

CHINA FAMOUS
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

(BEIJING) NEWLY REGISTERED NUMBER: 139

CHINA'S FAMOUS UNIVERSITIES AND CLLEGES

Edited by

《China's Famous Universities and Colleges》Editorial Committee

Published by

Foreign Languages Press of the People's of China

First Printing 1995

ISBN 7-119-01337-8/J. 915(English Edition)

CIP NO. (91)NO: 11917

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FOREWORD

In 1949, China had only 205 institutions of higher education with about 116,000 students.

Since the People's Republic of China was founded, the Party and the government have attached great importance to education. By 1978 China had had 598 institutions of higher learning with 856,000 students, and gradually built up China's socialist higher education system.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party held in 1978, China's higher education has entered a stage of all round development and reform. Higher education has played an important role in promoting the country's economic development, scientific and technological progress, and social advancement, and has achieved notable successes.

The number of schools has increased considerably. The number of regular institutions of higher learning increased from 598 in 1978 to 1,065 in 1993. In 1993, China's regular institutions of higher learning recruited 921,000 students and had 2.5855 million students, representing 2.3 times and 2.96 times the figures of 1978 respectively. From 1979 to 1993, those institutions had an accumulative total of 6,2211 million students graduated from regular undergraduate courses or special short cycle courses, 2.1 times the total of the previous 30 years. In 1993, 12,100 postgraduates were recruited and there were 106,800 postgraduates registered on campus. From 1981 to 1993, institutions of higher education and scientific research institutes turned out about 10,000 Doctors and 230,000 Masters.

The education structure is being rationalized. To meet the needs of development, in 1992 the ratio between the newly recruited students for special short cycle courses and the total number of newly recruited students for regular undergraduate courses and special short cycle courses increased from 27.1 percent of 1980 to 53.6 percent. It was the first time more students were recruited for special short cycle courses than students for regular undergraduate courses, and students taking special short cycle courses accounted for 55 percent of the total number of students. Postgraduate education has developed substantially. 201 institutions of higher learning in China have the authority to grant the doctorate with 1,920 stations and 120 institutions to grant the master's degrees with 6,934 stations.

The speciality structure is being constantly optimized. Thanks to many readjustments, an end has been put to the phenomenon that there were too many detailed and unapplicable specialities. In the list of undergraduate specialities promulgated by the State Education Commission in 1993, the number of specialities was reduced from 813 to 501, while the content of the specialities was enriched. At the same time, a number of applied specialities needed urgently to develop the economy, science and technology were added.

Instruction has improved markedly. After instruction reform, the knowledge structure of the students has improved to some extent: they have a better grasp of elementary knowledge, and their ability to use foreign languages and computers has improved.

The teaching staffs at institutions of higher learning are being constantly replenished. In 1993, China's regular institutions of higher learning had 1,0213 million teachers and other staff members, of whom 387,800 were full time teachers, representing 1.97 times and 1.88 times increase over 1978.

Educational conditions have improved to some extent. In 1992, the school buildings had a total floor space of 108 million square meters; and they had instruments and equipment worth over 12.3 billion yuan; and library collections have expanded to over 100 million titles.

Major achievements have been scored in basic research, applied research and hi tech research. Since 1981 institutions of higher education have taken 21 percent, 30 percent, and 19 percent of the prizes the state awarded to scientific advancement. National inventions and natural sciences projects respectively. About 60 percent of the philosophy and social sciences projects in the Eighth Five Year Plan that were awarded prizes by the state were projects launched by or participated in by institutions of higher learning. China's institutions of higher learning have established about 10,000 research institutes or departments. In 197 regular institutions of higher learning 116 national level key specialities have been constructed, as well as 150 national level key laboratories and specialized laboratories. In addition, they are preparing to build a number of engineering research centres.

During recent years, enterprises established by institutions of higher learning, which focus on hi tech industries while engaging in many other industries, have sprung up rapidly. Some of their products have entered international markets.

China's institutions of higher learning have gradually opened wider to the outside world, increasing exchange and cooperation with other countries. Since 1978 they have sent more than 210,000 people to study at foreign universities or research institutes, have sent 1,260 people to teach abroad,

and appointed over 12,000 foreign experts. Both the number of Chinese experts and scholars who have gone abroad to attend international conferences and the number of foreign experts and scholars who have been invited to attend international academic symposiums in China have reached 11,000 separately. Through the open door policy, much useful experience of foreign countries has been absorbed, thus promoting the reform and development of higher education in China.

The "211 Project" plan launched by the government to invigorate a number of key universities and courses has been implemented.

The reform of China's higher education is in full swing, and notable successes have been made in the reform of the higher education system.

With regard to the administration and management system in higher education, a system whereby the government exercises macro management and institutions are geared to the needs of society and enjoy independence is being gradually established. The focal point of the reform is to promote the joint running of institutions in various forms. The pattern of higher education will be rationally readjusted, the structure of higher education will be optimized, the efficiency in running institutions will be improved. By 2000 the new system whereby institutions will be administered by the central and provincial governments, but mainly by provincial governments will be in operation.

With regard to the investment system of higher education, an investment system for collecting funds through various channels is being gradually established.

