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Excerpts from Annual Reports of the Board of Foreign Missions of the
Methodist Episcopal Church

Summarizing the work of Peking University

1892-1902

1892 - Pages 106-108

L. W. Pilcher, President.

Successive reports constitute the historical record of this growing institution. Our last report spoke of the organization and incorporation of the Board of Trustees and the proposed organization of a Board of Managers resident in China, to whom should be committed the local management of the affairs of the university.

This latter board was finally organized on the second day of December last. The meeting was, by the kind invitation of the Hon. Charles Denby, the United States Minister, held at the United States Legation. His excellency took the chair, and Mr. J. Rhein, Secretary of the Netherlands Legation, was chosen recording secretary. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Martin, President of the Imperial Tung Wen College, the board proceeded to effect a permanent organization by division into classes, the adoption of by-laws, and the election of permanent officers and committees.

The list of managers comprises twenty-four members, including representatives of the diplomatic corps, the customs and merchant services, and members of six different missionary societies working in China.

Our last report announced the purchase of grounds for a university campus, and we now have the pleasure of saying that this has, through the liberality of a friend residing in Brooklyn, N.Y., been largely added to. The new purchase includes the fine premises formerly owned by the Italian Legation.

The General Committee of the Missionary Society has also generously added \$4,000 to their grant of the previous year, making it possible to plan for a dormitory building large enough to accommodate one hundred more students. This building, called "Durbin Hall," in honor of the distinguished pulpit orator and former Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, is now being built. The plan provides for a central building with two pavilions so connected as to occupy three sides of a square. The buildings will be two stories high, with basement, and will be warmed in winter by hot air furnaces, rendering impossible the danger of asphyxiation by coal gas incident to all methods of heating in use by the Chinese in Peking. The architect's plans for the hall were generously given by Mr. Mercein Thomas, of Brooklyn, New York.

For the first time we have this year had students in all the classes from the lowest in the primary schools up, through the intermediate and preparatory departments, to the close of the collegiate course. Five young men will be graduated at the commencement to be held on the 7th day of June. Of this number four are present at this Annual Meeting, bearing recommendations from their Quarterly Conference for license to

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preach, and will receive appointments. The other young man is an earnest Christian worker and will do good service for the Church wherever he goes.

F. D. Gamewell, in addition to regular evangelistic work in the country, has given four and often five days a week to the instruction of classes in trigonometry and surveying, chemistry and physics, and Christian evidences. I. T. Headland has carried a class through Wayland's Moral Science.

Miss Davis has divided her time between the teaching of English and instruction in Old and New Testament Scriptures, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, history, and geography; and native classics have been taught by native instructors.

The examination papers of the class in political economy were submitted to W. A. P. Martin, LL.D., the translator of the text-book used in class work, who stated that "the answers in general show a fair acquaintance with the subject." Saturday lectures in Bible exegesis have been regularly given to the students of the college, and a course of Friday lectures on literary and scientific subjects was delivered before the students and others in Asbury Chapel by various gentlemen from Peking and vicinity.

The necessity of some system of healthful exercise for the students has long been felt, and occasional efforts have been made to introduce various athletic sports among them. During the past year Mr. Headland has given all the students in the collegiate and preparatory departments daily drills in the use of Indian clubs, and stimulated them to diligent practice during recreation hours by the offer of prizes. Miss Davis has taught calisthenics to the primary and intermediate pupils. The effect upon the general healthfulness of the students is very marked.

Additions have been made to the illustrative apparatus in the department of physical science, and in this respect the preparatory school is quite well equipped. The Museum of Natural History, begun a few years ago, has received some help. The library has been considerably enlarged by gift and purchase, and now numbers twelve hundred and fifty bound volumes besides an assortment of pamphlets. By action of the Committee on Library and Museum, aid in the development of these departments has been solicited and a circulating library has been instituted. The books have been ordered and will be here in the early autumn.

At the close of the last school year it was found necessary to order twelve of the boys not to return to school because of the lack of funds for their support. A letter was written by Rev. I. T. Headland to Rev. Dr. Baldwin, which he had printed in the various Church papers, and this, with other letters, has brought us \$883.50.

This has come from Methodists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and Chinese in the United States. At the high rate of exchange this is more than enough to support thirty boys. Our debt of gratitude, therefore, to the friends in America is large in proportion to their generous gifts.

These gifts, added to other scholarships—perpetual and annual— together with the usual grant from the Missionary Society, have enabled us to give instruction to over eighty students who otherwise could not have remained in the institution. There has been of late a marked increase in the number of self-supporting students. For the accommodation of this class we will be better able to provide as soon as the college building now in process of erection is completed.

The record of the year shows that the university has secured many new friends and acquired facilities for better work in the days to come. The experiences of the past are full of encouragement and the future is large with the promise of a wide and successful mission for this youngest university, which asks for the sympathy and seeks for the patronage of the friends of Christian education in all parts of the world.

1893 - Pages 75 to 77

L. W. Pilcher, President

When the last report was made Durbin Hall was in process of erection. The building was completed in season for the opening of the fall semester, and has supplied dormitory accommodations for the students of the collegiate department. Rooms for the president's office, for recitations of the college classes, and the weekly meetings of the literary society, for the recitations of the theological department, and space for the library and museum have been set apart in the building until such time as permanent accommodations shall be provided in a building erected for the purpose.

With funds donated for the purpose the grounds have been enlarged by the purchase of a ruined temple immediately adjoining the campus, and by direction of the finance committee a portion of the endowment funds now in hand has been invested in other property near by, the temporary rental of which, to native tenants, will produce a revenue not only in excess of ordinary investments, but which enables the institution to get possession of lands necessary for enlargement at a time when the purchase can be made to the greatest advantage.

A movement has been set on foot by Professor I. T. Headland for the securing of \$60,000 as a permanent fund for the endowment of two professorships. Toward this sum \$2,250 (gold) have already been contributed by missionaries on the field, and there is reason to believe that the entire amount asked for will be realized. It is a matter of considerable interest that, for the first time, the university has been made the recipient of a legacy. This was left by the will of Mr. John R. Sims, of San Francisco.

The number of perpetual scholarships (\$600 each) is increasing, and the accruing interest has been used for the education of worthy pupils.

A liberal response has been given to our appeal for annual scholarships (\$30 a year). As a result many residing in distant lands have contracted a personal regard for individual students, and are watching their careers with great interest.

Schools of intermediate grade have been in active operation at Tientsin, Tsunhua, and Taian during the entire year; and a few months ago still another was established at Lanchou. A considerable portion of the funds of the support of this new school consists of the voluntary contributions of the natives in the vicinity, and the balance has been supplied by private benefactions.

An increased number of primary schools has been organized throughout the country, in regions where we are able to control them in connection with other mission work. We attach great importance to these schools, where the foundations of Christian education are to be laid, and much attention has been given toward increasing their efficiency.

When the library was removed to its new quarters in Durbin Hall the shelf accommodations were considerably increased. Now, however, they are too contracted, and it will soon be necessary to consider plans for enlargement.

The room in the Preparatory Building, formerly devoted to the use of the library and museum, is now to be used for the display of the apparatus belonging to the physical laboratory. For lack of accommodations, the instruments, up to the present time, have been crowded into inconveniently narrow quarters, greatly hindering their successful manipulation. By the present plan not only will this defect be remedied, but the whole will be spread out to the view of pupils and visitors. Several hundred dollars' worth of new appliances for this department have been ordered from England and America.

Eight years ago a class in the preparatory department was, for the first time, inducted into the mysteries of written arithmetic by the use of a text-book prepared in Chinese. At the time we congratulated ourselves that a long stride in advance had been taken along educational lines. Since then steady progress has been made, and not only are advanced mathematics taught to classes of intelligent pupils, but they are taught through the medium of the English language.

The examinations in arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, navigation and surveying, chemistry, physics, and astronomy, as well as mental and moral philosophy, have been well attended by foreign friends of the university, and the testimony is that the students evinced a familiarity with the various subjects seldom excelled by classes of the same grade in institutions where English is the vernacular.

The committee appointed at the first meeting of the Board of Managers on courses of study for diplomas and degrees have ready a schedule leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the completion of which by any student may well entitle him to the honor.

So highly does this new schedule commend itself to native scholars that already applications have been received from two Christian teachers, graduates of a college of high grade in another part of China, for admission to the classes as pupils, that they may complete the course of study and receive our diploma.

Questions and assurances from various sources during the past few months have led the faculty to seriously consider the advisability of opening a new department, with courses of study specially designed for foreign students of various nationalities residing in China who may wish to acquaint themselves with the language and literature of China.

Such studies are already being pursued by two pupils—one an American and one a Japanese—under the direction of members of the faculty; and we have received intimations that others would be glad to avail themselves of the same advantage.

Not the least among the active forces at work in promoting religious life among the members of the institution is the Epworth League, a chapter of which was organized last winter, and has done much aggressive work.

Of the five young men who graduated last year three entered the Christian ministry, one was retained as a teacher in the Peking Intermediate School, and the fifth, though not in the employ of the Church, has maintained his Christian profession and has contributed of his means and of his time to the work of the local church where he resides.

The present graduating class began the year with a membership of three young men of excellent character and literary ability. During the year one was expelled and another died; the third has successfully completed the prescribed course of study, and is recommended as a worthy recipient of the bachelor's degree. He has given many evidences of the possession of a genuinely religious faith, and, whatever sphere he may occupy, we believe he will prove an aid to the Church and an honor to his Christian profession.

A theological class has been in session during the year. The instruction has been given through the medium of the English language, with a degree of success that promises much for this department in the future.

Plans are now in process of execution for the enlargement of the industrial department by the establishment of a University Press. Our great distance from Shanghai, the expense of getting printing done in Tientsin, and the accumulation of work at the American Board Press in Peking, united with the desirability of supplying industrial instruction for a considerable class of pupils who for various reasons are debarred from completing the regular collegiate course, have led to the adoption of this plan.

A press has been secured, and a supply of type and other printers' materials have been ordered from Shanghai. We expect to begin work in this department in September.

1894 - Pages 278 - 279

The last school year has been memorable by the death of the first president of the university, the late Rev. Leander W. Pilcher, D.D. The work of the classes had been organized and entered upon with every prospect of a prosperous year when he was prostrated by the long illness which terminated fatally on the 24th of November, 1893.

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Testimonies to the work of Dr. Pilcher, not only in this institution to which his labors were specially given, but in the cause of Christian education in China, have been many and have come from all parts of the empire. The students of the college expressed their estimation of his character by placing a handsome tablet and scrolls in the main hallway of Durbin Hall, and by sending a beautiful banner to Mrs. Pilcher, to be hung in the library of Dr. Pilcher's alma mater at Delaware, Ohio.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers, held December 5, 1893, I was elected acting president until the office could be permanently filled, but the multiplicity of other duties made it impossible to give to the university the personal attention necessary to secure satisfactory results. At the Annual Meeting, June 2, 1894, I was elected president. The work is new to me, and I shall need all your prayers and sympathy, that the university may do its part in the regeneration of the empire.

We are sorry to have to announce that Mr. Gamewell, who has had charge of the department of physics and chemistry, is not to be with us next year, having been compelled to return to the United States for a year's vacation on account of his wife's health. His thoroughness in the branches taught, and his success as a teacher, make his services exceedingly valuable, and we can only hope for his speedy return.

The work of the other teachers need not be referred to in detail. The examinations testify to the character of the labor done. The classes are being graded in the course of study adopted a year ago as rapidly as possible, and the students now passing through the preparatory department will be required to pass examinations in this advanced course. We may also state in this connection that stricter adherence is being given to the uniform course of study by all the intermediate schools, and we shall hope in a few years to receive a much better prepared class of students into the university.

The industrial school is becoming better established and is increasing in usefulness. The carpenter shop has more than paid its own way during the past year, that is, if we exclude the board of the students, which has been reckoned with the current expenses of the university.

Encouraged by the results already achieved in this line the printing press, mentioned a year ago, has now become an established factor in our educational system. The main object of the press is to furnish some of our students an opportunity to learn a useful trade, and our aim is to make it self-supporting as soon as possible. But for this purpose our outfit ought to be considerably increased.

The total number of students enrolled during the year has been one hundred and forty-one, not including those in the various intermediate schools.

The university shared with the churches in Peking in the gracious revival meetings conducted by Mr. Pyke in March. Many of the students received their first insight into spiritual Christianity, while others were led to a thorough consecration of themselves to Christ and his work. Many were led to confession of wrongdoing that was painful, but which was an indication of the first steps in genuine reformation. The moral effect upon the entire school has been most wholesome, and we trust will be permanent. - H. H. Lowry.

1895- Pages 84-85

H. H. Lowry, President

The past year is the first in my missionary experience that my appointment has been specially to educational work. But nearly one half of my time has been occupied with the duties of the treasuryship of the Mission.

Owing to the unsettled state of the country on account of the war with Japan, we refused admittance to a good many students who wished to enter. But the beginning of this new year witnesses a considerable increase in our numbers, so great indeed that we now have to refuse applicants for want of room and limited funds.

The work during the past year has been pursued on the usual lines, no attempt being made to introduce new innovations. The students have conscientiously applied themselves to their studies. Little discipline has been required, and a spirit of manliness and self-government is manifest, which is encouraging. The religious work among the students has not been so marked as during the previous year, yet the spiritual condition of the students has never seemed in a more promising state than now. The graduating class consisted of three members, two of whom will come before the Conference for admittance on trial.

Since last Conference Mr. E. K. Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. King, and Miss Terrell have been added to the teaching force of the university, though it has been necessary that most of their time should be given to the study of the Chinese language. We rejoice in this addition to the faculty, as it enables us to bring more foreign influence into direct contact with the students, which we believe is the best means of developing the Christian character of the students. Mr. T. J. N. Gatrell, of the American Bible Society, and Mrs. Lowry have each rendered valuable voluntary service to the institution during the year.

We have only good to report of native members of the faculty and the work they have done.

The industrial department has become practically self-supporting, and the quality of work done has given very general satisfaction. The apprenticeship of three more students will soon be complete, and they will be able to earn a respectable living. Progress has also been made in the printing press. A new font of large type has arrived, which enables us to do some satisfactory work and a greater variety of style in printing. Besides several small jobs we have printed during the year Principles of the Gospels and the Imitation of Christ for the North China Tract Society. We now have in press Dr. Pilcher's translation of Steele's Astronomy, for which there has been a call from several schools. The edition of Physical Geography is nearly exhausted, and arrangements are making for republishing it at our press. The work of the press is now entirely in the hands of students.

The most prominent advance during the year is the organization and

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successful opening of the College of Medicine, with Dr. Coltman, of the Presbyterian Mission, as dean, supported by Drs. Curtiss, Tsao, G. D. Lowry, and Professor Gamewell. Although the tuition fee is \$50, ten students have matriculated, and nine are in attendance.

The opportunities offered for securing a knowledge of Western science is also attracting the attention of Chinese scholars. Seven of the literati have matriculated, but only three of the number have joined the classes. The fact that the university is a Christian institution prejudices some against it who would otherwise be glad to pursue one of our courses of study. We believe this prejudice will gradually disappear as our aims are better understood. But we are convinced that China needs education of the heart as well as of the head, and we shall not cease to do our utmost to instill the highest ideas of morality and Christianity into the hearts of all whom we teach.

The most pressing need now is the new college building to provide recitation rooms, that the dormitory building may be entirely given up to sleeping apartments. It is very desirable that the collegiate department should be more distinctly separated from the intermediate and primary schools than is now possible.

1896 - Pages 68-70

F. D. Gamewell, Acting President

The more settled conditions following the close of the war with Japan have been conducive to the advance of our educational work, and the past year has been one of encouragement.

