the regular fees will be charged for the English studies not in the required course for all departments, as follows:—

For a 2 hours a week course .....

\$15.00 a year

For a 3 hours a week course .....

22.50 a year

For a 4 hours a week course .....

30.00 a year

Total of extra fees for the entire course of 56 hours \$210.00

Pupils provide their own books, stationery, bedding, and other personal articles.

When missions or foreigners furnish funds for the expenses of students, a clear statement should be made to the dean or treasurer, as many statistical blanks call for a statement of the amounts paid by the students themselves, or their parents or guardians.

### Scholarships

A limited number of scholarships have been provided for pupils of the American Board from which about \$50 a year local currency may be applied to the expenses of a student, leaving only about a dollar a month to be paid by the student in addition to books and other personal expenses. These scholarships will be granted only to needy students of earnest purpose, good character, and fine scholarship. Those accepting these scholarships are expected to teach in the schools of the mission granting the scholarship at a reduced salary for as many years as the scholarship has been granted, or to return the scholarship money at the rate of from \$25 to \$50 a year.

Free tuition and room rent is offered to a larger number of worthy students who are unable to pay more than board and incidental expenses. These are expected to make a return to the fund after graduation, or to teach a year at reduced salary for each two years of free tuition.

These privileges will be restricted to American Board students until contributions to the plant or endowment of the college are received from some other source, but scholarships for other students are much desired. Such funds returned by the student shall be at the disposal of the faculty for student aid.

## COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

### General Remarks

In the courses outlined below, the unit is an hour a week of lectures or two hours in the laboratory, for one semester. The courses taken by each student will depend on the particular group of studies which she has chosen in consultation, as indicated above. No class in either required or elective courses will be formed for less than three students.

### Art

1. *Drawing.* 2 hours  
This course includes freehand drawing, perspective, and sketching; charcoal work; simple designing. Water color work is done in still life and simple landscapes.
2. *Drawing.* 2 hours  
Continuation of 1.
3. *Chinese Art.* 1 hour  
The development of Chinese art in its different schools is studied as exhibited in architecture, painting, bronzes, porcelains, etc. Supplementary lectures by well-known Chinese artists are given, and the excellent museum and historical buildings of Peking are of great value.
4. *Western Art.* 2 hours  
This course gives a brief outline of the history of Western art, emphasis being laid on masterpieces of architecture, sculpture and painting, as recording the thought and feeling of the race. An effort is made to make clear the principles of appreciation of Western art.

### Biology

1. *Botany.* 5 hours  
Lecture and class work covering the four great groups of plants. Identification of common forms. Practical application to problems of health and food supply.  
Laboratory work, including microscopic and gross structure.
2. *Zoology.* 5 hours  
General survey of the animal kingdom, with detailed comparative study of typical forms; physiological functions; ecology.  
Laboratory work, including microscopic and gross structure of representatives of each of the phyla.



3. *General Physiology and Hygiene.* 4 hours  
This required course follows Course 2 and emphasizes the structural and physiological relationships of man and the lower animals. Lectures and recitations, with laboratory work in anatomy, physiology and simple chemistry of digestion.
4. *Physiology (In English)* 2 hours  
Open to Seniors.
5. *Ornithology.* 1 hour  
A practical course of lectures and study of Chinese birds, chiefly from a large collection of stuffed specimens, supplemented by field trips.

#### Chemistry

1. *General Inorganic Chemistry.* 5 hours  
Lectures, recitations and problems, 3 hours and laboratory work, with individual experiments, 4 hours per week, first semester.
2. *General Inorganic Chemistry.* 5 hours  
Continuation of 1, second semester.
3. *Qualitative Analysis.* 3 hours  
This course covers the methods of analysis for common metals and acid radicals. Individual laboratory work. Given in the first semester.
4. *Organic Chemistry.* 3 hours  
A study of carbon compounds.  
Lectures, recitations and individual laboratory work.

#### Chinese Language and Literature

1. *Ancient Literature.* 4 hours  
This course, required of all students, is a study of the literary form and ideas of classical models.
2. *Further Readings in Ancient Literature.* 4 hours
3. *Ancient Poems.* 2 hours  
A literary and critical study.
4. *Po I.* 2 hours
5. *Li Chi, or Book of Rites.* 4 hours  
A detailed literary study is given.

6. *Modern Literature.* 2 hours  
A critical study of the best modern literature and modern style.
7. *Literary Composition.* 4 hours  
This course in essay writing in modern wenli is required of all students, 2 hours per week through the year.
8. *Selected Classics.* 4 hours  
Further detailed literary appreciation.
9. *The Ethics of the Four Books.* 3 hours  
This required course aims to sum up the ethical teachings expressed in the Four Books and to compare with Christian ideals.
10. *History of Chinese Literature.* 2 hours  
A survey of its development, with discussions.

#### Economics and Sociology

1. *Political Science.* 4 hours  
A general outline.
2. *Economics.* 4 hours  
Economic theory, and a general survey of economic principles and problems.
3. *General Sociology.* 2 hours  
General principles of the origin, development, and organization of society.
4. *Social Problems.* 2 hours  
A study of definite social problems, such as population; public welfare; famine; poverty; and their modern solutions.

#### Household Science

1. *Domestic Science.* 2 hours  
A course covering the theory and practice of dietetics, home nursing, sewing, keeping accounts, etc., adapted to the Chinese environment; instruction in fine Chinese and foreign cooking.
2. *House and City Sanitation (In English).* 2 hours

### Education

1. *History of Education.* 4 hours  
Two hours throughout the year.
2. *Education.* 2 hours  
A simple introductory course of the principles underlying modern democratic education.
3. *Religious Education.* 4 hours  
A study of modern theory and practice.
4. *Principles of Teaching.* 2 hours  
Based on translation of Thorndike's book, with experiments, observation of model teaching, discussion and study of the government system.
5. *Special Method.* 2 hours  
This course aims to develop by study, experiment and observation, the methods best suited to needs of China.
6. *School Administration.* 1 hour
7. *Practice teaching under observation.*  
The number of hours varies according to the course and experience of the student.

### English

1. *Reading and Composition.* 4 hours  
Standard short stories and easy science readers. Class-room work in conversation. Review of grammar. Composition to illustrate various grammatical uses.  
Required first year.
2. *Reading and Composition.* 4 hours  
Simple historical narratives, letters and addresses, short poems. Continued review of grammar. Oral and written composition.  
Required second year.
3. *Reading and Composition.* 4 hours  
Selected prose fiction and essays. Rhetoric and composition. Frequent short themes.  
Required third year.

4. *Reading and Composition.* 4 hours  
Biography, selected poems, recent books upon China. Rhetoric and composition. Frequent short themes. Debates and reports upon outside reading.  
Required fourth year.
5. *Current Literature.* 3 hours  
A modern novel, newspaper editorials, standard magazine articles. Memorizing of chosen passages in prose. Frequent themes with special attention to description and narration.  
Elective.
6. *Introduction to English Literature.* 2 hours  
A general introduction to the various literary forms with a study of selected masterpieces.  
Elective.
7. *Introduction to American Literature.* 2 hours  
Selected masterpieces in prose and poetry. Open to Freshmen with advanced standing.  
Elective.
8. *Themes.* 2 hours  
Elective. Open to Juniors and Seniors.
9. *Themes.* 2 hours  
Elective. Open to Freshmen and Sophomores.

### Geology

1. *General Geology* 6 hours  
A thorough study of the forms of nature and the general principles underlying the structure and formation of the earth and the principal events in its history. Use is made of field trips to the Western Hills, and the college collection of valuable specimens of rocks and minerals.

### History and Civics

1. *History of China.* 6 hours  
A review of China's development from earliest times until now, with special emphasis on the events of the Ch'ing Dynasty and the subsequent republican developments.  
Three hours a week throughout the year.



2. *Civics.* 2 hours  
A study of the development of American, English, French and Japanese governments, as an introduction to the study of the Chinese government and the duties of citizenship.
3. *The French Revolution and the Nineteenth Century.* 6 hours  
A study of the political, social, economic development of modern history since 1783.  
Three hours throughout the year.
4. *History of Asia.* 3 hours  
A brief study of the history of the chief nations of Asia, exclusive of China and Japan, and their contribution to world-development, with emphasis on the great migrations and invasions that have swept the whole continent.
5. *Historical Study of the Pacific Area.* 2 hours  
A study of the effects of foreign colonization of various foreign nations in countries in this area and modern history of this pivotal tract.
6. *History of the Christian Church.* 2 hours  
A brief study of the great movements and great men and women who have made the Christian Church.
7. *History of the United States. (In English).* 2 hours  
Brief outline of important periods.
8. *History of England (In English)* 2 hours  
Brief outline of important periods.

### Mathematics

1. *Solid Geometry.* 3 hours  
For those who have not studied it previously.
2. *Plane Trigonometry.* 6 hours  
Required of all Freshmen.  
This course includes a rapid preliminary review of important geometric and algebraic principles.
3. *College Algebra.* 4 hours
4. *Analytical Geometry.* 6 hours
5. *Calculus.* 4 hours

### Music

#### Piano.

Lessons are offered once or twice a week, with opportunity to practice one or two hours a day. Emphasis is placed on technic as a means to musical interpretation. Throughout the entire course an effort is made to develop an appreciation of the best music; therefore, as early as possible Bach and the easier Sonatas are introduced. More difficult selections from the masters are added as the student is able to play them.

#### Organ.

Realizing that the study of the organ is extremely practical for Chinese girls, it is therefore greatly encouraged. Lessons and practice hours are arranged as for piano. Emphasis is placed on accurate and smooth hymn playing. An effort is made to develop true organ style. Selections suitable for use in church services are given.

#### Singing.

All college students have an opportunity to attend a singing class one hour a week. Those passing a required test may belong to the Glee Club, with rehearsals once a week.

#### 1. History of Music. 1 hour

This course in Musical History traces the development of various forms of music from the earliest until the modern, and includes a brief survey of oriental music.

#### 2. Music Appreciation. 1 hour

Illustrated lectures are given free to all college students. Music students are required to attend. Musicians of the city are invited to come and take part in these programs. Whenever possible the college girls are given opportunity to attend concerts given by the Peking Choral Society and artists of the city. At least once each year the students are taken to some city cathedral to hear a pipe organ recital.

#### 3. Normal Course. 1 hour

A. This course is offered to students of the Senior and Junior classes as a preparation for teaching singing classes. Thorough drill in fundamentals of music is given, and students are required to do sight singing in various keys. Special attention is given to ear training and rhythm. Practice teaching, under supervision, is done in the Half-day School. (This free school for poor children is managed as a branch of social service by the Y.W.C.A. girls of the College.)

B. This course includes methods of teaching piano and organ, with opportunity for practice teaching, under supervision.



4. *Theory.* 1 hour

A. Preparatory Harmony. This includes ear training, study of scales; intervals; triads; melody writing; simple chord progressions on the keyboard, as well as written.

B. Harmonization of given melody or bass. Use of various chords of the 7th and 9th, altered chords, passing notes, suspensions, etc.

C. Continuation of B. This includes analysis of compositions, regarding use of chords, modulations, etc. Also analysis of Primary Form, Rondo Form and Sonata Form. Each student is required to write a Sonatina.

### Philosophy

1. *Psychology.* 4 hours

An introductory course. This course aims to make clear to the student the physiological basis of thought and to teach the elements of mental processes.

2. *Chinese Philosophy.* 3 hours

A summary of different types of ancient and modern philosophical and ethical concepts.

3. *History of Western Philosophy.* 6 hours

A summary of the field and progress of Western philosophy. Three hours throughout the year.

4. *Ethics.* 5 hours

A comparative study of various systems, with free discussion of various ideals of human conduct and relationships.

5. *Child Psychology.* 2 hours

A study of the development of mental processes.

### Physics

1. *Mechanics, Liquids and Gases.* 5 hours

Three hours class work, including lectures, recitations and demonstrations, and four hours laboratory. First semester.

2. *Magnetism and Electricity.* 5 hours

Hours as above. Second Semester.

3. *Heat.* 2 hours

Class work and laboratory. First Semester.

4. *Sound and Light.* 2 hours

Class work and laboratory. Second Semester.

Courses 1 and 3, and 2 and 4 may be taken simultaneously by pre-medical students.

## VOCATIONAL COURSES

These courses are four:—

- I. Premedical course, to prepare students who wish to enter medical college.
- II. Higher Kindergarten Training Course, for fitting Middle School graduates to be teachers in kindergarten training schools, as well as teaching kindergartens.
- III. Higher Normal Course, for fitting Middle School graduates to do teaching or teacher institute work.
- IV. Higher Religious Education Course, for those who wish to make a deeper study of the Bible, with a view to teaching.

The requirements for entrance are the same as for the four years' course, and diplomas are given on the satisfactory completion of two years of study and practice.

Singing, Penmanship, Essay Writing and Physical Exercise are required in all courses throughout the course.

An outline of the courses is given below:—

### I. Course of Required Studies for Pre-medical Students

FIRST YEAR		SECOND YEAR	
First Semester	Hours	First Semester	Hours
Chemistry (Inorganic) . . . .	5	Chemistry (qualitative) . . .	3
Mathematics (Algebra and Trigonometry) . . . . .	3	Physics (I. and III.) . . . . .	7
Chinese . . . . .	2	Zoology . . . . .	5
English . . . . .	4	English . . . . .	4
Religion . . . . .	2	Chinese . . . . .	2
Electives, 2 or 3 . . . . .	—		
Domestic Science, or Sanitation, 1 or 2 . . . . .	4		
	20		21
Second Semester		Second Semester	
Chemistry . . . . .	5	Chemistry (organic) . . . . .	3
Mathematics . . . . .	3	Physics (II. and IV.) . . . . .	7
English . . . . .	4	English . . . . .	4
Botany . . . . .	5	Ethics . . . . .	4
Religion . . . . .	2	Chinese 2 or . . . . .	—
Chinese Literature . . . . .	2	Elective 2 . . . . .	2
	20		20

## II. Higher Kindergarten Training Course

FIRST YEAR		SECOND YEAR	
Hours		Hours	
2	Gifts, covering gifts from 1 to 6. This course includes much practice teaching both in class and in actual teaching of children. Written abstracts on each gift are required.	1	Gifts, covering gifts 7 to 11
1	Occupation, or Handwork Program	1	Bible stories
1	Stories	1	Sunday School Pedagogy, with required teaching under supervision in the Sunday School.
3	Bible Study	1	Bible study
1	Practice of Games, Rhythm, Marching	1	Theory of Games, dealing with play life of child from birth to adolescence.
1	Mother Play	2	History of Education, and Education of Man.
2	Psychology-Education	1	Music
1	Drawing	3	English
1	Piano or organ	1	Drawing
4	English	1	Child Hygiene and Nature Work.
	Practice Teaching	1	Piano or organ
			Practice Teaching
			Chinese

The second year students are given gradually increasing responsibilities and the last term are given opportunities of conducting their own schools with a first year student as an assistant.