The enrolment, fee charging and graduates employment system has been further reformed. Students will have to pay for their education (at the same time they have access to scholarships and loans), and most graduates will choose their jobs independently.

The reform of internal management of institutions of higher education has been constantly deepened. Initial experience has been gained in establishing and improving institutions' internal management and operational mechanism that is compatible with a socialist market economy, and reforms in other areas have been promoted.

The dynamics of reforms in teaching content and instruction methods has been increased. Efforts are being made to establish a teaching system that conforms with China's socialist construction and the trend of modern scientific and technological and cultural development. Great importance is attached to improving students' quality and ability so as to bring the quality of instruction to a new height as soon as possible.

Under the guidance of the spirit of the national conference on education, and in accordance with the blueprint made in the Programme for China's Educational Reform and Development, comrades on the front of regular higher education are steadily deepening all reforms and are striving to attain the educational goals set for the year 2000.

In order to reflect the developments in China's regular education, introduce to our foreign friends the regular institutions of higher learning, and enable people to gain a better understanding of China's higher education and encourage them to support it, we have edited and published this full length book of photos - China's Famous Universities and Colleges. This book of photos portrays, with a large number of photos, the process and great successes of the moral, intellectual and physical education carried out by China's institutions of higher learning, the progress made in all of their undertakings, and the achievements of the reform of higher education. It contains both photos and essays, and its layout is well knit and flexible. The institutions are listed according to the order of their respective administrative regions and in the order determined by their respective governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government. The book has six parts - North China, Northeast China, East China, Central South China, Southwest China and Northwest China. Because this book is intended for use in foreign countries and there is limited space, the editors have abridged some ordinary photos and language portraying government leaders visiting the institutions. They have also cut the text and advertising. In order to ensure the high quality of this book, the Editorial Committee had people take the missing photos.

The institutions portrayed in this book were recommended by editorial committees of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, and selected by the Editorial Committee of the Photos of China's Famous Universities and Colleges. The institutions include the universities that are well known at home and abroad and have been cited as famous key universities in China, such as Beijing University and Tsinghua University, and the institutions that have achieved great success in the reform of a certain area.

Because the editors have limited experience and expertise, it is inevitable that the book has some errors. Your criticism and corrections are welcome.

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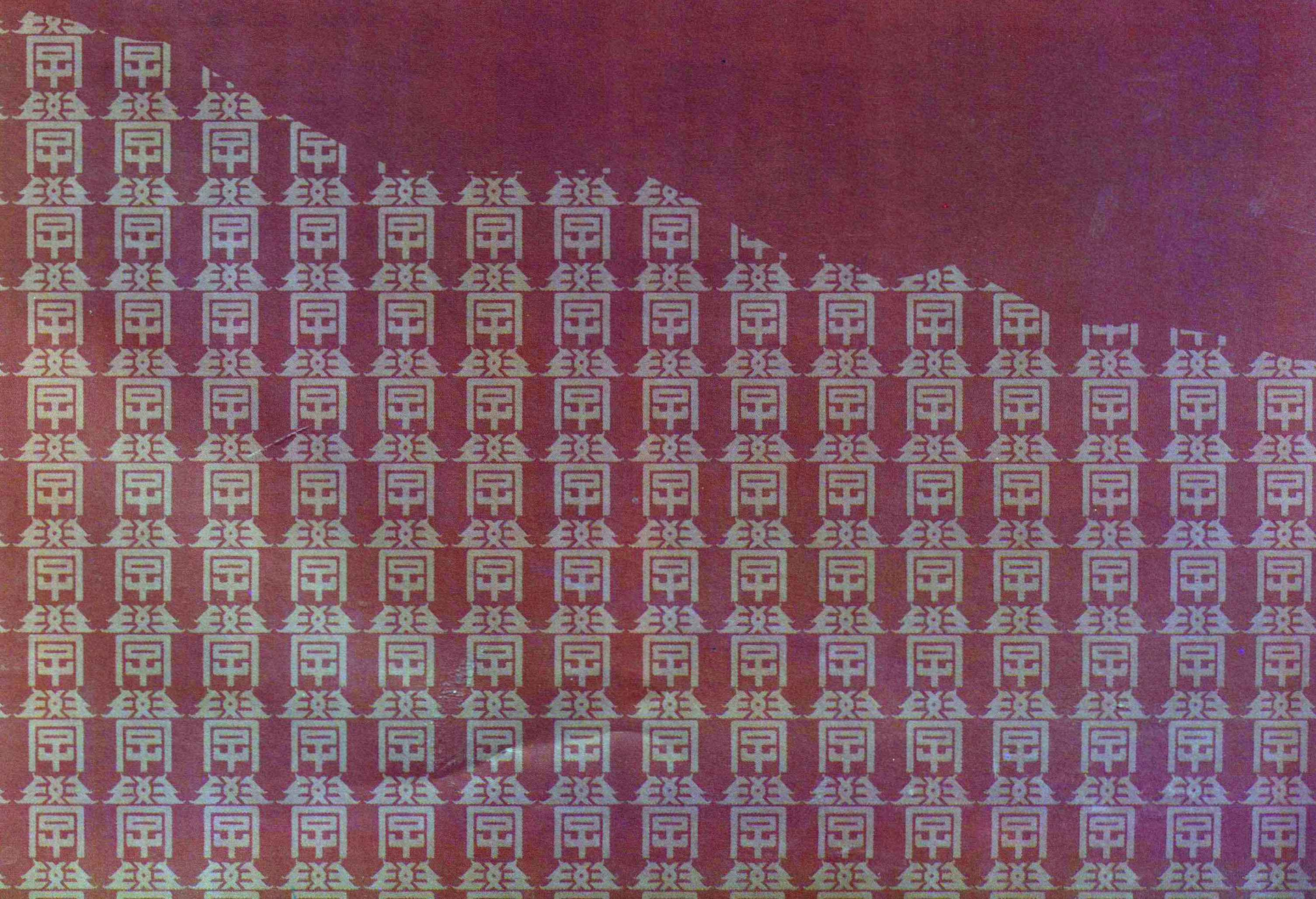
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NORTH CHINA