One result of the war has been a noticeable change in the mental attitude of the literati toward Western learning, and fourteen of the literati matriculated at our university during the first semester. Among this number were a Hsiu Tsai, a Cheu Jen, and a Chin Shih, representing the three regular classes of civil officials, and a Han Lin, representing the highest literary class in the empire. We mention these things mindful that not many wise men after the flesh are called, and that our highest hopes are centered in those who now seem obscure, but these facts are encouraging, as showing the changed mental attitude of the bitterest opponents of Christianity in China, whose prejudices have so far yielded to the stress of circumstances that they are willing to enroll themselves as students in Peking University, an avowedly Christian institution. Some of their number have voluntarily attended Sabbath school.

In June we graduated five students, two of whom have gone to the United States to continue their studies; one going at his own expense to prepare himself for educational work, the other going to prepare himself for the ministry. Of the three remaining students, one will come before the Conference for admission on trial, and two are engaged as teachers in the university.

In March, Rev. H. H. Lowry, D.D., president of the university, left for the United States, accompanied by his family, as the first delegate

of the North China Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Miss Davis also returned to the United States, after six years of most faithful and effective service. Miss Terrell, after a long illness, has quite recovered her health, and we cannot speak too highly of her work in both the class room and for the spiritual welfare of our students. Mrs. King, Mrs. H. H. Lowry, up to the date of their departure for the United States, and Mrs. George Lowry have voluntarily given much assistance during the year, and Mrs. King has kindly taken the general supervision of the English Department for the coming year.

We would mention with special appreciation the cheerful and laborious services rendered by Mr. E. K. Lowry throughout the past year in connection with the accounts of the institution and the carrying on of the Industrial Department. The Industrial Department has opened a shop in the Tai Chia Chang, and is rapidly getting on a fully self-supporting basis.

The Medical Department has been in successful operation, and the class has completed the work of the first year. A much needed manikin has been procured for this department. In connection with the Medical Department I may mention that our first graduate, Dr. Tsao, who afterward completed his medical course in the United States, has received most appreciative letters from Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield, of Tungchow, who make special mention of his skill and kindness while in attendance upon Dr. Sheffield after the terrible injuries received by him last year. In grateful appreciation of the assistance received, I have made special mention of our voluntary workers, but our other teachers, both foreign and native, have rendered effective service and have given me their hearty cooperation. In the Physical Department considerable additions have been made, and during the present year a physical laboratory course in consonance with modern methods of teaching physics will be given to our students. We believe that the manipulating of apparatus that demands accuracy to the ~~2500~~ of an inch will be helpful in overcoming the Chinese tendency to "Cha Pu To" and "Pu Cha Shen Mo" (It's not much out; Doesn't vary much.)

An electric light plant, with boiler, engine, feedwater, purifier, and dynamo, has been added during the year and is in successful operation. Property valued at about 2,500 taels, lying to the east of the university campus, and necessary to the completion of our plans, was purchased last spring. We began the year's work with our present facilities taxed to the utmost, and we hope that the time will soon come when the much-needed collegiate building will be completed.

We do not report our difficulties, for these emphasize themselves. With increasing years and experience we hope to meet them more successfully.

Of the class that graduated in June, one of the students who finally decided to teach in connection with Christian work refused a position for which he had first made application and what was offered him, the income of which would be nearly fourfold his present income. This case has been several times repeated in the history of our graduates.

God is blessing our work, and we trust that among our students there is, with the increasing advantages offered them, an increasing realization of their obligations to God and to their fellowmen.

1897 - Pages 141 - 143

F. D. Gamewell, President

While all departments of work feel the effects of the stringency of the times in the home land, the educational work, in the absence of an endowment, is peculiarly affected by reduced appropriations. We have adjusted as best we could to the lessened appropriation, and the work of our school has been carried on for the full time during the past year.

Owing to changes in the curriculum there was no graduating class in June, but six young men will complete the course the coming year. We hear excellent reports of the two young men of last year's class who are pursuing supplementary studies in the United States. On their return to China one expects to devote his life to the Christian ministry, and the other to educational work under Christian auspices.

Just after the war with Japan there was an eager demand for English and the Western sciences. We notice a tendency on the part of this class of students to enroll themselves and drop out for a month or two. In order to check this tendency we required that tuition be paid at the beginning of the term for the entire year instead of monthly. This, while reducing the number, will bring about more satisfactory results.

The studies of the second year of the three and four-year courses of the Medical Department were completed by eight regular students and one special student. At the close of the present college year five young men will complete the course of study in medicine and be qualified to begin practice among their fellow-countrymen. Several of them have been in constant attendance upon the daily clinics of the Hospital Dispensary, and have thus gained much practical experience.

Dr. Tsao, having finished his classes for the year, was granted leave of absence by the Mission to accompany to England as his private physician his excellency Chang Yun-huan, Special Ambassador of the Emperor of China to the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

Under the efficient management of Mr. Edward K. Lowry the carpenter department of the Industrial School is on a self-supporting basis. Twenty carpenters and apprentices are at present kept constantly employed. During the past year the shops have been moved to the property purchased by the university east of our present campus, where adequate accommodations are afforded.

The printing press has also been moved to the same place, and occupies a separate building. During the year 1,100 volumes of Dr. Pilcher's translation of Monteith's Physical Geography, and 1,100 volumes of Dr. Pilcher's and Dr. Lowry's translation of Steele's Astronomy have been printed, and an edition of a work on the Chinese language, by Dr. Goodrich of the North China College, is about ready. The press is indebted to the kindness of Dr. C. O. Kepler for 150 electro plates and for a sufficient amount of type for ordinary English printing.

We rejoice in the return of Dr. H. H. Lowry and family and welcome in our midst Miss Katharine C. Mullikin. Dr. Lowry's matured judgment, his intimate knowledge of every phase of mission work, cordial sympathy with and support of our educational work from its inception, and his recent visit to the home land, from which he returns with fresh stimulus and suggestions, lead us to hope for great things from his renewed administration.

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We would not forget to make mention of the service rendered during the past year, first by Mrs. George Lowry, and afterward by Mrs. Mary E. Calhoun. Among our voluntary workers Mrs. King has given most faithful and efficient service in the supervision of the English Department.

There has been but little sickness in the school. In January it was necessary to send a member of the junior class home, as he was far gone in consumption. He died a month or two after his return home in the blessed assurance of the Gospel. This is the only death that has occurred during the year.

Under the auspices of the Epworth League our students and those of the Girls' School have enjoyed a course of lectures by Rev. Dr. Sheffield, President of the North China College, Rev. Dr. Goodrich, Rev. George Owen, Rev. S. E. Meech, Rev. Gilbert Reid, and Rev. W. S. Ament.

There are two pressing needs to which we would call attention. For some years we have been hoping for the completion of our collegiate building. We need more room, and are at present perplexed to find accommodations for the medical department. Notwithstanding this fact we feel that our greatest need is an endowment fund.

The Church, burdened as it is with its evangelistic work, cannot meet our growing demands, and we look to special gifts to meet our pressing needs and to enable us to develop our work. This first need has more particularly to do with our constituency in the home land. The other need has to do with our constituency in the mission field. In order that our central educational work in Peking shall be most successful it is absolutely necessary that the day schools throughout our bounds be developed as feeders to the international schools at Peking, Tientsin, Tsunhua, Lanchou, and Taian, and that these intermediate schools be raised as rapidly as possible to such a standard that their graduates can go at once into our Peking Preparatory School.

In closing we would make grateful mention of the lasting influences for good of the meetings held in connection with Mr. Mott's visit last September, and of the influence of the Annual Conference which followed those meetings, and we believe that the past year has been one of the best in the religious life of our school.

1899 - Page 105

H. H. Lowry, President

We are securing an increasing number of students, from well-to-do and official families, who are able to pay their own way. We have had 150 students, including 12 in the Theological Department and 4 in the College of Medicine. We had to shorten the college year because of the lack of funds. A fine new press has been supplied our Industrial Department. We shall not be in the position to do the work we ought to do until our friends shall provide endowment. Aside from the demand for a larger income for current expenses, the most pressing need is for a hospital and other buildings for the Medical Department.

1897 - Pages 147 - 149

Time is an indispensable element in the development of an educational institution, as it is in the growth of nations or in the building of character. Sometimes by the receipt of a large endowment a college or university may suddenly rise into prominence, fully equipped with buildings, apparatus, libraries, laboratories - all complete for carrying on its work. But even then only the foundation has been laid, upon which the real building is to rise during the future years.

The Peking University only claims to be preparing the ground for the foundation of a noble structure, which with increasing confidence we believe will bless many generations throughout the future of this great nation. We are glad that a beginning has been made that is full of encouragement. It seems providential that just as the progressive young men of China are urging upon the government the necessity of adopting the improved scientific methods of Western education that colleges are being established in the various provinces, making accessible the treasures of Western thought and civilization. While we may not be able to report either a large number of students or elaborate equipment, we can chronicle sufficient progress to justify the conclusion that the university is being built on a solid foundation, and to confirm the hope that it will occupy a permanent and increasing influence in the highest development of China. It is an unchangeable conviction with us that no true or permanent progress can come to this nation without a moral regeneration that will inspire officials and people with enlarged principles of honesty, integrity, and patriotism. It is the aim of those who are working on the foundation of this institution that the Peking University may become a factor in accomplishing these desirable results. We do not profess to have attained but we are pressing toward the mark of this high calling.

At our commencement in June we graduated six in the College of Liberal Arts, and the same number in medicine. The total enrollment of students for the year has been 160, which is the largest number we have ever had. The preparatory department has enrolled 42 pupils, more than half this number having entered this year. This promising class has been largely recruited from the Intermediate School in Tientsin. We regret very much that because of lack of funds the school in Shantung, from which we have received so many promising students, had to be closed, and we trust it may soon be reopened. If the university is to do its best work for the Church very special effort must be made to recruit our numbers with students from our Christian families.

The College of Medicine graduated a class of six in June. The young men have acquitted themselves creditably, and have gone forth with a good foundation for future work.

In the college of Theology a class of 15 young men have been pursuing their studies since the first of December. Their support has been mainly provided for by a benevolent friend in the United States who has long been noted for his benefactions to Christian work in China.

The Industrial Department has been carried on with good results. A new press has been ordered, and on its arrival we shall be in better position to do the important work contemplated in its organization.

While it will thus be seen that we have done something in each one of the departments laid down in the scheme of the university, it is also painfully apparent that we cannot make great progress toward the highest efficiency of a Christian college without more liberal support. The university has contributed in no small measure to the success of our evangelistic work. A large majority of our students have consecrated themselves to Christian work when, in almost every case, lucrative places with very much larger salaries were open to them. But this is only a beginning of the work on these lines which we might do had we the means to provide for a larger number of students without increasing our present teaching force, but our funds are already so nearly exhausted that we know not how to carry on the work through the remainder of this year. We can only hope and pray for an endowment that will enable us to at least approximately fulfill our mission of providing educated young men for their places in the evangelization of this empire.

1900- Page 134

H. H. Lowry, President.

Professor F. D. Gamewell reports: "Eight students have completed a three years' course of study in the Bible, and we hope they are prepared for useful service. The Industrial Department, including the press, carpenter shop, and tin shop, has given employment to a number of students. The press has issued 3,000 of the Physical Geography by Dr. Pilcher, in addition to 1,000 volumes of Scripture Geography prepared by Rev. I. T. Headland. It is especially desirable that the Industrial Department should have more thorough foreign supervision.

"Through the generosity of Dr. N. S. Hopkins and his brothers, provision has been made for the erection of one of the hospital buildings as a memorial to their brother John Hopkins, who died while attending the Boston University preparatory to entering the mission field. Desirable property has been purchased on Legation Street, and it is hoped the building will be erected during the coming year. There has been need for adequate hospital equipment for years, and we are grateful that the above provision has been made. The new hospital will greatly increase the opportunities of the ten medical students.

"With few exceptions the health of the students has been good, and in no year of our history has there been more steady, faithful work. Our young men are in earnest, and there has been but little occasion for discipline.

"One additional perpetual scholarship of \$500 (gold) has been received during the year, the gift of Rev. Chauncy Hobart, of Red Wing, Minn.

"The revival meetings led by Brothers Pyke and Hobart, beginning about the middle of February and continuing for three weeks, were a great blessing, not only to us, but to the other missions in Peking and to the college at Tung Chou. The earnest prayers of God's children everywhere girdling the earth, for increased blessing upon the work of his representatives has been richly answered in China during the past year. There were

four members in the graduating class this year. All of them are engaged in church work, either preaching or teaching. As we look over the faces of the members of our Conference we thank God for the increasing number of young men who after years of patient work, and in the face of many difficulties, have completed their studies in the Pekin University, and then, moved by the Spirit of God, have turned away from the many inducements of a temporal nature to devote their lives to the Christian ministry and the salvation of their fellowmen."

1901 - Pages 119-122

H. H. Lowry, President.

One year ago the semester closed amid scenes of excitement which culminated in the most remarkable siege of history. Many of our students were shut up within an area defended by foreign troops. It is a gratification to record that during these memorable fifty-six days of peril and anxiety they acquitted themselves with credit, and by general testimony rendered valuable service in the defense. Some received special mention for their bravery and faithfulness, and their intelligent and ready response to the call of duty under such trying experiences. Those who could speak English were in constant demand as interpreters and messengers.

One of our alumni, Liu Chi-hsien, of the class of 1898, lost his life while assisting at the barricades in Prince Su's palace, having been instantly killed by a bullet wound in the head.

Others of our students and alumni perished in the massacres that occurred in various parts of the country. Li Te-jen, of the class of 1893, and for years in charge of the Intermediate School in Tientsin, was killed while on a visit to his relatives near Ch'ang P'ing-chou.

Wang Chih-shen, a member of the present senior class, deserves a special memorial for his faithfulness unto death. He was taken by the Boxers and was offered the choice of recantation or death. To make it easier for him to recant it was proposed that some of his friends should worship the idols in his stead. He constantly refused to be untrue to his convictions, and exhorted his persecutors to personal repentance and an acceptance of Christianity. They cut off his lips to prevent him preaching to them, and then cut off his arms and legs, and finally cut his body to pieces. We consider it an honor to the Peking University to have had a part in the development of such an heroic and noble character.

Tou Lien-ming, of the freshman class, and Ch'en Wei-yuan, of the Intermediate School, were also among the victims of Boxer outrages.

On my return in October it was uncertain whether we could open our work before peace should be finally settled. Many of the students were employed as interpreters in the various camps, and it did not seem best to have them leave their positions to resume their class work. It was finally decided to begin with the boys who were unemployed, and November 2 the semester opened with twenty-eight in attendance. The number of students increased rapidly, and we soon had to refuse admittance to applicants from lack of room, and we close the present semester with a total of one hundred and sixty-four boys in the different departments. The inconvenience and unsuitableness of the Chinese buildings have prevented the perfect organization and discip-

line that are necessary to the best work, though we have reason for gratitude at the results. The boys themselves have appreciated the difficulties of the situation, and have applied themselves diligently to their work.

Whatever of success that has been attained under these peculiarly difficult conditions is due in large measure to the enthusiasm, tact, and organizing ability of Professor King. He generously postponed his furlough though just recovering from a fever which attacked him after the siege, in order to assist in the adjustment of the classes. After this was accomplished, and he had completed his own work with the senior class, he started for home on his well-earned vacation.