## III. Higher Normal Course

FIRST YEAR		SECOND YEAR	
First Semester	Hours	First Semester	Hours
History of Education	2	Principles of Education or Child Psychology	4
Psychology	4	Ethics	3
Household Science or History	2	Chinese Literature	2
Chinese Literature	2	English	4
Religion	2	Nature Work	1
English	4	Physics or Botany or Geology	4
Drawing	2	Lectures on Methods of Teaching	2
Lectures on Methods of Teaching	4	Practice Teaching, 6 hours	3
Practice Teaching, 4 hours to count as	2	to count as	3
	24		23

20

## Second Semester hours

Educational Psychology	3
Chinese Literature	2
Religion	2
English	4
Drawing	2
Lectures on Methods of Teaching	4
Practice Teaching, 6 hours to count as	3
	20

## Second Semester hours

Religious Education	3
Ethics	2
Chinese Literature	2
School Administration	1
Physics or Botany or Geology	3
Zoology or Home and School Hygiene	3
Practice Teaching, 6 hours to count as	3
	21

## IV. Higher Religious Education Course

FIRST YEAR		SECOND YEAR	
First Semester	hours	First Semester	hours
Epistles	2	Teachings of Jesus	2
Prophetic Books	3	Job and the Wisdom Literature	3
History of the Jewish People with reference to (a) Political Conditions, (b) Social Life and Customs, (c) Development of Religion	2	Ethics	3
Church History	3	Comparative Religions	2
Chinese	2	Ethics and Religion in the Chinese Classics	3
Household Science or Home and City Hygiene	2	Methods and Topics for Lecturing on Secular Subjects, with Practice	2
Methods in Sunday School Work, With Practice Teaching	2	Elective Studies	5
Elective Studies	4		
	20		20

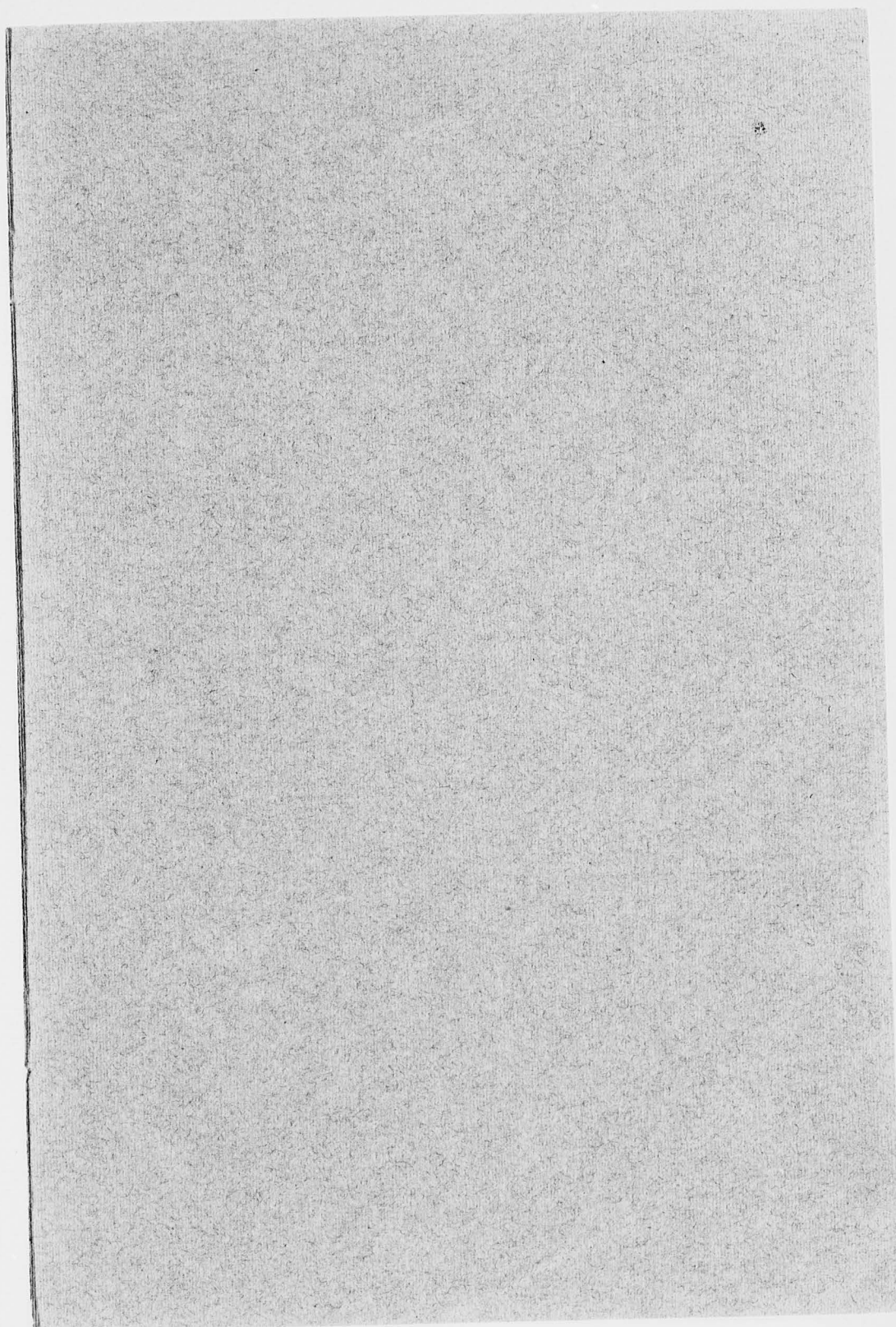
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Second Semester	Second Semester
Epistles ..... 2	Teachings of Jesus .. 2
Prophetic Books ..... 3	Revelations and Genesis, or some other Bible Study. 3
Church History ..... 3	Ethics ..... 2
Evidences of Christianity .. 3	Comparative Religions or Sociology ..... 3
Household Science or Tem- perance Hygiene ..... 2	Religion in the Chinese Classics, especially be- fore the time of Con- fucius. For this may be substituted a study of Ethics as taught in Government schools... 2
Chinese ..... 2	Methods of "Social Service," How to organize a Society. Parliamentary Drills. Observation of Work in Philanthropic Institutions, etc. .... 2
Methods and Practical Work, Evangelistic ..... 2	Elective Studies ..... 6
Elective Studies ..... 2	
20	20

#### ROLL OF STUDENTS

Students enrolled in regular courses.....	50
Special students .....	11
Total.....	61
.....	
Students from Chihli Province .....	21
Students from Shantung Province .....	9
Students from twelve other provinces .....	31
Total.....	61
.....	
Students coming from American Board Schools .....	16
Students coming from Presbyterian Missions.....	10
Students coming from London Mission Schools.....	3
Students coming from Methodist Mission .....	1
Students coming from other missions .....	11
Students coming from government or private schools .....	20
Total.....	61



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Union Women's College

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NORTH CHINA UNION  
WOMEN'S COLLEGE



WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE INTERIOR  
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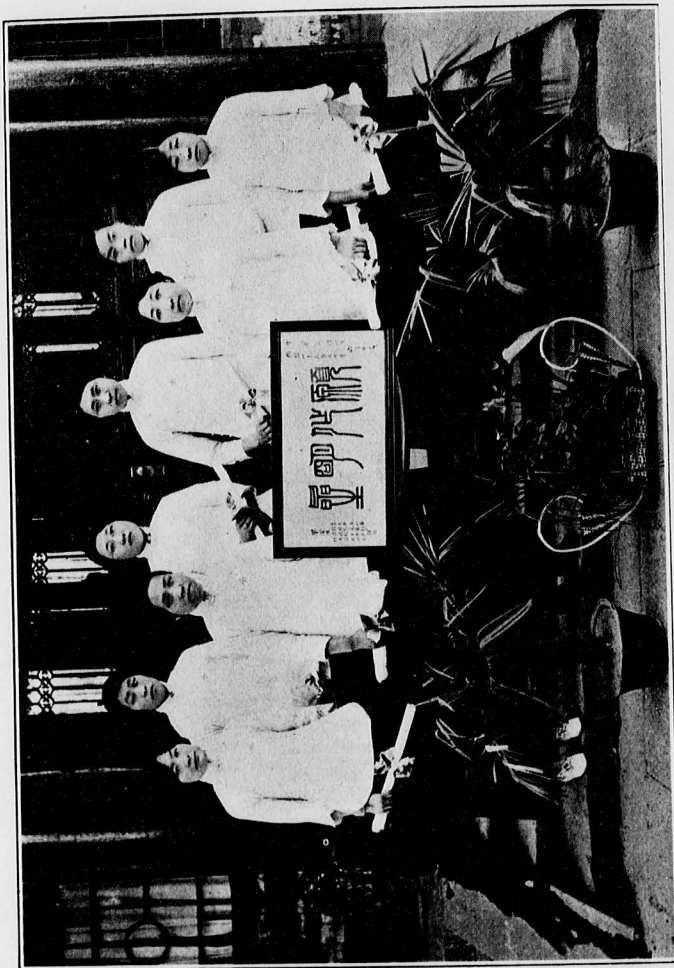
19 South La Salle Street, Room 1315  
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The Last Graduating Class of the North China Union Women's College.

## North China Union Women's College

The only college for women in the northern half of China; the only chance of 200,000,000 people to secure a higher education for their daughters; the only institution to which an ancient but newly awakening people can look for highly trained leadership for its womanhood just now in the throes of confusion because of the passing of the old and the imperfect understanding of the new. Such is the North China Union Women's College in Peking and it is not difficult to see that its mission is large and far-reaching.

### History and Growth

After the storm of the Boxer year had passed the missions at work in Peking, the American Presbyterian, the American Methodist, the American Board (Congregational) and the London Missionary Society, formed the North China Educational Union for the better coordination of all their educational work. The Union Women's College, organized in 1905, represented the women's department in the North China Educational Union. In 1909 it graduated the first Chinese women completing a full college course in their native land.

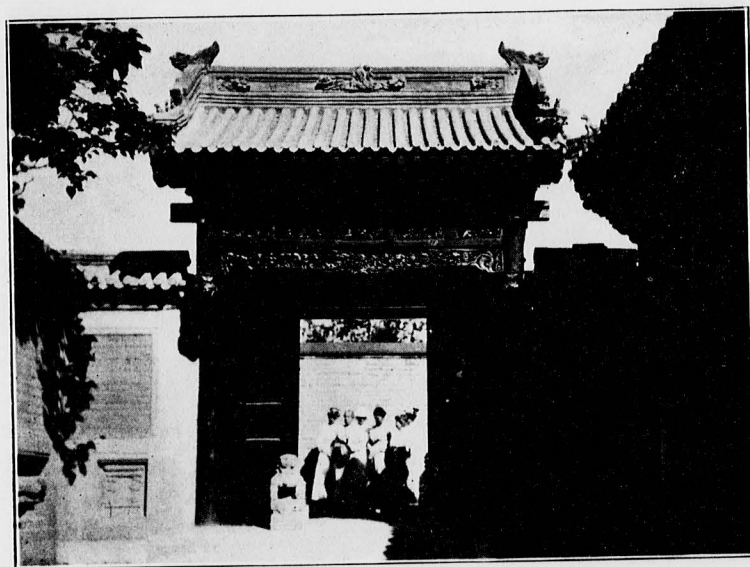
In 1916 Peking University, a school for young men, founded and for twenty-seven years supported by the Methodist Episcopal church, ceased to be a denominational institution and became federated with the American Board, Methodist and Presbyterian missions with the prospect that the London Mission would also soon be included. The Board of Trustees of the new federated University at once expressed their approval of the affiliation of the Women's College with the University and though many details relating to the management and development must still be worked out the Women's College is now a recognized department of Peking University.



Miss Luella Miner.

Page Four

The special advantages of life in China's unique capital with its clear Mandarin dialect, its opportunities for hearing lectures by famous men, its government museums and parks,



Gateway in College Grounds.

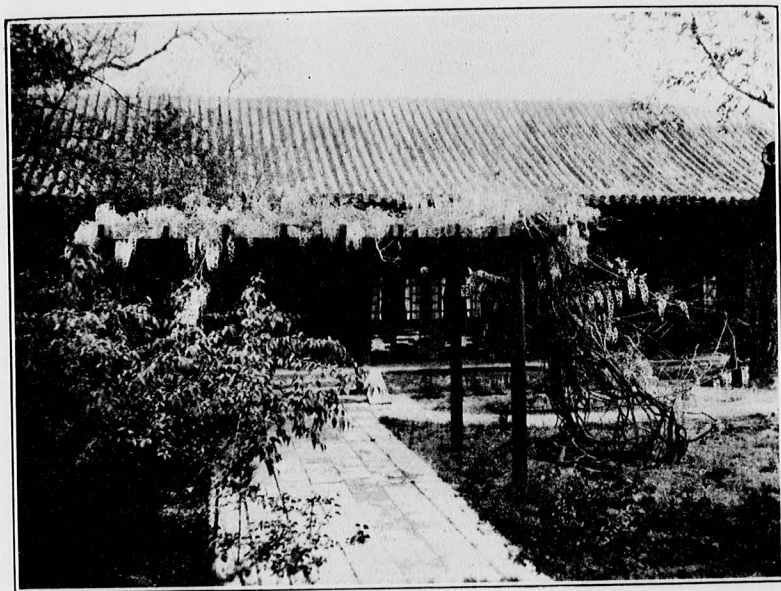
and its many public occasions of interest, all broadening and deepening the experience and culture of the students, are among the assets of the college.

In 1916 the College secured a property of its own. This "Tung fu" (ducal residence of the Tung clan) with small courts adjoining covers about three English acres, is in a most desirable residence portion of Peking. The Chinese buildings

Page Five

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The Missionaries' Home.

on this property, many of them in a dilapidated condition when purchased, have been transformed into class-rooms, assembly hall, dormitory, library and missionary residence. Care has been taken to preserve the beauty of line and color in these unique buildings which date back to a day before Columbus discovered America and there is poetry in the thought of the ancient halls belonging to a pagan dynasty now housing a Christian college for modern China's women. The Assembly Hall, the old throne room, seats about 300 and by expenditure of more money can be made into a beautiful chapel. Even larger is the Field library a part of which is intended for use as a museum though lack of other space now compels the use of this portion as a class room.

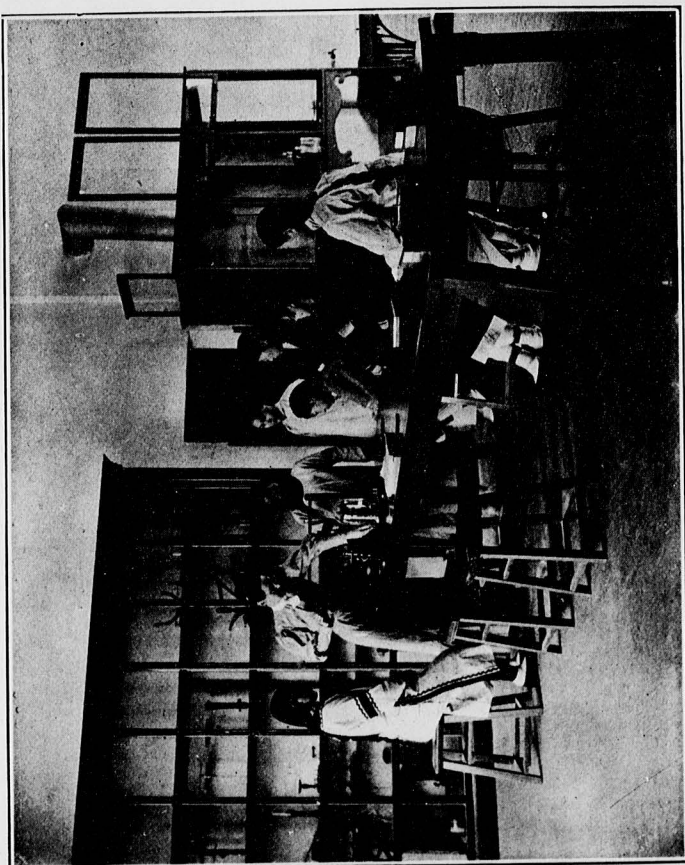
#### Faculty

That the college was able to maintain its existence at all during the uncertain early years was due largely to the character of the woman at its head, Miss Luella Miner, now known as Dean of the Women's College. A missionary of experience, and for a number of years an honored teacher in the college for young men in T'ungchou, Miss Miner brought to the work of the new Women's College an unusual knowledge of China, its people, and its language, and an acknowledged position of leadership. Until 1916 Miss Miner was principal of Bridgman Academy as well as of the little college and the staff of teachers was very inadequate.

The present faculty consists of six American women, four Chinese men and one Chinese woman. An American normal teacher is now the most urgently needed addition to the staff.

#### Courses

In addition to the full college course of four years, special two year courses in Pedagogy, Kindergarten Training, and Science are offered, as also a course in Music. The Scientific course is intended especially for young women preparing for the study of medicine and gives entrance to the Union Medical College for Women.



A Class Room.

### Graduates

Twenty-three young women have been graduated from the full college course and all these have served their native land as teachers or in some other line of Christian work. They are sought not only by mission schools but by government institutions as well and the demand for the leadership of such women forms one of the strongest reasons for strengthening the college.