Peking University

Peking University (PU) is one of China's well-known key institutions of higher learning under the administration of the State Commission of Education (SCE).

It has a long history. Its precursor was the Jingsi School founded during the 1898 Reform Movement after the European and American model of education. Jingsi School was then a national institution of higher learning and China's highest governing authorities of education.

After the 1911 revolution, it was renamed as Peking University in May of 1912. Yan Fu, a well-known thinker and educator, was the first president. He was followed by Cai Yuanpei, a leading scholar and educator and a democratic revolutionary, who made indelible contributions to the reform and development of the university.

It has glorious revolutionary traditions as the cradle of China's New Cultural Movement, the birthplace of the great May 4th Movement and the earliest base of dissemination of Marxism. CPC founders such as Li Dazhao, Chen Tuxiu and Mao Zedong and the well-known writer and thinker Lu Xun all had once taught or worked at the university. Six of the 13 who attended the first CPC National Congress had studied or worked at it. During the new democratic revolutionary period, it has always stood in the front ranks of the



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- ① The West Gate
- ② Chairman Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng are visiting Peking University's New Technology Co.
- ③ Crown Prince of Thailand is on a visit to Peking University.
- ④ Mr. Marshall, general director of UN Education and Science Committee, is conferring Award for Young Scientists to Prof. Chen Zhangliang.
- ⑤ Students are taking a class.
- ⑥ Vice-premier Li Lanqing is celebrating a festival with teachers and students of Peking University.
- ⑦ Weiming Lake



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anti-imperialist and anti-feudalist struggle and made important contributions to the founding of New China.

After the breakout of the War against Japanese Aggression, Peking University and Tsinghua University and Nankai University had to move south and established the Southwest United University in Kunming, Yunnan Province. After the victory of the war, SUU was disbanded in May of 1946 and each of the three became independent.

After the founding of the PRC, it has grown to be a new-type socialist university. To inherit and carry forward the glorious traditions of the May 4th Movement, it changed its university day from December 17 to May 4th. The late Chairman Mao Zedong wrote the inscription for the university and wrote three letters to its faculty and students to encour-



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age them to struggle for New China. The late Premier Zhou Enlai came to it on 6 inspection or lecture tours.

Ma Yinchu, a leading economist and educator, was appointed in June of 1951 the first president after the founding of New China. In the early post-liberation period in a readjustment of departments, its schools of agricultural science, medicine and engineering were severed from it and it was merged with the departments of humanities, law and sciences of the Tsinghua University and Yanching University and the relevant departments of Furen University, Zhongfa University and Zhejiang University. It thus became a university that focused on the teaching and research of basic humanities and sciences. To seek further expansion, it moved from the city proper to Yanyuan Garden on the western outskirts of

the city.
Yanyuan Garden was the campus of Yanching University neighbouring on Qinghua Garden in the east, Zhongguancun in the south and Summer Palace in the west and Yuanming Garden in the north. It was part of the famous districts of gardens of the Qing Dynasty. Thanks to expansion over the past 40 years or more, its campus covers 200 hectares with a total floor space of 800,000 square metres. Today's Yanyuan Garden has retained the ancient garden style and shown in the meantime the vitality of a modern institution of higher learning.
Over the past hundred years, it has gradually established its prestige among China's educational and academic circles and is known at home and abroad with its strength in



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- ⑧ Prof. Wang Xuan, an academican of Chinese Academy of Sciences, is carrying out research work.
- ⑨ University leaders are talking with outstanding students.
- ⑩ Prof. Zeng Yi (L2,) of Population Research Institute is awarded 1st prize of Huo Ying-dong Award for Young Teachers.
- ⑪ Prof. Shi Qingyun (Female) is doing research work.
- ⑫ Prof. Yuan Xingpei of Chinese Literature Dept. is directing graduate students.
- ⑬ Teachers of Marxism College are having an academic discussion.
- ⑭ Young Professor Lai Ruhua is making an experiment with some senior professors.
- ⑮ Peking University is holding a forum on publication of 《Research on Theory of the State》.
- ⑯ Stack Room for Rare Editions