Very valuable have been the services of Rev. Liu Ming-Ch'uan. His church in the southern city had been demolished, and he was able to devote his time to teaching, which he has done freely and efficiently. Ch'en Wei-ch'eng, who was receiving a good salary as interpreter, gave up his position to resume his class work, for which he receives only one tenth as much pay. Tien Shu-nien taught his classes during the early mornings and evenings without salary from the university. Lu Wan-t'ien and Ch'in Lung-chang have given their entire time to teaching and general management of the students and their work and devotion to the interests of the institution have been most satisfactory.

We note with great pleasure the honors deservedly bestowed upon Professor Gamewell. While we rejoice in the public and official recognition of his distinguished services in the siege, we are especially gratified that his scientific attainments and professional abilities have been recognized, Columbia University having bestowed upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and Dickinson College having given him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Miss Terrell is now taking her vacation in the States, but will return in time for work in the autumn. We are glad to extend a hearty welcome to Professor Headland, who has just returned. He also returns with well-earned literary and academic honors, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy having been conferred upon him by his alma mater.

Since our last meeting all the material part of the university has been completely destroyed, but we are thankful to be able to report that its work has been carried on without very serious intermission. The members of the senior class have completed their required studies, and would be recommended at this time for graduation, but it was thought best to give them their degrees at the close of the college year, next January.

I found Durbin Hall a mass of ruins, and in clearing off the debris discovered a ghastly sight in the cellar. Six skeletons and decayed bodies of Christians were taken out and buried in the well, where were four others who had been killed by the Boxers. We hope some friend will donate sufficient funds to erect over them a suitable memorial.

It is of prime importance that Durbin Hall be rebuilt and enlarged according to the original plan, completing the quadrangle. This would give sufficient accommodation not only for dormitories, but also for dining rooms, assembly halls, and recitation rooms, all in the same building. The defect of the former building was the difficulty and expense of properly heating it. This defect can be effectually avoided in the construction of the new building. The slight increase in cost of heating, over that of native dormitory buildings,

does not compare with the advantages secured in other respects. The attractiveness and architectural effect of the large two-story structure should not be without weight in deciding upon a university building where Western thought and methods are to prevail; but far more important is the convenience, economical use of space, better ventilation and sanitary arrangements, cleanliness, and control of the students to be secured, without the fearful risk of occasional loss of life from asphyxiation incident to the heating of native buildings. No matter what pains are taken, or how strict the instructions, among a large number of boys there will always be some who will be careless and thoughtless, and against their acts the greatest precautions will sometimes fail. We hope the rebuilding may be commenced in the early autumn.

Some years ago the Board of Managers authorized the purchase of a tract extending eastward to the street. An unexpected opportunity was offered to make the purchase at a reduced price, which was accepted, and other lots were secured later to complete the square, nearly doubling the size of the campus. I have had authority from the trustees in New York to proceed with the building of the wall inclosing the campus, and to prepare material for rebuilding Durbin Hall in the autumn.

It is a source of deep regret that every tree on the campus was cut down. When the walls are rebuilt we can begin replanting the trees, which add so much to the attractiveness and comfort of the grounds.

There have been several meetings with the representatives of the North China College to consider the feasibility of a union institution. After considerable discussion it did not seem possible to unite on a common basis. They were willing that we should join them in theological training, and their proposition was tentatively accepted on the condition that the two colleges should unite in the arts course. This condition they could not accept, and our deliberations resulted in failure.

As we are in the process of reorganization, it may be well to restate that the aim and object of the Peking University is to maintain an educational institution of high grade on a distinctly and uncompromisingly religious foundation; that while it is neither sectarian nor denominational, every effort will be made to maintain a high spiritual atmosphere in all its departments and work; that its doors shall be open to any properly qualified candidate, whether member of the Church or not, to share all the advantages it can offer; that its aim shall be, through the superiority of its courses of study and teaching, to qualify young men for responsible positions in Church and State, in commercial life, or any honorable vocation in the new China. We believe scholarship to be only one of the objects of education; culture, manhood, integrity of character, are of no less importance to a well-rounded life. And it is worthy of note that in no other educational institution in China has so large a proportion of graduates chosen some form of Christian activity as their life work.

We recognize three essential requisites for the accomplishment of these aims--the character of the men recommended for its faculty, funds for current expenses and proper equipment, and time for growth. With godly, capable men to teach, and with funds to support the institution, and time for development, there is no question as to the future position and influence of the Peking University. China needs a new social order, which can only come by the multiplication of Christian, intelligent, patriotic young men. The part that this university shall have in this regeneration depends upon the support, moral and financial it receives from its friends.

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The treasurer's report which will be presented, shows a remainder on the 31st of December of 519.33 taels at credit. Besides the report, the following items, which were not in the possession of the treasurer, will be of interest: During his vacation Professor Headland secured three perpetual and twenty-four annual scholarships. Dr. M. L. Taft reports \$500 (gold) donated by Judge William M. Ingraham to endow a perpetual scholarship. The courier, Cheng Tien-fang, who was successful in carrying a message from Peking to Tientsin and returning during the siege, contributed one half of his reward of 1,000 taels to found a scholarship. And the magistrate at Ch'ang P'ing-chou gave funds to found three scholarships for the support of three lads left orphans by the Boxers. Only the interest of these funds can be used, and thus the donation continues its power to bless during all the future history of the university.

In closing this report we can say we have been distressed, but not destroyed. As the tree, while it bends beneath the storm, clings closer to the rock and drives its roots deeper into the soil, so we believe the fearful experiences of the past year have only planted the Peking University deeper into the affection of its friends, both foreign and Chinese; and, as it rises again in the calm and sunshine, it will possess greater power to give spiritual and intellectual pabulum to the young men who shall be attracted by the beauty of its harmonious development and ever-expanding usefulness.

1902 - Pages 148-150

H. H. Lowry, President.

The chief item of interest during the year has been the subject of union with the other Missions laboring in this field. After prolonged discussion a "Basis of Union" was adopted and sent home for the consideration of the different Boards, but after considerable discussion the plan was dropped for the present.

The scheme contemplated the union of the American Board, the Presbyterian and London Missionary Societies with our own society in educational work, maintaining the name and constitution so far as practicable of the Peking University. This would mean that the American Board would continue their work at Tungchow in the Union Training College; the Union Theological College would be under the direction of the Presbyterian Mission, and the College of Medicine at the London Mission, while the College of Liberal Arts would remain with us as at present. All of these colleges would be departments of the Peking University and each Mission would have equal privileges as to students and teaching force. All would be under the control of a Board of Managers, in which each Mission shall be equally represented.

The Basis of Union was presented to the Board of Managers of Peking University, and on motion of Minister E. H. Conger, seconded by Sir Robert Hart, it was commended to the home societies for their adoption.

Durbin Hall has been completed and was ready for occupancy at the opening of the fall semester. We are greatly indebted to Dr. Hopkins for superintending the building and for many improvements which, without his experience and ability, could not have been secured.

We are hoping that Dr. Gamewell at home may be able to secure sufficient funds for the erection of the Administration Building, which is so

greatly needed. With these two buildings we would be able to receive at least two hundred students. As the lack of native preachers is so seriously felt in the Mission, it is important that we be provided with the facilities for receiving as many suitable young men as possible that we may be able to recruit the ranks of the ministry from well-prepared candidates.

In this connection we cannot regard too highly the present move to increase the number and efficiency of the intermediate schools as feeders for the university. The Tientsin school, under the energetic management of Mr. Brown, has set a good example in this matter. His call for an immediate enlargement of the buildings should be met as speedily as possible. It is also a promising outlook for the future that the intermediate schools at Lanchow, Tientsin, and Tsunhua are under the direction of graduates of the university who are in full sympathy with the evangelistic plans of our educational work.

The routine work of the institution has not differed much from other years. The teachers have all done faithful work, as the results of the examinations indicate. The university has been honored in having one of our teachers, Chen Wei-cheng, selected by the General Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to represent China in the international meeting of students in Denmark.

Tien Shu-nien has continued to give his services without salary, except for the last two months, since he resigned his position as interpreter at the United States barracks.

Miss Terrell in her report expresses the highest appreciation of Ch'in Lung-chang and his hearty cooperation and cheerful adoption of new methods in his conduct of the arithmetic classes. But his duties outside his regular class work have been specially onerous. He has been exceedingly faithful and useful. Lu Lao-shih has taken great interest not only in his own department but in the general prosperity of the institution.

Miss Terrell reports that on her return in October the work in her department, except her own classes, has been well begun, and that she never had a better year or more earnest work on the part of the students, notwithstanding the cramped quarters and almost no facilities for carrying on the work. She has shown her own ability and fitness for her position by discarding unsatisfactory text-books and introducing modern methods, though she had to depend mainly on oral teaching. In consequence the algebra class has outstripped any previous class and the eagerness of the students well repaid extra effort. We hope her work may soon be put into permanent form and become one of the popular text-books of the university series.

A large edition of our physical geography, astronomy, and primary geography has been printed for us by the Methodist Press in Tokyo, and there has already been a large demand for these books in other parts of China.

The total enrollment of students during the year has been one hundred and fifty. We have not been able to receive a larger number for lack of accommodations. The spiritual condition of a majority of the students during the early part of the year, and in fact ever since the late upheaval, has been a source of anxiety, but we are thankful that the special services held during the year have been a great blessing, and we believe now that a large majority are seeking after the higher ideals of life. We hope never

to lose sight of the fact that the highest purpose of the university is the development of Christian character and to send forth consecrated young men prepared to be a real blessing to China, and to accomplish this result we crave the patience, sympathy, and cooperation of the entire Mission.

1906 - Pages 165-167

Rev. Harry E. King, Vice-President.

As Dr. Lowry left for the United States just before the close of last semester, it would seem most proper and fitting for us to quote freely from his last report to the Board of Managers:

"A meeting of the Board of Managers was called at Peitaiho, a year ago last August, to consider the 'Basis of Union' of the College of Medicine of the University with the Medical College of the North China Educational Union. The 'Basis' was unanimously adopted, and it has thus become the constitution of the Union Medical College. We believe that by thus uniting the two medical colleges we shall both secure greater efficiency and economy in administration, and also be able to provide facilities in medical education as will meet the wants of students in North China for a long time to come."

The Union Medical College is located about one half mile from the university campus, making it easy of access for such medical students as may need to take work in the College of Liberal Arts in order to remove entrance conditions.

The medical course covers five years of nine months' study. The teaching staff consists of nine professors and twelve instructors. On the fourteenth of last February the Union Medical College was opened with an attendance of thirty-nine students. A new departure has been made and all instruction is given in the Chinese language; and for this reason the Chinese officials are much interested in this pioneer medical college.

With such a fine equipment, so large and efficient a faculty, and with the recognition of the Chinese government, we can foresee only a successful future for this department of our university.

"Last fall, 1905, we were able to enter Pilcher Hall, though at the time it was only partly furnished. For the first time in our history we now have accommodation for all our teaching in one building. The building contains two large assembly rooms, capable of seating four hundred students. There are fifteen recitation rooms, a large room that can be used for a museum, and a commodious room for the library, connected with which are two reading rooms where the students have access to books, periodicals, and newspapers. There is also a large room in the basement that can be used for a gymnasium when needed."

Since our last annual meeting, May, 1905, a new dormitory building has been erected, which we have named Taft Hall, in memory of the late lamented James H. Taft, of New York, who was a member of our Board of Trustees from the time of its organization till the time of his death. It was

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through his influence and gifts that the first purchase of property for the university was made possible. Taft Hall consists of two stories and a basement containing dining rooms, kitchen, and bath rooms. It is intended to accommodate one hundred and fifty students.

Notwithstanding the completion of this new building we were immediately taxed to our utmost limit to accommodate the increasing number of students. The past semester we have been obliged, for lack of accommodations, to refuse at least fifty students who applied for admission. This compelled us this summer to repair again the old Chinese buildings, which had been used temporarily while Pilcher Hall was being built and again used when waiting for Taft Hall to be completed. By much crowding we may be able to accommodate in these old buildings as many as one hundred pupils. Over seventy pupils are occupying them at the present time.

If applications for admission increase in the same ratio, as in the past, next semester we shall be in a more cramped condition for dormitories than ever before, and shall again be obliged to refuse admission to new applicants. Another year and a new dormitory as large as Taft Hall will be an absolute necessity if Peking University is to meet the demands made upon it.

The total enrollment for the year has been 453, an increase of 185 over that of last year. In the collegiate department there were enrolled 334, or 161 more than last year.

"A movement has been started among our alumni to contribute annually \$1,000 toward the expenses of the institution. It is a gratifying indication of their appreciation of the benefits they have received through their education, and of their desire to aid others to secure like preparation for prosperous and useful lives."

Just before Dr. Lowry's departure for the United States, we had a most gracious revival. Many students were converted, while the Christian students were wonderfully blessed and their religious convictions deepened.

The Student Volunteer Band numbers 126 members and has become a recognized center of active evangelistic effort. About 60 members of the Band engaged during the summer vacation is assisting the pastors in the various stations in the country. A delegation, consisting of one teacher and one student, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. D. Willard Lyon, of the Young Men's Christian Association, visited the colleges and schools of Shantung Province last fall to organize similar work wherever practicable. They were much pleased with their reception, and it is hoped that much permanent good will result. The fact that the Band numbers so large a proportion of the student body, a larger per cent than can be found in any of our home colleges or theological seminaries, is one of the encouraging features of the work. Besides, the fact that about one half the Band engages in direct evangelistic work during the summer months is a hopeful sign of the future of the evangelistic work of our North China Mission.

1913 - Pages 268-271

Rev. H. H. Lowry, President.

Its Origin. This year completes the history of the first twenty-five years of Peking University. The first catalogue published contains

this record: "The University is the outgrowth of a small day school for boys, started 1870. This, after a few years, gave place to a boarding school for boys, drawn from a rapidly increasing constituency of Christian families. The institution soon arose to the grade of high school, and, 1884, during the visit of Bishop I. W. Wiley, the subject of higher education in China was carefully considered, and the 'Wiley Institute' was organized. During the following year a medical department was organized under the direction of Dr. W. R. Lambuth (now bishop).

Bishop Fowler's Influence. "In the autumn of 1888, while Bishop C. H. Fowler was visiting China, the work of the institute was thoroughly reviewed, and it was thought that its growth warranted, and that the times demanded, a greatly enlarged scheme. After mature deliberation and a careful study of the resources at command, it was deemed advisable to give the institution a more comprehensive name, to create a department for the special study of the sciences, and to greatly increase the facilities for instruction in the other departments.

"Each of these departments enjoys the benefits of the material equipment owned by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, including the grounds, buildings and the physical and industrial apparatus formerly used by the "Wiley Institute", to which each year witnesses many valuable additions.

Dr. Marcus L. Taft. "Through the efforts of Rev. Marcus L. Taft, D.D. a fund amounting to five thousand dollars was raised among friends in the United States for the purchase of property on which to erect collegiate and other buildings. The fund has since been largely increased by the liberal gift of James H. Taft, of Brooklyn, New York, and others, and has been applied to the purchase of the fine premises formerly owned by the Italian Legation and of several adjoining lots, forming altogether a splendid campus covering several acres in one of the most eligible parts of the city of Peking and valued at eleven thousand dollars.

"On this property a large building, designed for dormitories, has been erected with funds generously appropriated by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Accommodations are thus provided for one hundred new students with ample room for enlargement as the demand increases and the contribution of friends of the university will permit."