### Alumnae

A few representative alumnae may be mentioned. **Miss Ch'en Yu Ling.** Eldest daughter of a home where the father was a scholar and life long teacher, the mother the dainty high bred daughter of an official, it was inevitable that the ideals held before Miss Ch'en should be of the fast adherence to customs even that of foot-binding and traditional seclusion. But with Yu Ling, clear of brain and strong of will, the teachings of Jesus prevailed. She shook herself free from the hampering customs, unbound her tiny feet, took her place in the foremost rank in class, and on finishing college entered upon the difficult work of a speaker on the homeland enemies, *opium*—well she knew its destructive power among some near and dear to her, *intemperance* and other habits deadly to the progress of her people. Fearlessly she found her way over the railways to far Manchuria, Shantung and Central China. Everywhere listened to with respect she won many for the cause of temperance, for better homes, for the education of girls. Because she showed such poise, such fearlessness in giving her messages, many a girl will have a better chance. But she became impressed with the necessity of basing all reform upon loyalty to Christ, and so, unspoiled by praise, she has elected to make a deep study of the scriptures and to continue her work for China's women along evangelistic lines.

**Miss Ting Shu Ching.** Shantung claims Miss Ting as her early years were spent in that province and devotion to her father kept her with him for a time after her graduation. When free





Miss Ting.

for service, she taught in Bridgman Academy, giving part time to the newly organized Y. W. C. A. She found the quest for young women most absorbing and her native gift of personal influence, felt throughout the years of study and now highly developed, is of great service in making permanent what often would be but temporary connection of non-Christian girls with the association. One needs only to talk with the members of her classes to find how strong a hold she gains upon young hearts. It is cause for thankfulness that this gift is consecrated and girls are not won merely to admire herself, but to love and follow her Savior and to catch His high thought and hope for their lives. She has had much experience in Christian work in non-Christian schools where it is not always easy to obtain a welcome. Her sense of the need for more workers among this class has led her recently to cross the ocean at the call of the

International Y. W. C. A. and she is now in this country endeavoring to enlist more workers and money for the Y. W. C. A. in China.

**Dr. Jen, now Mrs. Lin.** Amid the bedlam of laden donkeys, mule carts, drivers and wheel-barrows, all threading their way over the irregular stones of the ancient highway outside the east gate of Peking, may be seen at certain hours each day a modest closed carriage with a slender, erect woman inside. A trained mind and independence of thought and action show in every motion. The carriage passes slowly through a great gate and into a courtyard. The woman alights, a small neat case in her hand. Evidently a physician, but can it be she is a Chinese woman? True, a Chinese woman and a qualified physician! "Has she helped you?" we ask of the suffering woman on the k'ang. "Oh yes, the remedies she gives help, but just her presence helps most of all," is the answer. Could we follow this woman to her home, we would mark the keen intelligence of her face illumined by the expression of wonderful mother love. Presently she will be off again at work among the refugee camps but for the brief hour at home she is finding recreation with her child and old friends. Would there were many like her to relieve China's suffering womanhood and childhood and to heal by the blessing of their presence!

From the vocational courses of two years, ranking with the Freshman and Sophomore classes in college, thirty-one women have been graduated and are finding large fields of usefulness, especially perhaps those who have gone out from the Kindergarten Training School.

#### Student Body

During the school year 1917-18, fifty-five students of college grade were enrolled, while nine others took part college work and twenty-six students from the Medical College came to the Arts College for Chemistry. Eleven different missions sent to the college their picked young women and they came from

twelve provinces of China. Graduates of government Normal and Middle schools are also coming in increasing numbers, such schools in five different cities now having their graduates studying in the college.

These students from Normal schools have had one more year of preparation than those who come from mission Middle schools, but as a rule they need nearly a year to bring them fully abreast with the Freshman students, especially in mathematics.

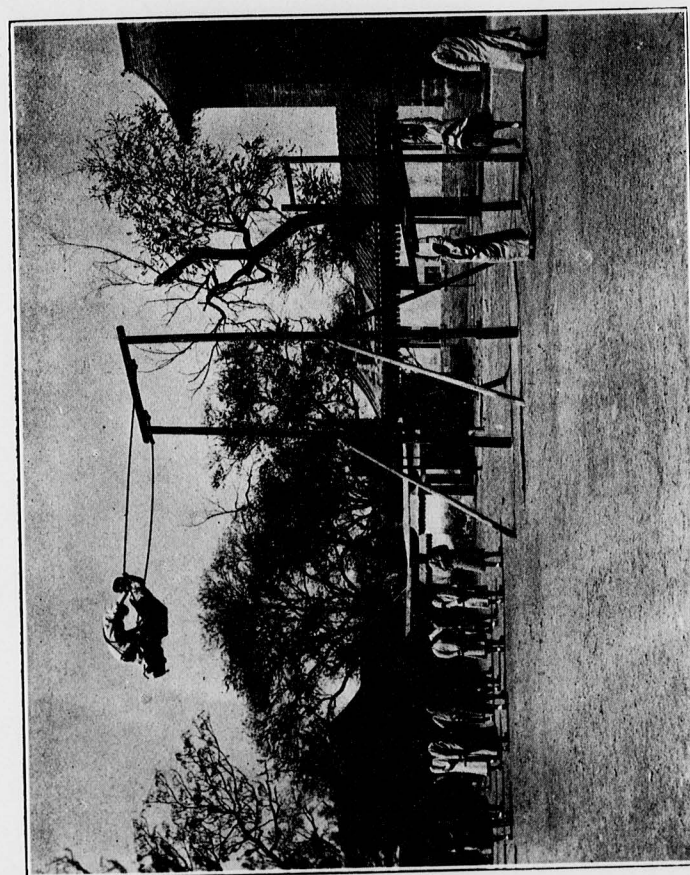
**College  
Home Life**

In 1908 a student government association was organized and the home life of the college is managed almost entirely by the students themselves. This experience in carrying responsibility is a very valuable preparation for meeting the responsibilities and temptations of later life, though it is hoped that with the larger faculty the college now has a closer cooperation between teachers and students may be possible. The students need, for instance, the advice of a dietician and of an accountant in the management of kitchen and dining-room and guidance in the cultivation of their artistic taste and sense of neatness and beauty, and also in hygienic measures, the care and use of the library, and in their religious life and work.

**Extra  
Curriculum  
Activities**

In addition to their Self-Government Society, the students have their own Literary Society and their Y. W. C. A. Through the latter they reach out into helpful community service, especially Sunday School work, and also conduct special Bible Study classes.

Most of their energies this past year were spent on a Refuge for Girls from flooded districts in Chihli. In the autumn they prepared an elaborate play, of a religious and musical nature, which the public were invited to attend, and contributions were then taken for this object. The students also contributed largely



The Playground.



themselves, with great self-denial, and were very successful in soliciting contributions of money and clothing from friends. Including the gifts of clothing, about a thousand dollars was raised during the year. Forty different girls were in the refuge, an average of thirty-three for seven months, just about one apiece for our boarders. They were cared for in rooms near the college, and the college dining room and kitchen, without a



College Girls' Sunday Work at Western Hills.

cent being paid for service and teaching. The girls and the school cook taught them cooking, serving, sewing, games, songs, and reading, most of the children reading at least two books while there. For all the children except two or three this was the first touch with Christianity and it came to them in most winning form. To the college students it was a study in social evolution, and they were astonished at the rapid changes in the children. Many admitted that it was the beginning of their interest in child-life. It was also a valuable study in eco-

nomics, and they showed great ability in running their large family on a small income. Still more it was a venture of faith, for they started with estimated funds for thirty children for four months only, and a large number remained seven months. Though the Refuge is disbanded, the students themselves or their friends are pledged to support at least ten of these girls in boarding schools which will mean an annual expenditure of not less than five hundred dollars. Trigonometry and Ethics and even the Bible may have suffered somewhat in the class room but the college girls have learned in a new laboratory the spirit of Him who said, "I am among you as He that serveth" and this lesson they will never forget.

#### Needs

The most immediate need of the college is to secure more land. Property adjoining that already purchased is now on the market and the opportunity to secure it may soon pass. The college should aim at not less than ten acres. A dormitory and a Science Building are immediate necessities. The rooms at present used for dormitories accommodate only forty-two students and are now all filled, leaving no room available for a Chinese woman teachers' residence. Some of the rooms now used as dormitories are much needed for lecture rooms and other purposes. The only laboratory is one fitted for Chemistry and used also as a makeshift for Physics. A biological laboratory is very much needed. Since the Union Medical College for women now requires two years of pre-medical college work, the importance of an adequate, well-equipped Science department in the Arts College is emphasized. The purchase of land and the erection of a Science Building and a Dormitory are then the most immediate property needs of the College. Lesser needs are a Music Building, Household Science equipment, musical instruments, scientific apparatus, seats for the Assembly Hall, books for the Library and a central heating plant. \$50,000 should be at the disposal of the college at once for meeting its immediate

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NORTH CHINA UNION WOMEN'S COLLEGE

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needs. With the close of the European War and the establishment of the republic of China on firmer foundations, business in Peking will make strides which will not only greatly increase the price of land but may involve the permanent loss of two or three pieces of property absolutely essential to the future development of the college.

A further need of the Women's College is for endowment. The satisfactory building up of a college without endowment is no more possible in China than in America.

The Union Women's College in Peking has already made a name for itself in China. Its graduates, though as yet few in numbers, are filling a large place in the uplifting of the life of China's womanhood. The republic's greatest need is for thousands of educated Christian leaders, who in the spirit of the Great Teacher will elevate truth, integrity, service, purity and consecration to the welfare of others as the way to safety, peace, and progress for the individual and for the nation. The Union Women's College of Peking is the natural training school for women leaders for the northern half of China. Will not Christians at home stand behind the school in a way commensurate with its potential importance?

**Union College Committee**

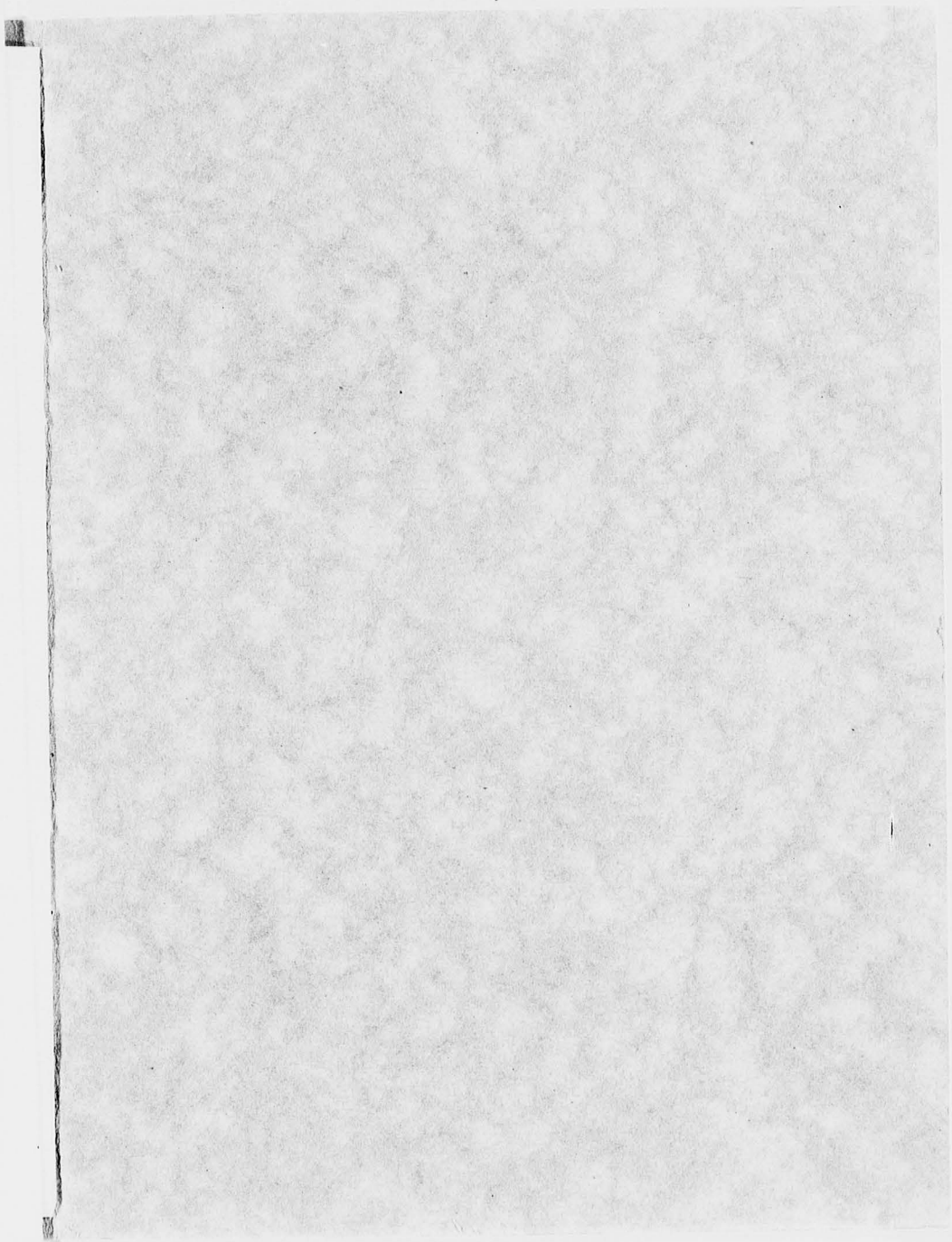
MRS. J. M. AVANN, Chairman  
4949 Indiana Avenue, Chicago

MRS. GEORGE M. CLARK, Treasurer  
19 South La Salle Street, Room 1315, Chicago

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Predecessors  
Peking University (Methodist)  
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**A REVOLUTION  
IN EDUCATION**

Peking University  
1908

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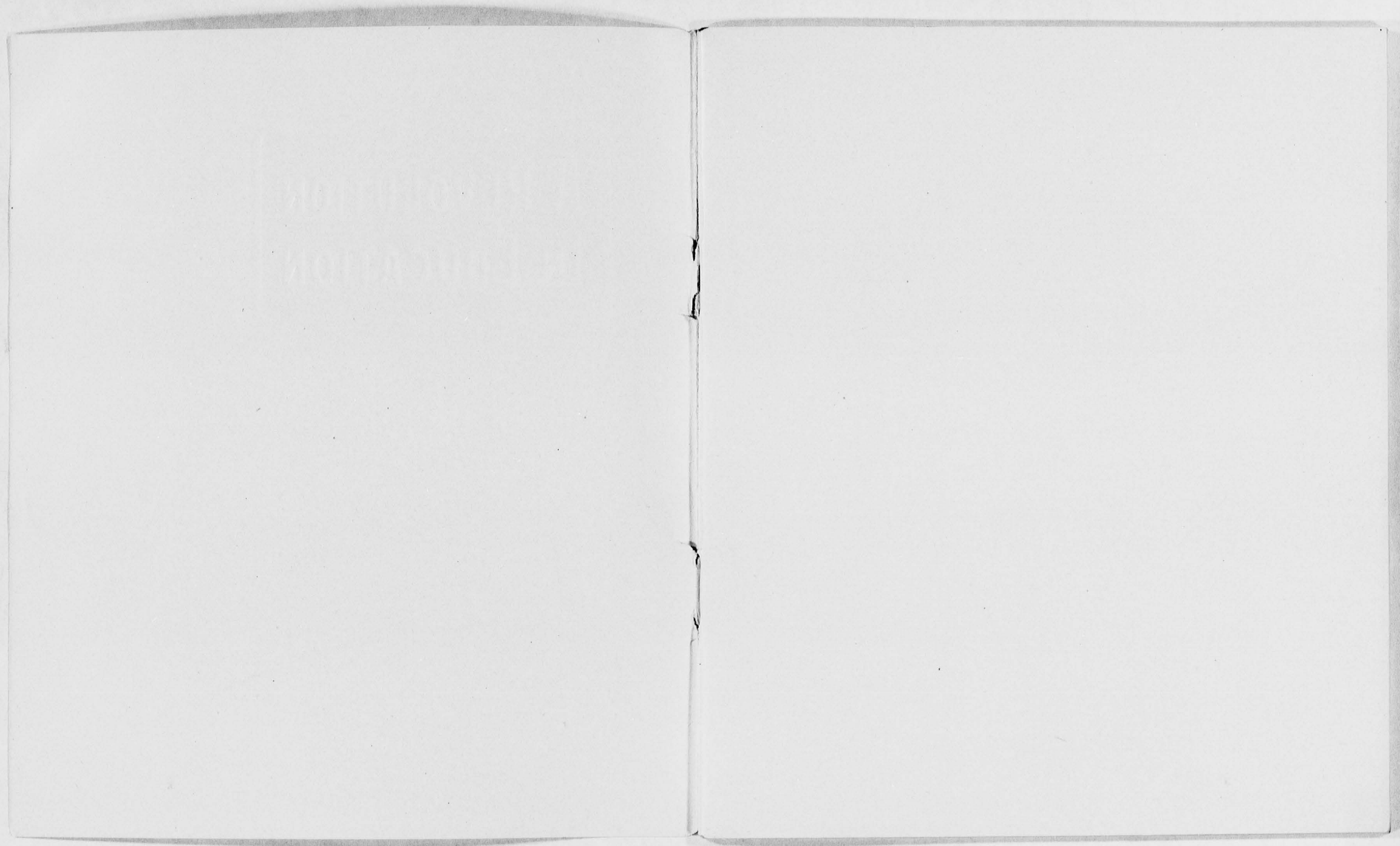
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A Revolution  
In Education

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Second Edition  
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CONFUCIUS, through his writings and commentators, has molded and controlled the thought life of the millions of China for twenty centuries. An unparalleled accomplishment in the history of the world.