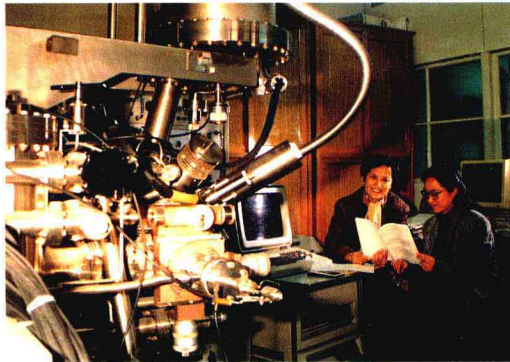
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teaching and research. It now runs 5 schools of Marxism, economy, business administration, life science and chemistry and molecular engineering, 24 departments with 90 undergraduate, 146 postgraduate, 97 doctorate and 25 adult educational specialities. It also has a graduate school and a school of adult education. It boasts 42 key specialities of the nation, 9 training bases of the nation's talents in sciences, 40 research institutes and 39 inter-disciplinary and comprehensive research centres. It has set up post-doctorate mobile stations of research in 64 specialities of 13 first-class disciplines of the nation. It is the university that has the most complete system of disciplines and the greatest number of the nation's key disciplines and doctorate studies. It has now developed from a university of humanities and sciences to a university that embraces natural sciences, engineering and technological sciences, humanities, social sciences, linguistic science, management science and educational science.

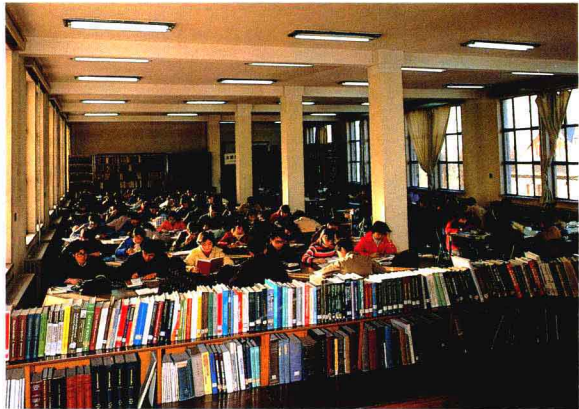
It has the nation's strongest faculty. It has a faculty and research force of 3,200, of whom 730 are professors and 1,000 are associate professors, 29 academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, one academician of the Chi-

nese Academy of Engineering, 34 on the State Council Degrees Committee or the panels of disciplinary assessment, 27 middle-aged or young national-class specialists that have made outstanding contributions, 334 doctorate tutors and 128 guest professors. It ranks first in the nation in the number of the academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, doctorate tutors and professors. Among them are senior scholars who are well-known at home and abroad and outstanding middle-aged and young scholars who have unique enterprising spirit.

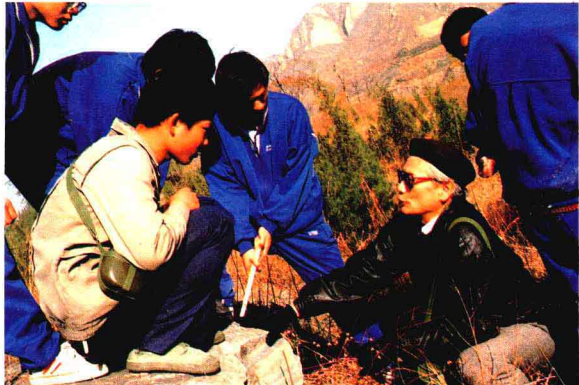
It boasts a fine academic environment as well as advanced teaching and research facilities. Its library is China's earliest modern one, stocked with 4.4 million copies of books, ranking first in the nation. It has 116 laboratories,



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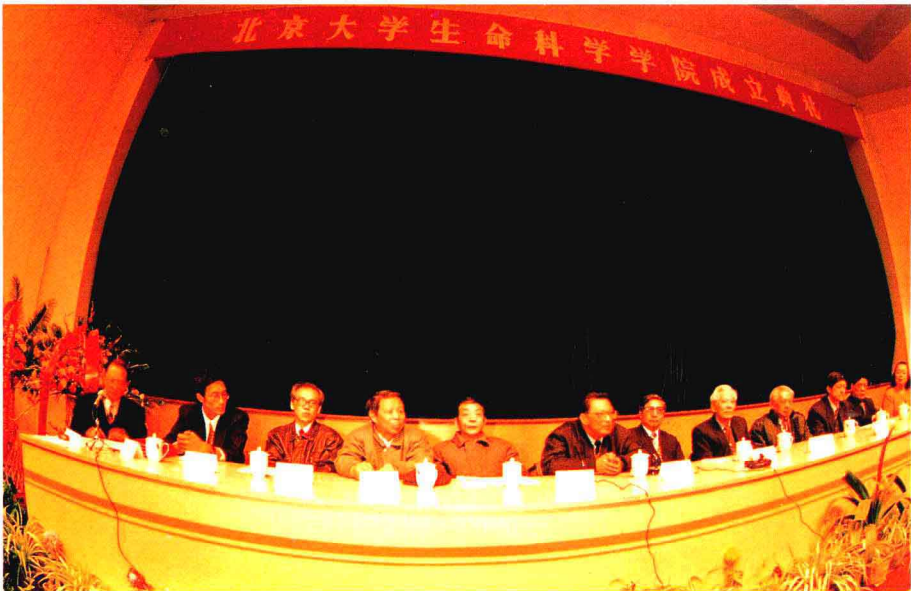
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- ⑰Nanbei Pavilion in Autumn
- ⑱Location-selecting Committee of UN "International Vaccine Institute" is looking around Saikele Archaeological Arts Museum of the University.
- ⑲A Glimp of the Reading Room of the Library
- ⑳Prof. Li Yining is talking with some foreign specialists.
- ㉑Prof. He Guoqi of Geology Dept. is giving a lecture on field practice.
- ㉒The Inaugural Ceremony of Life-Science Institute