Incorporation. Thus was inaugurated Peking University to "meet the demands of the time" twenty-five years ago, and two years later it was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York. It was hoped that the foundation then laid was broad enough to build upon for many generations. In those days Western education was not popular. Since then wonderful strides have been made in progress and great changes in the attitude of the people toward modern ideas have occurred. Marvelous has been the transformation in the methods of education which had held sway in the school of the country for centuries! China, like a new star, has risen in the political sky, rapidly growing into a first magnitude among the nations. A study of the principal forces which have placed the Republic of China so prominently before the astounded gaze of the world would be interesting, but this report must be confined to calling attention to the new China in order to emphasize the new field and the enlarged opportunities that should stimulate us to the utmost efforts to meet the demands which the changed times make upon Christian education. If twenty years ago it was thought that "The times demanded a greatly enlarged scheme," how shall we adequately characterize the demands now, in face of the progress that has been made in less than one generation?

Rising from the Ruins of the Boxer Attack. We believe Peking University has made commendable progress toward meeting the obligations placed upon it by the founders in preparation for such times as now confront us. Many difficulties have been encountered, even to the entire destruction of our property, but the continuity of the work has not been interrupted and no class has failed to complete its work on schedule time. When all our fine buildings were in ruins Chinese premises were secured temporarily and an old temple, enlarged by erecting a mat shed, served for chapel exercise until reconstruction furnished better accommodation. Riot, plague, revolution and mutiny added their dangers, but a kind Providence has protected us through them all, and it is with thankfulness we can record that each succeeding year of the twenty-five has shown substantial progress.

The Student Body. At the end of the fourth year after the university was opened the number of students in the college and preparatory department was forty-three. The same departments now enroll 350. The number of students who have graduated are: Bachelor of Arts, 93; Doctor of Medicine, 37; Master of Arts, 2; Honorary degrees conferred; one Master of Arts, three Doctors of Divinity, one Ph.D., and LL.D., and one Litt.D.

Not only has there been a constant advance in the number of students in attendance, but there has been constant improvement in the facilities for increasing the comfort and health of the students. Better rooms have been provided, with better heating, lighting and ventilation. Better food with regular and systematic exercise has also contributed largely to the improved physical condition of the students. Through the generosity of Mrs. Ida Rawson, one of our staunch friends and supporters in America, a sanitarium has been erected at the Western Hills for the benefit of those afflicted or threatened with tuberculosis. We are not aware that a similar institution has been provided for any other school in China. We hope this may prove a means of saving many promising students from the ravages of the "white plague."

Including the students in the intermediate Schools, which are under the supervision of the university, there are over sixteen hundred in attendance. In the first years the students were all from this province, but now we have representatives from the most distant provinces of the nation. In the beginning we had to induce students to attend by furnishing tuition, board room, free, and in many cases we gave aid for traveling expenses and for clothing. Nothing now is given for these things, and last year the receipts from students amounted to \$7,704. In the catalogue for 1892 it is recorded that the "Campus covered several acres valued at \$11,000." The land now belonging to the university consists of nearly forty acres and, with buildings and equipment, is valued at \$300,000 (gold).

Progress Along Higher Lines. The progress made along educational and spiritual lines has been even more marked than the material progress. The standard of work has been kept at a high grade of efficiency, so that our graduates are freely admitted to several of the leading universities in the United States for graduate work. To quote again from the early record: "The right of every man to exercise freedom of conscience is recognized in all the religious instruction of the university. The teaching is practical but not sectarian. The aim is always the symmetrical development of the spiritual, together with the intellectual and physical nature of the pupil." This principle of freedom of religious conviction and calling has been faithfully adhered to during the years, and yet we are glad to report that every

student who has graduated has left the university a professing Christian. Thirty-seven of the graduates and seventeen others who studied in the university several years but did not graduate have entered the ministry, making a total of fifty-four who have given themselves to preaching. Thirty-four graduates have chosen the profession of teaching, nearly all of them in Christian schools, while thirty-two, or less than one third, of the alumni have chosen other callings.

The Future. What of the future? We cannot prophesy, but we can face the future with calmness and hope. We may not reach our ideals at once, but with the favorable environment and the growing influential constituency in this country and the United States our progress should be much more rapid than in the past. The chief, if not the only source of uncertainty is the question of endowment, and yet we have had a good deal of confidence that the chief element in this uncertainty is one of time. Friends are certainly manifesting their interest in this university and that without any constant and persistent effort on our part. The time has come when this question must be met squarely and a systematic campaign of education and solicitation must be inaugurated. Dr. Headland has recently intimated his readiness to devote his time to the interests of the university in the United States or to return to his work here. It is our hope to secure his services to raise funds for the university.

An increasing number of students are coming to us from the best families in the land. Among these are the sons of a Tutuh, an admiral, cabinet officers, judges of the supreme court and teachers in the government schools. The president of the Board of Education of the Province of Shensi has sent to us nine students whom he is to support until they graduate. Two members of the House of Representatives are taking a course in constitutional law in Peking University under Dr. King. A course in political science will be given next semester. The lectures will be given by Professor F.G. Goodnow, LL.D., of Columbia University, and adviser to President Yuan Shih Kai on constitutional government. With such responsibilities upon us and such splendid opportunities before us the call of duty is clear, we must do first things first.

1914 - Pages 143-147

Rev. H. H. Lowry, President

President's Report for the Year 1914. It is with deep regret that we have to begin this report with the announcement of the great loss the University has sustained during the year in the death of Truman D. Collins at his home in Nebraska, Pa., Dr. King was with him during his last illness.

Peking University has lost one of its best friends and supporters. He was deeply interested in the development of the University, and "Collins Hall" made possible by his generous gift, will be a perpetual memorial of his generous purposes. He had in mind large plans for future buildings and endowment, which had he lived to carry them out, would have placed his name among the princely givers to the cause of education in China. He was unostentatious in manner, of great force of character, and of unusual business ability. He lived very simply and was always ready to give liberally to any cause that in his judgment seemed worthy. He loved to give, and did not hamper his gifts by making embarrassing conditions. He recognized that the most important work of the church in mission lands was to prepare leaders

for the evangelization of their own people. This led him to make large contributions to the creation and enlargement of educational institutions, not in China only, but in India and other mission fields, as well as in the United States.

Collins Hall. Since our last meeting Collins Hall has been completed and presents a fine appearance among our group of college buildings. Although it had not been furnished at the beginning of the semester, yet a large number of students were satisfied to use temporary furniture rather than not be received into the University. For several weeks many of them were compelled to open their bedding on the floors, but no complaint was made. The steam heating plant and electric lights were installed at the beginning of the cold weather greatly to the delight and comfort of the students.

Status of University. The number of students enrolled at the University has been limited only by the capacity of our buildings. The number in attendance during the year has been: Graduate students, 7; in the Arts College, 74; Union Medical College 130; Theological School, 24; Biblical Institute, 41; Preparatory School, 228; Special, 102. Total, not counting any twice, 408.

Some improvements have been made in the curriculum, and a committee has been appointed by the faculty to make our courses to more nearly correspond to the Government schools. The changes contemplated will raise the grade in the Arts College by one year's work; the present Freshman course will become the Senior year for the Preparatory Department, thus requiring seventeen years' study for graduation.

University Lectures. Special attention is called to a series of most interesting and able lectures on Political Science delivered by Professor F. J. Goodnow, Ph.D., adviser to President Yuan Shih Kai, and recently honored by being elected to the Presidency of Johns Hopkins University. Interesting and instructive lectures have been given at chapel by Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, Minister of the United States to China; Rev. J. E. Williams, Vice-President of the University of Nanking; Dr. C. F. Hubbard, Pastor of Union Church, Peking; Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President of the University of Chicago. A series of very valuable lectures was delivered by Dr. James G. Rodger, President of the International University Union.

Work in the Classes. During the year there have been three classes in Elementary Physics, two being taught in Chinese and one in English. In connection with these classes there have been five sections in laboratory work. Also throughout the year two graduate students, instructors in Peking University, have taken regular class work in this department. One has taken work in the regular Physics. The other spent the first semester on general Physics and the second on Applied Mechanics. During the year the second half of the Manual for Laboratory work in Chinese was thoroughly revised.

Needs. The needs of the department are many, but may all be summed up in one word--apparatus. We have a good equipment for both lecture and laboratory work in Elementary Physics, except that the number of pieces of apparatus ought to be doubled at least. But when it comes to doing work that in the United States would be considered of College grade, we have very few pieces of apparatus that are suitable.

Chemistry Department. In the department of Chemistry this year

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there have been four classes at work--two High School classes, one of boys, numbering fifty, and one class from the girls' High School of over twenty.

In the College department a class of about a dozen have completed a thorough course of qualitative analysis. This has comprised six hours of practical work and one of lecture or recitation every week. One class a little smaller has completed a course in general Chemistry of three hours of lectures and recitations and four hours of practical work.

The budget for next year's work will be near \$800 gold. A special appeal is being made at home for part of this money. The department has had some commercial analysis to do, and this it is hoped will become a source of income for the department.

New Course. Next year a course in quantitative analysis will be added to the two already given, and possibly one in Organic Chemistry will be offered. This depends on the number of students wishing to take such a course.

Biology Department. The regular work in the Biology department began with the second semester this year. Rooms in one of the dormitories were fitted up to serve temporarily as laboratories. The course offered was an elementary one in Natural History in the Fourth Year Preparatory class, fifty-four students being enrolled.

Theological Department. With regard to our Theological department we feel that we have an almost ideal arrangement. All College and Preparatory courses are open to the students in the College of Theology and Bible Institutes respectively. Men are thus able to strengthen where they are weak without additional hours of teaching on the part of the Theological Faculty.

Enrollment. The enrollment in the Bible Institute, forty-one; and College of Theology, twenty-four. Of the forty-one who enrolled, thirty-one completed the year's work satisfactorily.

Of those in the College of Theology who have not completed their Liberal Arts course it is a goodly number who will take advantage of the opportunity offered and by electing one year's work in theology will be able to complete their College and Professional courses in six years instead of seven. The present urgent demand for preachers and difficulty experienced by so many in continuing so long in school commends this plan, at least for the present in China.

The union with the United Methodist Church is providing a most satisfactory arrangement.

In addition to the regular class work all the students have been in constant touch with the various Street Chapels. Every afternoon they have gone two by two to this work.

It is particularly valuable for it keeps them in touch with the actual problems of the soul-saving propaganda.

The China Continuation Committee at their last meeting recommended "That where theological students have previously studied any European language, this language be employed in the theological college, so as to conserve and make useful the knowledge which the students have already acquired." This

course we have followed during the year with satisfactory results.

A healthy stimulus has been given by the various competitive sports in which our students have participated. Meets have been held with Ching Hua College and Tungchow Union College. The culmination of the events of the year was the North China meet and the National meet held in the great park of the Temple of Heaven, which had been freely opened for the occasion by the Minister of the Interior. Prizes and contributions toward the expenses were made by the President and other high officers of the Government.

We were very well satisfied with the performance of our students in the various events, but we aim to impress upon them that the fact of far greater importance than winning events is the cultivation of the spirit of manliness, promptness and obedience in the friendly rivalry with other teams and the development of bodily strength and endurance that will secure a perfect physical machine with which to meet the serious struggles of life.

The religious life of the students has had careful attention. Scholarship must be maintained, but scholarship without religion loses its great power to bless humanity. It is with great thankfulness that I refer to a series of evangelistic meetings conducted by members of the faculty this past semester. Attendance was entirely voluntary, but the students were present in large numbers at each meeting.

At the close of the meetings ninety-eight joined together in a band pledging each other to devote their lives to the Christian ministry. Twenty Bible Classes were formed, taught by some of the students and members of the faculty.

Volunteer Band. The report of the labors of the Volunteer Band, prepared by Miss Terrell, is full of interest and will certainly be an encouragement to the friends who have so freely contributed to the expenses of the members of the Band who spend the long summer vacation in evangelistic work. The Band recently celebrated the tenth anniversary of their organization. The total enrollment during the ten years has been 238, of whom 41 have been graduates.

Union Educational Work. Concerning the proposed federation of higher education in China, the policy is agreed upon that all departments are to be under one general management and parts of a single interdenominational institution.

No alteration in the Certificate of Incorporation is contemplated nor change of the name of Peking University, except the election of an equal number of Trustees from the Three Mission Boards (Methodist, Episcopal, American, and Presbyterian). All denominational schools below college grade will remain under the control and be supported by the individual missions.

Union in theological teaching has not yet been definitely decided upon, but the general opinion is that this will also be federated with the University, that is, for students of college grade, while the Bible Institutes will remain as at present under the Missions carrying on such work.

Full provision is made for other Missions to enter the Federation with equal rights and privileges in the educational facilities of the Uni-

versity, but the property will be held by the Trustees as modified by the election of equal representatives of the three churches mentioned. Other Missions will have the privilege of erecting dormitories adjacent to the University grounds where they can care for their students in discipline and religious instruction according to their own ideas, or make any arrangement for them they deem wise or practicable.

1915 - Pages 222

Federated University Organized. The outstanding event of the quadrennium in the North China Conference is the organization of a federated university located on the grounds adjacent to our Peking University. The consummation of this difficult and far reaching enterprise under the leadership of our veteran educator and statesman, Dr. H. H. Lowry, is an achievement which in itself is a sufficient answer to the query, What will fifty years of devoted service of a thoroughly trained, wide visioned, consecrated Christian man in the mission field yield to the advancement of the world's work? A great Christian university, located in the strategic center of the nation's capital and builded under the leadership of the great Protestant churches at Christendom, in all the centuries will constitute the life-giving currents in the mighty oceans of the unnumbered multitudes of the yellow race.

0666

TRUSTEES OF PEKING UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED BY THE SECRETARY.

I. Since the last meeting of the Trustees of the Peking University, held ^{July 4} ~~June~~ 5, 1914, the following events have occurred, bearing upon the proposed re-organization of the University upon a union or federative basis:

(a) Conference in Peking of representatives of the several missions interested in the proposed Union University, at which in addition to these representatives there were present Bishop James W. Bashford and Corresponding Secretary Frank Mason North, which resulted in the removal of some of the obstacles to the union and the authorization of the representatives at the meeting in question, to proceed to secure a committee from each mission to act, jointly with similar committees from the other missions, as an organizing committee, with the agreement that this committee should at once prepare and submit to the several missions, and through them to their Boards, the new basis for the organization of the University. It being further understood that the form of organization would be expressed in amendments to the present charter of the University and the restatement of its By-laws.

(b) A receipt by the several Boards in this country of the proposals agreed to by this committee and by the missions on the field, and consideration of these proposals, first by the Secretaries representing the Boards, and reference to the Boards of the document as thus formulated.

(c) Favorable action by the three Boards in America; first, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (see Exhibit A); second, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (see Exhibit B); third, Board of Managers of the Methodist Episcopal Church (see Exhibit C).

The present status of the movement, therefore, is,

First, that there is entire agreement among the missions on the field concerning the constitutional basis for the organization of the University.

Second, there is entire agreement among the Boards in America upon the constitutional basis for the University.

0667

UNION UNIVERSITY, PEKING.

Action by the North China District Committee of the L.M.S.
July 1915

The following statement of the objects and scope of this University is intended to inform the Board of the views of the U.C. in regard to these matters, and of the limitations we would set to our participation in the University, and also to guide our sub-committee in their discussions with the other Societies concerned in the negotiations.

The main departments of a Christian University, and those for which the Missionary Societies should provide, are the departments of Theology and Liberal Arts. In these departments there is little danger of competition with government institutions whose tendency is to emphasize professional and technical courses, whilst we may hope to make adequate provision for these departments without overburdening the Societies' financial resources. These are, moreover, the departments of greatest utility in the service of the Christian community. They are necessary in the preparation of men for the wider forms of Christian ministry and in the literary expression of Christian thought, which must play a very large part in the presentation of Christian truth to the Chinese, and in helping the Chinese- Christian community in China to realise the riches of its intellectual and spiritual inheritance.