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*A Revolution in Education*

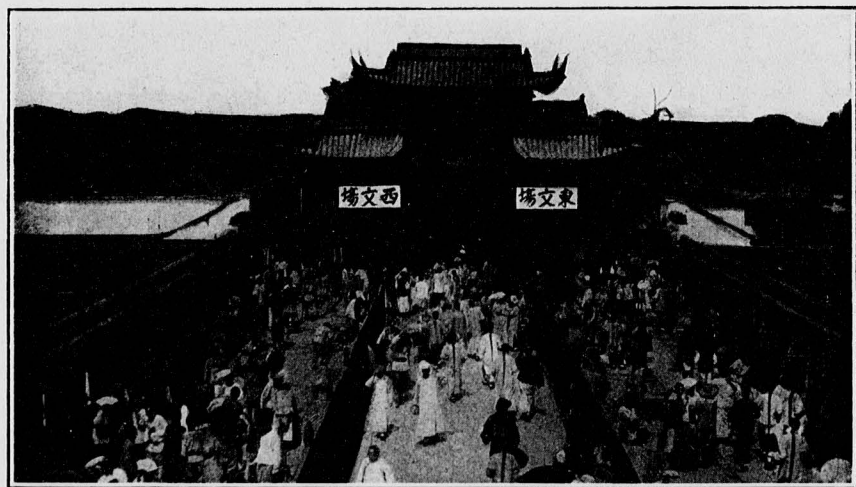
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"Hundreds of thousands of the literati can repeat every sentence in the classical books; the masses of the people have scores of the Confucian maxims, and little else of an ethical nature, in their memories,—and with a beneficial result."

—*Encyclopædia Britannica.*

"The securing of a literary degree is at once the passport to official position and a sure mark of honorable distinction, and is therefore the prize sought by all the scholars of China."

—*China, Old and New.*

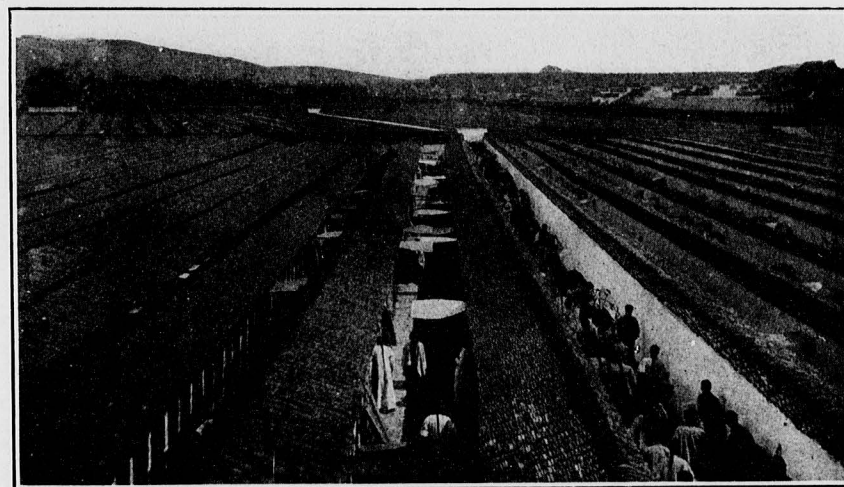


ENTRANCE TO OLD EXAMINATION HALL

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*A Revolution in Education*

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EXAMINATION HALLS, NOW ABOLISHED

ANOTHER fact that indicates the tremendous importance of the revolution in Chinese Education is that it has been the basis of their system of competitive examinations for civil service for eighteen hundred years. Through this door successful candidates have passed to all the official honors and emoluments in the Empire. Education has thus been reduced to a stereotyped formula and given a commercial value instead of furnishing the



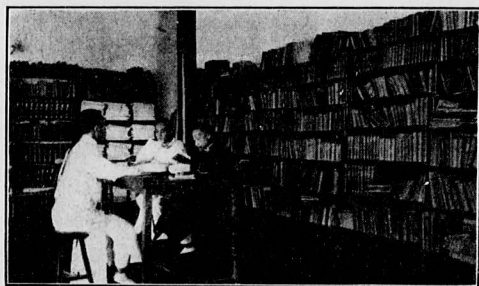
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*A Revolution in Education*

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opportunity for a broad culture, mental development, and the incentives to independent thought and research offered by Western methods.

The most sweeping change ever made by any government is the abandonment by China of the ancient and the adoption of a new system of education founded upon the models of Western schools. Notwithstanding whatever opposition may still exist in the minds of the literati, it is now the settled policy of the Government to establish modern schools all over the land as rapidly as possible. The writing of essays has been discontinued, and the examination halls have been abandoned. A Board of Education has been formed, now presided over by one

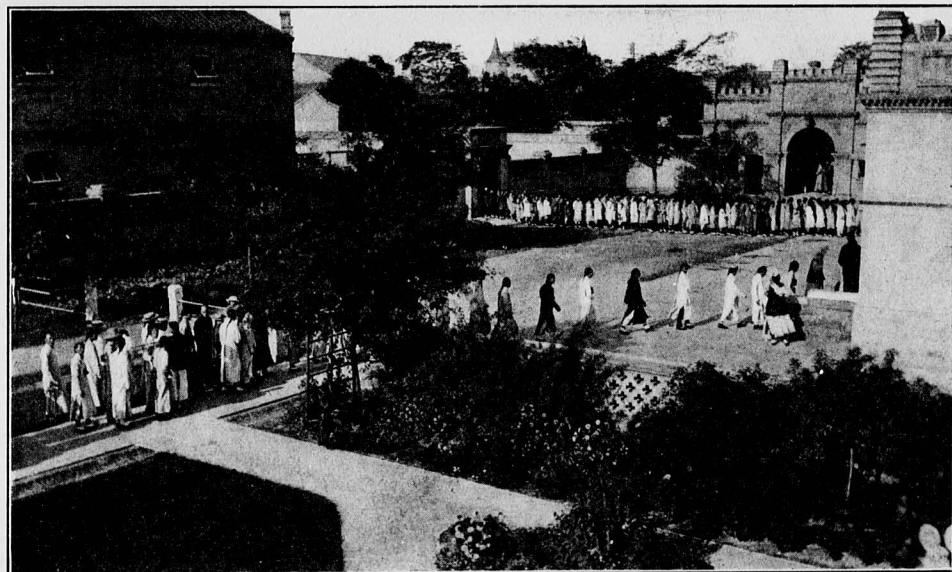


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*A Revolution in Education*

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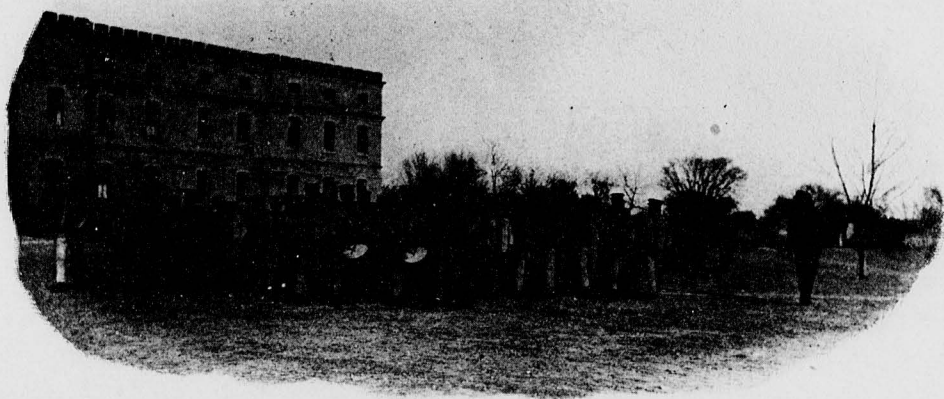
UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND SEMINARY GIRLS GOING TO CHURCH

of the greatest and most progressive mandarins, the former viceroy, Chang Chih-tung. A complete system of schools is being organized, beginning with the primary and extending through the various grades to the Provincial colleges, and culminating with the Imperial University in Peking.

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*A Revolution in Education*

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UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN MILITARY DRILL

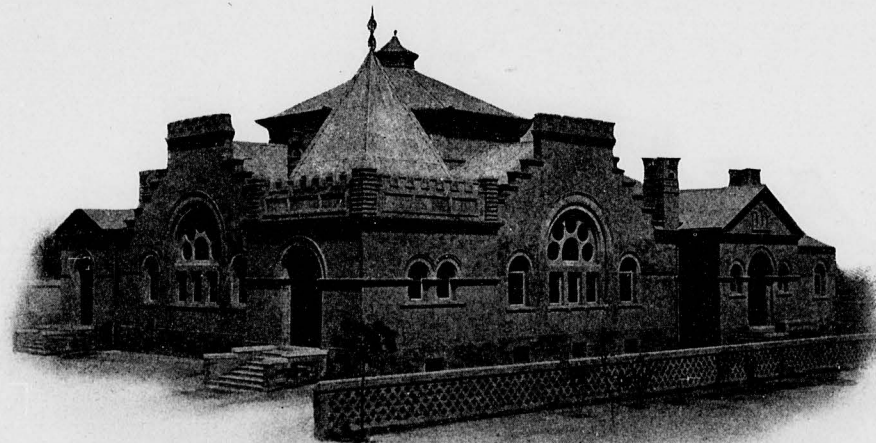
Chinese civilization, centuries old when modern nations which have so far outstripped her in progress were born, and with all the advantages of one of the potentially richest countries on the globe, wonderfully protected from external aggression by the natural barriers of mountains, deserts and oceans,—her mountains, rivers and plains abounding in all that is necessary to supply the wants of her millions of homogeneous people,—is a standing monument on a large scale of the arrested develop-

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*A Revolution in Education*

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ment of a great race whose intellectual activities were absolutely self-centered. The fundamental law of progress whether in national or individual character, the teaching of history as well as revelation, is that "none of us liveth to himself." Community of interests are required to produce stalwart manhood: International dealings are necessary for the cultivation of a strong national life. Complete isolation means cessation of growth.



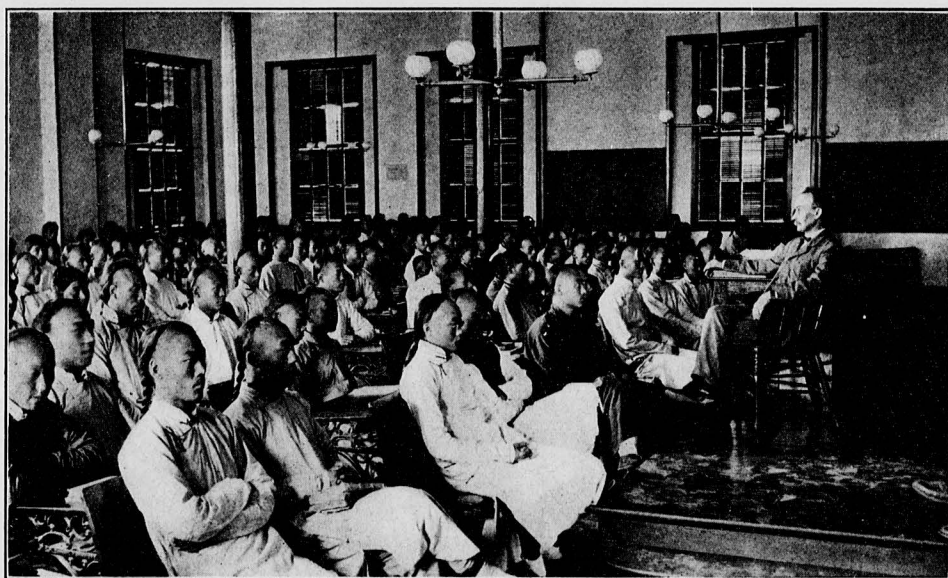
ASBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH



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*A Revolution in Education*

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CHAPEL

followed by stagnation and death. The result has been that notwithstanding their knowledge and some of the inventions which have had such tremendous influence in the development of modern civilizations, they have remained practically stationary, and have produced a conservatism that has crippled the intellec-

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*A Revolution in Education*

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tual powers of successive generations as though shackled with bands of steel.

The beginning of the twentieth century has witnessed a sudden and marvelous change. The Western world has been startled by the sight of a nation of four hundred millions of people breaking away from the shackles that bound her to the sages and heroes of four thousand years ago, and the prejudices and ignorance that imposed such formidable barriers to progressive advancement.



UNIVERSITY FACULTY

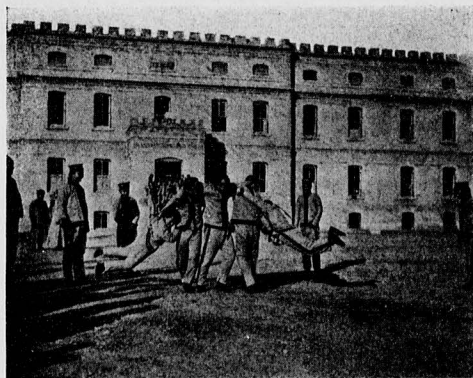
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*A Revolution in Education*

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Mission schools have been largely instrumental in the introduction of these reforms. His Excellency Viceroy Tuan Fang, in an address at a banquet given in his honor in New York city, said:

"We take pleasure this evening in bearing testimony to the part taken by American missionaries in promoting the progress of the Chinese people. They have borne the light of civilization into every nook and corner of the empire. They have rendered inestimable service to China by the laborious task of translating into the Chinese language religious and scientific works of the West. The awakening of China may be traced in no small measure to the hand of the missionary."

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*A Revolution in Education*

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To understand the intellectual revolution occurring in China—a revolution unparalleled in history—one must keep in mind the fact that their system of education has existed practically unchanged through nearly twenty centuries. Their text books, methods of instruction, examinations, and the ultimate results aimed at have remained the same during all these years. To commit to memory every line of the Confucian





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*A Revolution in Education*

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GROUP OF STUDENTS

classics and a large portion of the elaborate commentaries, to be able to write theses and poems on selected texts with faultless diction and penmanship, has constituted the course for all Chinese scholars. A Chinese writer in a Chinese daily paper writes:

"Our Government should not forget that it is to the men whom the mission schools have turned out that China is to a large extent indebted for her present state of progress and enlightenment, and it is still due to the efforts of these men that China is making real progress in reform today."

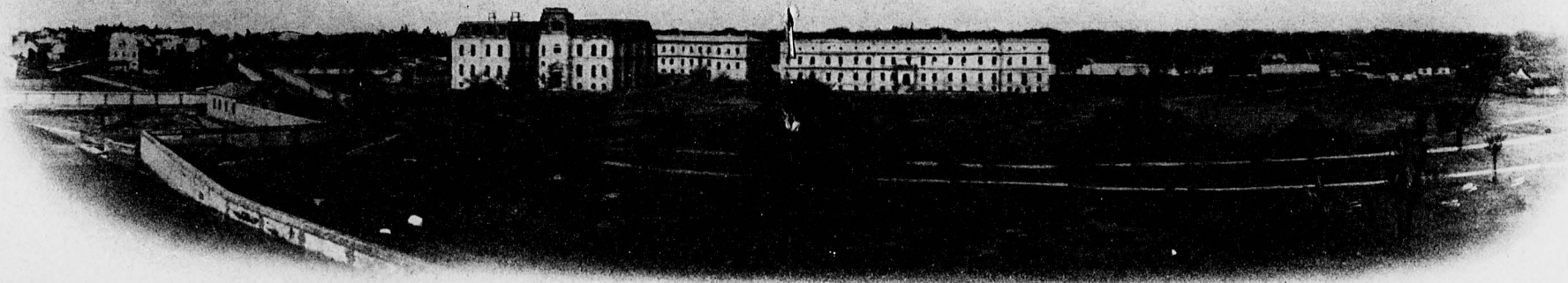
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*A Revolution in Education*

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The old systems, after twenty centuries of uninterrupted experiment, have failed to produce the highest type of civilization. Now do these recent changes suggest merely an attempt to add to the old some new element of power, or new scheme of ethics or morality, based like the past, upon human authority, or do they indicate one of the great crises of history where a matchless opportunity is given to change the intellectual life of a great nation by the leaven of the gospel, and thus endow them with the strength, virility and enthusiasm of perpetual youth? To settle this question is infinitely more important to humanity than to open the doors of a vast population to the markets of the world. To determine whether the future civilization of China shall be dominated by the teachings of Confucius or by the doctrines of Jesus Christ is the supreme problem of education today.