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of which 5 are the state key ones and the audio-video educational centre, the computer centre and the analytical testing centre. It has established a computer network. Six state key laboratories, 4 laboratories of key disciplines, the economic and social simulation laboratory and the comprehensive book and information centre of humanities sponsored by the SEC are now under construction. It ranks first in the nation's institutions of higher learning in the number of the state key laboratories. In recent years, it has set up the Exhibition Hall of Geology, the Museum of Archaeology and Arts, a sports centre, a swimming pool and a cultural centre. The groups of buildings of sciences and the new library are either under construction or will be built soon.

It is one of China's important centres for education and is attracting students at home and abroad with its fine "hard-working, strict, down-to-earth and innovative" spirit. In recent years, to cater to the advancement of science and technology and the needs of the growth of the socialist market economy, it has actively carried out reforms in education and teaching, readjusted the targets for training and the structure of disciplines and specialties and established the educational idea of "strengthening basic training, improving inter-disciplinary studies and training the students according to their respective talent", constantly renovated teaching content, and improved management in teaching and student affairs. It has enforced a credit system, established a series of scholarships, strengthened the mechanism of competition and stimulation. It practises a system of combination of majors and options and encourages students majoring in inter-disciplinary courses bordering on humanities and sciences. It works to broaden the students' vision of scholarship, strengthen scientific experimentation and social practice, mobilize their initiative and improve their creative and practical experiences.

It has a student body of 19,000, of whom 8,000 are undergraduates or students working on double bachelor's degrees and 3,400 are postgraduates (800 PH.D. candidates and 2,600 M.A. candidates), 750 are students of three-year courses, 680 are foreign students from more than 60 countries and 6,100 are students in adult education. Since 1949, it has trained more than 60,000 undergraduates and more than 10,000 postgraduates. Many of them have become outstanding scientists, scholars or senior professionals.

It is one of China's important bases for scientific research with many findings well up to advanced national or international levels. Since 1978, in sciences, it has accomplished 863 research projects in mathe-



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matics, physics, chemistry, biology, earth science, computer, electronic, nuclear, biological and remote-sensing technology as assigned by the state and 1,400 research projects of the national natural science foundation and the foundation for post-doctorate studies and won 36 national natural science prizes and 30 national prizes for scientific advancement; in humanities, it has accomplished more than 700 national key projects and national social science foundation, SCE social science foundation and the foundation for post-doctorate studies projects and won more than 40 national prizes. It has published a total of 26,357 papers in sciences and humanities and 3,741 monographs. It ranks among the front ranks in the number and rate of papers or monographs quoted at home and abroad. In its efforts to apply its research findings to practice, it has established Fangcheng Group and the Bio-City and grown to be one of China's important bases of high and new technology.

In cooperation and academic exchange with Chinese and foreign institutions of higher learning or research institutions, it has signed agreements with the Chinese Academy of Sciences and more than 100 universities in 32 countries and regions. It has conferred on 42 foreign leading scholars or well-known personalities honorary titles of PH.D. s or professors and invited several hundred foreign or Chinese leading scholars as guest professors or visiting scholars. In recent years, it sends nearly 1,000 individuals overseas on lecture tours or for cooperative research or international symposiums and sponsors nearly 20 international symposiums or workshops every year.

Peking University is not only a well-known institution of higher learning with glorious revolutionary, educational and academic traditions, but also a modern university that faces the world and the future. In face of the challenge and opportunity of the new era, it is constantly reforming and improving itself in a great effort, so as to make it one of the first-rate universities in the world for greater contributions to China's modernization drive and the progress of sciences and culture of the human race.



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23 Peking University has won the first position on group scores for many times on Beijing Sports Games of Institutions of Higher Learning.

24 A Newly-built Teaching Building

25 Chinese students and foreign students are studying together.

26 "Transcentury Personnel"--Middle-aged and young teachers are becoming mature.

27 The Climbing Team

28 The Climbing Team of Peking University Reaching the Summit of Tangkula Peak (7,117m)



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Tsinghua University

Xie Hun, a poet in the Eastern Jin Dynasty wrote a line of poem -- "Clear water and green trees present a beautiful scenery". Today, this line of poem is known to all, because it is associated with China's famous university -- Tsinghua University.