We would, therefore, deprecate any direct participation by the Society in branches of university education such as Applied Science, Engineering and Agriculture, which are extremely expensive in themselves, which are of little service in Christian work, and in which it would be impossible ultimately to compete with the Government Universities whose work we should be duplicating. We would be reluctant to enter any scheme which put responsibility for such departments upon Missionary Societies, though there would be no objection if these departments were entirely provided for and staffed from ~~fund~~ special funds given for the purpose. In these directions it would seem better to make use of the Government colleges, and to exercise Christian influence within them by Y.M.C.A. work and by hostels.

In view of the present international situation and of the great evangelistic opportunity with the heavy responsibility which it imposes upon us, it is necessary to keep expenditure on higher education as low as is consistent with our obligations to the Union, and with efficiency in the essential departments of the work.

Submitted to the Board of the L.M.S., but not yet acted on by them.

0668

Letter by the North China District Committee of the Y.M.C.A.
July 1915

The following statement of the subject and scope of this University is intended to inform the Board of the views of the Y.M.C.A. in regard to these matters, and of the limitations we would place on our participation in the University, and also to advise our sub-committee in their discussions with the other societies concerned in the negotiations. The main department of a Christian University, and those for which the Ministry should provide, are the departments of Theology and Liberal Arts. In these departments there is little danger of competition with government institutions whose tendency is to emphasize practical and technical subjects, while we may hope to make adequate provision for those departments without overburdening the limited financial resources. There are, moreover, the departments of greatest utility in the service of the Christian community, which are necessary in the preparation of men for the wider home of Christ-ian ministry and in the literary expansion of Christian thought to meet play a very large part in the presentation of Christian truth to the Chinese, and in helping the Chinese to realize the values of the Christian and Western inheritance. A world therefore suggests any direct participation by the Society in branches of university education such as applied Science, Engineering and Agriculture, which are extremely expensive in themselves, and of little service to the Christian who, and in which it would be impossible ultimately to compete with the Government Universities whose work we should be deploring. We would should be reluctant to enter any scheme which put responsibility for such departments upon Mission-ary Societies, though there would be no objection if these departments were entirely provided for and staffed from some special funds given for the purpose. In these directions it would seem better to make use of the Government colleges, and to exercise Christian influence within them by Y.M.C.A. work and by students. In view of the present international situation and of the great evangelistic opportunity with the heavy responsibility which it imposes upon us, it is necessary to keep expansion on higher education as low as is consistent with our obligations to the Union and with efficiency in the service of the Department of the West.

Submitted to the Board of the Y.M.C.A., and not yet acted on by them.

GOD. SECT. NORTH (7)	
10/27/15	
BY _____	DATE _____
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BY _____	DATE _____

0669

RECOMMENDATIONS AS FINALLY ADOPTED BY THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
PEKING UNIVERSITY

October 13th, 1916.

1st. That the provisional action of the Trustees at the last meeting, concerning the advantage of ultimately securing the entire plot of about 100 acres, be re-affirmed.

2nd. That an additional amount not to exceed \$50,000 be sought and set apart for the purchase of the remaining land, and that all purchases as far as possible be made so that all additions shall contribute to the consecutive enlargements of the entire plot. Except by action of this Board, no amount beyond that to be used for the purchase of land until sufficient buildings are secured for the inauguration of the work of the University on the new site.

3rd. That realizing the vital importance of the early inauguration of advanced college work, a special effort be made to secure any plot that carries with it buildings which can be utilized for university purposes, with the purpose of making a provisional arrangement for the university work at an early date.

4th. That Dr. Lowry's purpose to return as soon as practicable to the field, be commended and that the Field Board of Managers be urged as rapidly as possible to take up the options on the property and to secure the additional land within the limitations of this report.

5th. That under the advice of a special committee of the Trustees and in correspondence with the representatives on the field, a general plan for the development of the building program of the University be secured, with approximate estimates of the cost of buildings, including such plans and estimates for the construction of the necessary streets as may be agreed upon with the Government.

6th. That should it prove impossible at an early date to acquire the buildings now upon the plot, thus preventing the early inauguration of the university work on the ground, the Trustees consider the investment of any available funds in some one or two buildings in conformity with the general scheme to be outlined as above stated, postponing for the present, if funds be insufficient both for the purchase of land and the erection of the buildings, until a later date, the completion of the land purchase.

and it was the fond hope of
the founders that eventually all
the Protestant Missions in North China
would unite with in their work of
higher education

PEKING UNIVERSITY,
PEKING, CHINA.

Sept 1916
Statement by President H.H. Lowry
to Board of Trustees, Sept. 27, 1916

The ideal of Peking University from the beginning has been to build up a University equal to the best in any land. It was never supposed that this could be done without years for growth and the accumulation of large sources of income to increase and maintain its efficiency. The necessity for such a University is the fact that Christian Education, next to the preaching the Gospel, must be the chief force in the establishment of the Kingdom of God among the many millions of China. Christian Education and Christian Evangelism must be vitally ~~connected~~ connected, and especially in China. During the last twenty eight years the Peking University has graduated 137 young men, and 72% of them have consecrated themselves to Christian service. Heretofore the University has been supported almost entirely by the Methodist Episcopal Church, the American Board sending their students to Tungchow, and the Presbyterians either to Tungchow or Shantung.

Negotiations looking toward the union of these three Churches, and others, in higher Education have been carried on for nearly fifteen years, but no satisfactory scheme could be found until it was unanimously agreed to form a federation on these four brief and simple propositions; - namely -
"(1) To make such alteration in the Bye-Laws of the Institution (and in the certificate of incorporation if need be) as to provide for the Missions in North China to federate with Peking University in Education on the broad basis of an interdenominational institution, as was contemplated in its organization."

PEKING UNIVERSITY,
PEKING, CHINA.

- (2) To separate Peking University from the Methodist Episcopal Church by a mutual agreement with the Board of Missions of said Church.
- (3) To authorize the Board of Managers to establish the buildings and equipment of the Peking University on the newly acquired land to the east of the present campus, and
- (4) To authorize them to confine instruction to college and higher grades."

Now all the legal requirements have been met, and under the provision of the new charter this Board of Trustees has been appointed upon whom must rest the responsibility of making the university measure up to its great opportunity.

The greatness of the opportunity can scarcely be stated without danger of being extravagant in language. The University is founded to aid in the evangelization of 400,000,000 of people, whom one who has had abundant opportunity to judge through a long experience of more than sixty five years as missionary, sinologue, diplomat and educator has termed "the brainiest people on earth". The extent and fertility of the soil, and the undeveloped resources of the country make China abundantly able to sustain this great population, and show her to be potentially the richest country on the globe. It is in the capital of this great nation that the Peking University is to be developed and where it is possible it may do more for the regeneration of China than any other means except the preaching of the Gospel. The importance of the location in the capital of the nation has been emphasized by numbers of visitors, including some of the greatest educational experts in the world - Lord William Cecil - Drs. Burton & Chamberlain - Dr. Judson & party - Dr. Bouttrick & party.

PEKING UNIVERSITY,
PEKING, CHINA.

The new campus is situated in the South East corner of Peking, and contains, roughly speaking, one hundred acres. No better location could be secured in the city. Nearly one half of this plot has been purchased at a cost of about \$85,000. For some months, during the early part of this year we were hindered by the opposition of the local officials, and later by the Minister of the Interior who wished to cross this section with a wide boulevard according to his plan for city improvement. After several weeks of anxious negotiation a compromise was effected by which the Minister agreed to accept our street scheme in place of his own. This happy settlement was effected by the direct help of President Yuan Shih Kai. Through his assistance and other high officials we received official permission to purchase and develop the entire plot, and what was a still greater assistance the owners of property in that area were instructed not to sell ~~their~~ property to any other persons. This includes the obligation on our part not to use the land for other than educational purposes, and to open the main thoroughfares indicated on the chart as soon as possible. Therefore, it seems to me that our first duty is to complete the purchase of this campus and put it into shape to begin the erection of the University buildings. Unless this is done we will arouse the suspicion and lose the good will of the Chinese Government, because it will appear that we had some other motive in securing such a large plot of land. It also would seem very unwise and short-sighted in view of the present favorable opportunity not to secure the entire plot, every foot of which will be needed within the next twenty five years.

PEKING UNIVERSITY,
PEKING, CHINA. —

PEKING UNIVERSITY,
PEKING, CHINA.

It is to be taken for granted that the union of these three Missions, by their combined strength, will be able to develop a much larger and better equipped University than ~~either~~ ^{any} one could separately - otherwise the federation would be of questionable expediency. It implies the use of a much larger income than has been contemplated in any other institution in China. The initial expense will of necessity have to be borne by the Mission Boards concerned, and later it will require the combined effort of all to secure an endowment adequate to the needs of the enlarged University. For this the appeal must be to men of large means and broad vision. Some of the staunchest advocates of co-operation have assured us that if the Missions would get together we need have no fears as to an adequate support. It cannot be expected that the Mission Boards will appropriate much larger amounts toward the expenses & upkeep of the University than they do at present for education in North China. The Trustees must largely assume the responsibility for the ways and means, the solicitation of large gifts, or other methods, for the expansion and development of the University. For this purpose the Trustees will act as an incorporated body, and must not be handicapped in their efforts by being limited to the amounts appropriated to other Colleges or Universities in China, but must be as free as the Trustees of Yale, Princeton or Northwestern, or any other University in the United States, to employ special agents, or use any other means to secure the necessary endowment for buildings and equipment of the greatest Christian University in the potentially greatest nation in Asia.

University in the potentially greatest nation in the world.
This in brief is my view of the situation. I trust this body of Christians
will plan large things to meet this unique opportunity to build a great
university worthy the great Churches they represent + that will be an ever
increasing power in establishing the Kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ in the
greatest non-Christian nation of the world. { ~~Federated American Bible Societies~~
~~King's Men College~~

PEKING UNIVERSITY
CHINA

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EXCERPT FROM MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
PEKING UNIVERSITY

September 27, 1916

Report of Dr. H. H. Lowry.

Dr. H. H. Lowry, of the University, presented the following statement concerning its condition:

The ideal of Peking University from the beginning has been to build up a University equal to the best in the land, and it was the fond hope of the founders that eventually all the Protestant Missions in North China would unite with them in their work of higher education. It was never supposed that this could be done without years for growth and the accumulation of large sources of income to increase and maintain its efficiency. The necessity for such a University is the fact that, Christian education, next to the preaching of the Gospel, must be the chief force in the establishment of the Kingdom of God among the many millions of China. Christian education and Christian evangelism must be vitally connected and especially in China.

During the last twenty-eight years the Peking University has graduated 137 young men and 72% of them have consecrated themselves to Christian service. Heretofore the University has been supported almost entirely by the Methodist Episcopal Church; the American Board sending their students to Tungchow, and the Presbyterians either to Tungchow or Shantung.

Negotiations looking toward the union of these three churches, and others, in higher education have been carried on for nearly fifteen years, but no satisfactory scheme could be found until it was unanimously agreed to form a federation based on these four brief and simple propositions; namely -

(1) To make such alteration on the By-Laws of the Institution (and in the certificate of incorporation if need be) as to provide for the missions in North China to federate with Peking University in education on the broad basis of an interdenominational institution, as was contemplated in its organization.

(2) To separate Peking University from the Methodist Episcopal Church by a mutual agreement with the Board of Missions of said Church.

(3) To authorize the Board of Managers to establish the buildings and equipment of the Peking University on the newly acquired land to the east of the present campus, and

(4) To authorize them to confine instruction to college and higher grades.

Now all the legal requirements have been met, and under the provision of the new charter this Board of Trustees has been appointed upon whom must rest the responsibility of making the University measure up to its great opportunity.

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The greatness of the opportunity can scarcely be stated without danger of being extravagant in language. The University is founded to aid in the evangelization of 400,000,000 of people, whom one who has had abundant opportunity to judge through a long experience of more than sixty-five years as missionary, sinologue, diplomat, and education has termed "The brainiest people on earth." The extent and fertility of the soil, and the wonderful resources of the country make China abundantly able to sustain this great population, and show her to be potentially the richest country on the globe. It is in the capital of this great nation that the Peking University is to be developed and where it is possible it may do more for the regeneration of China than any other means except the preaching of the Gospel. The importance of the location in the capital of the nation has been emphasized by numbers of visitors, including some of the greatest educational experts in the world - Lord William Cecil - Drs. Burton and Chamberlain - Dr. Judson and party - Dr. Buttrick and party.

The new campus is situated in the South East corner of Peking, and contains, roughly speaking, one hundred acres. No better location could be secured in the city. Nearly half of the plot has been purchased at a cost of \$85,000. For some months, during the early part of this year we were hindered by the opposition of the local officials, and later by the Minister of the Interior who wished to cross this section with a wide boulevard according to his plan for city improvement. After several weeks of anxious negotiation a compromise was effected by which the Minister agreed to accept our street scheme in place of his own. This happy settlement was effected by the direct help of President Yuan Shih Kai. Through his assistance and other high officials we received official permission to purchase and develop the entire plot, and what was still great assistance the owners of property in that area were instructed not to sell to any other persons. This includes the obligation on our part not to use the land for other than educational purposes, and to open the main thoroughfares indicated on the chart as soon as possible. Therefore, it seems to me that our first duty is to complete the purchase of this campus and put it into shape to begin the erection of the University buildings. Unless this is done we will arouse the suspicions and lose the good will of the Chinese Government, because it will appear that we had some other motive in securing such a large plot of land. It also would seem very unwise and short-sighted in view of the present favorable opportunity^{now} to secure the entire plot, every foot of which will be needed within the next twenty-five years.

It is to be taken for granted that the union of these three Missions, by their combined strength will be able to develop a much larger and better equipped University than any one could separately - otherwise the federation would be questionable expediency. It implies the use of a much larger income than has been contemplated in any other institution in China. The initial expense will of necessity have to be borne by the Mission Boards concerned and later it will require the combined effort of all to secure an endowment adequate to the needs of the enlarged University. For this the appeal must be to men of large means and broad vision. Some of the staunchest advocates of cooperation have assured us that if the Missions would get together we need have no fears as to an adequate support. It

cannot be expected that the Mission Boards will appropriate much larger amounts toward the expense and upkeep of the University than they do at present for education in North China. The Trustees must largely assume the responsibility for the ways and means, the solicitation of large gifts, or other methods, for the expansion and development of the University. For this purpose the Trustees will act as an incorporated body and must not be handicapped in their efforts by being limited to the amounts appropriated to other colleges or universities in China, but must be as free as the Trustees of Yale, Princeton, or Northwestern, or any other University in the United States, to employ special agents, or use any other means to secure the necessary endowment for buildings and equipment of the greatest Christian University in the potentially greatest nation in Asia.

This in brief is my view of the situation. I trust this body of Christian men will plan large things to meet this unique opportunity to build a great University worthy of great churches they represent and that will be an ever increasing power in establishing the Kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ in the greatest non-Christian nation of the world."

*subcom
copy for
Presby*
Methodist Board

*you know - every morning
date probably previous
5/19/17*

The SUB-COMMITTEE on EDUCATION respectfully reports as follows;

Your Committee has considered the papers and correspondence referred to it concerning proposals for union in Educational work in North China, has conferred with representatives of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. in regard to the same, and recommends the adoption of the following statement and commendation.

