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Proposed amalgamation with
Shantung Christian University
1922

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January 24, 1922.

Rev. G. T. Scott,
Shantung Christian University,
156 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

My dear Mr. Scott,

There are many matters about which I should like to write to you today, but as I have only been back in Tsinan for a week you will, I know, excuse me if I am compelled to confine myself to the more urgent of them.

We arrived here on the evening of the 17th after delaying five days in Shanghai in order to sit with the Educational Commission, by their kind courtesy, during the drafting of their final report. Since our arrival there have been so many things to see and to learn that it is almost impossible to dift out one's general impressions yet awhile, but certainly it is most encouraging to note the signs of progress and development on all hands. Not only have valuable new additions been made to our staff, but the whole University Campus shows signs of progress and the two new buildings are a very worthy addition to our plant.

You will, I feel sure, be interested to read the enclosed extract of a letter which I have written to Dr. Moorshead, telling of the new proposals which are being made by the Educational Commission. By the time this letter reaches you that Commission will probably have arrived back in the States, and it will not be long before their proposals are made public. I want, however, to give you early information of the lines upon which they are advocating them.

You will notice that in the first place they have unanimously endorsed the recommendation that our University should amalgamate with Peking into an organic union, that union to be divided on clear vertical lines, Mandarin work of full College grade being retained in Tsinan, and concentrating on two important schools, in Medicine and Education respectively, and in addition, a School of ~~Theology~~ Theology, as heretofore.

In Peking they will similarly have two schools of full College grade, namely in Arts and Literature, and will maintain the particular kind of Theological training that they are doing at present.

The great advantage of the scheme, as I see it, is that we not only eliminate the reduplication of organizations, with its consequent waste and rivalry, but we bring the whole united faculty to bear upon the great problems of the North China field.

In Theology, for example, whilst there will still need to be a set of men residing in Peking and giving most of their attention yto the training of men for theological seminaries and city pastorates, another group will live in Tsinan and address themselves to the great rural districts and small areas; there will be but one united faculty, with constant intercourse

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and with the possibility that some men from each group will give courses of lectures in each locality.

I greatly hope that these new suggestions will commend themselves to you. As I see it, we have everything to gain by the proposal. Our School of Arts, which has so often been criticised in the past, will become a clear vocational school which should assemble a firstclass faculty in Education. At the same time we shall be linked up with the work in Peking, and shall regard their problems as our own. I need hardly add that not the least attractive thing in the proposal, so far as I am personally concerned, is the great pleasure and privilege of serving under a man for whom I have so deep a respect and affection as Dr. Leighton Stuart.

The negotiations are not yet in shape for final action. Our Senate has this morning passed a unanimous resolution approving of the general principle, and I have no doubt that our Field Board will also endorse it when the right time comes, but we have yet to see whether the Peking faculty will be as hearty and unanimous. With Dr. Stuart's influential advocacy, and with the strong backing of the Educational Commission's unanimous report, I feel quite hopeful of a satisfactory result, but it is not of course, possible for us to bring the matter before any of our boards until it has been considered and acted upon in Peking.

You will notice that if these recommendations go through they will carry with them two proposals which have not hitherto commended themselves to your Board, the one being the establishment of a Middle School in connection with the University, and the other, the openingnof the doors of the University to women students. The Educational Commission has so strongly urged both of these steps that I feel confident that the North American General Board would be prepared to endorse them should this suggested amalgamation materialize.

It will, of course, be an essential part of a School of Education that we have an attached Middle School, and those of the High School principals of the provincex whom I have the opportunity of consulting in the matter all seem to support the proposal.

Meanwhile, the whole question of co-education has entered upon a new phase, owing to the probability of the North China Union Women's Medical School deciding to recommend to its home board that it should amalgamate with our school here. We are to meet a deputation of the Women's College this week in order to talk over details, and I think there is every probability that a scheme will be evolved which will be thoroughly satisfactory to both parties.

We are suggesting that the following principles should be carefully observed:

a) A Unity of Standards: Of course the existing members of the Women's Medical School would be received without any entrance requirements, but further members should take the same entrance examinations and Pre-medical course as our men students.

b) A Unity of Administration: I feel very strongly that all parts of the University should be thrown open to the women members of staff and women students, so that there should not be any differentiation on questions of sex

The women students would, of course, live in their dormitories under the supervision of the women members of the staff, but, apart from that, they should have complete access to all facilities; and in the same way, the men students should have access to the women's wards of the hospital.

c) Provision of Extra Buildings. The matter of additional ward facilities and residences is already an urgent one, and it would be impossible for us to receive these additions to our staff and our student body unless they were prepared to put up and equip the necessary plant. I understand that the women could not only be ready to do so but would prefer to feel that they were entering such a union upon this basis.

Thank you for writing so fully about Mr. D. M. Beach. I am in communication with Peking and with London with regard to him.

With kind regards

Yours very sincerely,

Harold Balme

HB:MMS

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EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION: I now approach the most important of all these matters, and one upon which I am afraid I shall have to burden you with some details.

As soon as I arrived in Shanghai last week, I was met with a request from Dr. Burton, the Chairman of the Educational Commission, to meet with them during their final sittings, in which they were engaged in the preparation of their report.

I found that whilst they had spoken in kindly terms of our University, they had strongly recommended that we should affiliate in some way or other with the University at Peking, and that whilst Peking emphasized higher theological training, ~~junior~~ work in arts and special instruction in Literature and Journalism, we in Tsinan should confine ourselves to the School of Medicine, to a lower grade type of theological training, and to a junior college course of a vocational character, with particular reference to the training of teachers. The section of their report dealing with the matter of higher education is a most impressive document. It emphasizes strongly the absolute need of concentration and of increased proficiency. It criticises the existing missionary institutions for their waste of economy through duplication of effort, and for their over emphasis on foreign control, and it urges that in face of strong nationalistic tendencies, and of important government education on the field, and of financial stringency at home, the existing institutions should be considerably reduced in number, and reduplication of effort should be eliminated. Starting from these admirable premises, I must confess that I was greatly disappointed in its conclusions, which appeared to me to be far more directed to an aggravation of the existing situation than to any policy which would mean the drastic conclusion of that situation.

Although they recommend the concentration of the mission forces in six Universities, they practically endorse all the existing colleges, and merely recommend that there should be more affiliation and cooperation between the different groups. I pointed this out to Dr. Burton, and found that the whole Educational Commission was only too well aware that such criticisms would be made. Dr. Burton, however, explained that their own recommendations satisfied them no less then they were likely to satisfy others, but that he found that institutional sacrifice, as he expressed it, was too poorly developed, and that he had to choose between issuing drastic recommendations which were never likely to be adopted, and making suggestions which, whilst not ideal, might ultimately lead to a remedying of the position.

Dr. Leighton Stuart of Peking University, who is a co-optive member of the Commission, was also in Shanghai, and although I had had no opportunity of previous collaboration with him, I found that he absolutely shared my views, and was very anxious that something should be done which would make for greater efficiency and economy.

At the request of Dr. Burton, Dr. Stuart and I had several long conferences, we started from the point of view that the ideal thing if only we were able (as of course, we are not) to face the situation de novo, would have been to concentrate on one Christian University for North China, rather than attempt one at Peking and another at Tsinan. I found however, that he was absolutely prepared to discuss the situation on its own merits, and our first conference took nothing for granted, but frankly faced every conceivable method of union. We were both convinced that the union of these two large institutions would not only make for great economy in administration, in home organization, and in the filling of staff appointments, but would also eliminate all possible chance of rivalry and competition, such as is already a serious and disturbing factor in the States, and would be an object lesson of that type of institutional unity which the Educationa. Commission is so strongly urging.

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When however, we came down to practical details, we found that there were almost insuperable difficulties to any local fusion.

On the Peking side, Dr. Stuart urged that the transfer to Tsinan would involve the abandonment of any hope of establishing an institution of higher Christian education in the national capital. It would divorce the Christian leaders from the stimulating effect of contact with the new non-Christian leadership now to be found in the Government University and colleges of Peking, and it would mean an almost unavoidable break, if not indeed a breach of faith, with the American Methodist Mission which for so many years has had its center in Peking.

From the Shantung side, the objections to transfer were equally serious, involving, as it would, the abandonment of our splendid plant and equipment, the probable giving up of our Medical School (for everyone feels that such a school as ours could never exist alongside the Rockefeller School in Peking), and an equally serious breach with the Shantung Presbyterian Mission, andwith the strong Christian Church community which centers in this province.

Having reached these conclusions, conclusions which were approved by the Educational Commission, we then set to work to find out where it would be possible to obtain most, if not all, of the advantages of union, whilst deciding our work into two centers.

At that point I laid it down as a condition that any union, if it could be consummated, must be by means of a division along vertical, rather than horizontal steata. I think you will see at once what I mean by that. It would never do for such a combined University to have its higher grade of work in Peking and its lower grade work in Shantung. Any such division would be harmful to Peking and very undignified for Shantung. I am quite sure we could never carry our constituency or our boards with any such proposal.

Dr. Stuart, who had previously thought along such lines, most generously agreed to my condition, and after long conference together, we both reached a point of agreement that it would be possible to unite our two universities, with an immense advantage, on the following lines:

1) That the combined institutions should be known as "THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CHINA" in which is incorporated Peking University and Shantung Christian University."

2) That the existing Boards in China and America and Britain should he so altered or added to as to take over the responsibilities of the institutions. (That is a simple matter, as, with one exception, they are the same Boards).

3) That the Mission Middle Schools of North China be articulated closely with the above University which would, of courseo maintain a single entrance examination.

4) That the faculties of the two institutions be united into a single strong faculty with one Senate and one administrative head.

5) That the above University maintain in Peking

a) A College of Arts, giving a general Arts course, with special stress upon the social sciences and including a thoroughly good course in English and commercial subjects, with a view to training men who will enter into general business work and will contribute to the important problem of bringing the influence of Christianity into the new industrial situation that is developing in this country.

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b) A School of Literature and Journalism, with special reference to the training of Christian leaders who will be able to write the new literary style, and will, in that way, be able to make their specific contribution towards the counteracting of the agnostic and rationalistic tendencies of the present "New Thought Movement" which centers in Peking.

(6) That the combined University maintain in Tsinan

a) A School of Medicine and Pre-Medical Department on similar lines as exist at present.

b) A School of Education with an attached Middle School, the latter to be a model Middle School maintained by the above University for forming not only a feeding ground for the University itself, but also a practicing center for those who are training to be teachers in this School of Education. The faculty of the School of Education would address itself to the preparation of all types of teachers, Elementary teachers being trained in the last two or three years of the Middle School, Higher Elementary teachers being trained in the Junior College, and Middle School teachers being trained in the Senior portion of the School of Education.

(7) That the above combined University maintain a single faculty of Theology which would offer two distinct courses, the one in Peking, mainly in the English language, with particular reference to the preparation of men who will occupy theological professorships in the country or will work in the treaty ports, and one in Tsinan which would stress preparation in Mandarin and would particularly train men for the rural districts and small towns.

I think you see that such a division as the above has many great advantages. It not only conserves our important Medical School but it gives a definite vocational objective to the work of the school of Arts, so that, instead of being a somewhat nondescript department, leaving its students in the air when it had finished with them, it would really become one of the most important schools of education supported by the Missions in China, and preparing Christian teachers for positions of influence all over the country, in government schools as much as in Mission schools. In the realm of Theology, in the same way, this division would preserve our distinctive course at the Gotch-Robinson School whilst bringing the influence of the whole Peking faculty to bear upon it also. No doubt certain members of the above Theological faculty would reside in Tsinan and concentrate particularly on our type of training, whilst others remain in Peking, as at present, but certain of our men would give courses at Peking and vice-versa.

Dr. Leighton Stuart has thoroughly approved of this proposal and the Educational Commission not only welcomed it enthusiastically but has incorporated it in its report. Before, however, it comes up as a finished proposal to the home Boards, we must first find out where we stand on the field. The important men here whom I have consulted are quite enthusiastic about it, and if Stuart can win over his faculty, who it must be admitted, are called upon to make some real sacrifices in such a scheme, thematter will come up for careful consideration by our respective Field Boards. It is not likely therefore that it would be in shape to present to the British or American General Board of our University before the summer, although they will doubtless be acquainted with the proposal directly the Educational Commission issues its report. I am however, anxious that you should have this early information of the proposal. You will of course,

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understand that everything is purely tentative, and that various conjections that will doubtless emerge will all have to be carefully faced and met before any final recommendation is made, but the more I think about it, the more I am convinced that along some such lines as these it may be possible for us to effect most important economies, and at the same time demonstrate the essential unity of our purpose.

TRUSTEES OF
PEKING UNIVERSITY

Statement

regarding

The Proposed Amalgamation

of

Peking University

and

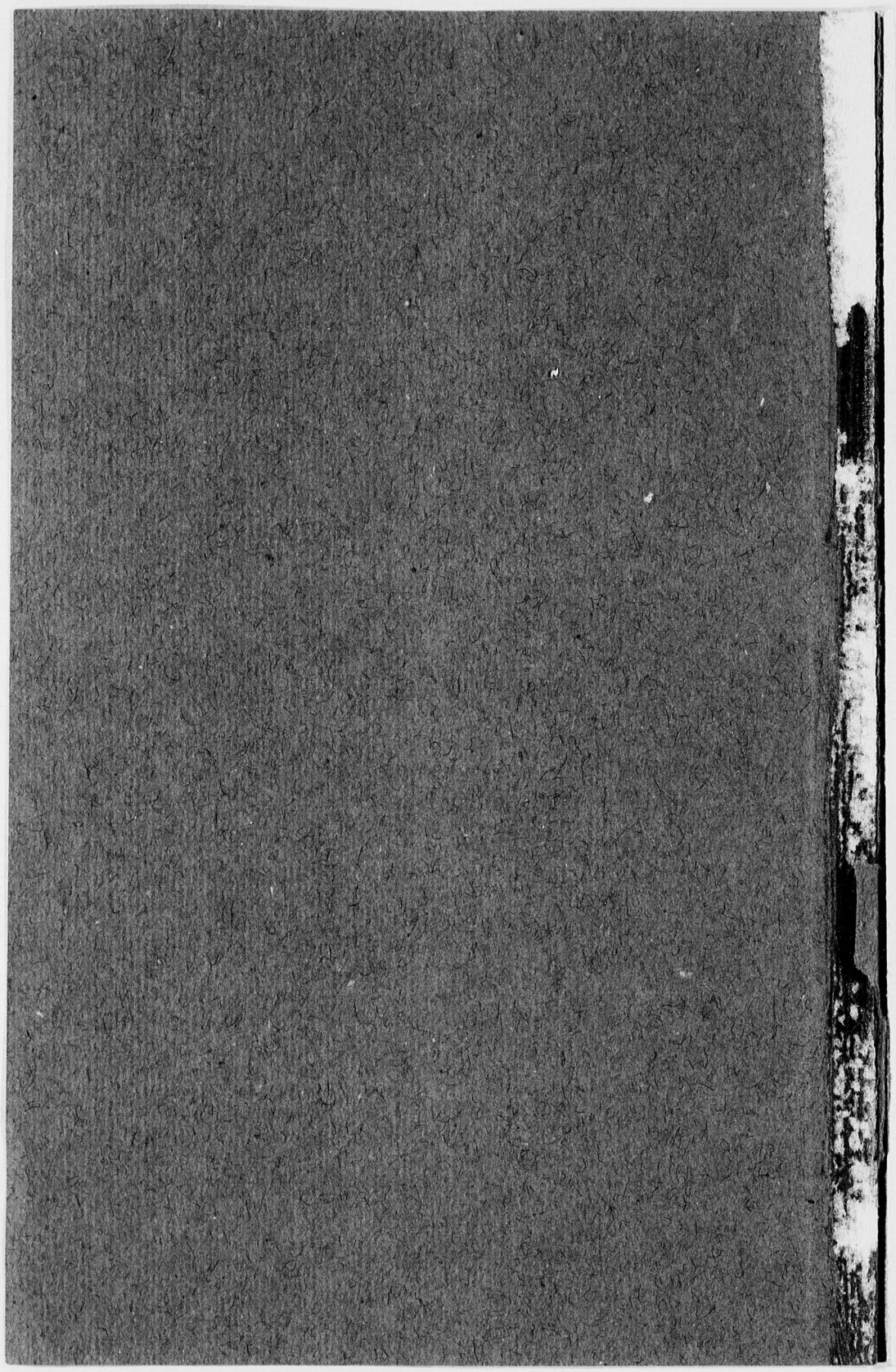
Shantung Christian University

BY

HAROLD BALME
PRESIDENT, SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

This Statement in Chinese is also available

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Proposed Scheme of Amalgamation

between

Shantung Christian University and Peking University

to form

A Christian University for North China

The China Educational Commission, which was appointed by the Conferences of Foreign Missions in North America and Great Britain, in response to repeated requests from missionary educationalists in China, completed its survey in December, 1921, and its recommendations have now been communicated to the various mission colleges and universities and are engaging their most serious attention. Coming as they do, as the unanimous findings of the most expert body of Christian educationalists who have yet visited China, and with whom were associated a chosen group of Christian men and women (Chinese and western) engaged in educational work in various parts of China, their report is bound to exercise a profound influence upon the future educational policy of all Mission Boards and churches, and upon the supporters of our mission colleges and schools.