The Christian teacher has now the opportunity to point out that the highest civilizations of the world are founded on the principles of righteousness and truth. And it is because Christian education furnishes the absolutely necessary safeguard against the acquisition of knowledge proving a power for evil instead of good, that the Christian School occupies a deservedly high place among the missionary agencies in China. And this



PEKING UNIVERSITY

fact will make their maintenance necessary for many years to come, no matter how many schools the Government may establish.

The Chinese Government has surely launched on a complete system of reform, and it is the supreme duty of the Christian World to seize the opportunity to make the power of religious teaching felt in the education of the scholars and leaders of the new China. Dr. W. A. P. Martin, in a concluding paragraph in his latest book, "The Awakening of China," says —

"All kinds of reform are involved in the new Education, and to that China is irrevocably committed. Reinforced by railroad, telegraph, and newspaper, the schoolmaster will dispel the stagnation of remote districts, giving to the whole people a horizon wider than the hamlet, and thoughts higher than the hearthstone. Animated by sound science and true religion it will not be many generations before China will take her place among the leading nations of the earth."

If we permit the training of the young men in China to be monopolized by infidel or non-Christian teachers, we may postpone the coming of the Kingdom to China for many centuries;



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*A Revolution in Education*

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but if we speedily and liberally rally to the support of the Christian institutions already established, we may hasten the fulfillment of the prediction, "A nation shall be born in a day."

In an address made at the Missionary Convention in Philadelphia, Dr. Homer Eaton said:

"To my mind the mission schools are the keys to the situation. To strengthen them and to increase their number and efficiency is to increase and extend our evangelistic work."

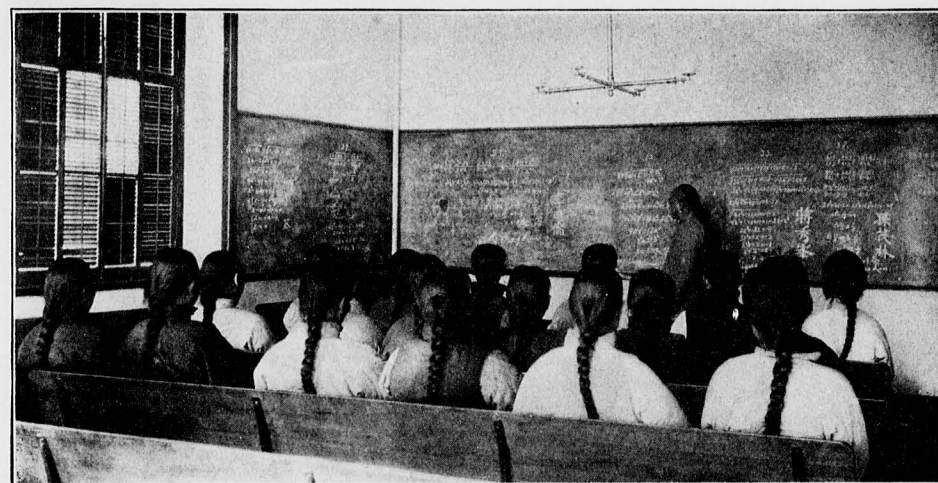
Education without the moral and spiritual forces of Christianity will never raise a nation to the high civilization of the great powers of the West. Education will fail to render its highest service to China unless it produces a better type of men than their ancient system has produced; unless it inspires men with higher ideals of life, incites to nobler purposes, creates loftier desires, and extends their vision beyond the boundaries of the Middle Kingdom.

It is the aim of Christian schools to introduce into the very foundation of the new civilization the true principles of education, to develop the physical, mental, and spiritual life of the student, and to send him forth with a well-established character to work out the destiny of a being who has been created in the image of God.

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*A Revolution in Education*

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CLASS IN ALGEBRA

Christian institutions of collegiate and university grade have grown by the natural process of evolution from the primary and higher schools which have been a part of missionary work from the beginning. They now occupy many strategic centers in the Empire.

The Peking University holds a prominent place among such institutions. Its favorable location in the capital of the Empire, and its increasing influence among the official and better

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*A Revolution in Education*

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class of Chinese, of whom an increasing number are sending their sons to it to be educated, gives it a unique opportunity to take a prominent part in this great work.

Rev. W. A. P. Martin, LL. D. says, "The Peking University is not unworthy the name it bears."

Rev. George Owen, a leading member of the London Mission, said in a large meeting of missionaries in Peking: "When the Methodists founded the Peking University we all thought they were at least fifty years ahead of the times, but we now see they were right and we were wrong."

Sir Robert Hart, inspector general of the Imperial Chinese customs, and who has had more influence in shaping Chinese policy during the past fifty years than any other foreigner, speaking to Bishop Bashford, said: "Dr. Lowry is fitting young men for service in China. His work will outlast ours."

BUDDHIST TEMPLE  
USED AS A  
COLLEGE CHAPEL  
IN 1900



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*A Revolution in Education*

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The honorable Edwin H. Conger, LL. D., American minister to China, and later ambassador to Mexico, in an address at Kansas City, said: "It should be a matter of special pride with you that the great Methodist University at Peking, in which Dr. Gamewell was long an honored teacher, and over which Dr. H. H. Lowry so efficiently presides, compares favorably with any school of like grade in this country."

Rev. B. L. Whitman, LL. D., Ex-President of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., after looking over the institution, said, "The Peking University is the dream of my life."

Bishop J. W. Bashford, in a recent article wrote, "The Peking University now leads the educational work of the Empire, and probably will do more to cast the new civilization of China into Christian molds than any other single agency on earth."

Prof. David Eugene Smith, LL. D., of Columbia University, in an address to the students of Peking University said, "You have an opportunity and an attendant responsibility the like of which come to few men in all this world in which it is our lot and our privilege to labor for humanity."

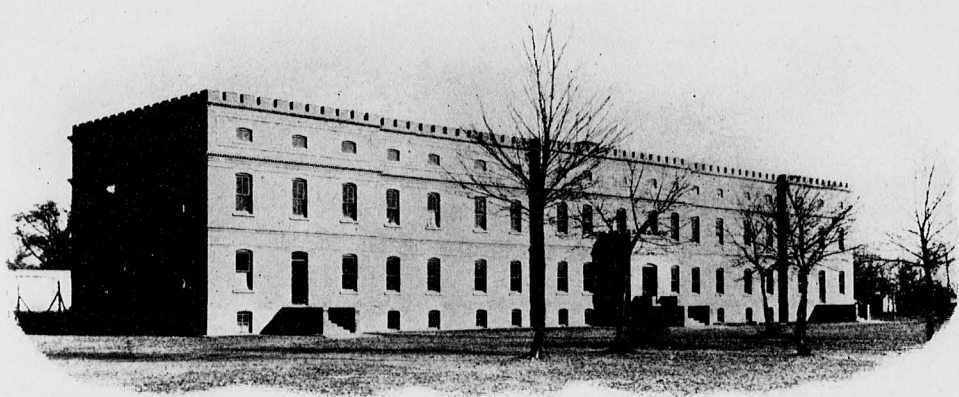
The grounds and buildings of Peking University, at a very moderate estimate, are valued at \$150,000. A correspondent



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*A Revolution in Education*

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DURBIN HALL

of a leading daily, who accompanied Secretary Taft's party to Peking, after looking over the premises, said he would not have been surprised if the valuation had been placed at one million dollars.

The aim of the University is to prepare young men for whatever profession they may choose, and at the same time surround them with such a religious atmosphere that many of them will choose to devote their lives to the work of the Church.

There are now more than 500 students in the University,

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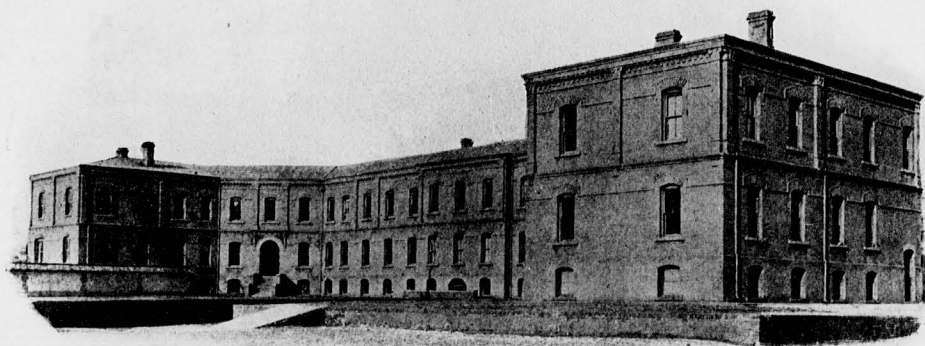
*A Revolution in Education*

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which is located in the heart of the capital of the Empire. It has a fine campus of eighteen acres, upon which are three large buildings.

Durbin Hall.—A substantial brick building, designed as a dormitory, and was erected first in 1892, destroyed by the Boxers June, 1900, and rebuilt in 1902. It has two stories and a basement, and will provide room for 100 students.

Taft Hall.—Built in 1906, is a two-storied dormitory, with basement containing dining-room, kitchen and bathrooms. It will accommodate 150 persons.



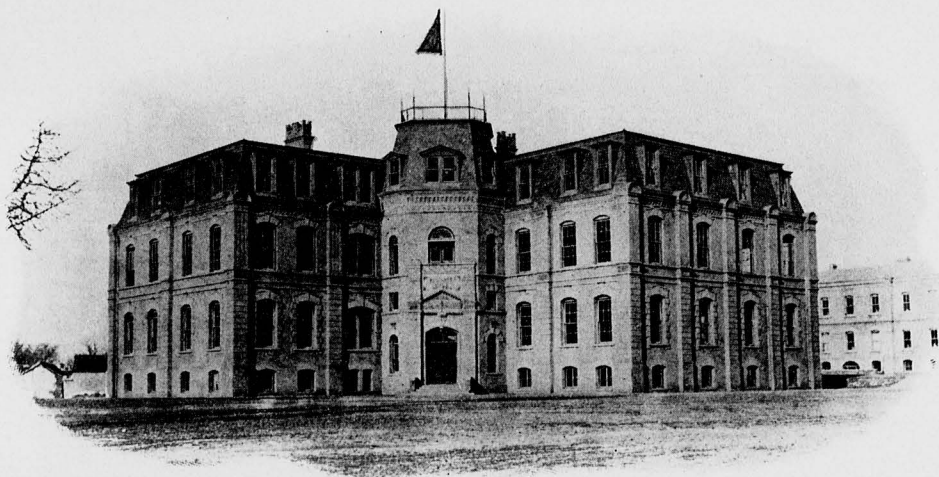
TAFT HALL

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*A Revolution in Education*

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Pilcher Hall.—Completed in 1905. It has three stories and basement. It contains two large assembly rooms, fifteen recitation rooms, library, museum, reading rooms, and gymnasium.



PILCHER HALL

There are other buildings in native style, used for additional dormitories, teachers' residences, and for temporary quarters for the printing press.

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*A Revolution in Education*

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The material equipment is not complete, but it is sufficient to indicate the possibilities of a great institution, which a liberal endowment would make an accomplished fact.

Three departments of the University have been organized. The College of Medicine, located on the premises of the London Mission, is the Union Medical College of all the Missions in North China. It has a faculty of ten professors, thirteen lecturers and an examining board of six other physicians. By an Imperial decree it has authority to confer degrees on its graduates.

The College of Liberal Arts has a teaching force of eight Americans and fifteen Chinese. Its work has been recognized by several of the leading State Universities in the United States, such as California, Minnesota and Michigan, where its graduates are received for post-graduate work without examinations.

Negotiations are proceeding to have the United Methodist Church of England join in our School of Theology.

Colleges of Dentistry, Engineering, and a Teachers' College are included in the scheme of the University, and will be opened as soon as the necessary funds can be provided.



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*A Revolution in Education*

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Ch'en Wei-ping entered the ministry on a salary of \$2.50 per month, when he was offered \$40 to enter business.

Ch'en Tsai-hsin, the leader of the Student Volunteer Band, had three offers of salary ranging from \$50 to \$100 a month but he chose to remain in the University for \$15 a month, remarking, "I am not working for pay, but for God."

Wu Yu-Kun refused an offer of \$40 a month to teach English to students during the long vacation that he might preach in his native village for nothing.

Li Te-Jen, Tou Lien-Ming, Wang Chih-Shen, Wang Chung-lin, and many more of the students and alumni suffered the most cruel torture and death at the hands of the Boxers rather than deny their faith in Christ.

At the close of the revival services in 1905 a Student Volunteer Band was organized with over fifty members. A year later the number had increased to one hundred and fifty-three.

Each young man who enters the band binds himself with the following pledge:

"I hereby consecrate my body and soul and all I possess to God, obeying His command, following His teaching to lead men from darkness into light. It is my desire to follow God's will unchanged through my whole life. If any temptation comes to me, may God remind me of this pledge. If I fall into temptation, may God deliver and correct me. And if I should violate this pledge, may God punish me. May God bestow His Holy Spirit as a guide through my whole life."

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*A Revolution in Education*

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**World's Student Christian Federation**

American and Canadian Student  
Young Men's Christian Association  
Australasian Student Christian Union  
Student Christian Movement of Great  
Britain and Ireland  
Student Young Men's Christian  
Association of China, Korea, and  
Hongkong  
Student Christian Movements of  
Belgium, France, Holland, and  
Switzerland  
German Christian Students' Alliance

**Officers of the Federation**

KARL FRIES, CHAIRMAN, SCANDINAVIA  
YOITSU HONDA, VICE-CHAIRMAN, JAPAN  
GARFIELD WILLIAMS, TREASURER, GREAT BRITAIN  
JOHN R. MOTT, GENERAL SECRETARY  
West 29th Street, New York City, U. S. A.  
**Work Among Women Students**  
Mrs F. W. SEINTHAL, INDIA, CHAIRMAN COOPERATING COMMITTEE  
MISS RUTH ROUSE, TRAVELLING SECRETARY  
44 ARUNDEL GARDENS, LONDON, W., ENGLAND

Intercollegiate Young Men's Christian  
Association of India and Ceylon  
Student Young Men's Christian  
Association Union of Japan  
Scandinavian University Christian  
Movement  
Students' Christian Association of  
South Africa  
Student Christian Movement in Lands  
without National Organizations

December 1st, 1906.

President H. H. Lowry, D.D.,  
Akron, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Lowry:-

In my judgment the Peking University is one of the most pivotal institutions in the world. If provided with adequate funds to insure satisfactory equipment and a sufficiently large staff of workers, it can wield an enormous influence in moulding the New China. May God give more of our men and women of consecrated means vision and discernment to see that there is going to be reproduced in China during the next twenty years on a colossal scale what has actually come to pass in Japan during the last forty years! I envy those who, as a result of catching this vision, give even inordinately to your enterprise. It should not be forgotten that there are strategic times as well as strategic places.