STATEMENT

9.16/19
The Committee on Foreign Administration at its meeting on June 17th, received through the Corresponding Secretaries papers and communications from the field concerning proposals for union educational work in North China. These papers included the Minutes of Committees of Conference of the Provisional Board of organization for union in higher education in Chihli Province, copies of action by the Alumni of Peking University, by the North China Mission, letters from the London Missionary Society and Bishop Bashford, Dr. H. H. Lowry, Burton St. John and others, and copies of a tentative Constitution for a Union University, which had been accepted by all the conferring missions excepting our own. By the action of the Provisional Committee and our own mission, the entire question of union, both as to its wisdom and its method was referred to the Boards at home for decision and adjustment. So far as our own Mission is concerned, it appears that, while refusing to adopt the basis proposed in the tentative Constitution, it accepts the principle of union and declares in favor of it provided a satisfactory method can be found. Through a sub-committee which passed several hours in consultation with the Secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and the Board of

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Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., it was ascertained that not only are these Boards in favor of union, but that they would heartily agree to the tentative Constitution after certain proposed revisions which were suggested during that Conference. Your Committee believes that the history and status of the present Peking University, and the sentiments and views of its friends, are such as to present to the constituency of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the matter of methods of adjustment in the union enterprise, problems more difficult than is the case with the constituencies of the other missions. Convinced that the principle of union in educational work in China is wise, and that in harmony with precedents already created as in the West China Union University and the University of Nanking, this principle should be adopted in the case of education in North China, *your* Committee urges the necessity of caution and of time in the process, in order that should union be secured it may be genuine, hearty and permanent.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That this Board of managers records itself as in favor of the principle of union in Christian educational work in North China.
2. That since the tentative basis proposed by the educational union is accepted, neither by our ^{own} mission, nor by the managers of the Peking University, and no alternative ^{plan} ~~place~~ ^{by them} is proposed, great care should be taken in formulating a method of organization.
3. That the Board instruct its Committee on Foreign Administration, through its Committee on Education, to secure the fullest possible data concerning the union proposed; as, for example, the written advice of the Bishops resident in China, the formulation of the terms of a basis of union to which the ~~managers~~ ^{managers} of the Peking

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University, and the North China Mission would assent, the judgment and desire of the Trustees of Peking University, and so far as practicable the opinion of the experienced missionaries in the field; and, further, the views of ^{such} ~~the~~ ^{Committee on Churchwork in Mission} representatives of the Continuation Committee of the Edinboro Conference, ^{who have special relations to work in China}

4. That the chairman of the sub-committee on Education and the Corresponding Secretary for China in their projected visits to China, be requested to examine carefully into the facts and conditions affecting the proposal, and to make full reports in writing to this Board at the earliest opportunity, and that action upon a plan of union be deferred until such reports be received.

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Statement regarding some Present Problems of
the University.

HOWARD S. GALT

In addressing the "Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Peking University concerning the present problems of the institution, there are three major topics which I wish to discuss.

~~#~~ ^{I. The Site} The first of these is the site of the University. I consider it most fortunate that just at this time the report of the Commission on Site, appointed by the Trustees, has been received. The data now in hand should make it possible to concentrate attention on this question until ~~an~~ ^{an} early a wise decision can be reached.

1.- The questions raised in recent meetings of the Trustees, ~~the~~ ^{and communication sent to the} Commission ~~given to the~~ ^{in the} field appointed to consider the question of site, and the report which that Commission has made, all suggest the need for a re-consideration of the relative advantages of sites within and without the city of Peking.

We should ~~that~~ ^{keep} in mind that Peking is surrounded by high massive walls, and in spite of modern changes in China, there is no evidence to indicate that those walls will not stand for an indefinite period, altho it is possible, and even probable that new gateways ~~will~~ ^{may} be made in them. The effect which any institutions ~~located~~ ^{located} at China's capital, ~~will have~~ ^{if} will have upon the life of the city and the nation is necessarily much affected by its location within or without the barrier created by those city walls.

All are agreed, I have no doubt, that we must secure for the Peking University of the future, the greatest possible measure of the following advantages:-

(1.) Religious advantages. In a university conducted by the Missions it is of the highest importance that mission students in the university be kept in close contact with the stations of their respective missions located in Peking. It is likewise important that the entire student body be kept in intimate relations with the great Y. M. C. A. work in Peking, and its large student department. And constant opportunities for the Christian activities of the students and instructors of the university in the chapels, churches and evangelistic centers of Peking are to be exceedingly desired.

(2.) Educational advantages. The University should maintain close and cordial relations with the public and government institutions of higher education in Peking. ~~Intercollegiate debating and athletic contests have already proved valuable bonds of connection and influence.~~ The mutual stimulus in general standards of work and educational efficiency which would result from such intimate association is quite obvious. The educational facilities of a general nature which Peking offers, and will offer still more abundantly in the future, include museums, libraries, governmental departments and records, and sources for historical, political and sociological study. ~~And there already have been and will be in the future, more, opportunities to participate in public lecture programs, and social welfare campaigns, etc.~~

(3.) Advantages relating to civic, social, and national life.

Such advantages are increasing every year, with the rapid changes taking place in China. ~~Off~~ Peking today offers numberless opportunities to participate in civic events, national celebrations, social service movements, and in a multitude of ways to uplift and enlighten the social, ~~life~~ moral and religious life of the capital and the nation. And ~~a~~ strong Christian university, ^{at Peking} with high standards and efficient administration, would have a tremendous effect ~~upon~~ in ~~moulding~~ the educational stimulating and directing the China's system of public education. ^{and in this connection should be mentioned the advantages of proximity to the Union Medical College, in view of the mutual relations which in hope will exist between the two institutions.}

(4.) Advantages of advertisement. I use this word in the best sense. Christian missions are in China with a proclamation, and a university ^{founded by} ~~representing~~ the missions should proclaim the Christian truth and enlightenment which it represents. But the ~~best~~ highest form of advertising for an educational institution is unconscious. If it can advertise by what it is, and where it is, ^{and what it does} rather than by more sensational methods, its influence is more substantial and abiding. A great university at China's capital secures this peculiar advantage. Not only would it advertise before China's millions what Christianity ~~has to offer~~ brings to China, but before the eyes of the constantly increasing multitudes of all nations who come and go in China's capital, it would be a monument of the ~~uplifting~~ out-reaching ^{and} uplifting power of Christian education. End of (C.) Now, a Christian university located at Peking, whether within or without the city, secures a measure of the advantages enumerated above. But ~~that~~ measure which it secures depends, ~~if~~ other things being equal, upon its proximity to the centers of national, ~~and religious~~ educational

and religious life in Peking. The center of national life is, and doubtless will remain, in the groups of public buildings formerly constituting the imperial palace. The center of educational center and the center of protestant religious activities are in the eastern section of the city. An institution which is to have a nation-wide ~~outlook~~ ^{outlook} and a nation-wide influence should be as near to these centers as possible. Location of an institution outside the city wall, or at any other point distant from these centers, ~~will~~ may not deprive it of the advantages we are emphasizing, but will weaken and impair those advantages.

I urge these considerations from the point of view of one who has been laboring for fifteen years in ~~at~~ the college at Tungchow, not more than thirteen miles from the walls of Peking, with frequent railway service between the two cities, and who with his colleagues has constantly realized the disadvantages of ^{our} location ~~in respect of the~~ as far as these considerations are concerned.

2. The discussion thus far has been concerned with the merits of ^{the} question of location unaffected by the concrete situation which confronts Peking University. It is time now to deal specifically with that situation.

I understand that the Trustees have been told that the Chinese government and educational authorities have recently been locating many of their important schools outside of city walls. I do not know of a single instance where this has been done, except in the case of Tsing Hua College. And this institution is in a class by itself. When it was established its immediate outlook was toward the United States rather than toward China. A recent conversation with Mr. Chang Po-ling adds the support of his extensive knowledge to these statements.

According to the last report of the Treasurer of the Board of Managers, as Chairman of the property committee, there have already been purchased about

27½ acres, comprised in some one hundred or more plots, some contiguous, and some isolated and scattered. Regarding with respect to the university site, three policies may be considered.

- (1). - The policy of large initial development. According to this policy ~~the~~ funds must be secured to speedily purchase nearly thirty more acres. Then the entire consolidated plot is to be laid out in an imposing manner, and large, expensive buildings erected. This policy has its zealous advocates, and has been endorsed, so far as the first step, the purchase of the land, by ^{earlier} vote both of the Trustees and Managers.

This policy has much to commend it, and if the necessary funds ~~had been~~ ^{were} available, ^{it today} would undoubtedly have been forthcoming. But the lack of funds completely blocks progress in this policy, and difficulties are increased by the necessity, according to this policy, of obtaining all of the separate plots of land in the proposed site before development can be initiated. It was ~~part peculiarly~~ ^{especially} discouraging to the advocates of this policy when the large plot near the center of the site, formerly occupied by a government mint, passed into other hands last spring, contrary to promises made to Minister Rensch.

- (2). - The policy of change of site. This, as an alternative to the first policy, is considered in the report of the Commission on site. On page four of that report we read, "The Commission has in mind a site outside and immediately adjoining the city, and within a comparatively short distance from the center, which would in its opinion present nearly equal advantages as regards convenience of access to the ~~city~~ principal institutions of the city, and would afford complete freedom of development and future expansion. The commission has been assured that at this site 100 acres, which it regards as a desirable area, could be obtained for not more than \$1,000,000 max. +++ The land already purchased might either be sold gradually, or might be held as an investment indefinitely. In either case there would be no loss, but a probable profit on the trans-

action. There is reason to believe⁶ that the Chinese authorities would have no objection to such a disposition of the property."

This paragraph in the report of the Commission deserves very careful consideration. The Commission, probably for reasons of discretion, does not report the location of the site it has in mind. I am inclined to think the reference is to a site lying outside of the city wall to the east, and ^{slightly} somewhat north of the proposed site within the city. At any rate it is as clear as a proposition in geometry, that there can be no other site which better conforms to the terms of the description. Therefore in ~~examining~~ ^{considering} this section of the Commission's ^{report}, it will be ^{preferable} to bring this site in for purposes of discussion.

The site indicated is bounded on the extreme north by the ~~large~~ extensive suburbs outside the Chi Kua men (gate) thro which the old stone-paved road runs from Peking to Tungchow; on the east by open country; on the south by the canal which runs from Peking to Tungchow and on the west by the Peking city moat, a line of railway and the city wall, these three paralleling each other side by side. The western border of this site, that is, the border toward the ~~center~~ of Peking, would be at least one half mile ~~more~~ ^{farther} distant in a direct line ~~than~~ from the center of the city, than the western border of the proposed site within the city. If the city authorities would consent to put a new gateway thro the city wall, as has been proposed, near the old astronomical observatory, build a bridge over the city moat, and a road toward the east, then the actual greater distance in travelling to and from this site

would not exceed the half-mile already mentioned. But if the said new gateway is not opened, the nearest line of communication with the commonly sought centers of Peking would ^{proceed} first toward the south, across the canal, thro the Prin Men (gate) into the southern city, thence west over an unimproved road between railway tracks and a canal, to the Ha-ta Men (gate) which is on the southern edge of the Tartar city. The distance from this ~~existing~~ ^{extra-mural} site to the Ha-ta Men (gate) would be a mile and a half or more, and the Ha-ta Men is from a half a mile to a mile and a half distant from the various institutions with which communication would be most frequent. Another route into the city would run thro the Ch'i' Hua Men (gate) but this would be ^{longer} further still, except to places lying in the northern part of the Tartar city. In general then, the average distance from the extra-~~mural~~ ^{mural} site to such centers as the ~~Y.M.C.A.~~ Y.M.C.A. and the Union Medical College would be not less than two miles, unless the new gateway thro the city wall should be opened. In either case, as compared with the site within the city, a riding distance would take the place of a walking distance for all ordinary occasions. The route thro a portion of the southern city to reach the Ha-ta Men leads thro an undesirable ~~section~~ region.

I can describe the site under discussion only from memory and in a general way. It comprises much open land, devoted to farms and gardens, more or less ~~traversed~~ ^{many} traversed by roads and ravines. No doubt there are ~~some~~ ^{many}

houses ~~and~~ scattered singly and in groups over the land. And also any one hundred acres which could be chosen ^{so near to Peking} would undoubtedly include many family cemeteries, among them probably some belonging to official or wealthy families. A wireless installation (belonging, I think, to Japan) has been ~~set up on or near the site.~~ ^{and the whole or part of temple sites and grounds would doubtless be encountered.}

The estimated cost placed by the Commission on such a site, I have no reason to question. The prospect of economy in purchasing and developing such a site is attractive, and the opportunity for the unfettered expansion of the University on a large site is a distinct advantage. But notwithstanding these advantages I believe that there are two very grave objections against this, or any other extra-^{mural} urban site. One of these is the inherent disadvantage of a site ~~without~~ outside the city, with all the weakening of the university's influence which this involves, as I have tried to point out in the first part of this discussion. - The second grave objection to the seeking of a new site lies in the probability of further long delays.

Unless new funds could be secured at once money for the purchase of the new site would have to come from the sale of the holdings within the city. This would be reversing a long and tedious process. If these plots could be thrown upon a wide open market, where foreigners as well as Chinese were privileged to buy, there might be a ready sale for them. But Peking is not a treaty port and according to law foreigners are not allowed to buy property for commercial or residential purposes. If the University, using its treaty privileges as a mission institution, having bought extensive properties,

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should sell those properties to foreigners for other than mission purposes, I do not see how ~~the~~ a first-class scandal could be avoided. And the sale of these properties back to Chinese, might be a very slow process, especially in the case of the plots more recently purchased at higher ~~for~~ ~~excess~~ prices. I am not in a position to make positive statements on this point, but these are my fears, and I believe they are ~~well~~ ~~grounded~~. well grounded.

But, even if funds were in hand, I would have still greater fear of delay in the purchase of the new site. Buying a real estate in China is a slow process, even in the best of circumstances. And the process is greatly retarded when a large number of separate holdings must be secured. And the difficulties are further increased if the site be near a large city, where cemeteries, ~~are involved~~ often belonging to old, conservative families of wealth and official standing, are involved. Lands belonging to temple endowments often create special and perplexing problems.

Regarding the desirability of the extramural site we are discussing, further hesitation is introduced by the uncertainty of a new gateway thro the city wall. Such a gateway was freely talked of a year or more ago and has been indicated on the blue print charts based on government sources. But I fear the earlier uncertainty surrounding this project has been ~~rendered~~ still more ~~uncertain~~ ^{increased} by the recent political crisis and ~~disrupt~~ military ^{operations} ~~disturbances~~ in Peking. In the midst of such ^{unstable conditions} ~~uncertainty~~ I fear ^{public opinion} ~~the population~~ will disapprove of any tampering with the wall which surrounds

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The city
Peking. And the uncertainties at this point coupled with
the ~~uncertainties~~ regarding delays and difficulties which may
be ~~expressed~~ met in the purchase of the new site, make
~~me very reluctant~~ give ground for great hesitation in
favoring the latter ~~of~~ chance.

Since writing the above paragraphs correspondence from the field has made it clear that the Commission had in mind a site west of Peking. Such a site must of necessity be much further from the important centers in Peking than the site east of the city which I have been discussing. The general difficulties I have ~~before~~ mentioned would ~~apply equally well to~~ doubtless be met with in equal measure in the west side of the city, and the situation there would be further complicated by the line of the Peking-Kalgan railway, which runs parallel to the west wall of the city.

→ Continuous negotiations for the inauguration of this federated university scheme have now been going on for more than six years. Plans for the development of higher ~~educational~~ and secondary and even elementary education have long awaited the consummation of this enterprise. Specifically, plans for teacher training, hitherto a lack admitted by all to be a most serious one in Christian education in North China, have long been delayed. The splendid enterprise has been talked of for years. Students, prospective students, alumni and teachers, are constantly asking, "When can the 'big union' take place?" Hope long deferred is bringing doubts and discouragements. In other parts of China splendid union enterprises are moving forward. At Peking, the strategic center for all the country, we lag behind, marking time, until the repeated and long persistent delays are becoming a serious menace to the enterprise. The fear of the consequences of further protracted delay is the second strong reason why I cannot favor ~~at this time~~ a change of site.