From the mass of valuable suggestions with which the report abounds, the following general recommendations may first be mentioned:

1. "The distinctive contribution of Christian education to the total task of the church in China is the application of the methods of education to the realisation of the aim of Christian missions, and the chief immediate goal of the Christian educational forces should be the development of a strong Christian community."

2. "In the fulfilment of its purpose, Christian education must offer its educational opportunities both to Christian and non-Christian, and in general without discrimination."

3. "The greatness of the task of education to be accomplished in China, the limited resources of the Christian forces, and the achievements, resources and responsibilities of the government, combine to limit the education which Christian forces can undertake to a small fraction of the total task," but by a policy of full co-operation and wise concentration, the Christian forces should endeavour to ensure that their contribution is of the highest possible efficiency and spiritual value.

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4. "Christian elementary education will stand or fall during the next ten years in so far as it awakes or not to the absolute necessity for training its teachers."

5. "The supreme importance to the Christian movement of maintaining more and better middle schools, the increased difficulty and dignity of maintaining such schools on the proposed six years basis, and the relatively small share these schools now have of mission funds and qualified teachers, cannot be too strongly asserted."

6. In view of the limited available resources, the growing expense of vocational features, and the difficulty of keeping mission universities in line with the rapidly improving standards of government colleges, the Commission consider that the continued maintenance of sixteen missionary institutions of higher education in China claiming to do work of full college grade is unjustifiable economically, and they urge the grouping of these institutions into six universities, of which North China (including Manchuria, Chihli, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi and Honan) should form a single unit.

In accordance with the last of the above mentioned recommendations, the Commission urge the amalgamation of our own university and Peking University to form a single Christian University for North China. In order to secure the fullest benefit and greatest economy of such amalgamation, and to place the services of the united faculties at the disposal of all classes of students, it would of course be necessary to concentrate the whole University in one city, It was, however, perfectly obvious to the Educational Commission that such a proposition was entirely impracticable, owing, on the one hand, to the impossibility of removing or abandoning the valuable buildings and equipment already existing at Tsinan, and thus withdrawing the university from the vicinity of the strongest and largest Christian community in North China, and, on the other hand, to the serious impairment of Christian influence which would result from the withdrawal of all Christian institutions of higher education from the national capital.

The Commission have therefore recommended that the combined university should operate in both centres, neither of which should be subordinated to, or in any sense absorbed by, the other, but each concentrating, so far as possible, on particular aspects of the common task, pursuing their work under a single administration, both at home and on the field, and gaining the stimulus and cumulative influence of a combined faculty.

In their original suggestions the Commission recommended that our present Arts School should be entirely abandoned (apart from Junior College work), and that we should concentrate on two schools, the one a School of Medicine as at present, and the other a combined School of Theology and Education. As a result, however, of representations made to them during the preparation of their final report, this was subsequently modified, and the present recommendations of the Commission with regard to the North China University area are as follows:

1. Junior College work to be maintained both at Peking and Tsinan.

2. General Senior College work in Arts and Science, with special emphasis on English courses and social sciences, to be concentrated at present at Peking.

3. A School of Education, for training primary and middle school teachers, to be established at Tsinan, to which should be attached a boys' middle school maintained on the highest standards of efficiency.

4. A School of Literature to be organised in Peking, giving attention to translation and facility in writing the new Chinese literary style.

5. The School of Medicine to be retained at Tsinan.

6. The work in Theology to be under a combined faculty who should maintain two separate courses in Peking and Tsinan respectively, the former to be slightly longer and with greater emphasis on work in English.

7. Educational facilities in both centres to be opened to men and women students alike.

Since the recommendations of the Commission became known, important conferences have been held between representatives of the two universities. It seemed at first unlikely that we should be able to agree on any scheme of union, as we discovered that the Peking representatives were themselves preparing to develop just such a School of Education as the Commission recommended should be built up in Tsinan under the proposed amalgamation, and already had five experts in the science of education appointed to their staff. We found, however, that we were all unanimous in favouring the principle of union, and we quickly

discovered that our combined resources at the present time, in the event of our uniting, would only suffice to enable us to commence the building up of a school of education at one centre, particularly if we took the Commission's recommendations to heart and decided to build up such a school from the lower grades up. At this point the Peking representatives generously suggested that if the union were to take place, instead of proceeding with their plans at Peking, they would be willing to recommend that the head of their present department of education, Dr. Howard Galt, together with Mr. Li, should be transferred to Tsinan, at least for one or two years, so as to commence the building up of such teacher- training work, in its initial stages, in the coming autumn here. They made their offer conditional on three things: (1) that we would secure from our own constituency an experienced educator to co-operate with Dr. Galt and Mr. Li; (2) that we would set aside suitable rooms and funds for normal classes and a small model primary school; and (3) that the location of the higher grade work in the school of education, for which neither staff nor resources are at present adequate, shall not be decided at this stage, but shall be left for the managers of the united university to decide, after the foundations of the new teacher-training school have been soundly laid in Tsinan.

The joint conference unanimously accepted these proposals, and also agreed to recommend that all senior college work in arts and science of a non-vocational character should be transferred from Tsinan to Peking. Other matters relating to the programme of the combined university, the work of the theological and other schools, and the general organisation of the combined institution, were similarly agreed to, and were incorporated in a joint report (see Field Board Minutes).

The recommendations of the joint conference were subsequently laid before the whole staff of the University, Chinese and foreign, and before the Senate, in each case being unanimously accepted, but the Senate added an important rider (subsequently adopted by the whole Field Board) as follows:

> "In adopting the report the Senate wish to place on record their unanimous conviction that without prejudice to future developments at Peking, they consider that the building up of a complete School of Education at Tsinan should be an essential element in the University's future policy, in accordance with the recommendations of the Educational Commission."

A special meeting of the Field Board of Managers was called to consider the above proposals, and met in Tsinan from February 16th to 18th. It was one of the most important and best attended meetings that has yet been held. Seven of the co-operating Mission Boards were fully represented, and we also had the great additional advantage of the presence of Dr. Chang Po-ling, Mr. Fong F. Sec, and both our alumni representatives.

From the outset the Board realised that it was called upon to face a most serious decision. It was a heavy responsibility to take action upon a matter of such moment to this university, and one upon which there had been but short time for consideration and free discussion. On the other hand, it was an equally heavy responsibility to refuse to act upon the unanimous recommendations which had resulted from the careful survey of a body of experts. A proposal was made that the Board should postpone final action on the matter until the summer, and this was seriously debated for over an hour, but was finally defeated on a narrow vote. This result was probably due to the following considerations:

First, it was recognised that in a matter of this nature, involving another institution as well as our own, final decision could only rest in the Home Boards, and that as the report of the Educational Commission will necessarily come before them this spring, they ought to know at the earliest possible moment what is the attitude of the Field Board to the proposals.

Secondly, the Board realised that unless action were taken at once, it would be impossible for any new policy to be initiated for at least a year, during which time the Arts School must inevitably suffer from the continued suspense.

Lastly, another university—that at Peking—is equally involved in these recommendations, and President Leighton Stuart, who was invited to sit with the Board during their discussion, addressed an earnest plea that they would reach a decision without delay, as otherwise Peking was preparing to go forward with their own plans, which could not be held up for any length of time.

In view of these serious considerations, the Board decided to proceed with a consideration of the whole question, but in doing so they took the following action:

"That, in view of the gravity of the new proposals for union, and of the peculiar circumstances which have compelled the Field Board of Managers to take action upon them without being able first to consult the alumni, churches and missions, the President be instructed to take immediate steps to prepare a careful statement, explaining the whole facts of the situation to these various bodies, and assuring them that in the event of these proposals not meeting with their full approval, any expressions of opinion from a recognised committee or council, sent in to the University before March 31st next, shall be fully communicated to the Home Boards prior to their taking final action."

A vote was then taken on the general question of union and revealed the interesting fact that the whole Board was unanimously in favour of such a step, Dr. Chang Po-ling and Mr. Fong Sec, in particular, expressing themselves as warmly approving the amalgamation as recommended by the Educational Commission. The report of the joint conference of representatives of the two universities was considered in detail, together with an important memorandum prepared by Mr. G. D. Wang on the subject of science teaching at Tsinan. A complete list of all the chief actions taken will be found at the conclusion of this statement. They followed with but slight modifications the report of the joint conference, and in almost every instance were unanimous. They will now be sent to the Home Boards for their full consideration and action, but should any corporate body supporting this university express disapproval of the proposed plan, such disapproval, if sent in to the University before March 31st, will be cabled to the Home Boards in time to reach them before any final decision is made on the question.

In conclusion, let us frankly endeavour to face what is involved in these new proposals, and what is the alternative in the event of our feeling unable to agree to them.

1. We are asked to make a real sacrifice for the sake of the greater efficiency of Christian education in North China as a whole. We are asked to "lose our lives" as a distinctive University of Shantung, and to find ourselves in a Christian University of North China,—an institution which may eventually include federated colleges in Manchuria, Tientsin, Peking, Taiyuanfu and Tsinan. We are asked to give up all non-vocational teaching in the senior college, and to transfer it to Peking. We are asked to content ourselves for the immediate present with the building up of the lower stages of a new School of Education, and to leave the

question of the higher grades to be worked out mutually by the Peking representatives and ourselves as the department becomes established and gets firmly linked up with the Christian schools in the whole area served by the University.

2. The supporters of Peking University are called upon to make sacrifices no less serious. They too are asked to merge their identity as the new formed Yenching University in a University of North China. They are asked to abandon at present all hope of building up the model training of elementary teachers, and to transfer Dr. Galt and Mr. Li, at least for one or two years, to Tsinan, so as to commence building up a School of Education here. They are asked to face the possible transfer of part of their important women's department, for which large funds have now been secured and extensive plans adopted, to Tsinan.

3. What will be our mutual advantages if we agree to such proposals? In the first place, we shall go on record as being willing to fall in with the unanimous recommendations of those whom we have invited to make this careful survey of Christian education in China, and to sacrifice local and institutional interests for the sake of a larger Christian community.

In the second place, we shall at once eliminate considerable duplication of effort, and even competition, at the home base, where the multiplication of appeals from so many different union institutions has proved both embarrassing and wasteful.

In the third place, we shall secure the influence and stimulus of a large united faculty of Christian educationalists, whose combined experience and prayerful counsel will be brought to bear on the great task committed to us in these North China provinces, and who will be able, by interchange of lectureships, relief work during furloughs, and in other ways, to effect real economy of labour.

Lastly, the Chinese Christian leaders who have so far been consulted assure us that such an object lesson of Christian co-operation for the sake of truer efficiency and deeper spiritual influence will have a far-reaching effect on the whole Christian community, and upon educated Chinese throughout North China.

4. Lastly, what is the alternative if we refuse? In the first place, we shall be called upon to justify such refusal in the face of the

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unanimous findings of the Educational Commission, whose report is bound to exercise a profound influence upon that large body of supporters at home who at present provide 82% of our total budget, and 96% of the budget of the School of Arts and Science which is most affected by these new recommendations.

In the second place, it is clear that our Senior Arts College work cannot, in any event, remain on its present basis. It has been criticised by many of our graduates, who have found difficulty in securing suitable posts after leaving us. It has been even more strongly criticised within the last few months by Professor Paul Monroe, for what he considers to be a lack of vocational direction in our senior course. The North American Joint Board has pointed to the same defect, and has repeatedly urged us to concentrate on the important task of training teachers. Moreover the Educational Commission has placed 50 students as the minimum number which justify the maintenance of a senior college course, whereas our highest number of senior college Arts students during the past five years has been 43,—in this present semester,—and our average for the whole period has been 31.

Lastly, if the problem of building up a thoroughly efficient Teachers' Training College,—one which shall be closely linked up with mission schools, and shall be able to make a careful study of the whole area,—is going to prove a big task for us in union with Peking, in view of our limited staff and resources, what hope have we of making a real success of it alone?

SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Extract from Minutes of Field Board of Managers
Sixth Meeting of Board, Tsinan, February 16th, 1922

Being a Special Meeting Called to Consider the Recommendations of the China Educational Commission, etc.

295. Members Present.

Rev. Paul R. Abbott, Dr. H. Balme, Dr. Chang Po Ling, Mr. Fong F. Sec, Rev. A. J. Garnier, Rev. F. Harmon (alternate for Rev. H. R. Williamson), Mr. Lien Dzi Do, Mr. Paul MacEachron, Rev. R. A. Mitchell, Rev. C. G. Sparham, Bishop T. Arnold Scott, Rev. T. N. Thompson, Mr. Wang Yuan Deh, Dr. M. P. Young.

I. Proposed Union With the Peking University.

The recommendations of the China Educational Commission, proposing the amalgamation of Peking University and Shantung Christian University to form a single University for North China, were laid before the Board, and a detailed statement was made of the reasons which had led the Commission to urge the mission colleges and universities in China to concentrate in six university groups, of which North China (including Manchuria, Chihli, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi and Honan) should form a single unit. The report of a joint conference between representatives of Peking and Shantung Christian Universities was also presented, together with a memorandum prepared by Mr. G. D. Wang, with reference to the teaching of science at Tsinan. After careful and prolonged consideration, the Board took the following actions:

298. Union of Peking University and Shantung Christian University.

That we approve of the recommendation of the China Educational Commission favouring a union of Peking University and Shantung Christian University to form one Christian University for North China. (Carried by unanimous vote.)

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299. Task of Combined University.

In view of the responsibility of the united institution for the whole North China area, and having in mind the recommendations of the Educational Commission as to the limitation of professional schools, the programme of the combined university should include the following departments and courses, all of which should be open to men and women students alike, and based upon the new classification of the National Educational Association of China:

> The new scheme adopted by the National Educational Association and strongly endorsed by Prof. Monroe and the Educational Commission, divides the educational periods into 6 years of Primary School work, 6 years of Secondary School work, (of which 3 years are Junior Middle and 3 years Senior Middle) and 4 years of Collegiate work. This would mean that pre-college study covers 12 years instead of 11 years as at present.

Model Middle Schools, for boys and girls respectively.

Junior College (first two years of College course) to prepare students for Arts and Science, Theology, Medicine and Nursing, etc.

Medicine and Nurses' Training.

Theology—two types of work.

Arts and Science—including:

Chinese, English, Japanese, Russian, French and German languages,
Economics, History and Political Science,
Sociology, Psychology, Religion, Philosophy and Ethics,
Geography, Music, Home Economics, Mathematics and Astronomy,
Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Geology,
Commerce, Industrial Arts, Animal Husbandry (if self-supporting).

Literature and Journalism.

Education—including

Normal Classes for Elementary Teachers (last 3 years of Middle School).

Practice School and Kindergarten for Elementary Teachers.

Teachers' Training Courses.

a. Courses for Junior Middle School Teachers, (Junior College and one additional year).

b. Courses for Senior Middle School Teachers, (Junior College and three or four additional years).

c. Special courses for Supervisors and Inspectors.

300. Junior College and School of Medicine.

It was agreed that Junior College work (the first two years of collegiate work under the new classification) should be maintained both at Peking and Tsinan, and that the School of Medicine should continue at Tsinan as heretofore.