The University is situated in the imperial garden in the northwestern suburbs of Beijing -- the Qinghua Garden which is close to the Yuanmingyuan. Its predecessor is Tsinghua College -- a preparatory school for students to study in the U. S. which was founded by the Qing government with part of the Boxer indemnity returned by the American government in 1911. In 1925 it became a university. In 1928 it was renamed Tsinghua University with four colleges of liberal arts, law, science and engineering and 16 departments. In

1937 when the anti-Japanese war broke out, the University moved southward to Kunming to establish

Southwest Associated University with Beijing University and Nankai University. In 1946 it returned to Beijing, was restored and became a comprehensive university with five colleges (including the agricultural college) and 26 departments. It was known at home and abroad for the large number of teachers, its high academic levels, an atmosphere of patriotism and democracy, the style of rigorous study and good school spirit. It had trained a great many scholars, scientists, engineers, outstanding patriots and revolutionaries with lofty ideals, including Wen Yiduo, Zhu Ziqing, Hua Luogeng, Wu Youxun and Wu Han.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, Tsinghua University has received much support from the central government. Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaop-



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ing, Jiang Zemin and other state leaders are concerned about the development of the University. They went on inspection tours of Tsinghua University and gave instructions. The University has undergone many changes and expanded considerably. After the readjustment of the institutions of higher learning throughout the country in 1952, it became a multi-disciplinary engineering university and was called the cradle of engineers. Since 1978, it has changed its disciplines. It offers a number of high technology and new specialties, restores and establishes the branches of learning in science, liberal arts and economic management, forming a multifarious, multilevel system of higher education consisting of undergraduate, postgraduate, postdoctoral and continuation education. At present, Tsinghua University is a comprehensive university that concentrates on engineering, combines science with engineering and offers the courses in the humanities, social sciences and economic management.

- ① On a visit to Tsinghua University, Mr. Jiang Zemin is talking with students in metalworking practice.
- ② Character Hall in Tsinghua Court
- ③ Mr. Zhu Rongji was present at the celebration ceremony of 10th anniversary of Economics and Management College.
- ④ Mr. Li Lianqing is talking with teachers and students.
- ⑤ President Wang Dazhong is introducing the general conditions of the University to the visiting Governor general of Canada Ramon John Nettiesson and his wife.
- ⑥ First Ten Best Persons of Tsinghua University



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The University has the postgraduate school, the college of continuation education, five colleges of civil engineering, science, information engineering, economic management, the humanities and social sciences as well as 29 departments in the areas of civil engineering, water conservancy, machinery, engineering physics, chemistry, materials, energy, environment and foreign languages. It offers 35 specialities for undergraduates (including seven specialities for the second Bachelor's degree students), 107 specialities qualified to award Master's degrees, 64 specialities qualified to award doctoral degrees and 29 national key specialities and establishes 14 postdoctoral research stations.

The University has had many famous teachers. Many renowned great masters and scholars used to teach and conduct academic researches here. Now it has a large number of scientists and scholars who are known at home and abroad and young scholars who have scored academic attainments. It has about 4,100 teachers and researchers, among whom there are 19 academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Engineering Academy, more than 700 professors, 1,800 associate professors and 280 tutors qualified to offer doctoral programmes. The University has attached importance to the high level of teaching and enrolled young and capable people in the country and trained senior professionally competent people. At present, it has a total of 14,000 students, among whom there are 10,000 undergraduates, 100 students for the second Bachelor's degrees, 700 students who receive the three-year education, 2,200 students for Master's degrees, 1,000 doctoral students, 4,500 students who receive adult and continuation education and more than 250 students from about 40 countries and regions.

The University covers an area of 329 hectares with 1.04 million square metres of school buildings. In the Qinghua Garden, the magnificent large main building, the unique library and a number of libraries for the departments and buildings for teaching and living have been built around the Qinghua Hall, auditorium and I-shaped hall, thus beautifying the excellent and elegant campus with beautiful hills, clear water and green trees. The University's value of fixed assets, the number of computers and the total value of equipment for teaching and scientific research rank first among the universities in the country. It has a library of 2.5 million volumes. The library is managed through the book and information computer system and connected with the campus computer network, thus providing the readers with domestic and international computer network searching services. The University has good environment for teaching and scientific research.

The University has always set rigid rules to run the school and encouraged the students to develop morally, intellectually and physically. In particular, it attaches importance to teaching basic theory and combining education with production. Over the years, it has done solid work in offering disciplines and courses, building



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(7) Library

(8) University leaders are talking with academicians of Chinese Academy of Sciences Qian Yi (L1.), Zhang Wei (L2.), Zhang Guangdou (M.), Li Hengde (L3.), and Jin Guofan (R1.).

(9) The project of Rebuilding Beijing Juer Alley designed by Prof. Wu Liangyong of Architecture Dept. has won "World Residence Award".

(10) Prof. Zhao Yufen (M.) of Chemistry Dept., an academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences, is a winner of China's Young Scientists Award

(11) Prof. Yang Wei of Engineering Dynamics is giving a lecture at an international conference.

(12) Teachers are answering questions for foreign students.