(3)- The Policy of Gradual Development of the Present Site. This is a policy which I know has been in the minds of many members of the Board of Managers from the beginning. It is a policy which thus far has yielded to the policy of large initial development, because of the hope that ~~large~~^{ample} funds could be secured, and more rapid progress made in that way. But in view of present conditions, namely the lack of funds and the hesitancy of the Trustees in seeking

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I would outline this policy briefly as follows: ^{Retain}
1. The large number of holdings already secured, but expend no more money for land now except small sums which could be spent advantageously to consolidate present holdings; ~~undertake a consolidation of the present holdings~~
2. Retain also the hope of ultimately securing the entire proposed site, and proceed in ~~accord~~ ^{accordance with} the plan general plan for the development of the site last submitted by the Board of Managers;
3. Undertake a process of consolidating the present hold-

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sufficient to meet the needs of the immediate future, 11
ings, beginning on the south side, by purchase of small intervening
plots if possible, or by exchange for them of plots ~~is~~ already ~~pre-~~
~~viously~~ held by the University in the extreme north of the large
area under consideration; ^{sufficient to meet present needs} ④ erect such buildings as the University
actually needs to inaugurate its work on a union basis, within or
near the ~~southern~~ rectangle on the south side of the large
square marked A & in the latest chart; ⑤ on the basis of
an accomplished and working union successfully undertaking its
great tasks, press forward for further large sums to complete
the purchase of the larger site and develop it in accordance
with the future needs and opportunities of the institution.

In support of this policy a number of points should be
^{urged.} mentioned. In the earlier days of our enterprise one of
the arguments against this policy was that the actual beginning
of building operations on the proposed site would send skyward
the prices of real estate yet to be purchased. It seems to me that
it is too late now for this argument to have much weight. The
time has gone by when agents for the University can ^{walk} about in
that corner of the city in "smokers" and ^{speculate} buy land for the univer-
sity. Prices have already gone above regular market value. And
the ultimate cost of the large site, if purchased as opportunity
offers this future months or years, would probably not greatly
exceed its cost if purchased today.

A careful study of the chart furnished by the property com-
mittee of the Board of Managers shows that the University
holds ^{already} nearly all of the land in the rectangle south of the
central square, and the narrow strip adjacent to it. The total
area of these two plots amounts to about nine acres. It ought
not to be difficult to ~~emendate~~ complete the consolidation of this
area in all essential particulars. And in view of the east-
and-west streets both north and south of this area, the
officials of the Chinese government if they are willing to co-
operate in as friendly a spirit as they have ~~in the~~ shown in
the past, should be ~~concent~~ to the closing, at and in
view of the fact that the University would own practically all
of the real estate affected, should consent to the closing of
the few streets and alleys in this area as public thorough-
fares. If these steps could be carried out, the Univer-
sity would have practically a solid block of nine acres, on
which a very substantial beginning could be made.

But a beginning on this site need not necessarily
await the consolidation of this portion, or the incorporation
into it of the city's streets and alleys. At this point I

must call attention to what is certainly ¹² an error on the part of the architect when he reported, as I understand, to the Trustees, that as yet the University did not own a plot of land large enough for a single building. If one studies the chart carefully it is evident that in this south rectangle we are now considering, it would be possible to locate not less than ~~six~~ buildings, ranging in size from 150' x 200' to 200' x 250', without purchasing another plot or closing a single alley. And other buildings as large ^{or larger} could be located on the smaller square and west rectangle ^{not far away}. Of course I am not saying that it would be wise to erect ^{many} buildings in this way. I am merely trying to emphasize the fact that in the 27 1/2 acres held by the University are many plots of such size and location as to be make possible the beginnings of a building program.

~~And I do not advocate~~ It would not be necessary to build temporary buildings to be torn down later. Permanent buildings should be erected altho the interiors might be subject to modification later. If the rectangle referred to is to be occupied ~~by~~ later by dormitories for a single mission then the buildings might be so planned that, while providing administration and class rooms for the ~~room~~ early use of the university, the space could be later redivided ~~in~~ as required ~~for~~ dormitory purposes. Such plans Buildings planned in this way could be an integral part of a complete plan for the future development of the entire site.

According to data gathered by the Board of Managers last spring it would not be necessary ~~to~~ at the beginning to plan provide for more than three or four hundred students. As a temporary measure some of the existing Chinese buildings could be used for dormitory purposes; and others could be used for residences for Chinese and foreign instructors.

Under these circumstances no immense sums would be required to build ~~out~~ and equip such new buildings as are actually essential to make a good beginning. If this policy is followed then no such sums as those mentioned in the report of the acting president and of the Commission on site will be required at the start. And I beg most respectfully to dissent from the view that a sum of \$2,000,000 ^{for meeting all needs} or a sum sufficient to erect ten buildings at \$100,000 each, is absolutely necessary for buildings at the outset.

There have been members of the Board of Managers who have maintained that this third policy is the policy

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intrinsicly desirable in establishing and maintaining the university; that to begin with such buildings and equipment as are ^{actually} needed to make a good beginning, and then proceed with an intrinsic development, constantly placing quality before quantity, impressing exerting an influence on the city and the nation by the ~~excellent~~ essential excellence of results rather than by outward display, is the policy of largest success. And this ~~policy~~ ^{policy}, considered in its merits has much to commend it. But in the present circumstances when, in addition, due consideration is given to all the circumstances which surround the enterprise at the present moment, it seems to me the wisest arguments point to the adoption of this policy as the wisest course.

This policy of immediate beginning and gradual development would, it seems to me, supply the best ground from which to appeal for further funds. If, utilizing the site which we already have, we can begin at once to appeal for buildings, and then after the union work is actually inaugurated, make further appeals on the basis of a going, growing concern, is there not great prospect of success?

And, what is also of great importance, this policy gives promise of establishing the union work at the earliest possible moment and thus avoiding the further delay which is so ~~detrimental~~ ^{detrimental} to the interests of the university in the field as well as here at home.

II. Departments and Courses

The second major topic which I wished to discuss deals with the scope of the university work and the courses of study. It seems necessary first to briefly review the steps which have led up to the present situation. A Committee of the Board of Managers spent much time in the past year, and finally presented a report which was adopted by the Board of Managers, ^{last spring} and transmitted to the Trustees for approval. But before the Trustees had an opportunity to act upon this report matter a report reached them, based on misinformation or misunderstanding, that the Board of Managers were planning to establish a preparatory department. Acting hastily upon this report the Trustees sent a communication to the Board of Managers favoring a four years course of study, and this was interpreted ~~as~~ by the managers as properly referring to the higher four years of the six years' course the Managers had agreed upon. ~~Thus too~~ This action of the Trustees had the result of "playing into the hands" of an element in the

K Board of Managers, formerly in a ¹⁴ small minority, in such a way that at ~~the~~ meeting of the Managers held June 22 the following series of motions was passed:

"A reconsideration of the ~~motion~~ action regarding a three years Yu K'o and the senior college was moved. Carried.

"Voted that we do not attempt to include more than four years to lead to the degree of B.A.

"Voted that the last year of Yu K'o be moved into the college as the first year of the college course."

Later, at the September meeting, the Board of Trustees recognizing the misunderstanding under which it labored in the spring, rescinded its former action and voted to approve of such a course as the Managers had ~~prop~~ adopted in the spring, but which had, in the meantime, been abandoned by the the managers.

The result of these motions was to leave wholly unprovided for two years of work lying between the secondary education provided by the separate missions in their preparatory schools, and the higher work to be undertaken by the university.

This is the thoroughly confused situation that confronts us, unless some further steps have been taken by the Board of Managers, which is not probable, for the ~~rest of the~~ ^{last} action of the Trustees has barely had time to reach the field.

In the first place it seems best to return to the consider the ~~plans~~ ^{courses} which were approved by the Board of Managers last spring. In order to make these perfectly clear in themselves and in their relation to the Chinese government's system of education I have prepared a chart showing the school system from ~~top to~~ bottom to top.

[Observation of Chart]

It is my ~~settled~~ conviction, after considerable study of the curricula in various national systems of education, both in the orient and occident, that China's school system is ~~educationally~~ ^{theoretically} sound, and that in our higher Christian institutions, as well as in our lower schools, we will be wise if acting wisely if ~~we adopt it~~ ^{following the majority of opinion}. I do not consider that the action of the Board of Managers taken June 22 ~~cannot be accepted as~~ ^{is accepted as} at all representing the opinion of the majority of that body. I am glad that the Board of Trustees at its

- l. certainly acted wisely in 13-
September meeting, rescinding its former action. I ~~wish~~ hope
that the Trustees, on the basis of a fuller understanding
of the proposals of last spring, will definitely adopt those
proposals, and not throw back upon the Board of Mana-
gers a piece of work to be done all over again.

III. An Administrative Officer

The third major topic I wished to discuss is the one dealt
with in the last recommendation in the report of the Commission
on site. Before I came away from China it had been repeatedly
emphasized by members of the Board of Managers that the
university enterprise was seriously hampered by the lack of some
person who could give his sole time and attention to its
interests. The developments of the past few months, and the
recent definite recommendation of the Commission on site, only
serve to emphasize this need more strongly. The misunder-
standings and lack of correlation between the actions of the
Trustees and the Managers, manifested conspicuously and
to the great detriment of important interests, in the con-
fusion over the course of study and the opening of univer-
sity work this autumn, as well as in other ~~unfor~~ weighty mat-
ters, could certainly have been avoided in large measure if
the university had an agent representing in a way both
bodies, and serving as a bond of communication and cor-
relation between them.

The immediate appointment of a president would greatly
help in this respect, but, if the president is to be chosen from
outside the group of men connected in the past with the
university institutions, and especially if he be a man found on
this side the Pacific and consequently unacquainted with the
details of the Peking situation, there will still be a great
need of an agent who can, during this period of organiza-
tion, give undivided attention to the interests of the institu-
tion in the field, or at home, at the discretion of the Trustees.
The report of the Commission on site ~~it~~ refers to such a per-
son as an administrative officer. I had thought of calling
him an organizing secretary, but the term is not im-
portant. ~~He would be a~~ Besides being a medium of correlation between, and
and acting agent for, the Boards of Trustees and Managers, he could give
much needed assistance to Mr. Krause, the treasurer, in the care and
development of university property.

I regret that this statement has grown to such length, but I have earnestly striven in every paragraph to be as brief as the importance of the subject-matter would permit. Many important matters have not even been mentioned.

I have deemed it my duty to report to you the situation in the field as I have become acquainted with it, ~~at the~~ and to express the convictions of one who for six ~~long~~ years has been steadily working to help forward this union enterprise. I do not wish to appear as the rabid ^{and unreasonable} advocate of any particular policy, but have profound confidence in the great and judgment of the Trustees and shall rejoice with a joy unspeakable if this great Christian enterprise for the regeneration and enlightenment of China can be hastened forward to an early consummation.

Howard S. Galt.

New York, 1 Nov. 1917.

Statement by Howard S. Galt, Nov. 2, 1917

In addition to the three ~~topics~~ preceding topics which were discussed at the meeting of the Executive Committee on Nov. 1st, I would desire to offer another suggestion, which I do with the advice of the Chairman of the Committee, relative to a new department to be included as early as possible in the organization of the University. This is a Department of Journalism.

The public press of China is a new and powerful factor in the life of the nation. In a land where for millenniums literature has been almost worshipped, the literate public has responded quickly to the possibilities of journalism. ~~Some three hundred or more~~ ~~hundreds of~~ daily papers, ~~broadsides, scores of~~ monthlies and other periodicals, have been established in ~~all of~~ the important cities of China, and are exerting a vast and so rapidly increasing influence. But a large number of the journals of China are cheaply gotten up, poorly edited, and ~~completely~~ ^{pathetically} lacking in breadth of vision, worthiness of purpose, and the foundations of moral principle. Such papers are unreal and corruptible to an extent rarely seen in the occident. The opposing factions of recent political revolutions and counter-revolutions have purchased, exploited or gagged the press to an alarming degree, and such ~~has~~ methods have come to be recognized as the sin qua non of ^{political} ~~party~~ politics activity.

In the midst of such a situation a School of Journalism, conducted as a part of a Christian University, would have a field and a function of immense significance. To train in a Christian institution the leaders for the world of journalism in China would be an opportunity of service almost without parallel. To provide trained newspaper men, editors, publishers, managers, reporters, ~~with~~ men of

liberal education, men of integrity and worthy moral purpose, men of professional ~~equipment~~ ^{experience} and experience, would be to provide leaders in the public life of the nation moral and intellectual life of the nation. ~~Every one~~ ^{Every one} of the nation with modern conditions in China must recognize at once the unlimited possibilities for good surrounding such an institution.

For such a ~~field~~ ^{service} there is, so far as is known, an absolutely free field. In organizing the work of the Peking University for the future, consideration must be given to the departments of highly specialized work conducted by other mission institutions and by the Chinese government. In the sphere of training for journalism nothing has as yet been established, and, in the very nature of the case, such an enterprise would scarcely come within the scope of the higher education provided by the government.

Peking, as the national capital is the place peculiarly for the location of a school of journalism. Located there it would have a peculiar prestige and a unique opportunity.

Buildings and equipment for such a department of the University would not call for a relatively large expenditure of funds. The liberal education acquired prerequisite for specialization in journalism would be provided by the regular departments of the University.

At the outset there would be genuine difficulties in securing a ~~few~~ ^{good} staff of instructors qualified to train journalists for service in the Chinese language. But such ~~a~~ ^{difficult} difficulties are inseparable from any pioneer attempt, and should not stand in the way of such an enterprise which promises so much of good for the future of China.

With this project in mind I secured an interview with Dr. Talcott Williams, Director of the School of Journalism in Columbia University. He manifested deep interest in the ~~suggestion~~ ^{suggestion} proposal and made a number of valuable suggestions. No doubt his sympathy and aid could be counted upon in furthering this enterprise.

I earnestly commend this proposal to the Board of Trustees for their consideration, and suggest correspondence with the Board of Managers in Peking to ~~secure~~ ^{learn} their attitude toward the matter.

Howard S. Galt.

New York, 2 Nov, 1917.

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1918

REPORT OF THE DEPUTATION SENT BY THE BOARD
OF MANAGERS OF PEKING UNIVERSITY TO NANKING
TO CONFER WITH DR. J. LEIGHTON STUART RELA-
TIVE TO HIS ACCEPTANCE OF THE CALL TO THE
PRESIDENCY OF THE UNIVERSITY

The two members of the Deputation arrived in Nanking Wednesday morning, December 18th, and spent two days in the city, being entertained in the homes of Dr. Stuart and Dr. Price who lives next door.

We found, as was to be expected, that Dr. Stuart had been giving some measure of consideration to the call as a prospective possibility ever since the visit of Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith to Nanking in October, and that he had taken council with a number of friends relative to the matter.

The cable from the Trustees in New York announcing his election reached Dr. Stuart on Tuesday, December 10, so that upon our arrival the definite call had been before him one week. When word reached him from Peking that a Deputation was to be expected Dr. Stuart had already prepared a cable to be sent to New York announcing his decision not to accept a call. The arrival of the Deputation was thus the cause of the reopening of the question for further consideration.

Upon our return to Peking we deeply regret that we cannot report to the Board of Managers Mr. Stuart's acceptance. We can report, however, that he is persuaded to give the matter further consideration and we feel it our duty to set forth in a brief and general way some of the more important elements in the situation.