301. School of Education.

There was general agreement, growing out of recent surveys that one of the most important contributions which the Christian University in North China could offer, in the task of raising up a strong Christian community, would be in the equipment of trained teachers for all grades of schools. The survey of present resources made it plain that such teacher training could not, at the moment, be fully carried out in both centres. At the same time it was agreed that any initial steps undertaken immediately in either center should be without prejudice to any future action which the demands of the common task and the securing of necessary resources rendered necessary and possible. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

1. That in confronting the problem of organising the training work in education in the university centres during the coming autumn, the question of the location of a complete Division of Education, with teacher-training, for all grades, as recommended by the Educational Commission, be postponed for future discussion.

2. That, having regard to the limitations of our present staff and resources, as an initial step, we plan to begin teachers' training for primary school teachers at Tsinan in the autumn of the present year.

3. That the authorities at Tsinan be asked to designate buildings for a boys' middle school and a laboratory primary school, and others which may be needed to house the staff, in order to undertake initial work in teacher-training this year.

4. That the plans for the coming autumn include:—

I. Issuing a call for students for higher middle school, (2 classes);

II. Issuing a call for students for laboratory primary school, (3 classes);

III. Possible transfer of students from Peking Junior College already in the Normal Course.

5. That, on the understanding that some experienced educator from the Shantung constituency be secured to co-operate in this movement, Dr. Galt and Mr. Li be transferred from Peking to Tsinan for one or two years, to co-operate in the organisation of these schools.

6. That provision in the budget be made for necessary expenses for the above plans,—to include:

Teachers. Primary School 2
Middle School 3

Students. Primary Practice School—3 classes of 10 to 15 each,
Middle School—2 classes totalling 50.

Estimated cost of above for first year, $3,000.

7. In approving the above, the Field Board wishes to place on record its unanimous conviction that, without prejudice to future developments at Peking, it considers that the building up of a complete School of Education at Tsinan should be an essential element in the University's future policy, in accordance with the recommendations of the Educational Commission.

302. Senior Arts and Science.

1. That, as a policy, we approve of the recommendations of the China Educational Commission, involving the transfer of Senior Arts and Science work of a non-vocational nature from Tsinan to Peking.

2. That, in view of the limitation of the students in English, we postpone decision as to whether the transfer should be made before the two classes now in the Senior College of Arts and Science at Tsinan have finished their course.

3. That the department of English at Tsinan be strengthened so as to make practicable the above recommendations.

303. School of Theology.

1. That the Theological Faculties of the combined University should offer courses and make provision for the training of five types of Christian workers:

a. Preachers and pastors of rural districts.
b. Preachers and pastors for the large cities.
c. Specialists in religious education.
d. Research scholars, writers, translators and teachers of religion.
e. Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. workers.

2. That, in view of the needs of the work, and for the sake of efficiency, special courses for the first type (a) be at present offered in Tsinan alone, and for the fourth type (d) in Peking only, the other three courses being given in both centres.

3. That the courses in Tsinan begin in the second year of College (new classification) and cover three years, Chinese begin used as the medium of instruction.

4. That the courses in Peking begin in the fourth year of College (new classification) and cover three years, English being used as the medium of instruction.

5. That curricula, standards, entrance requirements and requirements for graduation be arranged in consultation by the united theological faculties.

6. That there shall be interchange of lectureships.

7. That in engaging future members of the theological staff, the united theological faculties act in consultation.

8. That throughout the united system of theological education special emphasis be directed towards the maintenance of a high quality of work and true efficiency in all departments, and the deprecating of early specialisation.

304. Name of University.

1. That we approve of the Joint Committee's unanimous recommendation that the Chinese name of the University should be Hwa Peh Ta Hsueh, (華北大學).

2. That we feel, as a Board, that the word "Christian" should be retained in the English name of the University.

305. Board of Trustees.

That it be recommended that a single Board of Trustees be formed in Great Britain, and a similar Board in North America, these two Boards to be combined if practicable.

306. Field Board of Managers.

That a single Field Board of Managers be appointed, to discharge the powers and functions at present undertaken by the two Field Boards, and that it be composed of:

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One representative each of the co-operating Mission Boards elected as their missions may decide. (Each co-operating body supplying at least eight foreign members of the staff may elect or appoint one additional representative).

At least three representatives of Boards co-operating in women's work in the University.

Four citizens of western countries resident in China to be co-opted in the first instance by the aforesaid elected representatives.

Three alumni of Peking University (including its constituent colleges) and three alumni of Shantung Christian University.

Any organised Chinese Christian communion, co-operating in the University on the same basis as the Mission Boards, is entitled to similar representation on the Field Board of Managers.

A sufficient number of prominent Christian Chinese men and women to be co-opted in the first instance, so as to equalise the representation of Chinese and Western members on the Board.

The President, Vice-President (or Vice-Presidents), Administrative Head of Women's College and Deans of Faculties to be present at Board Meetings, but without voting power. No other member of the University staff to be eligible for membership. The President to act as Chairman of the Board.

The Field Board to meet at least once annually, and to appoint from its membership an executive council, to which all important ad interim business would be entrusted.

307. Internal Organisation.

From the date of consummation of the union, a single President, either Chinese or foreign, shall act as executive head of the combined University.

There shall be two Vice-Presidents appointed, in order to co-operate with the President in the work at each centre.

The financial administration of the University on the Field shall be in the hands of a single Treasurer, with such assistants as circumstances demand.

A Senate (Council) shall be formed at each centre, composed of administrative officers and elected faculty representatives and shall deal with all matters of internal character according to the powers delegated to it by the Field Board.

Each Senate shall elect an Executive Committee, which Committees could meet together, or appoint representatives to do so, whenever important matters arose affecting the work in both centres.

314. Presentation of Proposals.

That, in view of the gravity of the new proposals for union, and of the peculiar circumstances which have compelled the Field Board of Managers to take action upon them without being able first to consult the alumni, churches and missions, the President be instructed to take immediate steps to prepare a careful statement, explaining the facts of the situation to these various bodies, and assuring them that, in the event of these proposals not meeting with their full approval, any expressions of opinion from a recognised committee or council, sent in to the University before March 31st next, shall be fully communicated to the Home Board prior to their taking final action.

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Suggested Plan
BASIS OF AFFILIATION OF THE WOMEN'S COLLEGES with THE PROPOSED UNION UNIVERSITY FOR NORTH CHINA.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

I. The Trustees.

1. The Trustees of Union University shall be Trustees for the Women's Colleges and shall hold the property, execute documents, grant degrees, and administer the interests of the Women's Colleges 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 students 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 co-operating Boards as follows:

Co-operating Boards which furnish
(a) Salaries, allowances, travel, etc., of three teachers.
(b) Contributions of $2,000 (Gold) annually toward current expenses.
(c) Initial gifts toward plant and equipment of $100,000 (Gold)
are entitled to be represented on the Committee by two members.

Boards co-operating to the extent of five or more teachers, (salaries, allowances, etc) and $4,000 (Gold) annually toward current expenses are entitled to an additional representative on the committee.

Boards or colleges contributing the salary and allowance of at least one teacher and not less than $1,000 (Gold) per year should be represented on the Committee by an affiliated member.

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. Power and duties of the Women's College Committee.

1. This Committee shall care for the interests of the Women's Colleges 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 the Committee, the appointment of the Deans ~~and~~ alone requiring confirmation by the Board of Trustees. It shall be the duty of the Committee to consult with the Deans and the Board of Control, and to promote interest in the Colleges 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.

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BY - LAWS OF THE

YENCHING COLLEGE COMMITTEE

ARTICLE I

Verbal changes needed

The Basis of Authority of the Committee

1. The Trustees of Peking University shall be Trustees for the Women's College of Peking University, hereinafter called Yenching College. They shall hold the property, executie documents, grant degrees, and administer the interests of Yenching College in accordance with the usual responsibilities of Trustees.

2. The Trustees of the University shall use the Yenching College Committee as its agency for caring for the interests of Yenching College in the manner indicated in these By-Laws.

3. The Committee shall not incur financial obligations for the Board of Trustees without the consent of the latter.

4. The signatures of the President (or Vice-President) and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees shall be requisite for the execution of all documents.

5. The Committee shall elect its own officers, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, and shall appoint its own Committees.

ARTICLE II

Amended to include both schools

Membership of the Committee

1. The President, Secretary, and all women members of the Board of Trustees shall ex-officio be members of the Committee.

   One additional Trustee shall be elected by the Trustees to membership on this Committee for a term of three years.

2. Additional members of the Committee to serve three years, subject to re-election shall be chosen by boards or colleges co-operating in the college on the following basis:

   (1) Boards which furnish (a) salaries, allowances, travel, etc., of three teachers annually; (b) a contribution of $2,000 (Gold) annually to current expenses, and (c) an initial gift of $100,000 (Gold) toward plant and equipment are entitled to appoint two members.

   (2) Boards which furnish (a) salaries, allowances, travel, etc., of five or more teachers annually, and (b) $4,000 (Gold) annually, in addition to an initial gift of $100,000 (Gold) toward plant and equipment, are entitled to appoint an additional member.

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(3) Boards or colleges contributing the salary and allowances of at least one teacher annually and not less than $1,000 (Gold) annually are entitled to appoint an affiliated member.

3. The Committee thus constituted may elect each year at its annual meeting one additional person to serve on this committee for three years.

4. It is desirable that the Committee have men and women members in the ration of about one to two.

ARTICLE III

Verbal Changes needed

Duties of the Committee.

1. The Committee shall care for the interests of the Women's Colleges in behalf of the Board of Trustees.

2. The reports and recommendations of the field (board of control) shall come to the Board of Trustees through this Committee.

3. Whatever responsibility pertains to the Board of Trustees for the appointment or approval of teachers shall be delegated to the Committee, the appointment of the Dean alone requiring confirmation by the Board of Trustees.

4. It shall be the duty of the Committee to consult with the Dean and the field (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.

ARTICLE IV

Verbal changes needed

Officers

1. The officers of the Committee shall be a chairman, a secretary, and a treasurer who shall be elected at the annual meeting. The Treasurer need not be a member of the Committee.

2. The chairman shall perform the duties usual to that office.

3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to preserve full minutes of the proceedings of the Committee, to furnish copies of said minutes to the members of the Committee and to the members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees. The Secretary shall also conduct the official correspondence of the Committee.

4. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to open and keep such books of account as may be approved by the Committee, to record the receipts and expenditures of the Board. The treasurer shall make payments only upon written notification by the Secretary transmitting actions of the Committee. The accounts of the Treasurer shall be audited at least once a year under such direction as the Committee shall determine. The Treasurer shall give bonds in whatever sums and whenever the Committee shall direct.

By-Laws #3. (COPY)

ARTICLE V

verbal changes needed

COMMITTEES?

1. The Yenching College Committee shall have the following Committees: a committee on finance and promotion, a committee on candidates.

2. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Finance and Promotion (a) to have authority in the investment and administration of all funds of the College, subject to the direction of the College Committee, and (b) to carry out such measures as the College Committee may direct for promoting the material support and development of the College.

3. It shall be the duty of the Candidate Committee to receive and examine all applications (other than Chinese) for positions on the Faculty, to search out candidates for vacancies and to present their recommendations to the College Committee. Candidates approved by the Candidate Committee for vacancies on the Faculty may be approved for appointment by ~~the~~ correspondence vote of the College Committee, provided that at least three of the College Committee have seen the candidate in person and approve, such approval of appointment shall be recorded in the Minutes of the next succeeding meeting of the College Committee.

ARTICLE VI

verbal changes needed

MEETINGS

1. The annual meeting of the Yenching College Committee shall be held in the month of January at such time and place as shall be fixed by the Committee or by its officers. Notices of all meetings shall be sent at least five days in advance to all members of the Committee.

2. Other meetings shall be held at such times as the Committee may direct or upon the request of any three members of the Committee.

3. For the transaction of ordinary business, five members shall constitute a quorum provided that the Board of Trustees and not less than two of the co-operating boards are represented, provided that, whenever any member so requests any item of business shall be referred to the larger quorum named below.

4. For the election of members or officers of the Committee, the appointment of the Dean and the members of the Faculty, the approval of the annual budget and the purchase and sale of property, a majority of the total membership and a representation of at least one of the members of the Board of Trustees and one of the members elected by each of the co-operating boards shall be required for a quorum.

5. Whenever, in the judgment of the officers of of one of the Committees, a matter requires emergency action in the interval between meetings of the College Committee, a full statement of the case with a suggested action shall be submitted to the members of the Committee by the Secretary in correspondence. If and when a majority of the members of the Committee signify in writing their intention to sup-

port the suggested action at the next ensuing meeting of the Committee the Secretary shall then put said action into effect at once and shall submit said action to the next ensuing meeting of the Committee for formal vote and record; provided that if two members of the Committee require the reference of the matter without vote to a meeting of the Committee, it shall be so referred; provided further that no action by correspondence shall be taken upon the purchase, sale or mortgage of property, the fixing of salaries, the contracting of loans

ARTICLE VII

Amended to include both schools

Administration on the Field

1. The local administration of the Women's Colleges shall be governed by an Administrative Committee, consisting of the President of the University, the Dean of Yenching College, and the Dean of Women of the School of Medicine as ex-officio members, toghether with all women members of the Field Board of Managers and one other selected by the Field Board of Managers of the University. In addition, each mission participating in women's work in the University, (by providing women teachers on the Staff and special contributions towards the running expenses on the same basis as the men) be entitled to elect a representative on the Women's Committee. This committee may then co-opt further members, either men or women, the number of such co-opted members not to exceed those elected by the missions. The members elected by the missions shall be subject to the approval of the College Committee.

2. The Women's Administrative Committee shall be entitled to elect from its membership not less than three representatives upon the Field Board of Managers of the North China Union University.

3. The Administrative Committee shall be accountable to the College Committee and the Board of Trustees for the condition, custody and uses of all funds received by them from whatever source. The annual budget of the Women's Colleges shall be prepared by the Administrative Committee subject to the approval of the College Committee.

4. The Administrative Committee shall in general be responsible to the Board of Managers of the University, but if and when a majority members of the Administrative Committee shall so vote, any matter shall be referred to the College Committee and the decision of that Committee when ratified by the Board of Trustees shall be final; provided that no act of the Board of Managers or the Board of Trustees may without the consent of the College Committee alienate to other uses than those of the Women's Colleges any funds or property given for or held in trust for the Colleges nor any equities which it may have or acquire in properties used jointly by the University and the Women's Colleges.

5. The Administrative Committee shall have power, subject to the approval of the College Committee, to make and enforce such laws and regulations as may be necessary for the conduct of the Women's Colleges, may propose nominations for Dean of Yenching, Dean of Women of the School of Medicine, and women professors and instructors. With the concurrence of the Board of Managers it shall appoint and remove all members of the teaching staff locally employed by the Women's Colleges. In harmony with the general policy of the University it shall prescribe the

course of studies for women students (other than those in the medical department) assigning to each department its respective duties. It shall in general be invested with authority to determine all questions of local business and management in accordance with the provisions of these by-laws.

ARTICLE VIII

Faculty

1. Foreign members of thefaculty shall be appointed by the College Committee byt may be nominated by the co-operating boards or by the administrative committee.

2. Each missionary member of the faculty shall be affiliated with a mission of one of the co-operative boards.

3. Chinese members of the faculty shall be nominated by the Administrative Committee and elected to term appointments by the Board of Managers

4. All appointments shall be term appointments until on the recommendation of the Administrative Committee, the Board of Managers concurring the College Committee may, with the approval of the Board of Trustees make them permanent appointments.

5. The Deans, all professors and, as far as possible, the other instructors, shall be Christian of Evangelical faith.

6. In case any co-operating board shall fail to maintain its quota of members of the Faculty of the Colleges (furloughs covering one collegiate year not included) the appropriations for salaries with the usual allowances paid on the field shall be paid by the Boards into the Treasury of the College Committee.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended, the Board of Trustees concurring, by a vote of two-thirds of the College Committee at an annual meeting, or at a meeting regularly called for the purpose, full notice of the amendment having been given at a previous meeting or the substance or exact wording of the proposed changes having been furnished each member of the Committee at least one month in advance of the meeting at which action thereon is contemplated.