(13) The 2nd Gate



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practice bases and fostering the good style of study. It exercises rigorous and standardized teaching management, maintains the best quality of instructions for a long time and raises the overall quality of the students. The University has always attached importance to selecting and training all kinds of capable people, teaching students according to their aptitude through many forms and fully developing their interests and special skills. The University-level best students whom it trains account for 5 per cent of the total. Every year it selects 10 special-class best students, and 400 graduates obtain the second Bachelor's degrees and receive technical training at different levels. The excellent students who are good at recreation and sports form a literature and art organization with 400 members and a sports team with 200 members. In 1978 the University started once again to implement

the system of training postgraduates. In 1984 it was the first university to found the postgraduate school. It persists in deepening the reform of postgraduate education, gears such education to the needs of economic development and social progress and tries to train senior professionally competent people at home. It becomes a major base for training postgraduates in the country. The University has trained more than 70,000 senior professionally competent undergraduates and students who have received the three-year education and about 40,000 students who receive adult and continuation education. Since 1981, it has trained more than 7,000 postgraduates and 900 doctoral students. All these graduates are scattered at home and abroad. Many of them have become specialists and important technical staff. About one-third of the academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Engineering Academy have ever studied or are working here. Some alumni have become leaders of the



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state and local governments at all levels. They have made great contributions to economic development and the development of science, technology and cultural and educational undertakings.

The University always persists in combining teaching with scientific research and helps them promote each other. It gears education to the needs of economic development and follows the world advanced levels. Scientific research and technological development have expanded tremendously. It has established three research bases for nuclear technology, large-scale integrated circuit and CIMS project. It has five national key laboratories. Ten national key laboratories are being built in the University. It has 41 research institutes (academies), 11 research centres, 150 laboratories, a number of school-run factories and enterprises. It depends on many researchers and multi-disciplinary overall advantages to undertake a large number of national scientific and technological research key projects and establish relations in scientific and technological cooperation with



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⑭ The Campus

⑮ On Nationality Concert held by Students Art Ensemble of Tsinghua University. Mr. Song Ping is shaking hands with performers on the stage.

⑯ Students Art Ensemble of Tsinghua University is jointly performing with the Central Philharmonic Orchestra.

⑰ Research on Integrated Circuit

⑱ The Inaugural Ceremony of Tsinghua Ziguang Co. Group

⑲ Production System Laboratory in Research Centre of CIMS Project

⑳ A Classroom

㉑ Doctorate and Master's Holders in their Degree Dresses

㉒ Public-good Labour Course for Students



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30 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Every year it scores research results in 150 projects which are verified by the state and publishes about 3,000 academic papers. Since 1978, it has scored research achievements in 2,000 projects and won more than 900 prizes awarded by the ministry or commission, of which there are national scientific and technological prizes in 185 projects (natural science prizes in 16 projects, invention prizes in 64 projects, scientific and technological progress prizes in 103 projects and Sparkle Programme prizes in two projects). The number of prizes it has won ranks first among the institutions of higher learning and research institutes in the country.

The University constantly strengthens international exchanges and cooperation in education, science and technology. It has cooperative relations with 14 universities in seven countries and regions in the world and with many research institutes and large enterprises. Every year about 800 teachers go abroad to give lectures, pursue advanced studies, visit and attend international academic conferences. More than 600 foreign experts and scholars are invited to give lectures or conduct researches here. There are 2,000 foreign guests who come to the University for visits. More than 10 international academic conferences have been held here. All this attracts worldwide attention and receives good response.

The moonlight is illuminating the ancient lotus pond as it was, and the beautiful Qinghua Garden is bathed in the dawn of the new century which adds lustre to the Chinese land. Tsinghua University is expanding and forging ahead. It has not only a glorious past but also a bright future. It belongs to the entire Chinese nation. It will become a first-class socialist university with Chinese characteristics that stands in the East of the world.



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23 Mr. Zhang Jun (F.) of Humanities and Sociology College, a double-bachelorship holder, is a master heel-and-toe walking racer.