Dr. Stuart's attitude toward the call to Peking cannot be understood without some knowledge of his position in the theological Seminary at Nanking and in the union missionary activity centering in that city.

During our first day in Nanking three deputations came to protest against our efforts to induce Dr. Stuart to leave Nanking. The first deputation represented the faculty of the Seminary; another the students; and a third represented the associated Chinese pastors of the city.

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Dr. Stuart's peculiar position and influence in the Seminary at Nanking are well known throughout China. One statement described him as, not the head of the institution, but the heart of it. His vision, zeal, ability, and winsomeness of personality have been large factors in the development of the institution. One of his earnest endeavors has been to establish an advanced course of study for graduate men. Last September for the first time, a small class of college trained men was matriculated. With a view to developing this department certain new missions and new men have become associated with the work of the institution. At the time when this step is being taken the staff is weakened by the absence of the President in the United States, whose early return is quite uncertain, and the impending furlough of another strong member of the staff. And if Dr. Stuart were to be withdrawn at this time, we were repeatedly assured, it would probably mean the necessary abandonment of this advanced department, and the withdrawal of some missions and men recently united with the institution.

In this connection mention should be made of the proposal, emanating from Dr. Stuart as Chairman of the Continuation Committee's sub-Committee on Theological Education, looking forward to the location in Peking of a high grade school of theology, limited to college graduates, carrying on instruction in the English language, and serving, for the present at least, the constituency of the whole country. This proposal, had been considered earlier by the theological faculty at Nanking apparently with some degree of favor, but without a final expression of opinion. In spite of a general conviction that this question should be considered separately and on its own merits as a national question, the issue has inevitably become connected with the proposed call to Dr. Stuart from Peking. And our Nanking Colleagues find themselves confronted with a serious double loss: the loss of Dr. Stuart and the loss of the graduate department of theology. This intensifies the issues at Nanking at the present moment, the

and makes Dr. Stuart's decision a more complicated problem.

Nanking is a city of union movements, and in all of them Dr. Stuart is a prominent factor. The latest enterprise is a thoroughgoing union of mission and church work in the city, such that each department of Christian activity can be staffed and conducted as a common undertaking. This movement has just been launched and Dr. Stuart is its most prominent leader. He is deeply interested in it and his colleagues urge the necessity of his remaining there to direct and inspire the effort. With the older union activities in Nanking Dr. Stuart is also closely connected, and his own love for these enterprises and the insistence of his colleagues that he remain make it hard for him to consider favorably the call to go elsewhere.

Dr. Stuart's attitude toward the call from Peking, as expressed to us, represents many important aspects. One of these is his possible future relation to theological education. He feels that his preparation has been primarily for this work, and we all know that in it his interests are deeply centered. If he responded to the larger call in Peking would he still be in a position to continue his influence in the cause of theological education? Could he still have a direct part in the work of the school of theology? To what extent would these questions be affected by his decision, either for or against, the proposal to locate in Peking the one school of theology of high grade instruction for the present? These are questions to which he is giving very earnest consideration.

We feel that the opportunity to build up a great Christian educational institution, to impress upon the students of the University the deep values of religious life and service, and to become in a real sense a leader in the student life of China, these are things which make a real appeal to Dr. Stuart.

At the same time Dr. Stuart expresses diffidence as to his own qualifications for a large administrative task. He feels himself less

adapted by tastes and experience for this part in the president's work, and Dr. Stuart's attitude toward the task of raising money for the institution is quite in line with the feelings attributed to him in the discussion in our Board of Managers meeting last week. The essential points of that discussion were reported to Dr. Stuart and we assured him as to the attitude of the Board of Managers toward this matter. As members of the Deputation returned from Nanking we wish to report, however, that during our stay in Nanking the conviction grew upon us hour by hour that Dr. Stuart has the qualifications for large success in the administrative and business side of University management.

An important qualification for success in this work, as well as in the general tasks of the President's office, is the ability to unify and coordinate different forces and workers. And this ability Dr. Stuart possesses in a preeminent degree, as is shown by his unique relation to all the union movements in Nanking.

In this connection we must refer to reports reaching Dr. Stuart, through other sources, to the effect that the bodies uniting in Peking University are not united on all important issues, and not thoroughly unanimous in supporting the call sent to him. These reports had evidently reached his ears in an exaggerated form and we were able to reassure him concerning them. To what extent they are affecting his decision it is impossible to say. But this much is evident, that the Board of Managers should give careful consideration to this aspect of the situation.

In view of Dr. Stuart's important place in the Theological faculty at Nanking, and the relative weakness of the staff due to the absence of some members, the question was repeatedly raised as to whether, in case Dr. Stuart were ready to accept our call and other efforts to find a substitute for him in the Nanking work failed, a man from our theological faculty here in Peking could be temporarily located in Nanking to take his place. On this point we, as members of the Deputation, were not pre-

pared to make an authoritative statement, but we assured Dr. Stuart and others that we believed this possible, and that the proposal would receive sympathetic consideration from the Board of Managers.

We are glad to report that the impressions made upon us while in Nanking, as to Dr. Stuart's fitness for the position of President of our University, strongly reinforce our earlier conviction and enthusiasm. IN the strength and winsomeness of his personality, in his deep Christian life and devoted service, in the saneness of his convictions, the breadth of his vision, and the balance of his judgment: in his unaffected humility, his broad sympathy and high standards of culture, he possesses in a preeminent degree the qualities of leadership which we seek in our President.

In view of the statements earlier made regarding Mrs. Stuart's health, we should report that we found her apparently in good health - and Dr. Stuart assured us that she was much stronger than formerly - a lady of charming personality, sympathetically interested in all of Dr. Stuart's many activities and in the call from Peking which has come to him. She herself assured us that there were no personal considerations involved in the matter which would prevent its being decided upon its own merits.

In conclusion we report that we earnestly endeavored to convince Dr. Stuart that he should come up to Peking to consider on the ground the opportunities of Peking University before coming to a decision. We practically secured a promise from him to this effect. It seems impossible for him to come at once, but we may expect a visit from him about the middle of January.

In the meantime we should under Divine Guidance, endeavor to prepare all possible means whereby the will of God, which Dr. Stuart seeks so earnestly to know, may be revealed to him.

(Signed) Howard S. Galt,

Wm. H. Gleysteen.

You mind - early history

Nanking, China, Sept. 25, 1919

Dr. Eric North,
Methodist Board of Foreign Missions,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.

My dear Dr. North:

Brief statement re Peking University

The Board of Trustees of Peking University asked me if I would report back to them briefly on conditions as I found them at the University during my visit, especially in regard to the matter of architect for the University. Therefore I venture to write you a brief statement of the University and send a copy to Dr. Smith.

The latter part of August I had the pleasure of a conference of several hours with President Leighton Stuart and Bishop Lewis at Peitaiho. Dr. Stuart showed me a copy of the serious letter which he had shortly before sent to the Board of Trustees. Matters regarding the entire question of the Peking University seemed rather **dark** in the mind of both Dr. Stuart and Bishop Lewis. I was glad to do everything I could to make Dr. Stuart feel that the Trustees are really supporting him and that the principal thing necessary for enlarged support is unification of policies and programmes by the Field Board of Managers with the faculty. We talked over many matters concerning which I will make brief reference later as they all came up a fortnight afterwards at a special meeting of the Field Board of Managers.

The Field Board of Managers met at the University on the afternoon of Saturday, September 6. There seemed to be rather a full meeting of the Board, eighteen in all being present, including Bishop Lewis, Dr. Camewell (Shanghai), and Mr. Ralph Ward, and also Dr. Walter Lowrie, Chairman of the Presbyterian China Council, and Mr. Schell and myself, of our Presbyterian office. Dr. Stuart presided and it **was** very encouraging to see how his fine spirit is harmonizing the group of Managers (as well as the faculty) and is crystallizing the programme of the institution. I made a statement, trying to clear up the various misunderstandings that were evidently in the mind of the Board of Managers concerning the Trustees, and suggesting that the Board of Managers have a persistent, united policy for the University, insisting that the University should be financed within its known resources, that a strong centre should be developed now, with new departments and other extensions added later, after the foundations had been permanently laid. I let it be known that I am speaking solely for myself, and not on behalf of the Trustees, and yet as one somewhat familiar with the personnel and plans of the Trustees.

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The Managers feel that the Trustees should supply a stronger financial support, and I intimated that the Trustees also realized this and that the co-operating boards could hardly be expected to have any great zeal for an institution that was so disunited as had been the University. The Managers feel, however, that now they themselves are very harmonious and that the entire faculty is swung in behind Dr. Stuart, and that they are now working in the closest co-operation and fellowship and fully deserve enlarged support from home. In regard to the matter of keeping their expenditures within their assured income, there was practically a unanimous feeling that the assurances from the Board of Trustees had been very indefinite, although the Managers felt that the Board had been fully informed about the situation and had been specifically requested to state with clearness exactly what was available for running expenses, and that the Board had failed to specify just to what extent America would stand behind the current expenditures of the University. The Managers evidently feel that if they send an estimated budget of current expenditures to the Trustees and the Trustees do not definitely disapprove of the estimates, that the Managers are then free to go ahead with those expenditures, charging them to the Trustees and making sight draft if occasion demands. I did my best to straighten out this confusion, which, I believe, is one of the most serious practical problems just at present. There is no question in my mind that the co-operating boards must increase their appropriations for the University, and do so immediately. I should think that at present each of the co-operating boards should grant annually at least \$4,000 or \$5,000 Mexican, and that each board should supply three or probably four missionary teachers on the staff. As a matter of fact, I believe each of the co-operating missions does now furnish on an average three teachers, although the guaranteed minimum is only two. The home treasurer and the field treasurer must clearly understand one another and work in absolute accord.

The question of architect is a very perplexing one. As suggested by the Trustees, I had long interviews regarding this with Mr. Gleysteen, Mr. Roger Greene and Dr. Stuart and others. Of the latest developments and with Mr. Hussey's recent correspondence with Dr. Stuart you are doubtless already fully informed. I fear that I have no definite judgment to give as the decision depends so largely upon the question of the law in the case. There may be legal difficulties in summarily dismissing Mr. Hussey. Would it not be well to have a dependable legal opinion acceptable by the whole body of Trustees rendered on this matter and then proceed accordingly? President Stuart is quite right in insisting that Mr. Hussey's bill for full service should be itemized, which would doubtless bring it to a much lower figure than the general statement submitted by Mr. Hussey. In one way the question of architect is not so immediately pressing as it was prior to the decision to purchase a new site outside of the city walls. It will be some time before a sufficient amount of land can be secured to justify proceeding with the erection of university buildings on a new site, and in the meantime I assume that extended architectural services will not be required for the erection of university buildings on the land at present owned on the southeastern corner of the city. A competent gentleman who has had experience with Mr. Hussey in Peking is inclined to believe that the

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Trustees would do well to sever relations with Mr. Hussey, even at a cost which would be considerably above what it might be thought his actual services for the University were worth. The Trustees can safely rely on President Stuart to do the wise thing in this difficult matter.

Present buildings and equipment. Nothing has made me happier in my entire visit in this part of the world than to see the fine spirit, the warm enthusiasm, and the progressive methods with which the Managers and faculty go about the work of the University in the poor little buildings which they now occupy, with their extremely meagre equipment. One might think that they had the buildings of Harvard University at their command, with the income of the University of Columbia. The Board of Managers meets in a bare room of the gatehouse, classes are held in a little made-over Chinese house, and they look with great pride on their expansion into a small German furniture factory, the engine room of which becomes the University Library, and the manager's residence becomes a Theological Hall, with class rooms and dormitories, Professor Ogilvie's new residence being what must have been the servants' quarters of the former German manager. Two or three small Chinese houses across the street are being fitted up for students dormitories, and members of the faculty show visitors about with the proud enthusiasm that Peking University had a place to live. An institution which starts with this spirit has a fine future ahead.

New site. The general consensus of opinion is strongly in favor of a site outside the walls, of which you have before this been informed in full. Mr. Schell and I, in company with Dr. Stuart and Mr. Corbett, spent one afternoon tramping over the section in mind and riding farther out to an old Manchu residence which Dr. Reinsch believes would make an attractive campus. The chief virtue of the latter, in mind, is that possibly sufficient ground for the University might be bought in one piece, but even of this I am doubtful. It is really too far from the city, and one thinks of various city contacts which would be necessary for the foreign staff. The common opinion is leaning strongly to a site near to the city wall, and the opinion of Mr. Schell and myself would confirm this, if such a site can be secured in the not distant future and of a size adequate for full development. The Women's Arts College, affiliated with the University, would hope to have its own campus in the neighborhood of the University, and those in charge of the women's college are, I believe, very favorably inclined to the section of the country that the University has in view now. Even if it took some time to acquire the new site, I would strongly favor it, especially in view of the fact that the University could for two or three years get along on their present campus, especially if one or two other buildings might be made available for them, which buildings could later be taken over, perhaps, by the Methodist Middle Schools or for other missionary work.

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Sale or retention of present site. I told the Managers that I believed that the Trustees would be disinclined to retain the present site permanently as a form of investment to secure income for the University, largely because I believed that the Trustees would feel that the money which had gone into the land for University campus in one place should be made available to purchase land for the same campus in another place. However, if the Trustees can secure new money in amounts sufficient to buy an entire new campus and put up adequate plant, it would doubtless be a good investment for the University to hold its present land, erect Chinese dwellings houses, and rent them as a source of income, this really being endowment invested in real estate. Of course the government might not look with favor upon an institution making money out of land which it did not directly use for missionary purposes.

Name. The new name in great gold letters on a beautiful black board greets one as one enters the main gateway. Every one seems to be pleased with it, and the Methodists have at least accepted it with very good grace. With the new name that meets with general favor, and a new president who meets with absolutely unanimous favor and support, and a new site in mind on which people are much more largely agreed than upon any other site, one finds that the Managers and the faculty and the student body are working together in utmost harmony and are looking forward to a growing institution with high hope. I trust that I did not discourage the Managers unduly or unfairly misrepresent the Trustees by clearly intimating that I felt that the plans of the four co-operating boards were hardly commensurate with the wonderful ideas of expansion which I had heard expressed in the various quarters in Peking. I ventured to express the belief that the home boards thought of Peking University as one of the great sister universities of China, as the University that would influence educational life from the capital of the world's most populous nation but that would not conspicuously predominate above the various other missionary universities for whom we also had large hopes and plans. I also stated that the co-operating boards could not at present hope to develop to highest efficiency departments in every single branch in each university, but that the boards were thinking of developing certain departments to a high standard in particular universities; that, for instance, agriculture and forestry was for the present considered to be Nanking's sphere for high development, and that probably, also, theological teaching of the highest quality would for the present be centered in Nanking Seminary, but that other schools and departments were in mind for high development of Peking University. I tried to make it clear that in this as in all other things, I was simply giving my interpretation of what I think the boards have in mind.

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Board of Trustees. A rather common feeling among the Managers and faculty at Peking is that the individual members of the Board of Trustees do not take sufficiently active personal interest in promoting university affairs. I frankly told them that I knew of no better Board of Trustees for any missionary institution, and that the Peking Trustees had, I believe, spent two or three times as much time on Peking University matters in the past two years as had any other similar board of trustees of which I knew, on the matters of its institution. Some of the Managers seemed to feel that on the Board of Trustees there might be a larger number of younger, aggressive business men of wealth and influence, to take a share in active promotion work. I explained the difficulty of securing such men to do such work but expressed the hope that the Peking Trustees and all other missionary boards in the States might be successful in finding Christian men of this sort in this new day of church and missionary development. Ryde

Rejoicing with the Board of Trustees in the assured future of Peking University, I beg leave to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

George T. Scott.

GTS/MHP

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