ARTICLE X

Date of Effectiveness of By-Laws

This body of By-Laws or any portion of them shall come into effect when approved by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Committee, the Board of Trustees concuring.

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION BETWEEN PEKING UNIVERSITY AND SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

A meeting was held in Tsinan on Monday, February 6th, 1922 by the specila Committee appointed by the University Council of Peking University and the Senate of Shantung Christian University, respectively, to consider the recommendations of the China Educational Commission with regard to the fusion of the above institutions in a single University for North China.

PREAMBLE.

Prior to the publication of the Commission's Report, various informal conferences had been held at different times between representatives of the two Universities, with a view to exploring the possibilities of closer affiliation and co-operation.

The reasons underlying this action were similar to those which have led the China Educational Commission to advocate a policy of concentration and union between the existing mission colleges and universities in China, and may be summarised as follows:

1. The increasing financial burden of maintaining modern universities, with their growing emphasis on vocational features, and the necessity of eliminating uneconomical duplication of effort.

2. The difficulty of keeping so many institutions in line with the steadily improving standards of government and private colleges and universities in China.

3. The fact that within a few years Christian institutions of higher education will only be able to maintain their ground in China if the efficiency of their teaching and the character of their output are of so superlative a nature as to render their contribution an indispensable adjunct to the Chinese educational system.

Amongst the advantages which would be gained by the amalgamation of Peking University and Shantung Christian University into a University of North China, may be mentioned the following:

1. Centralisation of administration, both at home and in China, under a united Board, with consequent economy of overhead charges, elimination of possible sources of rivalry and competition, and the establishment of a common promotional campaign.

2. The cumulative experience and stimulus of a large and expert faculty who would together be able to concentrate upon the setting up of thoroughly efficient Schools of Arts, Literature, Education, Theology and Medicine for the whole North China area. Such a faculty should insure the attainment of a higher standard of instruction in all departments, and should at the same time secure continuous study of the problems related to higher educational work.

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3. The impetus to union and co-operation which would result from this joining of forces for the sake of the highest efficiency in Christian education, in places of an attempt to furnish educational facilities for all localities.

4. The more economic use of the available staff, so as to insure a greater measure of reserve strength for research work, and for the meeting of those constant exigencies which are caused by furlough, sickness, etc., etc.

5. The added influence of the united institution, in its impact, as a Christian force, upon the educated classes of China.

In order to secure the full benefit of the conditions above enumerated, to provide for the greatest economy of administration and to place the services of the whole faculty at the disposal of all classes of students, the only satisfactory method would be the concentration of the whole University in one city. It was, however, obvious both to the Educational Commission and to the representatives of the two Universities that such a proposition was quite impracticable in the present instance, owing, on the one hand to the impossibility of removing or abandoning the valuable buildings and equipment already existing at Tsinan, and, on the other hand, to the serious impairment of Christian influence which would be caused by the withdrawal of all Christian institutions of higher education from the national capital.

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The Commission have therefore recommended that the combined University should operate in both centres, neither of which should be subordinated to, or in any sense absorbed by, the other, but each concentrating, so far as possible, on particular aspects of the common task. Under such an arrangement such work alone would be duplicated in the two cities as was found to be essential to the common cause. The Commission's recommendations are as follows:

1. "Junior College" work (that is, the first two years of College work under the new scheme) to be maintained both at Peking and Tsinan.

2. Senior College work in Arts and Science, with special emphasis on English courses and on social science, to be concentrated at present at Peking.

3. The School of Medicine to remain at Tsinan and be further strengthened.

4. A School of Literature to be established at Peking, for the preparation of Christian literatures familiar with the new style.

5. A School of Education, with attached Middle School, to be established at Tsinan.

6. The work in Theology to be under a combined Faculty, who should be responsible for two separate courses, one in Peking and the other in Tsinan, the former to be slightly longer and with fuller emphasis on work

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in English than the latter, the latter to be closely allied with teacher-training.

7. Educational facilities in both centres to be opened to men and women students alike.

RECORD OF MEETING.

President Leighton Stuart having been elected to the Chair, Dr. T.T. Lew and Dr. W.H.Adolph were appointed Chinese Secretary and English secretary respectively.

It was agreed that the minutes should be taken in English, but that all actions should be passed in both Chinese and English, the English version to beatranslation of the Chinese.

1. Resolution on Union. The Conference having carefully discussed the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed union, and the Chinese representatives having all expressed themselves in favour of such a course, which, in their opinion, would commend itself to the whole Christian Community of North China, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved: That this meeting of representatives of the faculties of Peking University and Shantung Christian University, in view of the present needs of Christian education in North China, heartily approve the recommendations of the China Educational Commission, favouring a union to form one Christian University for North China.

2. Task of Combined University. The Conference next proceeded to consider what should be the program of the united institution for the immediate future, in view of its responsibility for the whole North China area, and having in mind the recommendations of the Educational Commission as to the limitation of professional schools. It was agreed that such a program should comprise the following departments and courses, all of which would be open to men and women alike and based upon the new classification of the National Educational Association of China (The so-called 6-6-4 system).

Boys Model Middle School - 6 years,-to be conducted in Tsinan.
Girls Model Middle School - 6 years,- to be conducted in Tsinan.

Junior College (first two years of College course)
to prepare students for Arts and Science, Theology.

Medicine and Nurses' Training.

Theology - two types of work.

Arts and Science - including

Chinese, English, Japanese, Russian, French and German languages.
Economics, History and Political Science, Sociology.
Psychology, Religion, Philosophy and Ethics, Geography,
Music, Home Economics.
Mathematics and Astronomy, Chemistry, Physics, Biology,

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Teology.
Commerce.
Industrial Arts.
Animal Husbandry (if self-supporting).
Literature and Journalism.

Education - including:
Normal Classes for Elementary Teachers, (of Senior Middle School Grade)
Practise School and Kindergarten for Elementary Teachers.
Teachers' Training Courses:
1. Courses for Junior Middle School Teachers ("Junior College and one additional year).
2. Courses for Senior Middle School Teachers ("Junior College and three additional years.
3. Special Courses for Supervisors and Inspectors.

3. Resources of Combined University. A general survey was then made of the resources of the two existing institutions in order to discover how far the combined University could go towards the carrying out of the above program, commencing with the autumn of 1922. These resources at the present time are as follows:-

(a) Physical Plant.
Tsinan: Actual - Buildings and land to approximate value Mex. $1,000,000.
Potential - Chapel, Library, administration Buildings and Nurses' Home, Funds are already on hand for the erection or completion of these four buildings.

Peking: Actual - Land to value Mex. $100,000.
Potential - (for which funds are already in hand or are pledged.)
Realizable estate to value Mex. $400,000.
School of Religion, Chapel, Library:
Women's College (5 Bldgs)

(b) Annual Income. (Including foreign salaries)

Tsinan: Mex. $251,362,

Peking: Approximately $200,000.

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(c) Staff (estimated on full time basis and omitting General University Administrative officers)

	Arts and Education (including Science)	Theology	Medicine & Nursing
Tsinan: ("Junior College)			
Actual	25½	0	4	29
potential	-	2	2	-
Peking: actual	37½	5	6½	-

Note: In the event of the North China Union Medical College for Women removing to Tsinan, the following additions to the above resources might be expected:

For Physical Plant - A sum of about G.$200,000 to $300,000.
Annual Support - The maintenance of 15 teachers and, in addition, G.$16,000 per annum.
Staff - 15 additional members of staff.

4. Immediate developments. There was general agreement, growing out of recent Surveys, that the most important contribution which the Christian University in North China could offer would be in the equipment of trained teachers for all grades of schools. The survey of present resources made it plain that such teacher-training work could not, at the moment, be fully carried out in both centres. At the same time it was agreed that any initial steps undertaken during the coming autumn in either centre should be without prejudice to future action which the demands of the common task and the securing of necessary resources rendered necessary and possible. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

1. That in confronting the problem of organising the training work in education in the university centres during the coming autumn, the question of the location of a complete division of education, with teacher training for all grades, as recommended by the Educational Commission, be postponed for future decision.

2. That having regard to the limitations of our present staff and resources, as an initial step we plan to begin teachers' training for primary school teachers at Tsinan in the autumn of the present year.

The following Sub-committees were then appointed to prepare concrete suggestions regarding the constitution of the united university and the conduct of those departments directly affected by a concentration of work:

Committee on General Organization - Messrs. Stuart & Balme
" Education & Senior Arts - Messrs. Galt, Chen, Adolph and Kwoh.
" Theology - Messrs. Lew Burt and MacRae (MacRae)

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The reports of these committees, as finally adopted by the whole conference, are as follows:

5. Education. (men)

Resolved:

1.) That the authorities at Tsinan be asked to designate buildings for a boys' middle school and a laboratory primary school, and others which may be needed to house the staff, in order to undertake initial work in Teacher-training this year.

2.) That the plans for the coming autumn include:
(i) issuing a call for students for higher middle school (2 classes).
(ii) issuing a call for students for laboratory primary school (3 classes).
(iii) possible transfer of men students from Peking Junior College already in the Normal course.

3.) That, on the understanding that some experienced educator from the Shantung constituency be secured to co-operate in this movement, Dr. Galt and Mr. Liu be transferred from Peking to Tsinan for one or two years to co-operate in the organization of these schools.

4.) That provision in the budget be made for necessary expenses for the above plans, - to include

Teachers	Primary School	2
	Middle School for Boys	3
Students	Primary Practice School	3 classes of 10 to 15 each.
	Middle School	2 classes totalling 50.

6. Senior Arts & Science.

Resolved:

1.) That, as a policy, we approve of the recommendations of the China Education Commission involving the transfer of senior Arts & Science work to Tsinan of a nonvocational character to Peking, & that all work at Tsinan beyond Junior College should be of a vocational character.

2.) That, in view of the limitations of the students in English, we postpone decisions as to whether such transfer should be made before the two classes now in the Senior College (Arts & Science) at Tsinan have finished their course.

3.) That the department of English at Tsinan be strengthened so as to make practicable the above recommendations.

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. Theology. Resolved:

I. That the Theological Faculties of the combined university should offer courses, and make provision for the training of five types of Christian workers:
(a) Preachers and pastors for rural districts.
(b) Preachers and pastors for large cities.
(c) Specialists in religious education.
(d) Research scholars, writers, translators and teachers of religion.
(e) Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. workers.

II. That in view of the present conditions, special courses for the first type (a) at present be offered in Tsinan alone, and for the fourth type (d) only in Peking, the other three courses being given in both centres.

III. That the courses in Tsinan begin in the second year of College (New Classification - that is, third year of old classification) Chinese being used as the medium of instruction, the course to cover 3 years.

IV. That the courses in Peking begin in the fourth year of College (New Classification), English being used as the medium of instruction, the course to cover 3 years.

V. That curricula, standards, entrance requirements and requirements for graduation be arranged in consultation with the united theological faculties.

VI. That there shall be interchange of lectureships.

VIII That in engaging future members of the theological staff, the united theological faculties act in consultation.

VIII. That throughout the united system of theological education special emphasis be directed towards the maintenance of a high quality of work and true efficiency in all departments, and the deprecating of early apecialization.

8. General Organization. Resolved:

I. Name of University:- That the Chinese name of the University be Hua Pei Ta Hsueh, and the name in English North China University, incorporating Peking University and Shantung Christian University.
It is agreed that the women's section of the University should retain the name of Yenching College, and that the names Yenching and Ch'i Lu should be retained locally for clearly subsidiary use.

II. Board of Trustees:- It is recommended that a single Board of Trustees be formed if possible, representing all the participating Missions in America, Canada, and Great Britain.

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III. Board of Managers:- That a single Board of Managers be appointed to discharge the powers and functions at present undertaken by the two field boards and that it be composed of:-

One representative for each of the co-operating mission boards, elected as their missions may decide; each co-operating mission board supplying more than 8 foreign members of the staff exclusive of those supported by the Women's boards or forming part of the contribution to the Women's College of members fully participating therein (or financial equivalent) and contributing a proportional amount of current expenses may elect one additional representative.

At least three representatives of Boards co-operating in Women's work in the University including its constituent colleges and three alumni of Shantung Christian University.

A sufficient number of prominent Christian Chinese men and women to be coopted in the first instance so as to equalize the representation of Chinese and Western members on the board.

The president of the University to act as chairman of the board, the Vice-presidents, treasurer and deans of faculties to be present at board meetings with the right of participating in discussion but without voting power. No other member of the University staff to be eligible for membership.

The Board shall meet at least once annually, and appoint from its membership an Executive Council to which all important interim business shall be entrusted. The president and secretary of the board shall be ex-officio chairman and secretary of the council.

IV. Internal Organization:- From the date of consummation of the union a single president shall act as executive head of the combined university. Two vice-presidents may be elected by the managers to co-operate with the president in representing the University abroad and in the work at the two centres on the field.
The financial administration of the University on the field shall be in the hands of a single treasurer with such assistance as circumstances demand.

A Senate shall be formed at each center composed of administrative officers and representatives of the faculty elected by the faculty and shall deal with all matters of internal character according to the powers delegated to it by the Board of Managers. Each Senate shall elect an executive committee. These committees shall meet together or appoint representatives so to do whenever important matters arise affecting the work in both centers.

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V Staff Allowances:- That the salaries of Chinese members of staff be fixed on a uniform scale, in accordance with their rank.
That in view of the desirability of adding qualified Chinese members of staff in increasingly large proportion, and in view of the difficulty which Mission Boards often experience in filling a particular vacancy. The Boards are requested to consider the advisability of making their contributions to the University in the form of financial grants, to be administered by the Board of Trustees and the Board of Managers.

VI. Promotion of University Interests:- That as soon as the proposed union receives approval, immediate steps be taken to commend the scheme to the Christian community of North China and the Chinese public in general, in the confident expectation that this will produce increasing moral and financial support. That a single Promotional Office be established in North America, and a similar office in Great Britain, and that steps be taken to give wide publicity to the new scheme as soon as possible after the issuing of the China Educational Commission's report.

9. Annual Meeting of Boards of Trustees. It was further resolved:

That we recommend that the trustees in North America of Peking University and Shantung Christian University hold their annual meeting this spring at the same time, so that a joint session can be held if desired; and that, in case it does not appear practical for Dr. Stuart to return to America in time for such meeting, Dr.E.D.Burton and Professor Paul Monroe be asked to make special efforts to attend it, in order to present the cause of the united university.

10. New Educational Classification. That we recommend the adoption of the new classification of the National Educational Association (the 6-6-4 system), and take steps to put it into effect as soon as the necessary adjustments can be made.

ADJOURNED.

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2nd document -

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION BETWEEN PEKING UNIVERSITY AND SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

A meeting was held in Tsinan on Monday, February 6th, 1922, of the special Committee appointed by the University Council of Peking University and the Senate of Shantung Christian University, respectively, to consider the recommendations of the China Educational Commission with regard to the fusion of the above institutions in a single University for North China.

Peking Representatives Dr. Stuart, Galt, Lew. Miner.
Mrs. Frame present last half day.

PREAMBLE

Prior to the publication of the Commission's Report, various informal conferences had been held at different times between representatives of the two Universities,, with a view to exploring the possibilities of closer affiliation and co-operation.

The reasons underlying this action were similar to those which have led the China Educational Commission to advocate a policy of concentration and union between the existing mission colleges and universities in China, and may be summarised as follows:

1. The increasing financial burden of maintaining modern universities, with their growing emphasis on vocational features, and the necessity for eliminating uneconomical application of effort.

2. The difficulty of keeping so many institutions in line with the steadily improving standards of government and private colleges and universities in China.

3. The fact that within a few years Christian institutions of higher education will only be able to maintain their ground in China if the efficiency of their teaching and the character of their output are of so superlative a nature as to render their contribution an indispensable adjunct to the Chinese educational system.

Amongst the advantages which would be gained by the amalgamation of Peking University and Shantung Christian University into a University of North China, may be mentioned the following:

1. Centralization of administratio , both at home and in China, under a united Board, with consequent economy of overhead charges, elimination of possible sources of rivalry and competition, and the establishment of a common promotional campaign.