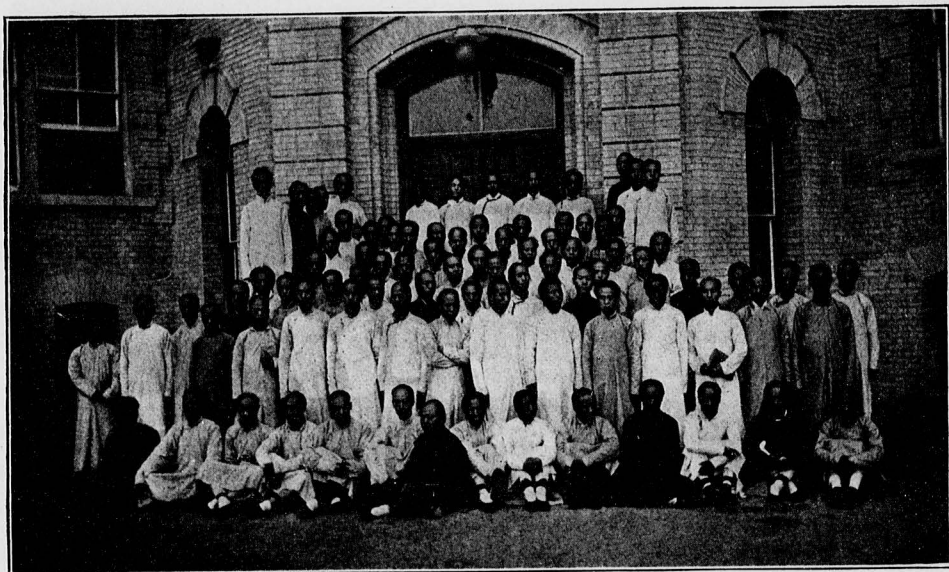
Very cordially yours,

*J. R. Mott*

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*A Revolution in Education*

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STUDENT VOLUNTEERS

A larger proportion of our graduates have chosen Christian work than from any other institution not especially designed to prepare candidates for the ministry.

In view of the fact that religious instruction has no place in the new education, and Christian students are barred by the

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*A Revolution in Education*

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idolatrous ceremonies from attendance in the government schools, who can estimate the great importance of our present opportunity to prepare leaders for all departments of progress in the new China?

A Christian Chinese student recently wrote:

"Our country has done much toward material reforms, but the rulers and statesmen have thus far neglected the true foundation of a nation's strength and power."

Dr. W. A. P. Martin, Ex-President of the Imperial University, in a letter dated, Peking, Oct. 9, 1907, writes:

"DEAR DR. LOWRY:

"For many years I have had the honor of a place on your Board of Managers. I hold in high esteem the members of your faculty; and appreciate the patience, courage and wisdom, which, under God, have brought your University through many trials up to the flourishing state in which it now is. You are going home to make an effort to secure an endowment which will enlarge the scale of your operations.

"The effort is well timed; for China requires above all things to be penetrated by the leaven of Christian Education, without it there is danger lest all her reforms should be superficial.

"Wishing you success in your noble enterprise I desire as an expression of my conviction on the subject, to subscribe Shanghai Taels one thousand to be paid in 1908."



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*A Revolution in Education*

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This certifies that at a meeting of the Trustees of Peking University held in New York City, November 7, 1906, the following actions were taken :

" First: We, having heard of the proposition of the Board of Managers for raising an endowment of \$250,000 for Peking University, of which \$200,000 shall be sought in the United States, give our cordial approval to the said proposition, with the understanding that the funds raised for this purpose during the year 1907 shall be included in the special centennial offerings for China.

" Second: That Dr. H. H. Lowry, President of Peking University, be requested to act as agent in securing contributions towards the proposed funds so far as he may have opportunity to solicit for the purpose.

" Attest,

" S. O. BENTON, Sec'y."

Extract from a letter introducing Dr. Lowry:

" In view of the vast awakening of the Chinese Empire, and in view of the remarkable opportunity confronting Peking University, I trust that in spite of the pressure upon you, you will be able to aid Dr. Lowry in his campaign for an endowment fund for the University."

(Signed) " J. W. BASHFORD "

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*A Revolution in Education*

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" HARBIN, 28 September, 1907.

" DR. H. H. LOWRY,

" President, Peking University.

" Peking.

" DEAR DR. LOWRY :

" In continuation of my letter dated the 18th instant, I enclose herewith Native Bank order for Mexican Dollars, Six Hundred for the endowment of a Perpetual Scholarship. This donation is by no means sufficient to repay the indebtedness I owe to the University, but will, however, suffice to serve as a mark of my heartfelt gratitude.

" Wishing you every success in your noble work of enlightening and reforming China, I am,

" Your grateful student,

" LO CHIMING."

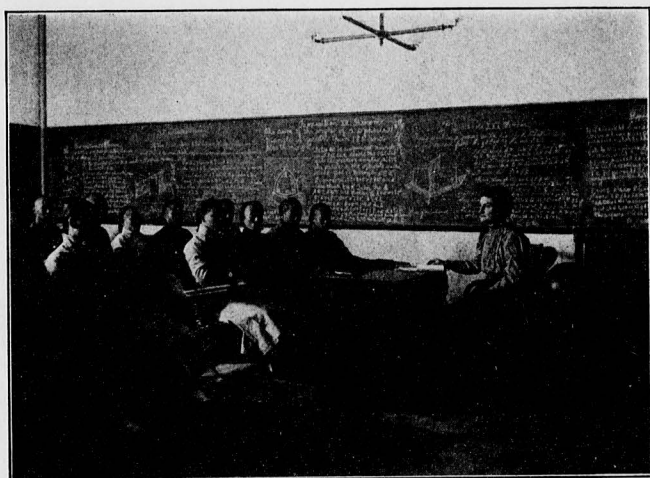
" It is truly glorious to live in such an era ; the privilege of leading at this hour of change and opportunity 500,000,000 people into a new life is a task which well might be coveted by the angels."

—Fletcher S. Brockman.

Adequately endowed, our Christian schools would leaven the new education with religious truth, and thus counteract the agnostic and atheistic tendencies of secular education. The Peking University can only maintain its prominent position and

### A Revolution in Education

meet the unparalleled opportunities before it by the superiority of its work, and that demands an immediate endowment in this the greatest crisis in China's wonderful history which would



A CLASS IN TRIGONOMETRY

hasten the coming of the Kingdom of Christ in that great Empire, and insure the perpetuity and predominance of religious instruction among the four hundred millions of the most brainy, industrious and economical race on the globe.

### A Revolution in Education

#### THE IMMEDIATE NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY ARE:

A productive endowment . . . . .	\$250,000
A Library and Administration Building . . . . .	50,000
A new Dormitory . . . . .	30,000
(The two in use being overcrowded.)	
Five foreign professorships, each . . . . .	30,000
(Two have been taken.)	
Six native professorships, each . . . . .	15,000
Four assistants, each . . . . .	10,000
One hundred perpetual scholarships, each . . . . .	500
(Thirty have been taken.)	
One hundred annual scholarships, each . . . . .	30

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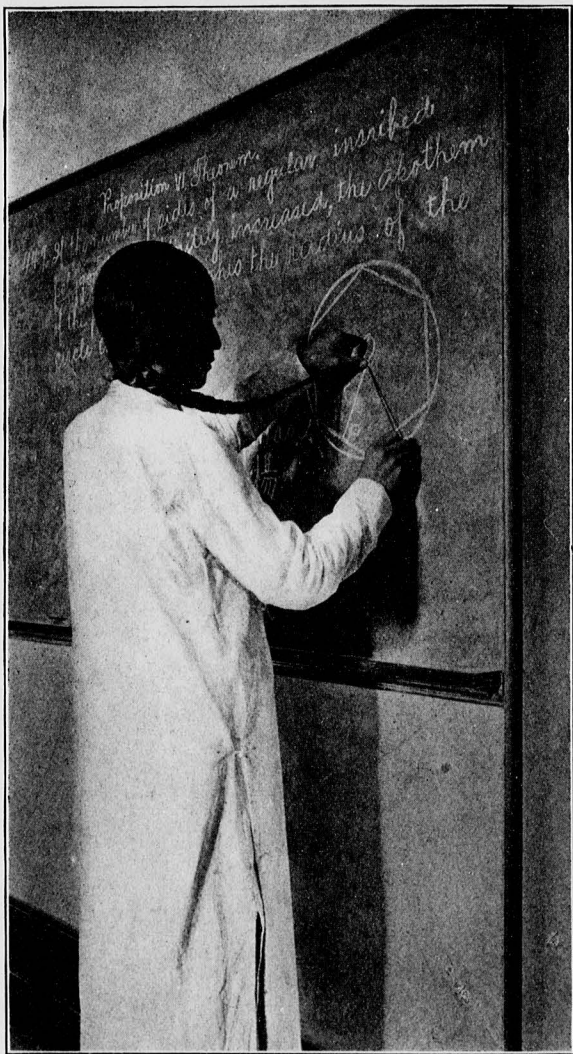
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Peking, China.

"Money now used in China will do more to put the new education upon a Christian basis than five times the amount can accomplish twenty-five years hence."—*Bishop Bashford.*





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CENTRAL OFFICE

The Student Volunteer  
Band

Peking University

NOTES FROM THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN

北京匯文大學堂

濟華會學生

庚戌夏令佈道記

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Summer Campaign  
of the  
Student Volunteers  
of  
Peking University

*Summer of 1910*

NOTES FROM THE EXPERIENCES  
OF THE YOUNG VOLUNTEERS AS  
REPORTED IN THE FALL, AFTER  
THEIR RETURN TO THE UNIVER-  
SITY.

Peking University,  
Peking, China,  
April, 1911.

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How beautiful upon the mountains are the  
feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that  
publisheth peace, that bringeth good tidings  
of good, that publisheth salvation, that saith  
unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!

Isa. 52:7

#### NOTES FROM THE HARVEST FIELD.

Two long years since the last Report was sent, two years of service and deepening of Christian life on the part of the **The First Presi-** Band. And now the pen is taken **dent of the** up to tell the tale of service and **Band Visits** of need. For two summers the **America** writer was in America and has now returned to take up her work, while the first President of the Band has gone to the United States for graduate work.

"What impressed you most upon your first view of America?" was the oft-repeated question of the patriotic citizen. **What Impress-** At such times a thoughtful look **ed Him Most** would pass over the earnest face of the student from the Orient,

but the reply was always the same with ever growing conviction. "It was not the Statue of Liberty which adorns your harbor, nor your complete system of traffic with the subways, the surface cars, the tunnels pouring masses of people under the rivers and bringing them out safe on the other side, nor yet your great buildings with their express elevators, the complete systems of communication, nor the magnificent process by which the greatest city of your great country is kept running on wheels of velvet day and night. I had heard of these things and had somewhat of a picture, however crude it might be, in my mind. No, what impressed me most profoundly was the multitude of your churches, each with its spire pointing toward Heaven, and, as I crossed the country, every little village and hamlet had its church with faithful finger pointing ever upward

toward the sure source of unfailing civilization. Oh, I knew that America was a Christian country, but I never dreamed that it was like this."

And then followed the story of the hundreds and thousands of miles in China without a church, only the heathen temples with their influences of degradation and hopelessness for his beloved land.

#### THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN OF 1910.

But we must hasten to the field of the summer campaign of 1910 and touch here and there where the ninety served, doing, as **"The Still Small Voice"** we believe, the best work of all the years. Often it was not the wind, nor the earthquake, nor the fire, but the still, small voice that spake as, at eventide, after the day's preaching was over, the Volunteer, going out of the village for a breath of fresh air, sat beside the road on the broken stone wall with a man whom he had never seen before, but who had for years been seeking something above and beyond what he had yet known. Was it a chance meeting, or had God brought the two together as part of His plan of salvation for a human soul?

Hear of the Chinese doctor who bought a Bible and read it through and of the Volunteer who, hearing of this, visited him and, **A Chinese Doctor** like Philip of old, enquired. "Do you understand what you have read?"

Whence followed a discussion of the problems of the Scriptures; an earnest invitation to visit the church, an eager acceptance, and so another man came into an eternal hope.

In one place where, the year before, only five or six had come to church, this year the church would scarcely hold the people. In the same place a church member gave a little cloth tent for an awning beneath which to preach to the people in the market place.

Shall I tell of the songs taught at noon under the trees; of the village children from heathen schools whose voices **The Message of Song** rang out from the distant fields, "Jesus loves me, this I know",

or the battle cry, "Onward, Christian Soldiers", songs taught in the idle hour to be remembered and sung over and over again in heathen homes and perhaps be the means of bringing many a little lad to love Him of whom, not knowing, he had sung. For all the village children loved the Volunteers, big boys that they were, with the glamour of city life about them, students from the great University at Peking, who could preach and sing, play cornets, talk English, and even throw in a little Latin, if occasion demanded, and yet had always a kind word, and an interest in the thumb-worn book of the little village lad who swelled with pride at the attention from the mighty man of learning, perhaps a freshman in the University.

Let us not smile, for, as the students said, "We knew how little our craniums contained." But all of these things counted and if, for Christ's dear sake, they appeared as wise man, or as fools, it mattered not, so that the seed were sown.

"It was so pleasant to preach in the country", said one Volunteer, "and every one helped". In one village they preached down the long, "Main Street" and as, day by day, they moved down, the invitation would come, "Teachers, come to our doorway, to-morrow," and seats would be brought out early and tea provided for the weary exhorter. So popular became the new Gospel that invitations came from far down in the country, and more than once a solitary messenger came from disappointed people, "Why did you not come to us? We waited all day yesterday till the setting of the sun."

As a young preacher was talking, in the thronging crowd, on the outskirts he saw a hoary head bowed in earnest attention. Suddenly the impression came to his heart, **"His Word Shall not Return unto Him Void"** "Pray for the fitting word for this man. God has sent him."

And thus it was that, straight from the heart of God the special message of eternal salvation went home to the heart of the listener. At the close of the service, as the old man passed



down the street, he enquired for the church and in the evening came to learn of the things he had heard. He asked about the mystery of life and the soul. "How can the soul go to God? How is it punished? How is it saved?" He had belonged to one of the many organizations of heathen lands, which, seeking the truth, lose themselves in the labyrinths of mysticism and doubt, and this, had failed to satisfy him. Once he had held in his hands a book telling of the power of the sun and he had thought that possibly in the worship of this great and mysterious force he might find the truth, and so he had journeyed far to the north to the Temple of the Sun, there to worship. Returning, while still beyond the Pass, he had heard the Gospel for the first time, but had not understood until this day when the word spoken just for him had awakened strange, new desires. He asked about prayer, and a church member who was present said, "You must pray from your heart." Reverently he stood up, as if suddenly lifted into the presence of the Unseen, and all stood with him. "What must I do to be saved?" Again the same church member spoke. "You must read your Bible and pray, 'I beseech Thee, Oh God and Savior to help me to pray, to understand my Bible, and oh, save my soul for the sake of Jesus Christ. Amen.'" He listened carefully, repeating the prayer over and over again. Then they all knelt in prayer with him and he arose and went out into the night, and returned to his far away home.

In many places the Volunteers taught the little day schools of the place in the early part of the day; the children often coming with the rising of the sun. In one old church, beyond the Great Wall, the church members came with note-books, and in all North China these men are famous for being mighty in the Scriptures. When I visited this church before the terrible year of 1900, I remember the group of old men sitting on the brick kang in the corner by the pulpit, their faces already aglow with the light of the world beyond, their bodies gently swaying as they sang,

#### A Christian Heritage

"On Jordan's stormy banks I stand," and one could almost hear the flutter of the angels' wings and see the aged hands stretched out to seize the golden harps. One of that group still lives on, at the age of nearly ninety, proud and glad to be the great grandfather of an earnest Volunteer who did good service this summer. There is a growing love for the church on the part of the membership and year by year the desire increases to shield her from all that would stain her garments. In the church to which the great grandson was sent, were two country members who had for years been carrying on an ancient feud over a family burying-ground. First one and then the other would bring the matter before the magistrate, till, at last, the accused, driven to desperation, decided to lie in wait for the other with his two sons and with firearms and spade and pickaxe. Matters were at this stage when one morning during the rainy season a church member came walking into the chapel in the town, his garments streaming with water. He stated the case and begged the pastor to do something, for if it should come to murder how terrible, not only for the church members, but how great the disgrace for the church. The pastor, weary with oft-repeated effort, sighed and said, "For three years I have sought to bring peace between these two and have failed. I feel that I can do nothing more." Then, as they sat in sorrow, the member said, "I would try once more, but I cannot go alone." Then up spoke our little preacher with four generations of Christian living flowing through his veins, "I also will go." And the other Volunteer, springing up, said, "Take me, too." The pastor's father said, "I will pray for you as you are on the way." And the pastor was hastening to hire donkeys for the party going six miles, across three swollen streams, but they refused, saying, "Let us save the money. One little animal is quite enough to get us over the streams and we are strong." So, praying as they went, the little peace commission set out, going first to the home of the accuser. As they reached the outskirts of the village, they stopped beneath the trees to rest

and to pray, "For we knew that only prayer would avail that day."