24 Auditorium

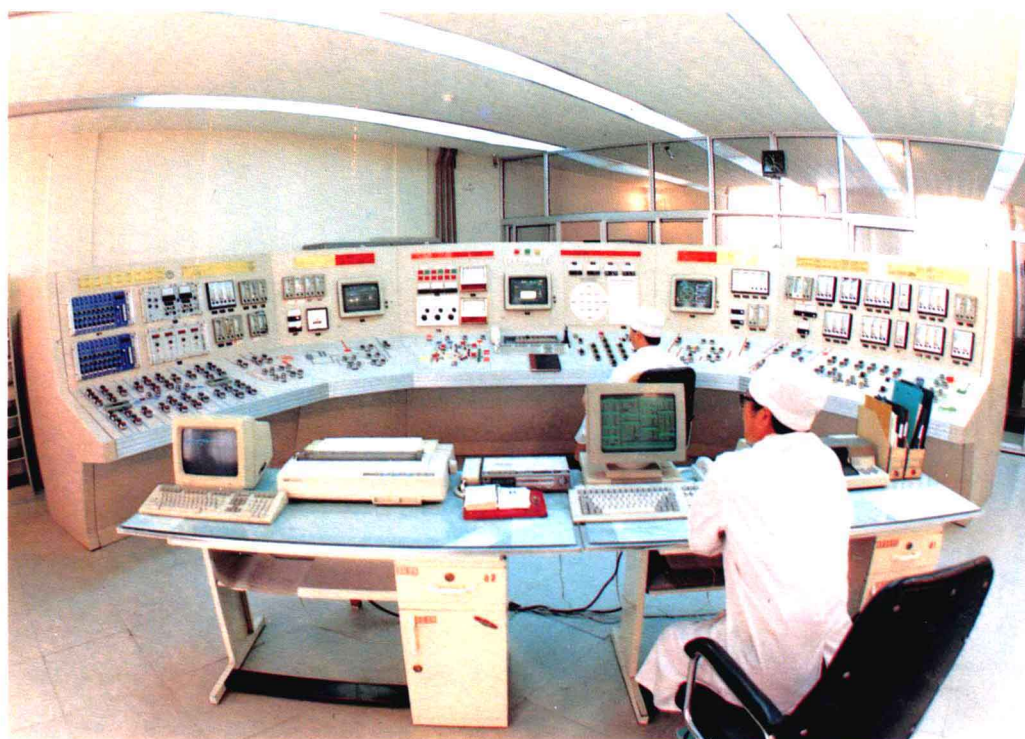
25 Video-room in Library

26 Students are having metalworking practice in Machinery Workshop.

27 Well-designed courses of electronics are welcome by students.

28 Main Building

29 Control Room for 5-megawatt Low-temperature Nuclear Heating Heap



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The Chinese People's University

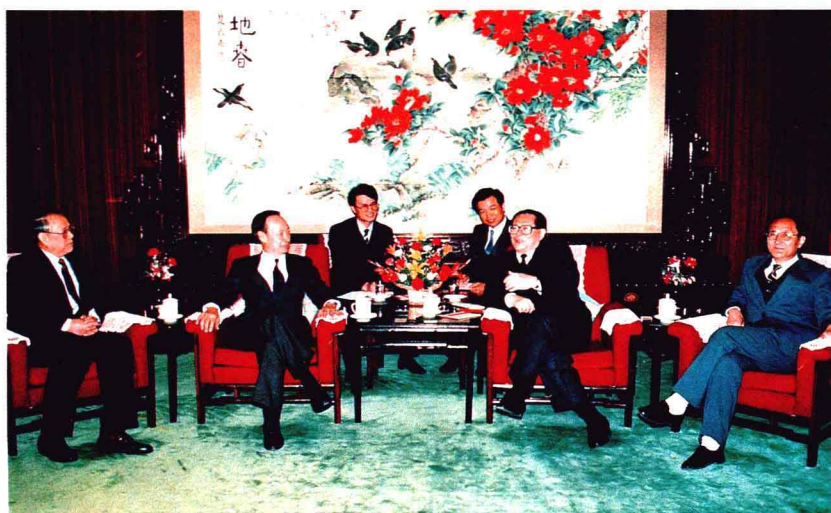
The Chinese People's University (CPU) that mainly embraces social sciences is in the cultural western outskirts of Beijing. It is one of China's key universities and one of its important bases that train scholars in social sciences, humanities and management science. It was listed in 1984 as one of the nation's ten universities that get special national attention.

It has glorious and fine traditions. In 1937, the CPC Central Committee entrusted such revolutionaries as Lin Po-ju, Wu Yuchang, Tong Piwu, Xu Teli, Zhang Yunyi and Cheng Fangwu to establish the Northern Shaanxi School that aimed to train pioneers for the liberation of the Chinese nation. It merged Yan'an Lu Xun Institute of Arts, Yan'an Workers School, Anwubao War-time Youth Training Class and became North China United University. In 1948, NCUU headed by Cheng Fangwu and the North University headed by Professor Fan Wenlan were amalgamated and became

North China University. In 1950, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council decided to establish the regular university — the Chinese People's University on the basis of North China University. Such well known educators as Wu Yuchang, Cheng Fangwu, Yuan Baohua and Huang Da were its president in succession. The present president of CPU is Li Wenhui, a well-known historian.

It runs 11 schools of economy, planning and statistics, business administration, law, journalism, archives, information, and continuing education for lecturers in Marxist theory, a graduate school and a school of higher adult education, 25 departments and 12 research institutes. It offers 52 specialties for undergraduate study, 73 for postgraduate study, and 38 for doctorate study, of these 14 are listed as the nation's key ones. It also runs two post-doctorate mobile stations of research for economics and law. It always pays attention

to combination of professional training with economic construction and service to the reform-and-open policy. It has trained on a trial basis MBAs and postgraduates adapted to social needs and enrolled on-job M. A. and PH. D. candidates. It has now established a complete system of full-time undergraduate education, postgraduate education and adult education. It has set up centres for information, testing and evidence certification technology service and 12 other laboratories equipped with modern facilities so as to broaden the teaching in social sciences and offer modern means to research. It was China's earliest institution of higher learning to pioneer correspondence education since 1949. It now runs more than 40 stations of correspondence education all over the country and enjoys quite good social acclaim for the quality of correspondence students.



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① Mr. Jiang Zemin is meeting with chairmen of two parts of China-America Exchanging Programme in Economic and Educational Field: Prof. Huang Da, former president of China People's University, and Prof. Zou Zhizhuang, a renowned American economist.

2 Library

3 The Main Gate



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