2. The cumulative experience and stimulus of a large and expert faculty who would together be able to concentrate upon the setting up of a thoroughly efficient Schools of Arts, Literature, Education, Theology and Medicine for the whole North China area. Such a ~~Theology and Medicine for th~~ faculty should ensure the attainment of a higher standard of instruction inall departments, and should at the same time secure continuous study of the problems related to higher educational work.

3. The impetus to union and co-operation which would result from this joining of forces for the sake of the highest efficiency in Christian education, in place of an attempt to furnish educational facilities for all localities.

4. The more economic use of the available staff, so as to ensure a greater measure of reserve strength for research work, and for the meeting of those constant exigencies which are caused by furlough, sickness, etc., etc.

5. The added influence of the united institution, in its impact, as a Christian force, upon the educated classes of China.

In order to secure the full benefit of the conditions above enumerated and to provide for the greatest economy of administration and to place the services of the whole faculty at the disposal of all classes of students, the only satisfactory methodwwould be the co centration of the whole university

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in one city. It was, however, obvious both to the Educational Commission and to the representatives of the two Universities that such a proposition was quite impracticable in the present instance, owing, on the one hand to the impossibility of removing or abandoning the valuable buildings and equipment already existing at Tsinan, and, on the other hand, to the serious impairment of Christian influence which would be caused by the withdrawal of all Christian institutions of higher education from the national capital.

The Commission have, therefore, recommended that the combined University should operate in both centres, neither of which should be subordinated to, or in any sense absorbed by, the other, but each concentrating, so far as possible, on particular aspects of the common task. Under such an arrangement such work alone would be duplicated in the two cities as was found to be essential to the common cause. The Commission's recommendations are as follows:-

1. "Junior College" work (that is, the first two years of college work under the new scheme) to be maintained both at Peking and Tsinan. (corresponding to Freshman + Sophomore in U.S.A colleges)

2. Senior College work in Arts and Science, with special emphasis on English courses and on social science, to be concentrated at present at Peking.

3. The School of Medicine to remain at Tsinan and be further strengthened. (It had been recommended by a delegation sent a few days earlier from Peking that the P.U.M.C. Union Medical College for Women be transferred to Tsinanfu.)

4. A School of Literature to be established at Peking, for the preparation of Christian **litterateurs** familiar with the new style.

5. A School of Education, with attached Middle School, to be established at Tsinan.

6. The work in Theology to be under a combined Faculty, who should be responsible for two separate courses, one in Peking and the other in Tsinan, the former to be slightly longer and with fuller emphasis on work in English than the latter, the latter to be closely allied with teacher-training.

7. Educational facilities in both centres to be opened to men and women students alike.

RECORD OF MEETING

President Leighton Stuart having been elected to the Chair, Dr. T. T. Lew and Dr. W. H. Adolph were appointed Chinese Secretary and English Secretary respectively.

It was agreed that the minutes should be taken in English but that all actions should be passed in both Chinese and English, the English version to be a translation of the Chinese.

1. Resolution on Union. The Conference having carefully discussed the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed union, and the Chinese representatives having all expressed themselves in favor of such a course, which, in their opinion, would commend itself to the whole Christian community of North China, the following resolution was unanimously passed:-

Resolved: That this meeting of representatives of the faculties of Peking University and Shantung Christian University, in view of the present needs of Christian education in North China, heartily approves the recommendations of the China Educational Commission, favoring a union to form one Christian University for North China.

2. Task of Combined University. The conference next proceeded to consider what should be the program of the united institution for the immediate future, in view of its responsibility for the whole

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2. Task of Combined University. The conference next proceeded to consider what should be the program of the united institution for the immediate future, in view of its responsibility for the whole North China area, and having in mind the recommendations of the National Commission as to the limitation of professional schools. It was agreed that such a program should comprise the following departments and courses, all of which would be open to men and women alike and based upon the new classification of the National Educational Association of China (The so-called 6-6-4 system.)
6 primary, 6 Secondary, 4 college-

2 Junior College (first two years of College course) to prepare students for Arts and Science, Theology, Medicine and Nursing, etc.

3 Medicine and 4 Nurses' Training.

5 Theology- two types of work.

6 Arts and Science- including:
Chinese, English, Japanese, Russian, French and German languages
Economics, History & Political Science, Sociology,
Psychology, Religion, Philosophy & Ethics, Geography, Music, Home Economics.
Mathematics & Astronomy, Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Geology.
Commerce.
Industrial Arts.
Animal Husbandry (if self-supporting).

Literature & Journalism.

7 Education- including:
1 Boys' Middle School--6 years, to be conducted at Tsinanfu
Girls' Middle School--6 years " " " "
Normal Classes for Elementary Teachers.
Practise School and Kindergarten for Elementary teachers.
Teachers' Training Courses:
1. Courses for Junior Middle School Teachers (Junior College and one additional year)
2. Courses for Senior Middle School Teachers. (Junior College and 2 additional years.)
3. Special Courses for Supervisors and Inspectors.

3. Resources of Combined University. A general survey was then made of the resources of the two existing institutions in order to discover how far the combined University could go toward the carrying out of the above program, commencing with the autumn of 1922. These resources at the present time are as follows:

(a) Physical Plant.
Tsinan: actual - Buildings and land to approximate value Mex. $1,000,000.
potential--Chapel, Library, Administration buildings and Nurses' Home.
Funds are already in hand for the erection or completion of these 4 build.

Peking: actual--Land to value Mex. $100,000
potential--(for which funds are already in hand, or are pledged)
Realizable estate to value Mex. $400,000
School of Religion, Chapel
Library, Women's College (5 build.)

(b) Annual Income. (including foreign salaries)
Tsinan: Mex. $251,362.

Peking: approximately Mex. $200,000

(c) Staff: (estimated on full time basis and omitting general university administrative officers)

	Arts & Science	Education	Theology	Medicine & Nursing
Tsinan: (incl. Jun. Coll.)				
actual	25	0	4	29
potential	-	2	2	-
Peking				
actual	37	5	6	-

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Note: In the event of the North China Union Medical College for Women removing to Tsinan, the following additions to the above resources might be expected:

For Physical Plant--A sum of about G. $200,000 to $300,000.

Annual Support-- The maintenance of 15 teachers and, in addition G. $16,000 per annum.

Staff-- 15 additional members of staff.

4. Immediate developments. There was general agreement, growing out of recent surveys, that the most important contribution which the Christian University in North China could offer would be in the equipment of trained teachers for all grades of schools. The survey of present resources made it plain that such teacher-training work ~~could~~ could not, at the moment, be fully carried out in both centres. At the same time it was agreed that any initial steps undertaken during the coming autumn in either centre should be without prejudice to any future action which the demands of the common task and the securing of necessary resources rendered necessary and possible. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

1. That in confronting the problem of organizing the training work in education in the university centres during the coming autumn, the question of the location of a complete division of education, with teacher training for all grades, as recommended by the Educational Commission, be postponed for future ~~discussion~~ decision.

2. That having regard to the limitations of our present staff and resources, as an initial step we plan to begin teachers' training for primary school teachers at Tsinan in the autumn of the present year.

The following Sub-committees were then appointed to prepare concrete suggestions regarding the constitution of the united university and the conduct of those departments directly affected by a concentration of work:

Committee on General Organization-- Messrs. Stuart & Balme
" " Education & Junior Arts-- " Galt, Chen, Adolph & Kwoh.
" " Theology " Lew, Burt & MacRae

The reports of these committees, as finally adopted by the whole conference, are as follows:-

5. Education.

Resolved:

(1) That the authorities at Tsinan be asked to designate buildings for a boys' Middle School and a laboratory primary school, and others which may be needed to house the staff, in order to undertake initial work in Teacher-training this year.

(2) That eh plans for the coming autumn include:
(a) issuing a call for students for higher middle school (2 classes).
(b) issuing a call for students for laboratory primary school (3 classes)
(c) possible transfer of students from Peking Junior College already in the Normal Course.

(3) That some experienced educator from the Shantung constituency be secured to co-operate in this movement, and that Dr. Galt and Dr. Li be transferred from Peking to Tsinan to co-operate in the organization of these schools.

(4) That provision in the braget be made for necessary expenses for the above plans, to include

Teachers	Primary School	2
	Middle School	3
Students	Primary Practice School	3 classes of 10 to 15 each
	Middle School	2 classes totallin 50

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6. Senior Arts & Science.

Resolved:

(1) That, as a policy, we approve of the recommendations of the China Educational Commission involving the transfer of Senior of senior Arts & Science work at Tsinan beyond that of the present first year, to Peking.

(2) That, in view of the limitations of the students in English we postpone decision as to whether the transfer should be made before the two classes now in the Senior College (Arts & Science) at Tsinan have finished their course.

(3) That the department of English at Tsinan be strengthened so as to make practicable the above recommendations.

7. Theology. This section was greatly modified by the Shantung Board of Managers

Resolved:

(1) That the Theological Faculties of the combined university should offer courses, and make provision for the training of five types of Christian workers:

(a) Preachers and pastors for rural districts.
(b) Preachers and pastors for the large cities
(c) Specialists in religious education.
(d) Research scholars, writers, translators and religious teachers.
(e) Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. workers.

(2) That in view of the needs of the work, and for the sake of efficiency, special courses for the first type (a) be at present offered in Tsinan alone, and for the fourth type (d) only in Peking, the other three courses being given in both centres.

(3) That the courses in Tsinan begin in the second year of college (New Classification--that is, third year of old classification) Chinese being used as the medium of instruction, the course to cover three years.

(4) That the courses in Peking begin in the fourth year of college (New classification), English being used as the medium of instruction, the course to cover three years.

(5) That curricula, standards, entrance requirements and requirements for graduation be jointly determined by the united theological faculties.

(6) That there shall be interchange of lectureships.

(7) That in engaging future members of the theological staff, the united theological faculties act in concert.

(8) That throughout the united system of theological education special emphasis be directed towards the maintenance of a high standard of work and true efficiency in all departments, and the deprecating of early specialization.

8. General Organization

Resolved:

(1) Name of University. That the Chinese name of the University be Hwa Peh Ta Hsueh( ) This action was taken unanimously.
The following were suggested as possible English names: The Christian University of North China: incorporating Peking ~~and Shantung~~ University and Shantung Christian University: The University of North China: North China Christian University: North China Union University/ ~~Hwa Peh~~ Universi[illegible]
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(3.) Promotion of University Interest. That as soon as the proposed union receives approval, immediate steps be taken to commend the scheme to the Christian community of North China and the Chinese public in general, in the confident expectation that this will produce increasing moral and financial support.

That a single Promotional Office be established in North America, and a similar office in Great Britain, and that steps be taken to give wide publicity to the new scheme as soon as possible after the issuing of the China Educational Commission's report.

9. Annual Meeting of Boards of Trustees. It was further resolved that we recommend that the trustees in North America of Peking University and Shantung Christian University hold their annual meeting this spring at the same time, and that a joint session can be held if desired: and that, in case it does not appear practical for Dr. Stuart to return to America in time for such meeting, Dr. E. D. Burton and Professor Paul Monroe be asked to make special efforts to attend it, in order to present the cause of the united university.

10. New Educational Classification. That we recommend the adoption of the new classification of the National Educational Association (the 6-6-4 system), and take steps to put it into effect as soon as the necessary adjustments can be made.

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M I N U T E S February 9, 1922.

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A joint committee of representatives of the Faculties of Yenching College and the North China Union Medical College for Women was held at Yenching College at two o'clock on the above date. The meeting was called to discuss the findings of the Educational Commission, recommending the union of Peking University with the Shantung Christian University, in so far as it affects the women students and the Boards represented.

Dr. Leonard, Dean of the Medical College, was elected Chairman and suggested an informal discussion of the proposition from the viewpoint of the proposed amalgamation of the Medical College with the School of Medicine of Shantung University, together with the regulations governing the union of Yenching with Peking University.

Mrs. Frame, just returned from America, told of the present co-operation at home in the effort to raise funds for buildings and land for the Oriental Colleges for Women. She emphasized the fact that the leaders in the movement were largely from the Mission Boards, and that the feeling was very strong for an emphasis on Women's Education. She furthersuggested that adherence to the plans already drawn up for the affiliation of Yenching with Peking University would probably meet with the approval of the Women's Boards inasmuch as the present proposed plan of union emanated from the home base.

In order to gain the maximum of co-operative effort both on the field and at home, it was proposed that all the Women's Departments to be affiliated with the new North China Union University (including at present Yenching and the Woman's Medical College) be organized under a single plan of administration, comprising, as suggested for Yenching, a College Committee at home with an Administrative Committee on the field. The work for women at Tsinanfu and Peking would then be a single administrative unit correlating the efforts of the Boards at home to meet the needs on the field.

It was moved that Dr. Leonard with two others form a sub-committee to consider the Basis of Union of Yenching (as already passed by the Boards at home) and the Proposed Scheme for Amalgamation of the North China Union Medical College for Women and the Shantung Christian University, combining the proposals from both sides to represent the consensus of opinion of the women here on a plan for organization. Dr. Miner and Dr. Heath were named on the sub-committee, and at once convened on adjournment of the committee as a whole. Dr. Leonard acted as chairman, Dr. Heath as scribe, and Dr. Miner brought forward the action just received from the Board of Trustees, with comments on the reason for each article, and suggestions as to the possible need of modicications to include the Woman's Medical College.

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It It was felt by all that the interests of the Women's Boards could be best conserved, work correlated, and the position of women students maintained, if both Women's Colleges united on a single basis of representation. The Yenching basis of union offers a workable plan, so it was first considered. With the change from "Yenching College" to "Women's Colleges", the Basis of Affiliation was found to meet the needs of both institutions. (A copy with these revisions is appended.) The By-Laws of the Yenching College Committee, with the exception of Article VII were likewise found to be applicable to the interests of both institutions. Article VII - "Administration on the Field" - was altered to include representation of the Medical College for Women on the Administrative Committee. The article as amended embodies some of the suggestions for representation as proposed by the Shantung Christian University in the Amalgamation with the Medical College for Women. The additional articles of the Proposed Amalgamation between Shantung Christian University and the Medical College for Women,- pertaining only to the organization of the Medical Departments of the Union University - were to remain, embodied in a separate recommendation for consideration by the Boards.

The committee adjourned at 5:30, to meet with the combined Faculties of Yenching and the Medical College for Women on Saturday, February 11th, at 8:00 P.M.

(Signed) F.J.Heath.

Saturday, February 11th a meeting of the combined faculties was held the basis of union considered, and it was moved that the accompanying plan for a Suggested Basis of Union be submitted to the interested boards at home and on the field as a tentative scheme for organization.

Moved that the By-Laws of the Yenching College Committee, with necessary verbal changes to cover both instituions, and with Articles II and VII amended to cover finance and representation for both colleges be accepted and submitted.

Both motions were carried unanimously.

Meeting adjourned at 10:30

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TRUSTEES OF PEKING UNIVERSITY

Grades

Junior College

Junior College

6

Middle 5

School 4

3

2

1

Shantung

PRE-MED | MEDICAL SCHOOL

Bible School | THEOL SCHOOL

Middle School & Sup'l Sch'l * | Junior College

Peking

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
Grad yr Kei

PRE- | PASTURS
THEOL | Relig. ED.
YM-YW. SECS
Relig. LIT. WORK

Junior College

Junior College

Study fun & staff

* Provided this entirely new six-year Middle School can be started by funds and staff saved by changing other Shantung Middle Schools(such as the Presbyterian Schools at Tengchow, Tsing Tau, I Chow, Tsining, and the Baptist Schools at Tsingchow, Chou-tsun, etc., etc.,) into Junion High Schools or, preferably, into six year Elementary Schools.

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MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF PEKING UNIVERSITY

February 18, 1922.

The Board met at two o'clock in the home of President Stuart. Rev. G.L.Davis led in prayer.

Present: President Stuart, Dean Miner, Dr. Leonard, Miss Tung, Drs. Canlin, Hopkins, Galt and Fenn, Messrs. Gleysteen, Teur, Dawson (proxy for Dr. Stuckey), Davis, Fei, Evans, Bevan, Krause, Gibb, Porter, and Tayler. Dr. Gamewell was a welcome visitor.