So they came at last to the home and found that the heathen idols had been again set up and Christ forgotten, but as with young hearts strong in faith, they pleaded, suddenly there came a change and the man whose name was still on the church record said, "I have been wrong. I will go with you and make peace." And the wounds of years were healed in a single day and the next Sunday both men came to the church together, the one bringing a neighbor who had the opium habit, and the other accompanied by a rollicking, reckless nephew. The opium smoker was cured before the Volunteers returned to school, and both he and the nephew became earnest seekers after Christ.

Little village prayer meetings were started in localities where, in 1900, every church member was killed. One Volunteer,

**In Memoriam** a senior, supported by the memorial scholarship of Mary

Porter Gamewell, rendered earnest and mature service in this line. In the quiet talk with his teacher, he spoke of his consecration for life service and with a depth of manly earnestness in his voice said, "A new joy has come into my life in the last year, a great willingness to suffer for Christ's sake." As they knelt in prayer, he asked that his life's work might be so true and strong that God's servant in Heaven might see of the travail of her soul and be satisfied. Thus she being dead yet speaketh and her glorious work in China still goes on.

The Volunteer's service was not all a summer holiday. He rose before daylight; he often talked till after midnight; he walked many weary miles over rough roads to the temple fairs, and to find the crowds on market days; he preached for hours beneath the blinding sun by the wayside, or in the market place. Sometimes he and his fellow were driven from village to village; oft times they were reviled; hoodlums tried to break up the meetings; and in many places they found rocky and barren soil. But no Volunteer came back discouraged, and all rejoiced over the harvest, for many

new names had been added to the church, and through the year they still send epistles of brotherly love and encouragement back to the church members where they spent the summer.

One Volunteer rejoiced to find, on returning to his old field, that all the probationers of the previous year had been faithful, one even acting as superintendent of the Sunday School. This man's whole patriarchal family had become Christian, and so marked had been the impression of right living on his native village that it was thought that soon the little hamlet might all turn to know the Lord.

Thus, not only is the church growing, but the lads are learning the true, deep meaning of the Savior's words, "Give ye them to eat," and to feel a personal responsibility for the flock of God and a growing love for human souls;—a wonderful preparation for life's service.

In one far village lived the "Iron Member", the man who served Christ when the whole village persecuted him, and who was

**The Iron Member** so faithful and patient withal, that, when the Volunteers visited the place, those who had the most bitterly opposed him gathered around and proudly said, "You *preach* the Gospel, but we have one right here in our own village who *practices* it."

After all, as another student truly said, "The church member is the only Gospel read by the heathen."

One man, who sold sesame oil for a living, was much persecuted when he became a Christian, but gradually all bought his oil, for, as they said, "He, alone, gives good measure."

In some places the students were invited to visit the government schools and were even here more than once given permission to speak and to leave books.

A church member, who was the only representative of the Christian religion in his family, died and, naturally, the members of **The Christian Funeral** his clan wished the funeral to be conducted with all the heathen ceremonies, but the church members met and prayed and besought, till, at last, full consent was given



and when the first Christian funeral of the village was announced the people gathered in great crowds, filling the streets and the court and even standing packed together on the flat roofs of the houses. The members stood together to sing, "One more day's work for Jesus," and then separated to speak; the pastor standing on the steps of the house, the Volunteer by the casket, and the most intelligent church member, who had been chiefly instrumental in bringing this about, going outside to address the street crowd.

As they returned from the grave they heard words of approval on all sides and the frequent remark, "It is not true what they say about cutting out the heart and digging out the eyes. There was none of that. After all, it is a good religion."

Picture the degradation of the maker of counterfeit coins addicted to the opium habit, the silver coins dropping from the mint only to feed his insatiable appetite. See his rags and his poverty, without even a single quilt for his bed; a terror to the neighborhood in his lawlessness.

One day he goes to the church, driven by a mad desire to drive out all that is good, and the words of the preacher touch his heart. He becomes a changed man and this last summer saw him proudly hauling a load of seven great comforts to the church for the entertainment of the guests at the district conference, while, in his own village, he has led between twenty and thirty souls to know Jesus Christ.

*"The wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth: so is every one that is born of the Spirit."*

Last summer a young man, only twenty-one years of age, was received on probation and, within less than two months, baptized and taken into full connection, while some older than he, who had been on probation for a long term, were still kept waiting. His brother-in-law was a Christian, and from him he had heard the marvelous old story and so came to the church to learn for himself. His father, hearing of this, forbade his going

and finally, because of his persistency, his father and mother beat him till there was little life left in his poor body, thinking thus to counteract the evil influences of the medicine of the Church of Christ which must have been fed to him to thus put him out of his mind. In the solitude of their chamber, his little wife knelt before him and ko-towed, beating her brow against the brick floor till it was bruised and bleeding, begging him to listen to his father. In agony he passed the days, for he was a filial son, and loved his wife. When Sunday came, they watched that he should not leave, and finally his mother caught him, as he was slipping away, and pulled off his upper garment. He fled bare-backed and borrowing a garment at his sister's home hastened eagerly to the church.

Then the father rose up and grimly taking his gun from the wall said, "He is not fit to live." All day long he waited behind the wall by the roadside, with murder in his heart for his own. But the heathen neighbors hearing of this sent word to the young man not to return if he did not wish his blood to be upon his father's soul. So getting a little food and fuel from his sister's home, he remained at the chapel, being faithfully instructed by the pastor and the two Volunteers, and learning day by day the songs of the Kingdom. It was at that time that he was received on probation. His father, grown weary of waiting and of the silent tears of the young wife, and perhaps missing his only son more than he cared to own, at last sent word for him to come home. He might be free to gamble, to smoke opium, to do as he pleased, only come home and give up forever this strange, foreign illusion. The pastor, who had himself in his early days been wild and reckless, a thief and a highwayman, sent back word that the Christian religion was in China under the protection of treaty laws, that it was preached in the open and every man had a right to believe according to his own convictions, and the day was passed in China when a father had the unquestioned right to lie in wait to take the life of his son. Perhaps the wholesome reproof had effect, perhaps it was,

that the son was needed in the administration of the family affairs, or was it the still, small voice which touched the hard heart and brought the son home again, leaving him free to come and go. And no one questioned the wisdom of the district superintendent when he baptized him, saying that one who had been so true under such heavy persecutions would not fail now that peace had come between him and his family.

The counterfeiter had some neighbors, a man and his wife, with whom, behind closed doors, he used to gamble, and when he became a Christian, they said, "What shall we do? There is no one to gamble with us now." But he replied, "I have taught you much evil. Come now and learn with me of the great and good Christian religion." And for many weary days he taught them patiently until at last they came to church and were received with their two daughters.

One of these daughters died within a year rejoicing in hope, but the other, according to an early betrothal,

**"Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."**

went away to a distant village to become the daughter-in-law in a heathen family. There were no Christians in the place and the new mother beat the young bride cruelly because of the strange belief which brought such disgrace to her home. Patiently enduring continued persecution, she at last fell seriously ill, and, as a last resort, her husband in despair returned to her native village and begged her parents to call the foreign doctor, if possibly, his skill might avail.

Thus it was that she was taken to Ch'ang-li and there, in a Christian hospital she day by day grew stronger, till at last the doctor told her very gently that if she would unbind her feet her recovery might be safely promised. Joyfully she put down her hands to remove the bandages and in two months returned to her husband perfectly well. At the door her husband and mother-in-law met her, but when they saw her, with face full of sunshine, standing on free feet, they refused to allow her

to enter. In a village of two hundred houses there was not one woman with unbound feet, and this new disgrace was too great.

Then her husband took matters into his own hands and in his mother's presence and before his brothers he swore a mighty oath that he would beat her to death, if they would stand by him and protect him from the law which might take all their property, and they were wealthy. To this they were agreed, but when he turned to carry out his vow and ordered his wife to bind up her feet and forever renounce the Christian religion she refused. He laid hands upon her, saying, "I will surely kill you." And she replied, "Kill this body if you must; cut off my head, if you will, but you cannot touch the true life. My soul is immortal and will go to him who gave it. I will never renounce my Savior."

So great was the impression made by this brave spirit that even his mother caught her son's arm and stayed the cruel blows, begging him to spare his wife.

A few months after this, the young preachers came to that village, and a young man came out to meet them, bringing seats and helping to arrange a place for preaching. When his wife had heard that the Volunteers were coming, she had risen up quickly and kindled a fire, saying to her husband, "Go at once to meet these preachers of the true religion and take refreshment to them." He gladly hastened to obey, for he was the husband of the woman who had endured such persecution and had won all hearts by her patience and beauty of character. And all the village and the country round about honored and revered her for her faithfulness to her religion and for her devotion to her husband and her mother-in-law.

In one place the parents did not wish their children to study the church books, only desiring them to be able to read and write and reckon a little; but when the **Modern Methods** Volunteer arrived and took up his school, he opened up his good, cloth pack and displayed pencils which would write without ink, fine blank books, neat little Testaments, handkerchiefs from the city; all of which he



joyfully announced were for the fellows who studied the church books. Religion became very popular in that school, and long passages from the Bible were stored up for future use in retentive little minds. Military drill was also taught to proudly stepping little men; and Christian songs filled the village streets under the instruction of the dapper little University student who seemed never to tire of helping the lads, and yet never to forget to be a boy himself when it came to sports.

Before the summer closed more than one little student, with the full consent of his parents, had his name added to the church roll.

One more tale and we are done. All day long the pastor and the Volunteer had preached and sung and taught; and none had cared to hear. So, as the wind came up, they had started home, driven before the storm. Suddenly they found shelter with thirty other men fleeing from the fields just as the great hail-storm burst. As the stones crashed down, the men prayed Heaven to stay the storm, saying, in awed voices, that the stones had eyes and were searching for the most wicked of them all. As they talked, the old preacher said, "I do not know much about these things, but we have here a student from the University who can tell us all about these stones." So, glad of an opportunity to speak after a day of discouragement, he told them how, at the University, he had studied in the physical geography about the science of hail-stones and why they looked like great gleaming eyes. "Perhaps they do fall as a punishment, for in our country who worships the true God? Far away, in foreign lands, where they understand the science of all these common things, men worship Him as the Creator of the Universe." Thoughtfully the men nodded their heads and said, "It is true that there is no temple to the true God in all China. It is not right." With a glad smile the student replied, "Oh, but there are many temples now dedicated to His worship. All over our country there are churches built for Him where we, who are called Christians, meet to worship and to learn of Him. Come to our church and see." And

**Gleaming  
Eyes**

on Sunday a goodly number did come.

Before this student came, the old preacher had said, "I am old and worn out, and people do not come to hear me. I will preach no more." But when the boy came, they went everywhere together, rising sometimes before light and travelling many miles to preach and to teach, and the old man said, "I have become young again."

Our Report began with the heathen temple, it ends with the Christian church. We have spoken of progress and of need. This year, for the first time in the history of the Band, we face a debt of nearly eight hundred dollars left over from last year.

For this there are two reasons; one is, that nearly double the number of Volunteers was sent out; the other is, that no report was made last year, and, in consequence, many of the friends in the home-land, who have responded so liberally in years past, failed to know of the previous year's need.

**An Indispensable Work**

Never the less, we shall be sending out the Band this summer, and we are trusting to you to help us again with your sympathy and your prayers and your contributions which make this work possible. Many old friends did help us last year and not a few new names are written on the list of those who aid this indispensable work, but we are driven to plead for yet more gifts this year.

Fifteen dollars will pay all the expenses of a Volunteer for the three summer months, and this amount, sent either to me here or to Rev. Homer C. Stuntz, D.D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City, and plainly marked for the use of the Student Volunteer Band of Peking University, will give three months of as earnest and much-needed service as you will find anywhere.

China needs Christ. We are praying the Lord of the Harvest to send forth laborers into his harvest, and here is one of

**How shall they be Sent?** God's marvelous answers to our prayer, this Band of students ready to go, but

"How shall they preach, except they be sent?" God help us to send and to pray as never before for the great outpouring

of the Spirit upon the Student Volunteer Band  
of Peking University and their service for  
the summer of 1911.

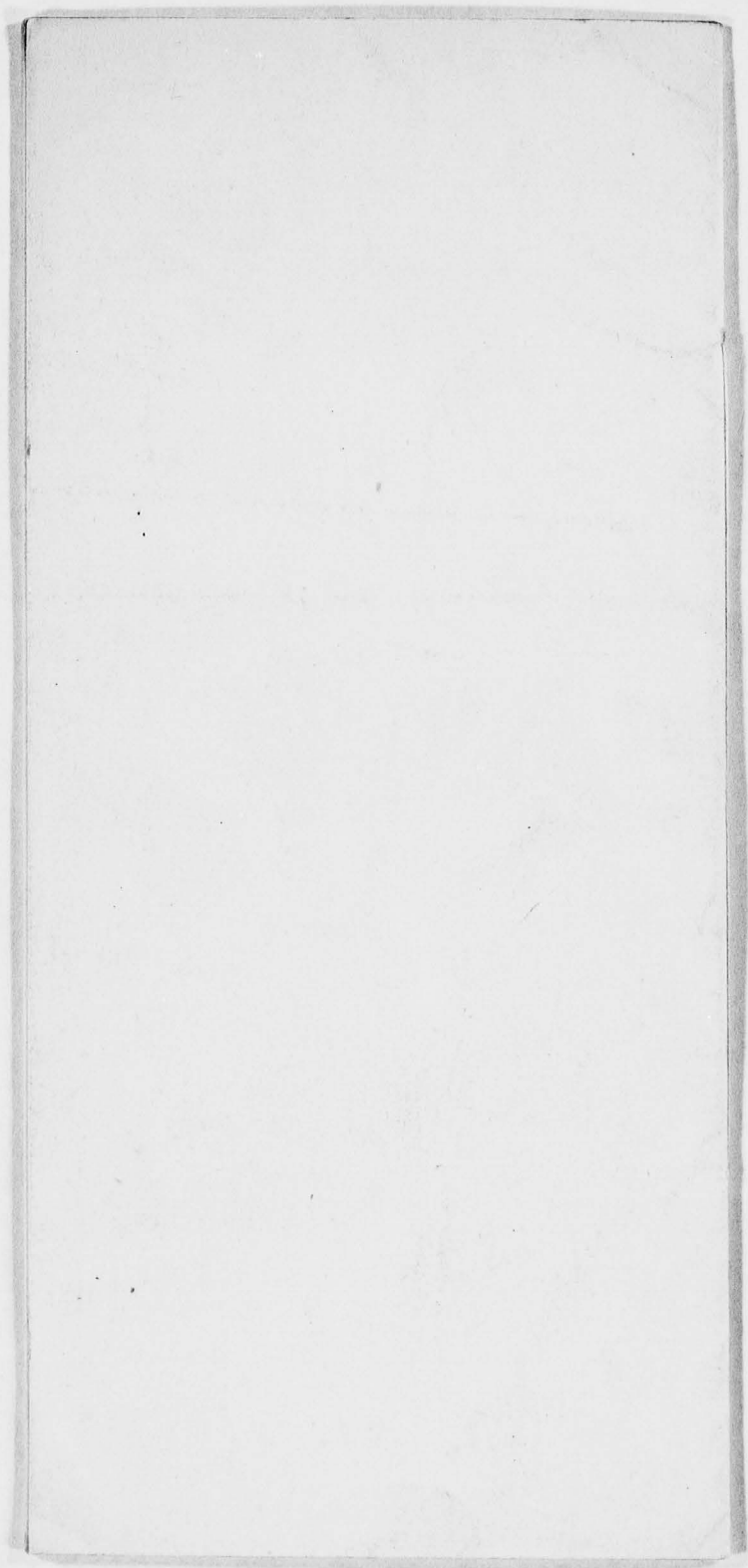
For the Band and for the University I  
speak again our most earnest gratitude for  
all that has made possible this great and  
growing work for the last five years.

In behalf of the Band,

ALICE TERRELL.

Peking University, Peking, China.





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CHINA UNION UNIVERSITIES  
CENTRAL OFFICE

Peking University

Occasional paper No. 6.