I. Resolved to ask Mr. J.B.Tayler to act as secretary in the absence of Mr. Corbett.

II. Resolved to recommend the appointment of T.C.Chao to the Theological College Faculty.

III.Resolved to ask the Yenching College Committee to approve the appointment of Miss Wang of Honolulu, to its staff and to thank the Women's Board of the Pacific for her salary.

President Stuart reported on the negotiations with Shantung Christian University for the amalgamation of the two institutions in accordance with the recommendations of the China Educational Commission. After a general discussion, in which the Board had the advantage of Dr. Gamewell's advice, the recommendation of the Joint Committee of the two Universities were considered.

Amalgamation with Shantung Christian University

IV. 1. Resolved, in view of the recommendations of the China Educational Commission and of the action of the Joint Committee of the two Universities we heartily approve "of a union to form one Christian University for North China" as expressed in Article 1 of the latter's proposals.

2. Resolved to approve Article 2 defining the "Task of the Combined University" as amended by the University Council.

3. Resolved to approve Article 4 dealing with "Immediate developments", sections 1 and 2.

4. Resolved to approve Article 5 as amended by Peking University Council.

5. Resolved to approve Art. 6 "Education" as amended by the Board of Managers of Shantung Christian University.

6. Resolved to approve Art. 7 "Theology" as amended by the Board.

7. Resolved to refer the question of the name of the United University and its constituent Colleges to the Executive Committee of the Board with instructions to consult Chinese opinion and with a strong recommendation of the following suggestions to their favourable consideration:-

English Name: North China University with subsidiary use of Peking University and Shantung Christian University

or the two institutions-
Chinese Name: Hus Pei Ta Hsueh with Yenching Hsueh Hsiao and Ch'ilu Hsueh Hsiao for the constituent colleges.

8. Resolved to refer At. 8 on "General Organisation" to the Executive Committee with power to prepare suggestions for a joint meeting with representatives of Shantung Christian University and to appoint a committee to meet those representatives.

9. Resolved to recommend that, if possible, there be a single Board of Trustees with members in America, Canada and Great Britain.

10. Resolved to approve Art. 10, "New Educational Classification."

Resolutions from the Managers of the S.C.U. and the P.U. Faculty Executive Committee were read urging that Dr. Stuart should proceed to America to present the scheme for union to the Trustees of the two universities in person

11. Resolved that in view of the approval of the Managers of both universities of the general plan of union, we recommend that President Stuart proceed to America in time for the Meetings of the two Boards of Trustees in April, to return if possible in time for Commencement in June and to remain through the whole of the 1922-3 session, when we are deeply convinced that his presence in North China is essential.

BUDGET.
The assistant treasurer presented a budget for the Men's Arts College and Theological College, the items of which had been severely reduced to bring the total within the estimated income. Reason having been given for hoping that a grant of half the expenses of the premedical work could be secured from the Peking Union Medical College, it was

V. 1. Resolved to instruct the Budget Committee to prepare a new budget on the assumption of a grant from the PLU.M.C. to present to the PLU.M.C. and the Trustees.

2. Resolved to include the grant for education ($960), which had been cut out of the reduced budget, in the new one.

3. Resolved to adopt the budget of the Department of Industrial Arts as presented.

4. Resolved to adopt the budget of the Department of Business Training as amended.

5. Resolved to adopt the budget of the Department of Animal Husbandry on condition that no orders are placed and no staff engaged until funds are guaranteed to cover the whole term of the contract involved in each case.

VI. Resolved to apply to the Peking Union Medical College for a grant of half the expenses of the Science departments engaged in premedical work.

VII. Resolved to approve of including stenography and bookkeeping in the subjects taught in the Arts College.

VIII. Resolved to send a letter to Dr. Luce thanking the anonymous donor of $50,000 for the Theological College.

IX. Resolved to adjourn until Saturday March 4th, at 2 p.m.

The Board of Managers of Peking University met Feb. 18 and Mar. 4. The pencil notes indicate changes recommended by them. (or misprints in text)

Minutes of the Meeting of the Joint Committee of Peking University and Shantung Christian University, held in Peking, March 5, 1922.

President:- Dr. Balme, Messrs Abbot and MacRae, representing Shantung; Drs. Stuart, Miner, and Leonard, Messrs. Krause and Tayler, representing the Men's and Women's College in Peking.

Mr. MacRae read a statement outlining the most recent action of the Shantung Board of Managers, and mentioning the steps taken to consult their church constituency, cooperating missions, and alumni. The amendments to the general organization made by the Executive Committee of the Peking Board of Managers were then presented to the meeting.

In the discussion of the name it transpired that different views were held by Shantung and Peking as to the inclusion of the word Christian.

Resolved:-

1. To submit the three names Hwapeh University, North China University and North China Christian University, to the Trustees to decide between them. Huapeh — This is recommended by the Peking Board of Managers.

Various modifications were made under General Organization as submittee. It was finally adopted as follows:-

GENERAL ORGANIZATION

Resolved:-

1. Name of the University. That the Chinese name of the University be ~~Hwapeh~~ Ta Hsueh. Decision as to the English name was left to the Board of Trustees, the three names already given being submitted for their choice. apeh

It was agreed that the Women's section of the College of Arts and Sciences should retain the name of Yenching College.

2. Alumni. The graduates of the constituent Universities and of the institutions of which they were formed shall be recognized as alumni of Hwapeh University.

3. Board of Trustees. It is recommended that a single Board of Trustees be formed.

4. Board of Managers. That a single Board of Managers be appointed to discharge the powers and functions at present undertaken by the two field Boards, and that it be composed of:-

(a) 1 representative for each of the cooperating mission boards ~~and~~ elected as their missions may decide; each cooperating mission board supplying salaries and maintenance for more than eight foreign members of the staff may elect an additional representative. * Those members of the staff who furnish a basis for representation in (b) shall not be included in (a) but women teachers not included in (b) may be included.

(b) At least 5 representatives of Boards cooperating in Women's work in the University ~~to be~~ elected ~~the~~ by the Administrative Committee of the Women's Colleges.

(c) Any organized Chinese Christian Communion cooperating in the University on the same basis as the Mission Boards is on titled to similar representation on the Board of Managers. ~~It is expected that the appointees to the staff will be Chinese above the rank of instructor.~~

(d) 6 Alumni of Hwapeh University ~~to~~ shall be ~~chosen~~ elected from and by their own members at present as follows:-
3 alumni of Peking University including its constituent colleges and 3 alumni of Shantung Christian University.

(e) Coopted Members. 4 citizens of western countries may be coopted and a sufficient number of prominent Christian Chinese men and women to equalise the representation of Chinese and Western members on the Board.

The President of the University shall act as chairman of the Board. The Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Deans may be present at Board Meetings and shall have the privilege of participating in discussions when invited to do so, but without voting power. ~~No other member of the University staff to be eligible for membership.~~

The period of service of members of the Board shall be three years, and arrangements shall be made by which approximately one third of the membership retire each year.

The Board shall meet annually, twelve to form a quorum, and appoint from its membership an Executive Committee to which all important interim business shall be entrusted. This Executive Council shall consist of twelve members including the President and secretary of the Board who shall be ex officio chairman and secretary of the Council. At least three shall be chosen from the representatives of the Women's Colleges, seven shall form a quorum.

5. Internal organization. From the date of consummation of the Union a single President shall act as executive head of the combined University. 2 Vice presidents may be elected to cooperate with the President in representing the University abroad and in the work in the two centers on the field.

The financial administration of the University on the field shall be in the hands of a single treasurer with such assistance as circumstances demand.

A Senate shall be formed at each center composed of administrative officers and representatives of the faculties elected by the faculties and shall deal with all matters of internal character, according to the powers delegated to it by the Board of Managers.

Each Senate shall elect an Executive Committee and a special committee to act as a sub-committee for the Women's Colleges composed as described in Bye-law.* The 2 Executive Committees shall meet together or appoint representatives so to do whenever important matters arise affecting the work in both centers.

6. Staff Allowances. That the salaries of Chinese members of staff be fixed on a uniform scale in accordance with their rank.

In view of the difficulty which mission boards often experience in filling a particular vacancy, the Boards are requested to consider the advisability of making their contributions to the University in the form of financial grants to be administered by the Board of Trustees and the Board of Managers.

RESOLUTION II.

Resolved that in view of the improbability of being able to secure either charter or incorporation in China for a number of years, we suggest that the charter of Peking University be modified to serve for the amalgamated Universities.

* See Bye-law 2 under Senate re Yenching College sheet -

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RESOLUTION:- Provisional Joint Executive Committee.

Resolved in the event of approval of union by the Boards of Control at the Home Bases, that each Board of Managers elect three members to act with the two presidents and three representatives for the Women's Colleges to act as a Provisional Joint Executive Committee.

RESOLUTION V.

Resolved to ask the Trustees in the event of the approval of union by the Home Boards of Control to authorize the immediate adoption of the new Chinese name and to authorize the Joint Executive Committee to proceed to the organization of the new Board of Managers and to take all the necessary steps for publicity in China.

RESOLUTION VI.

Resolved to request the Brisish Board of Trustees of the Shantung Christian Universitypospone its meeting to a date which will make it possible for Dr. Stuart to be present, as soon as practicable after the meetings of the Trustees in New York.

RESOLUTION VII.

Resolved to ask the Entrance Committees of the two Universities to consult together as to the possibilities of common action.

RESOLUTION VIII

Resolved to suggest that teachers in the same departments in the two universities take such opportunity for conference as may occur.

Adjourn[illegible]

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SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

齊魯大學　　濟南山東

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Beluce

9th March, 1922.

Rev; H. W. Luce, D.D.,
Offices of Peking University,
156, Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Luce,

This letter will be accompanying Dr. Leighton Stuart on his journey across the Pacific, and it brings with it very cordial greetings to you from friends in Tsinan.

You will already have heard from members of the Educational Commission of the important proposals which have been made by them with regard to this North China area, and I would like to take this opportunity of assuring you that if this union does go through, there will be many of us who will welcome the opportunity of renewing fellowship and co-operation with you. Again and again, as I walk round this campus, and as I think of my own very strenuous and very slightly successful efforts at raising interest and financial support, I think with gratitude of the splendid service that you rendered us during those three hard years that you spent in the United States. It has always been a matter of real personal regard to me that your interest and co-operation should have been severed, and it gives me real pleasure to think that in the event of the union being approved, you will be one of the links which should help to bind the two institutions. The more I think of this union, the more I become enthusiastic about the possibilities which it envisages. I feel this in particular with regard to the new proposals for building up a strong Department of Teacher-training, which shall be linked up with Mission Schools all over the North China area. In this connection the experience which you gained through hard work for the China Christian Educational Association, should prove invaluable to us, in the establishing of new links with these Mission Schools, and in understanding their problems and needs.

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We shall wait anxiously to hear what is the final result, but I can hardly imagine that a proposal which has come to us with the unanimous backing of the Educational Commission, and which has already received unanimous support from the faculties and Field Boards of both institutions, will be turned down at the home base.

With this letter I am enclosing a copy of the statement which we have issued for our Shantung constituency, with regard to the proposed union, and which I think you maybe interested to see.

Please remember me very kindly to Mrs Luce and the other members of your family. I had the pleasure of lunching with Harry at Oxford eighteen months ago. I hope he is enjoying his new work.

With kind regards,
Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,

Stuart Dalton

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TELEPHONE WATKINS 8191

The Board of Foreign Missions
of the
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
156 Fifth Avenue
New York

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

March 21, 1922.

Written by Wheeler Norton

Dr. Ernest D. Burton,
Hotel Commodore,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Burton:-

I am putting into written form some of the statements made in the interview with you on Saturday, March 18th.

The particular subject of that conversation was in regard to the carrying out of the recommendations of the Educational Commission concerning higher education in North China, as stated under Section 213 of the Educational Commission's report.

This article deals with the details of union and adjustment between Shantung Christian University and Peking University, incident to the recommendation that these two institutions be incorporated to form a single Christian university.

I am sure that there is no need of my repeating what I told you personally in regard to my own high opinion of the Educational Commission's report and the enthusiasm which I personally feel, and have felt, in regard to the task which was set before the Commission and the comprehensive way in which that task has been carried out. I believe so fully in this whole proposition that I would far rather accept the report and the recommendations as a whole without a single change, than to be considered in the light of raising objections on whatever score to certain of the detail recommendations.

It happens that the recommendations under Section 213 do cut squarely across the ideas which I had concerning the North China higher educational area. Practical decisions will have to be made in the near future by the Trustees and the home organizations of these two universities in regard to these recommendations, and they will have to study carefully and know clearly what is involved in them for the future of these two universities. This was my reason for taking your time at the conference Saturday and I wish now to thank you for your kindness in listening to my statements and in giving me so much of your time which was so fully occupied during your days in New York.

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W.R. Wheeler - Dr. E. D. Burton March 21, 1922.

Let me say also that as far as I can judge the situation from the correspondence, the present recommendations under Section 213 are the result of an agreement by the two presidents of Shantung and Peking Universities, made after they had heard the first report of the Commission in China. The initial recommendations, according to our information, do not go so far as the final statement in this paragraph, but were changed after the reported agreement between Dr. Balme and Dr. Stuart. In this sense, any criticisms stated in this letter are really criticisms of this agreement rather than criticisms of the first recommendations of the Commission.

There are two direct questions raised in my mind by the recommendations of the Educational Commission under Section 213. These are:

1. Has not the Commission, by these recommendations, transferred the fundamental and basic work of the proposed North China University from Peking, the capital, to Shantung?

2. In the light of the situation in China as a whole and from the standpoint of the supporting constituencies of these two universities in the United States, Canada and England, is this a wise transfer and division of work?

Before the first question can be answered, it is obviously necessary to state my own conception of what is the fundamental work of any Christian university in China, that is, what departments are adequate and essential. I admit in the beginning that my own ideas on this and the following subjects may be in error. One of my main purposes in speaking with you was to correct these errors and gain your advice and opinion on this whole subject.

From a study of our mission colleges and universities in China, both from the field and from the home base, it would appear that the majority of their graduates have gone into four types of work.

1. Teaching, especially in Christian schools.
2. Preaching and active Christian work.
3. Medicine and its related field.
4. Work which is open to women graduates thus far, chiefly, teaching.

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Before our conference, I stated that the ~~graduate~~ student's contribution to the Christian colleges and universities has been in these four fields. You rightly corrected this statement pointing out that altho the majority of our graduates became teachers, we had not made any very valuable contribution towards teacher training, having given the students a senior arts course and then expecting them to use this general preparation in their profession. But the statistics in general concerning our college graduates uphold the first thesis at least, that the majority of them have gone into the first three fields named, and obviously the two Christian colleges for women in China are far ahead of any of the government institutions of similar nature. In this sense perhaps the statement might be true that the contribution to the education of women by the Christian colleges and universities in China still holds a unique place.

Of course there are various other departments which a university might maintain, but the point I am trying to make now is that the fundamental portion of the curriculum of any senior college or university lies in these four fields, whatever else it might undertake, and that in any division or readjustment of two institutions, the center of gravity, so to speak, of the institution as a whole will be in the place where these four departments are maintained.

From this standpoint, let us examine the detail recommendations with reference to North China.

1. In regard to Medical Education - the recommendation that the Medical School be maintained in Tsinan is of course the only one to be made. I have felt that the Woman's Medical School in Peking should be moved from that city as obviously it can not compete with the Union Medical College and it would be far wiser to put its resources and faculty in some other place. It might be an open question whether this school should go to Shanghi instead of Tsinan, but when the question of language is considered, possibly the wisest course is to place it at Tsinan. This recommendation counts for the medical department of the proposed union university.

2. Under paragraph C, the recommendation that at Tsinan there be maintained a school of education, training primary and middle school teachers, and under F, that both junior and senior college courses in Peking and Tsinan be open to men and women alike either by affiliation or coeducation, would obviously affect the work of

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both the senior college in arts at Peking and the Women's College now maintained there, known as "Yenching".

As has already been stated, the chief profession for the students at Pekingshas been teaching. This is true both of the men and women students. The majority of men taking senior college work at Peking expect to be teachers. Now if a school of education is placed at Tsinan and no educational work is done at Peking, it will mean that the bulk of the students in the senior colleges, both men and women, will go to Tsinan for this work. Already there are signs of such a transfer both on the part of students and of teachers.

The Commission has recommended that at Peking, the college maintain a senior college course with special emphasis on the social sciences, and the school of literature giving emphasis tottranslation and facility in writing in the new Chinese literary style. These are interesting departures and are undoubtedly of value, but I believe the bulk of the students who expect to take senior college work, both men and women, will not go to Peking for such courses but will undoubtedly be led to Tsinan. In other words, the establishing of a school of education there will practically mean the placing of the senior college work and of the college for women at Tsinan rather than at Peking. The question at once arises if this was actually the intention of the Educational Commission in framing these recommendations.?

3. There are two schools of theology at present in existence, one at Tsinan and the other at Peking. There has been a great interest in the one at Peking and ~~approximately~~ $100,000 has been subscribed, and various leading pastors in America have lent a hand in attempting to build up what would be the leading school in China for the development of high grade teachers and theological teachers in that land.

The recommendation in paragraph D suggests the continuing of the school in Peking "from three to five years beyond junior college, requiring adequate knowledge of English, emphasizing problems of city pastoral and evangelistic work, training teachers of theology and religious education; the one in Tsinan continuing not more than two years beyond junior college, teaching chiefly in Chinese, closely related to the school of education, and giving special attention to the problems of the rural and small town church and school and to research work on the part of the faculty in this sumpremely important field. It is expected that some students would elect subjects in education as well as theology and be qualified to teach in or superintend schools as well as to do ministerial work."

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In considering this recommendation the fact should be kept in mind that 85% of the population of China is rural, and that a similar or even greater proportion of the Church is also rural. It is obviously one of the chief functions of the Chinese pastors to teach as well as to preach. Furthermore if there is any place just at present in which the vernacular is the better mode of instruction than English, it is in a school of theology and in the preparation of ministers to carry the Gospel to the people in their own language.

With these considerations in mind, it would appear that regardless of certain evident value to the work to be continued at Peking, the fundamental courses in the school of theology will be given at Tsinan.

To sum up, the recommendations which approve the continuing of the Medical School at Tsinan, making it coeducational by the transfer of the Union Medical School for Women from Peking, the establishment of a school of education at Tsinan and opening it to both men and women, the maintaining of a school of theology at Tsinan which would train preachers and teachers in the vernacular for the rural church, and if the principle that the work in these four departments make up the fundamental work in the University, is used, forces the conclusion is inevitable that the center of gravity of the proposed union university has been decidedly shifted from Peking to Tsinan.

Is this what the Commission really intended to do? My first reaction after reading the recommendations was in the form of a question, "Why not move the whole university to Tsinan and not attempt to maintain in Peking a so-called senior college and a college for women, when the fundamental work in these institutions would be done in Shantung?"

Two considerations must be kept in mind in the framing of the final answer to this question or to the one referring directly to the detail recommendations of the Commission. The first is the bearing of these recommendations upon the educational situation in China as a whole; the second bearing upon the home constituencies of the two universities which it is now proposed to unite as one.

It is hardly necessary in the first place to point out the importance of Peking from an educational viewpoint. The facts that the government has placed its highest developed institution there; that the Rockefeller Foundation has chosen it for its medical college; that the Catholic Missions have developed their educational system most highly there, and the recent developments in China, all point to the same conclusion, that at Peking, the capital of the country, Protestant Christian education should be represented by the best that there is in that land.

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I think there is a general sentiment in favor of uniting Peking and Tsinan, with the general understanding that the work of a junior college grade should be done in Shantung, and of a senior grade in Peking, or if this horizontal line of division is to be avoided, that in any vertical line, as far as may be practicable, the fundamental and high grade departments of the university should be at Peking. The Protestant educational system has been weakest where many believe it should have been strongest. Union universities have been developed in other cities and provincial capitals in China, but the union university now known as Peking University, was the last of these institutions to be established, not coming into being in any practical form until 1919. This step of union has been hailed as one marking decided progress and as one holding out new hope of the influence of Christian education in China.

The recommendation which would mean the transfer of the more fundamental departments to a provincial cpital like Tsinan would seem to be a step backward in this general forward movement.

In the second place, from the standpoint of the home constituency there are various problems of considerable difficulty raised. These relate both to the interest of American givers to the institution at Peking and in gifts already made towards the institution to be developed there. A campaign has been in progress during the past two years which has resulted in pledges and cash being received of nearly $400,000, which, together with the land owned by the university in the city ~~which~~ brings up the assets of the institution to approximately $600,000. There has been a universal response, on the part of those who know China, to Peking. I do not believe that some of the givers would have been willing to make their gifts so freely to the institution at Tsinan. Now that Peking and Tsinan are to be united, the fact that the buildings into which these donors have invested their funds will, under the new arrangement, be at Tsinan instead of Peking, will cause certain difficulties and various problems which may not be easily solved.

The question of organization and relationship to church Boards also has its difficulties. The university at Tsinan has been built up from funds largely from American Presbyterians, The bulk of the running expenses, outside of the medical school, came from this constituency. The British societies, either Canadian or English, have not been able to carry their share of the capital investment. It is not likely that they will be able to do so in the near future. Notwithstanding that, the control of

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-7- W. R. Wheeler - Dr. E. D. Burton March 21, 1922.

the university at Tsinan has been largely in British hands. The president is now British and the policy from the beginning has been formed under their leadership. This has not worked out happily and has its obvious disadvantages. If the principle of "taxation without representation" is wrong, the converse principle "representation without taxation" is also wrong. These general facts must be taken into account in any reorganization and amalgamation of this university with the one at Peking.

I understand the suggestion to be made is that Dr. Stuart continue as president of the joint university with Dr. Balme, the present president of Shantung University, as vice-president. But if the bulk of the work is to be done at Tsinan, the policies will necessarily be determined there and under such arrangements must be carefully safeguarded, if we are to avoid in the future the unhappy developments that have arisen in the past.

A further difficulty is one involved in the policy of the Northern Methodist Board, which has had a strong interest in Peking but has hitherto declined to take an active part in the work at Tsinan. In this connection it might be stated that the Presbyterian interest in Tsinan is far greater than at Peking but that on account of the unique position which Peking holds in relation to the educational and religious situation in China as a whole, the Presbyterian Board has gladly carried its share in the larger program before the joint university at Peking. The problem of denominational attitude is not an insuperable one but it can more easily be solved if the center of gravity of the new university would be in Peking rather than at Tsinan.

Another difficulty arises in the problem of incorporated holding of the land and property by Boards of Trustees either in America or in England. The union universities, including the present Peking University, Nanking University, West China and others, have incorporated Boards of Trustees in the United States. It has never been possible to organize such a board with reference to Shantung University because of the relationship with the Canadian and English Mission Boards who do not have headquarters in this country. In the formation of any joint board which will include both Shantung and the present Peking University, such problems require most careful attention. Here again these problems would be far more easily solved if the main work of the University were to be placed at Peking rather than at Tsinan.

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-8- W. R. Wheeler - Dr. E. D. Brenton March 21, 1922.

There are matters of less importance which perhaps need not be mentioned here.

Under Paragraph " E" the recommendation"that agriculture (animal husbandry) be continued in Peking if supported hereafter as hitherto from Chinese sources, "is not a very practical one. As far as I can judge the situation, there seems to be a general sentiment in favor of increased emphasis on agricultural education in our mission schools and colleges in China. There also seems to be a fairly general agreement that the three centers for such education should be Nanking, which of course is now in the lead and should be kept there, Canton in South China, and Peking in North China. It also is fairly evident that altho Chinese support is to be welcomed and altho in all three of these institutions the largest part of the support for the agricultural work being done there comes from the Chinese, that no department is on a stable and permanent foundation if it depends purely upon such support. In other words, if there is a belief that there should be agriculture at Peking, the question of a continuation of it there should not be limited to the necessity of its being supported by Chinese.

Under Paragraph "G", the recommendation that a middle school should be maintained in connection with the school of education, is obviously wise. This would mean, however, a further strengthening of the branch of the institution to which is assigned the school of education; and to whichever branch the school of education is assigned, to that branch the center of gravity of the institution will incline.

In conclusion, the question may well be raised as to what constructive suggestions could be made with reference to the recommendations as a whole under Paragraph #13. There is considerable timerity on my part in attempting such suggestions, but since the whole matter has been raised I would like to make my suggestions. These would be in brief:

THAT in accordance with Paragraph "A", Peking University and Shantung Christian University should be incorporated so as to form a single Christian university for North China.

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 March 21, 1922.

THAT the incorporated Board of Trustees be organized in America, preferably in New York.

THAT membership on this Board of Trustees and control in the union university be in proportion to the financial investment both capital and current in the whole university.

THAT to this Paragraph be added the statement contained in Paragraph "C" and "G" that " a school of education, training primary and middle school teachers", and that "a boys middle school .. to serve as a practice school for the school of education" should be opened in Peking.

THAT Paragraph "D" should stand as it is at present deleting the clause "closely related to the school of education", also transposing the reference to the school of education from Tsinan to Peking.

THAT Paragraph "E" be changed to read "that agriculture and animal husbandry be continued in Peking with special reference to the needs of the North China region and that the policy of that department which, in general, should be of junior college grade, should be developed in close association with that of the senior college of agriculture at Nanking."

These recommendations in brief would mean the maintaining of a high grade school of religion in Peking as at present; a senior college of arts emphasizing social sciences and literature closely related to the school of education, and its attached middle school, and Yenching College also closely related to the school of education. At Tsinan would be a school of theology teaching in the vernacular following the recommendations of the Commission, a junior college of arts, a school of medicine open to both men and women.

I believe that such an arrangement would create the fewest problems both at home and on the field and would be in line with the present educational developments in China as a whole.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A

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SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE
REPORT OF THE CHINA EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION
RELATIVE TO THE NORTH CHINA AREA

Wheeler + Luce

(~~~

teacher training during the past ten years, the contribution in this important line has been very small compared to what it must be in the immediate future).

Of course there are various other departments which a university might maintain, but it seems clear to us that the fundamental portion of the curriculum of any senior college or university lies in these four fields whatever else it might undertake, and that in any division or readjustment of two institutions, the center of gravity, so to speak, of the institution as a whole will be in the place where these four departments are maintained.

From this standpoint, let us examine the detailed recommendations with reference to North China.

1. In regard to Medical Education the recommendation that the Medical School be continued at Tsinan is of course the only one to be made. We have felt that the Woman's Medical School in Peking should be moved from that city as obviously it can not compete with the Union Medical College and it would be far wiser to put its resources and faculty in some other place, though it might be an open question whether this school should go to Shanghai instead of Tsinan.

2. Under paragraph C, the recommendation that at Tsinan there be maintained a school of education, training primary and middle school teachers, and under F, that both junior and senior college courses in Peking and Tsinan be open to men and women alike either by affiliation or coeducation, would obviously affect the work of both the senior college in arts at Peking and the Women's College now maintained there, known as "Yenching".

As has already been stated, the chief profession for the students at Peking has been teaching. This is true both of the men and women students. The majority of men taking senior college work at Peking expect to be teachers. Now if a school of education is placed at Tsinan and no educational work is done at Peking, it will mean that the bulk of the students in the senior colleges, both men and women, will go to Tsinan for this work. Already there are signs of such a transfer both on the part of students and of teachers.

The Commission has recommended that at Peking the college maintain a senior college course with special emphasis on the social sciences, and the school of literature giving emphasis to translation and facility in writing in the new Chinese literary style. These are interesting departures and are undoubtedly of value, but I believe the bulk of the student who expect to take senior college work, both men and women, will not go to Peking for such courses but will undoubtedly be led to Tsinan. In other words, the establishing of a school of education there will practically mean the placing of the senior college work and of the college for women at Tsinan rather than at Peking. The question at once arises if this was actually the intention of the Educational Commission in framing these recommendations? Moreover it should be noted that the for sometime fare more attention has been given to Teacher Training at Peking than at Tsinan.

3. There are two schools of theology at present in existence, one at Tsinan and the other at Peking. The recommendation in paragraph D suggests the continuing of the school in Peking "from three to five years beyond junior college, requiring adequate knowledge of English, emphasizing problems of city pastoral and evangelistic work, training t

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teachers of theology and religious education; the one in Tsinan continuing not more than two years beyond junior college, teaching chiefly in Chinese, closely related to the school of education, and giving special attention to research work on the part of the faculty in this supremely important field. It is expected that some students would elect subjects in education as well as theology and be qualified to teach in or superintend schools as well as to do ministerial work.

From this it would appear that regardless of certain evident value to the work to be continued at Peking much of the work would have to be duplicated at both places or all but a few Theological students would go to Tsinan.

To sum up, the recommendations which approve the continuing of the Medical School at Tsinan, making it coeducational by the transfer of the Union Medical School for Women from Peking, the establishment of a School of education at Tsinan and opening it to both men and women, the maintaining of a school of theology at Tsinan which would train preachers and teachers in the vernacular for the rural church, the conclusion seems inevitable that the center of gravity of the proposed union university would be decidedly shifted from Peking to Tsinan.

Is this what the Commission really intended to do? We really do not think so, yet it is difficult for us to believe that the results of the recommendations in the Report will have any other issue.

Two considerations must be kep in mind in the framing of the final answer to this question or to the one referring directly to the detail recommendations of the Commission. The <u>first</u> is the bearing of these recommendations upon the educational situation in China as a whole; The <u>second</u> bearing upon the home constituencies of the two universities which it is now proposed to unite as one.

I. <u>In China</u>.

(1). There seems to be a failure to realize how (for various causes) Christian education has been developed in an unbalanced way relative to the area and population of North China as compared with the Eastern and Central China; and the recommendations of the report if carried out would emphasize this rather than lessen it. There seems to be a failure to realize the area population of North China. The northern wheat-eating population properly includes three-fourths of Honan and the northern half of both Anwei and Kiangsu. On this basis we have the following:

	Area	Population	Pop. per sq. mile
<u>Northern China</u> (One half Anhwei, Chihli, three fourths Honan, one half Kiangsu, Shansi, Shantung, Shensi, Manchuria)	789,311	152,388,000	About 200
<u>Eastern China</u>,(Chekiang, one half Honan, Kiangsi, one half Kiangsu)	140,466	46,550,000	About 300
<u>Southern China</u> (Fukien, Kwangsi, Kwangtung)	223,502	47,300,000	About 200
<u>Central China</u>(Hunan, Hupeh)	154,826	47,900,000	About 300
Western China (Kweichow, Szechwan Yunnan).	432,433	42,800,000	About 200
Total for China	1,739,438	316,938,000	About 200

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(2) Nothing in the report has surprised us more than the failure to indicate the importance of Peking not only as a political center but as an educational center, and to emphasize the fact that for centuries it has been and still is the educational center of China. The facts that the government has placed its highest developed institution there; that the Rockefeller Foundation has chosen it for its medical college; that the Catholic Missions have developed their educational system most highly there, and the recent developments in China, all point to the same conclusion, that at Peking, the capital of the country, Protestant Christian education should be represented by the best that there is in that land.

(3) The report does not note that at Peking we have already carried out potentially the union of three old established colleges, with histories older and quite as vital as anything in China. This kind of union which is recommended elsewhere we have accomplished by the abandonment of three sites for college uses. And yet we are asked to further unite in such a manner as to change the center of gravity of the major union.

(4) After a fairly careful study during a period of years of the Theological situation in China we were somewhat surprised that the Commission while making other drastic suggestions as to union in other lines favored the continuance of full Theological Schools at Cheng Tu, Changsha, Canton, Foochow, Shantung and Peking.

For some years those who have given most attention to the study of our educational work have been a unit in believing that we should have one high grade Theological Seminary and only one. The Commission apparently endorses this view in paragraph seven of their report. In recommending the continuance of so many Theological Seminaries has sufficient attention been given:

(a) To the great cost of these financially.
(b) To the fact that we could hardly pick from the Faculties of all of them one Faculty strong enough to measure up to the normal strength of one theological seminary of western standards.
(c) To the small number of students at the present time prepared for such theological work (only 26 with Senior College preparation and 70 with Junior College preparation). One properly manned theological seminary could care for all of them now and for ten or twenty years to come; while car-fare for these students even from Canton to Peking would be as nothing to the maintenance of these Theological Schools.
(d) To the vital place and yet to the small number of Chinese qualified to teach in a high-grade Theological Seminary. There are only five, possibly six, in all China; and it is interesting to note that four of these are connected with Peking Theological School at the present time.