President's  
Report  
for 1912

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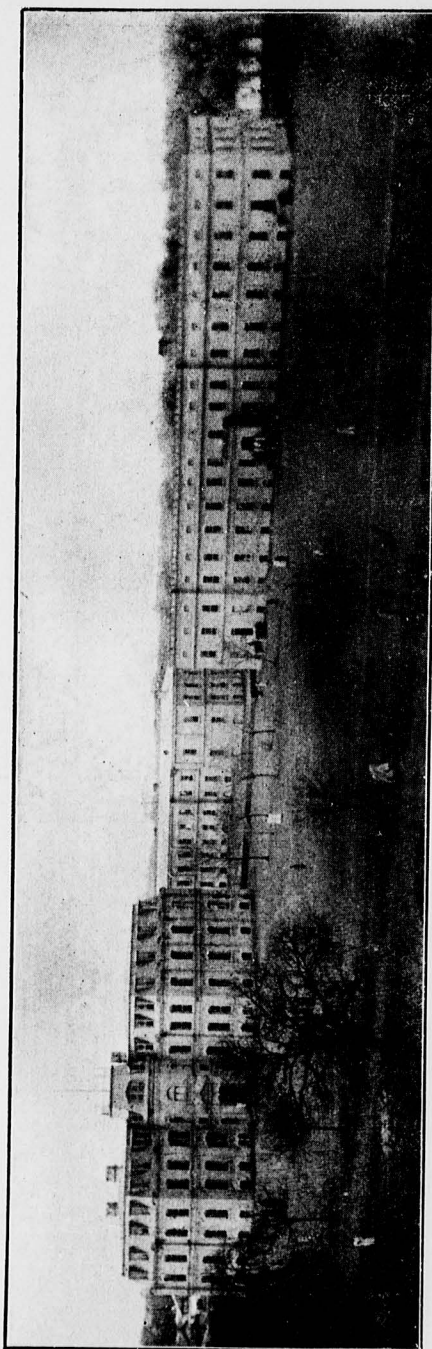
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for 1912  
Report  
President's

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PEKING UNIVERSITY.

### The President's Report for the year 1912.

There has been a steady and constant increase in the work of the University. There are now eighty-one in the Collegiate Department, and two hundred eighty-nine Preparatory students, or a total of three hundred seventy. There are besides seventy-eight in the Union Medical College. The University also controls the Peking Intermediate School which has two hundred ninety-two students. The Theological School has been reorganized during the year. A new schedule of studies has been decided upon. It provides for a thorough course of Theological studies in English, and includes Greek and Hebrew. This course will lead to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. A Bible Institute is also provided for in which the teaching will be in Chinese, and the student who completes the course will be given a diploma. Twenty-two have been enrolled in the Institute. The Co-operation of the United Methodist Church which has been contemplated for several years is now an established fact, and we are to have Rev. G. T. Candlin, the senior missionary of that church, as one of the faculty of the College of Theology. He is to be assisted by Rev. Li An Su, one of their most experienced preachers and teachers. By this arrangement there will be five foreign professors and two Chinese assistants connected with the Theological College. The College will open on the first of next October. The United Methodists have made a grant of £800. to build a house for Mr. Candlin, and a gift of \$5000 has been received to build a house for another professor in the Theological College.

It is a gratifying fact that the University continues to attract students from distant provinces. Four students are



coming from Yunnan to take our course in Theology. The President of the Provincial Assembly of Shensi has sent nine students with the promise that he will guarantee all their expenses until they complete their education.

The good reputation which the University has secured and desires to maintain and increase emphasizes the necessity for both more teachers and more buildings. Many of our classes are so large that they must be divided into two, three, and even four sections. This greatly increases the work of individual teachers. Notwithstanding the additional amount of work there has been no complaint. Faithfulness in the classroom and loyalty to the interests of the University have been so universal that commendation of any one would be equally deserved by all. We are greatly pleased to have Prof. Ch'en Tsai Hsin resume his place on the teaching staff after an absence of two years of graduate study in Columbia University.

Arrangements are being made to erect the Collins Hall in the spring. The building will be 250 ft. long and three stories high, and will accommodate 300 students. The City Authorities have kindly granted the privilege of changing the street to allow for the building without altering the architect's plans. Another friend of the University has promised to furnish the building at his own expense. We hope to have the building ready for occupancy at the beginning of September.

The Republic of China has adopted the Gregorian Calendar, and the Government Schools are conforming the school year to correspond with the Western custom. We have therefore thought it best to change our time accordingly, and the new year will begin at the close of the summer.

Some progress has been made toward securing the property to the east of our present campus to provide for future

enlargement. We have now purchased about half of the section desired. Many unexpected and sometimes vexatious delays have been met in the negotiations which it is not necessary to mention further than to say that our experience convinces us that they could all be successfully overcome if we had the necessary funds on hand. For this we must wait.

The question of the Union of Higher Education in the Chihli Province into one University has been under discussion during the year. A called meeting of this Board was convened on October 18th, 1912, to consider a tentative constitution and suggestions for the organization of such an institution. It is not necessary to take up the subject in this meeting further than to refer to the action taken at the called meeting which was as follows:—

"It was voted that the Board of Managers of Peking University, having received the proposition of the Provisional Board of Organization for Union in Higher Education in Chihli Province, submitting the Tentative Constitution prepared by them wishes respectfully to reply that they cannot accept the Tentative Constitution as a substitute for the By Laws of Peking University, and cannot hold its offer open under the conditions involved in the Tentative Constitution."

In due course the subject came before the North China Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church at their Annual meeting November 6th, 1912, and after very full discussion, the following action was taken:—

"First:—We emphasize the statement that this Mission has uniformly favored Union, and has demonstrated its willingness to make Union an accomplished fact.

"Second:—We record our approval of the various steps taken by Peking University toward Union and of the action of the Board of Managers of Peking University" as above.

"Third:—We cannot accept the Tentative Constitution, nor can we request that the generous offer of Peking University be repeated, but we do express our desire for a Union in which financial responsibility and representation on the Board of Managers shall be on substantially equal or proportionate terms, and in which all the teaching shall be on a strictly evangelical basis.

"Fourth:—As the Board of Organization has not accepted the offer of Peking University, and in view of the fact that after prolonged discussion during the past ten years no satisfactory solution has been reached on the field, we recommend that the question of Union be referred to the Home Boards of the several Missions for their suggestions as to the methods and terms of organization, and agree to use our best endeavors to carry out the decisions reached. We request the various Boards to take immediate action, in order that final action shall not be delayed later than December 31, 1913."

It is also my duty to call your attention to the recent action of the Board of Managers of the Union Medical College upon which it will be necessary to express an opinion. The action referred to was an Amendment to omit the words, "The President of Peking University" from Article VII. of the Basis of Union.

When the North China Educational Union were organizing their Medical College, the Medical College of Peking University was a "going concern" and had been an organized Department of the University for twelve years, and at the time was the only organized Medical College in connection with any literary institution in North China. We were invited to join the Union in Medical work. The invitation was accepted, and for the sake of Union and co-operation the right was waived of equal representation on the Board of Managers although some of the strongest

men on the Board advised us not to do so. But in order to preserve the organization of our Medical College as an integral part of the University scheme we demanded and were conceded the right for the President of Peking University to sign the diplomas of the graduates of the Union Medical College, which was the union of the two Medical Colleges. We were also given the right to enroll the students and professors in the catalogue of Peking University in the same manner as these rights were held by the North China Educational Union. In the revision of the Basis of Union the right to enroll the students and professors was made nugatory by making it general for every organization entering the Union whether they had a school of College grade or not. At the last meeting the amendment passed by an overwhelming majority, which leaves no indication that the Medical College of Peking University has any longer an organized existence. We no longer have the right to sign the diplomas of our Medical graduates. It is for this Board to say whether by silence or acquiescence we will agree to have the Medical College of Peking University voted out of existence as an organic department of the University, or by a vote of non-concurrence refuse to allow the change in Article VII. of the Basis of Union.

A number of problems of administration have confronted us during the year, but they have been solved without relaxing the discipline that is absolutely necessary in a large Educational institution. A few leaders were summarily dismissed and the difficulties subsided with mutual good feeling and respect between students and faculty. Obedience to constituted authority is one of the most important lessons that the youth of China must be taught and sometimes it is the most difficult for them to learn, but with rare exceptions, our students fully realize that the individual must submit to authority for the welfare of the whole body



of students, and we have had remarkably few cases of insubordination.

We are under great obligations to Dr. Hopkins for the time and pains-taking care he has given to the physical examination of the students. He has established an office fitted up with some of the necessary apparatus, with stated hours for seeing the students.

Dr. Hopkins says; "In our physical examinations of students, we make a record of their family history, and the home conditions with a view to determine the conditions under which they live, and the possible danger of infection from Tuberculosis in the home."

There is also an examination made of the chest and heart to see if there is any reason why the students should not take part in physical drill or the athletic sports of the College life. In cases where there is defective heart or lungs the students are advised as to the kind of sport they may take part in.

The measurements of the body are taken with a view to establish a physical standard for the Chinese student class, and also that we may tell when a student is properly developed. There are strength tests made of all the important groups of muscles, which added, make the total strength of the body.

It has been interesting to note that deaths of adult members of the student's families were nearly one half due to the White Plague. Also that the Chinese student at fifteen years of age has nearly the lung capacity of students in the United States, but during the next six years the proportion grows steadily less till at the time of graduation from College the Chinese has less than two-thirds the lung capacity of the average American student.

The College has now a complete set of instruments for making strength tests, and for measuring lung capacity.

Charts will be given students that they may see at a glance what the normal measurements and strength of students should be and how their own compare with this.

We hope by this work and these means to stimulate them to physical training, warn them against wrong forms of exercise, and help them to observe the laws of hygiene in caring for their bodies.

Mr. Winans has done heroic work in infusing enthusiasm in the students on the correct relation of athletics to good health and scholarship. The idea being to make men rather than athletes. Friendly contests have been arranged with Ch'ing Hua College. Our students took part in the Triangular Meet between Tungchou, Ch'ing Hua, and our University. One of our students is now on his way, with a number from other parts of China, to take part in the Far Eastern Olympic Games at Manila.

Our students have had the opportunity of listening to a large number of addresses, with much interest and profit, by visitors to the capital. We were specially grateful for the religious addresses of Rev. Johnathan Verity who was here at the beginning of this semester; also for the series of meetings conducted by Rev. Joseph H. Smith during the New Year holidays. These meetings were exceedingly helpful in giving the students an insight into the highest ideals of life and inspiring them to dedicate their lives to the highest service.

The Student Volunteer Band sent out workers during the summer vacation. Splendid reports have been received of their work which was both social and religious. It is a remarkable fact that the Volunteer gift received from the United States for their support, \$1775.68, was within thirteen cents of their actual expenses.

The year which began with excitement has closed in quietness with good prospects for the future. The mutin-

ing of the soldiers and the looting of sections of the city with much destruction of property, which occurred just as the first semester opened, looked very threatening for the peace of the nation or the continuance of our work.

In Peking the civil officials repeatedly assured the community that they could maintain order. Fortunately these assurances were faithfully kept but that did not prevent the foreign nations bringing extra guards for the protection of life and property. The University premises and parts of two buildings were taken possession of by American troops. As a matter of course this made school-keeping very inconvenient. We have nothing but praise for the loyalty and patience of our students in these trying times. The vast majority of them were enthusiastic republicans, but they wisely concluded that they could serve the cause best by remaining at their studies. The University was almost the only institution that kept doors open during the entire period of the Revolution and the disturbances that followed.

These national events have an evident bearing on the development of Peking University. They emphasize the fact that we have no time to lose in carrying out the plans to make this institution all that the name implies in the fullest sense, and give it a leading place among the great universities in helping to supply China with material that she can use in the construction of one of the great progressive nations of the world. We have the land, the location, and a constituency that are not insignificant assets to success. The large expansion planned for will be demanded immediately in opening new departments as well as in greatly increasing the equipment and the teaching force of those already organized.

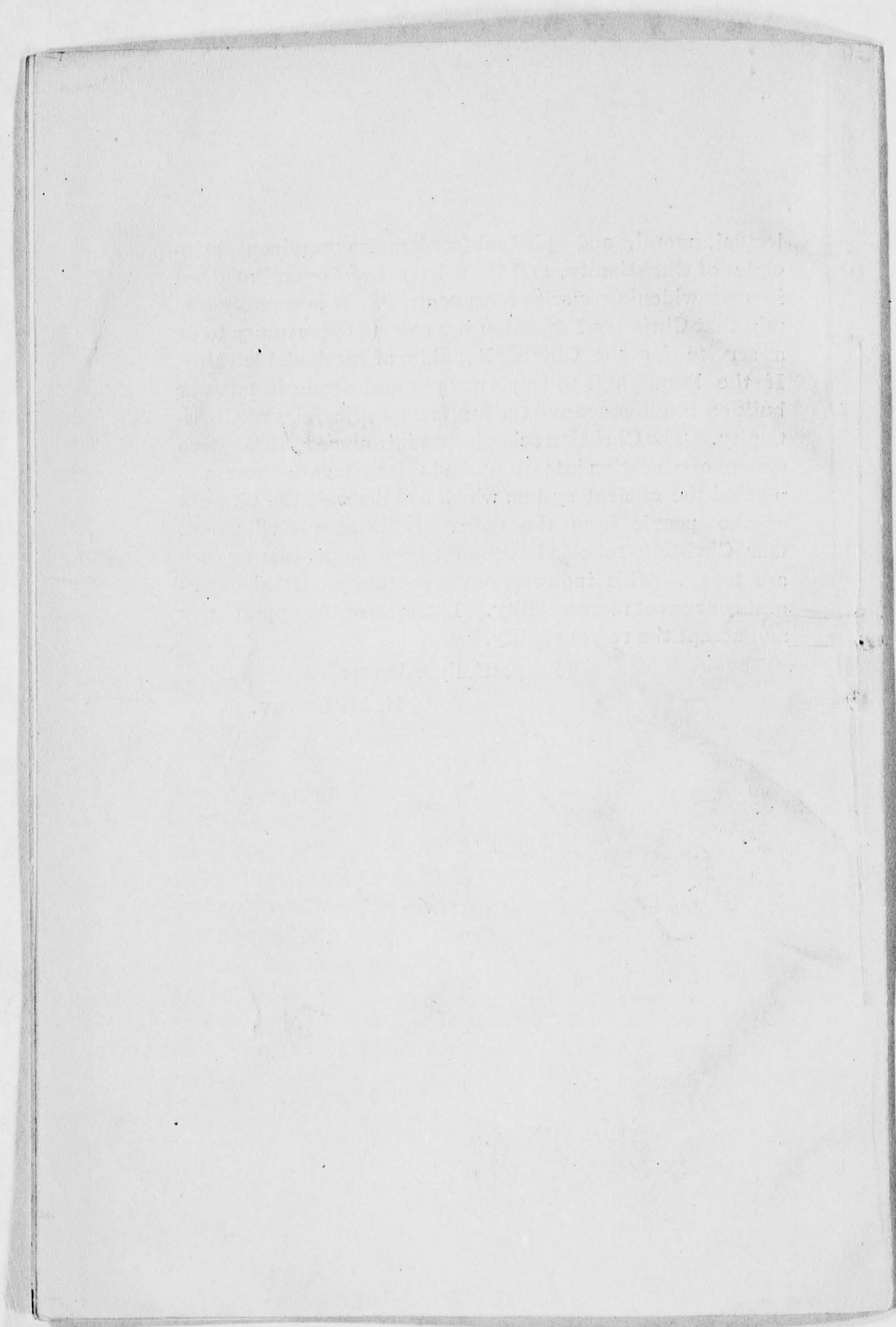
There is no doubt that the leaven of the Gospel was one of the most potent factors in preparing the way for the inception and organization of this Great Republic. Intel-

lectual, moral, and spiritual freedom are prominent principles of Christianity, and these have been sown broadcast in ever-widening circles for a century. It is equally certain that Christian Education has now an opportunity to do a service for the Chinese Republic of incalculable value. If the Republic is to be permanent and strong it must be built on intelligence and the high moral principles of Christianity. The Christian schools first introduced the Western system of education into China, and this system has now supplanted the ancient system which had directed the thought of the people from the dawn of Chinese civilization. Our Christian schools have never been so popular as they are today. This indicates our opportunity. It also suggests our great responsibility. Let us seize the opportunity and accept the responsibility.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. LOWRY.





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