(6) Agriculture: Under Paragraph "E" the recommendation "that agriculture (animal husbandry) be continued in Peking if supported hereafter as hitherto from Chinese sources, "is not a very practical one. As far as we can judge the situation, there seems to be a general sentiment in favor of increased emphasis on agricultural education in our mission schools and colleges in China. There also seems to be a fairly general agreement that the three centers for such education should be Nanking, which of course is now in the lead and should be kept there, Canton in South China, and Peking in North China. It also is fairly evident that altho Chinese support is to be welcomed and altho in all three of these institutions the largest part of the support for the agricultural work being done there comes from the Chinese, that no department is on a stable and permanent foundation if it depends purely upon such support. In other words, if there is a belief that there should be agriculture at Peking, the question ofa continuation of it there should not be

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limited to the necessity of it being supported by Chinese. The statement of the Commission itself (paragraph 356) offers a good argument against this position when it says that "agricultural work at Peking University "is justified in this step because it can serve a vast territory lying at a great distance from Nanking, an area wholly distinct in its physical features and agricultural character from that of any other part of China". If we can have only two places to develop agriculture surely one place is in North China, preferably at Peking.

(7) Under Paragraph "c" the recommendation that a middle school should be maintained in connection with the school of education, is obviously wise. This would mean, however, a further strengthening of the branchof the institution to which is assigned the school of education; and to whichever branch the school of education is assigned, to that branch the center of gravity of the institution will incline.

We think there is a general sentiment in favor of Peking cooperating with Tsinan, with the general understanding that the work of a junior college grade should be done in Shantung, and of a senior grade in Peking in Arts and Sciences, Education and Theology. The Protestant educational system has been weakest where many believe it should have been strongest. Union universities have been developed in other cities and provincial capitals in China, but the union university now known as Peking University, was the last of these institutions to be established, not coming into being in any practical form until 1919. This step of union has been hailed as one marking decided progress and as one holding out new hope of the influence of Christian education in China. The recommendation which would mean the transfer of the more fundamental departments to a provincial capital like Tsinan would seem to be a step backward in this general forward movement.

II. In the second place, from the standpoint of the home constituency there are various problems of considerable difficulty raised. These relate both to the interest of American givers to the institution at Peking and in gifts already made towards the institution to be developed there. A campaign has been in progress during the past two years which has resulted in pledges and cash being received of about $400,000, which, together with the land owned by the university in the city brings up the assets of the institution to approximately $600,000. There has been a universal response, on the part of those who know China, to Peking. We do not believe that some of the givers would have been willing to make their gifts so freely to the institution at Tsinan. Should Peking and Tsinan be united, the fact that the buildings into which these donors have invested their funds will, under the new arrangements, be at Tsinan instead of Peking, will cause certain difficulties and various problems which may not be easily solved.

We would suggest:

THAT a permanent Advisory Council be appointed to confer with and advise the Boards of Managers of Shantung and Peking Universities, with reference to developing the work at Tsinan and Peking in a harmonious and unified way.

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THAT to this Paragraph be added the statement contained in Paragraph "C" and "G" that "a school of education, training primary and middle school teachers", and that "a boys middle school .. to serve as a practice school for the school of education" should be opened in Peking, as soon as

THAT Paragraph "D" should stand as it is at present deleting the clause "closely related to the school of education", also transposing the reference to the school of education from Tsinan to Peking.

THAT Paragraph "E" be changed to read "that agriculture and animal husbandry be continued in Peking with special reference to the needs of the North China region and that the policy of that department which, in general, should be of junior college grade, should be developed in close association with that of the senior college of agriculture at Nanking."

These recommendations in brief would mean, the maintaining of a high grade school of religion in Peking as at present; a senior college of arts emphasizing social sciences and literature closely related to the school of education, and its attached middle school, and Yenching College also closely related to the school of education. At Tsinan would be a Senior College of Medicine open to both men and women; a Junior College for Arts and Sciences and a high-grade Bible School.

We believe that such an arrangement would be in harmony with the most thorough-going economy and would create the fewest problems both at home and on the field and would be in line with the present educational developments in China as a whole.

AN INTERDENOMINATIONAL INSTITUTION UNITING TEN MISSIONARY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND ENGLAND

SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

TSINAN, CHINA

North American Joint Board
Executive Committee

DAVID BOVAIRD
ARTHUR J. BROWN
S. H. CHESTER
R. P. MACKAY
PAUL MONROE
GEORGE T. SCOTT, Secretary

DWIGHT H. DAY,
Acting Treasurer of Board

North American Office
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

Officers of the University

JAMES BOYD NEAL, President
Acting Dean School of Arts and Science
JOHN D. MacRAE,
Dean School of Theology
HAROLD BALME,
Dean School of Medicine
PAUL C. CASSAT,
Treasurer in China

TRUSTEES OF
PEKING UNIVERSITY

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION WITH PEKING UNIVERSITY.
Unanimous Action - Annual Meeting - April 12, 1922
(Subject to possible rephrasing by a sub-committee.)

The North American Joint Board of Shantung Christian University has studied with great interest and care the Report of the China Educational Commission and especially its unanimous recommendations upon the coordination of all higher education by Christian Missions in the North China area. The Board, fully appreciating the various forms of cost involved, desires to place itself in willing and entire agreement with the purpose and general proposals of the Commission affecting Shantung University in the suggested amalgamation with Peking University.

The Board has also given careful consideration to the related actions of the Field Board of Managers of the Shantung Christian University, and is gratified to know that the Field Board is unanimously prepared to undertake to readjust the structure and functions of the University to the larger, cooperative program of Christian education for all northern China on the basis recommended by the Commission. Cabled advice indicates that the British Joint Board of Shantung Christian University is favorably considering this union.

Although well aware of the burdens and sacrifices which the responsibilities and limitations of this readjustment would entail, the Board approves in principle and accepts in general the plan of Amalgamation as recommended by the China Educational Commission and instructs its Executive Committee to take this matter up with the Peking University Trustees. In formulating the program and initiating the process of such a joint plan of amalgamation, which may call for early action affecting the School of Arts and Science, the Executive Committee is hereby authorized and empowered, subject to concurrent action by the British Joint Board,

1. To approve of the transfer to Peking University of those courses of the Senior College of Arts and Science that would not be related to a School of Education;(or Theology or Medicine)

2. In order to facilitate the passage of students from Shantung University to Peking University, to strengthen the English courses in the Junior College;

3. To agree to the reorganization of the Senior School of Arts and Science into a School of Education;

4. To undertake to provide a model middle school and elementary classes as force and funds permit;

5. To welcome to the University faculty educational leaders from Peking University.

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(10 copies)

AN INTERDENOMINATIONAL INSTITUTION UNITING TEN MISSIONARY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND ENGLAND

SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

TSINAN, CHINA

North American Office
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

Copy
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North American Joint Board
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PAUL C. CASSAT,
Treasurer in China

May 8, 1922.

TRUSTEES OF PEKING UNIVERSITY

Mr. Franklin H. Warner,
Chairman, Executive Committee.

Dr. Eric M. North, Secretary,
Board of Trustees of Peking University.

My dear Mr. Warner and Dr. North:

Some time ago I handed to you personally copies of the action of the North American Joint Board of the Shantung Christian University relating to the Proposed Amalgamation of Peking University and Shantung University. Inasmuch as the Shantung Board instructed "its Executive Committee to take this matter up with the Peking University Trustees," I believe that I, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, should make such approach also in writing. You are both entirely familiar with the proposals and problems of Amalgamation as recommended by the China Educational Commission, tentatively adopted by the two Field Boards of Managers on the Field in a form modified, I believe, at the request of the Peking Managers.

You have at hand the copies of the action of the North American Joint Board of the Shantung Christian University. For your convenience an additional copy is enclosed herewith. The Shantung Board cordially approves in general the plan of Amalgamation without committing itself to rigid conditions at this time and would welcome from the Peking University Trustees your proposals on Amalgamation whether or not such proposals agree with any one of the three general plans of Amalgamation so far suggested, i.e., by the China Educational Commission, by the Field Boards of Managers and by the Shantung Joint Board. The five points in the Shantung action you will notice are simply authorizations to its Executive Committee with power to act.

Of the three plans the Shantung Joint Board believes that its proposal is the most restrictive to Shantung University and the most generous to Peking University, inasmuch as (1) the proposal of the Educational Commission and of the Field Boards transfers to Peking merely the non-vocational courses from the Shantung Senior School of Arts and Science, whereas, the Shantung Board would be willing to eliminate permanently from its Senior College likewise all vocational courses with the exception of teacher-training (and such incidental work as might bear upon the training of doctors and preachers), and (2) the Educational Commission's recommendation places at Shantung the one School of Education with every grade of work, whereas, our Shantung proposal stops teacher-training work with Senior College, giving to Peking the Post-graduate Department in Education, the assumption being that Peking would desire to continue to develop also its Under-graduate Department of Education. These proposals of limitations upon itself and other proposals for facilitating the passage from Shantung Junior College to Peking Senior Colleges look toward some mutually acceptable plan of Amalgamation, failing which Shantung would naturally reconsider its program.

The five proposals in our Shantung action were referred to its Executive Committee with power in negotiating a joint plan of Amalgamation with the Peking Trustees. Whether the Joint Board itself, upon reply from or in conference with the Peking Trustees, would take

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action materially different from this proposal, I am unable to say. Personally, as regards further restriction of the Senior School of Arts and Science, I do not see how it is possible to go farther than limiting it to the training of teachers without entirely disbanding it; and with Tsinan the center of a great population of forty or fifty million people and of probably the largest Church constituency in all China it would seem unwise for the Missions and unfair to the people to abandon completely the only Christian, Senior College in that area.

The Shantung Christian University would bring to such a union an honorable heritage; ten missionary agencies of America and Great Britain; a physical equipment worth at least one million dollars Mexican; assured annual receipts (including foreign salaries) of $275,000. Mexican; the best mission-supported Medical School in the Far East, if not in the world; a Theological School, which after some vicissitudes, is finding itself; a College of Arts and Science which has sent Christian teachers more widely over China than any other Mission institution and which is being constantly strengthened; an Extension Department, the nerve center of which is the famous Museum. The Mandarin Language is the medium of instruction which requires a good deal of work in preparing translations. The student body comes from fourteen provinces and seventy preparatory schools and it recently constituted the largest enrollment of college grade in any missionary institution in China.

It has been intimated that from the Peking University viewpoint the action of the Shantung Joint Board "nullifies Amalgamation." As this action is so much more generous to Peking University than is the recommendation of the China Educational Commission, then Amalgamation from the Peking viewpoint was doubly nullified by the Commission which proposed it. Furthermore the Shantung Joint Board action is, I believe, actually more generous to Peking University than is the action of the Peking Field Board of Managers favoring Amalgamation. In any amalgamation with one section of the University teaching English in one city and a second section of the University teaching in Mandarin in another and distant city the conduct in both places of undergraduate courses in teacher-training would be not only feasible but apparently indispensable. Therefore, the intimation that the Shantung Joint Board action nullifies Amalgamation seems baseless.

We trust that the Peking Trustees realize that the Shantung action is intended to be, and we believe is, a forward, generous, constructive step toward the favorable consideration of the unification of higher education by Missions in Northern China. The Shantung Board hopes that the Peking Trustees will feel free to state any basis on which they will consider Amalgamation or appoint a Committee of Conference with the Shantung Board on this general proposal.

With anticipation of receiving such proposals regarding Amalgamation as the Peking Trustees may deem expedient, I beg leave to remain,

Sincerely yours,

George T. Scott

Chairman of the Executive Committee;
Secretary of the Joint Board.

GTS-KC. 5/9/22

DELIVERY
SPECIAL DELIVERY ( )
(Date) (Hour) A.M. P.M.
FROM A.M. TO P.M. TODAY
TOMORROW
DAY LETTER AND DAY

ACTION OF THE TRUSTEES OF PEKING UNIVERSITY

concerning the

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION

OF PEKING UNIVERSITY AND SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

May 10th, 1922.

T-1386: Voted: That the Trustees of Peking University adopt the following statement concerning the proposed amalgamation of Peking University and Shantung Christian University.

1. The Trustees of Peking University have received the report of the China Educational Commission and the Resolutions of the Board of Managers of Peking University, passed on February 18th and March 4th, 1922, and the Proposals for the Amalgamation of Peking University and Shantung Christian University thereto attached.

2. President J. Leighton Stuart has stated fully to the Trustees the negotiations leading up to the report of the Commission and the Proposals adopted by the Board of Managers, and has explained the intent of these Proposals and their probable effect. The Trustees have also received and noted the resolutions of the North American Joint Board of Shantung Christian University, passed on April 12, 1922, with reference to the proposed amalgamation.

3. The Trustees desire hereby to extend to the Board of Managers their hearty appreciation of the care and attention which the Managers and others related to Peking University have given to the recommendations of the China Educational Commission and their high regard for the judgments which they have expressed.

4. It is the judgment of the Trustees, before whom the Proposals, with President Stuart's comments, have been for less than five weeks, that so important a step as the amalgamation of two Universities, three hundred miles apart, operating under different auspices and in diverse environments, each having its own constituency, its own alumni body, its own history, its own conceptions of its functions and methods of work, should not be undertaken without prolonged consideration of the probable consequences, and the development of a thoroughly harmonious ideal and plan of operation.

5. The Trustees, recognizing the responsibility which any missionary organization or institution bears toward the success of the missionary enterprise as a whole, desire to record their hearty agreement to the principle, expressed by the Educational Commission, of studying mission educational work in North China as a unit, and of planning such measures as will bring the largest success to the whole enterprise. In such study of the needs of the field, the Trustees of Peking University will at all times be ready to join.

6. The Trustees desire further to express their conviction that financial limitations should not be made a ground for determining broad policies of development, believing that ultimately, if not instantly, essential factors in the missionary enterprise cannot fail of adequate support. But they agree that the immediate carrying forward of such policies should be gauged by financial resources available and that every care should be taken to avoid ineffective use of funds by the operation of inefficient or duplicating units, and that limited work should be done thoroughly well before extensions are made. The securing of staffs with adequate technical training and with earnest missionary spirit, and the comparatively small number of students yet available are two additional problems which make the cautions named still more desirable.

7. While desiring such relationships of affiliation and conference with Shantung Christian University and with the secondary schools in North China as will promote the effectiveness of education under mission auspices in that area, it is the judgment of the Trustees that the proposed organic union of Peking University and Shantung Christian University is inadvisable.

8. The grounds for this decision lie in many factors. There is a genuine question whether a regional university, under the conditions of distance and environment obtaining in North China, will be an educationally effective institution. Furthermore, the establishment of organic union would involve exceedingly intricate problems in the organization of the governing board, the adjustment of incorporations, the settlement of problems of financial trust, and other important questions.

9. With reference to the types of work recommended to be done at Tsinan and at Peking, there are even more serious difficulties encountered. The Trustees note, with much appreciation, the readiness of the North American Joint Board of Shantung Christian University, in looking forward to amalgamation, to strengthen their courses in English and to approve the development at Peking, rather than in Tsinan, of vocational Senior College courses other than education, theology and medicine, and heartily recognize the importance of the maintenance of the School of Medicine at full strength. The Trustees further recognize that it is most vital that higher education in North China do its entire duty in the provision of trained teachers for primary and middle schools. Further study of the problems and such measures of cooperation in meeting the needs for teacher-training, as may seem practicable without organic union may at a later time develop a satisfactory policy. The development of theological education of high standard at Peking as generally endorsed, will be promoted by the Trustees.

10. With a view to the further study of the higher educational needs of North China and of the closer cooperation of the Universities with each other and with mission secondary schools in North China, the Trustees of Peking University instruct their Executive Committee to join with a similar committee of the Shantung Joint Board in such study and in the consideration of such recommendations for cooperation as may come fromthe field.