

To the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Baptist Theological Union:-

The report and recommendations submitted to your body by the Commission, appointed to consider the relation of the Union to the Scandinavian Theological Seminaries at Morgan Park has been received. The contents has been read with no little surprise and no less anxiety.

In behalf of the Swedish Baptists of America we most respectfully submit the following reply:

First.

The Articles of Agreement.

We are compelled to take the position that the Articles of Agreement between the Baptist Theological Union and the Swedish Baptists, which have been understood and lived up to by both parties, for the last twenty two years, thus making the compact doubly binding, first, by mutual agreement and second, by the law of custom, cannot be annulled and set aside without the consent of both parties concerned. On that ground, the Swedish Baptist General Conference passed a resolution at its Anniversary in 1909 asking your Board that two representatives of the Swedish Conference be appointed on the Commission, or, at least to be present at its meetings to give such information as they could, to aid the Commission. This was evidently overlooked although the personnel of the Commission has been changed.

The overtures made by the Baptist Theological Union to the Swedish Baptists, for the return of their school to Morgan Park were made at various times and by various persons, during the year 1888. Drs Haigh of the Home Mission Society and Northrop of the Theological Union held conferences with representatives of the Swedish Conference which led to the bringing of the question before the churches in July and August of that year, in order to ascertain their opinion before the General Conference convened in Chicago, in September. At that Anniversary the Rev F. T. Gates was present in behalf of the Baptist

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Theological Union. He was then Secretary of the Education Society. Addressing the Conference he said:

"He was quite familiar with the mission work among the Swedes in Minnesota. The Swedish brethren of that state can vouch for his interest in their work.

He had had his misgivings as to the future of the Swedish school ever since it had moved from Morgan Park. Since he had become closer connected with the Society which is back of the school at Morgan Park he has been more convinced than ever that the Swedes should return. As a Society, he said, we desire to have the gospel preached to every nationality in the country in their own language. The Society considers it important that the Swedish school again joins our seminary. This is also the wish of the Home Mission Society. Dr Northrop is also anxious that this may be brought about.

The reasons why your return is desirable are the following:

1. The Swedes need good training for their preachers. They must compete with the Lutherans who are doing all in their power to educate their ministers.
2. 2. Your preachers should be well trained also because the Swedish people in this country are advancing more and more along intellectual lines.
3. The gospel of Christ demands it that your ministers may attain to the greatest possible usefulness, for it is written, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul and with all thy mind."
4. The Swedish brethren ought to have the same opportunities for their training as have the Americans. They should have the same privileges. They should have just as good teachers, just as good library and just as good surroundings. The only way to gain this is for your school to return to Morgan Park where all these things are at your service. We have there a good library to which your students may have free access as well as to the lectures given by the best men in the country.
5. The location of a school too, is of the greatest importance. It should be centrally located. An independent school, sufficient for the demands will cost more than your churches will ever be able to stand.
6. The school at Morgan Park stands upon a solid footing. Its funds are ample. The men at its head open their arms to you and say: that the Swedish brethren shall share our privileges. They ask of you in return loyalty and cooperation. There are no ill

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1. "The Swedish department to be an organic part of the Seminary, under the control of the Board, like the other departments, of the Seminary, its teachers appointed by the Board its curriculum fixed by the faculty in consultation with the Swedish professors, its faculty a recognized part of the Seminary faculty having all the rights and privileges of professors in the Seminary, its funds received and expended by the Board.
2. "The Board to elect annually one member either American or Swedish nominated by the Swedish General Conference.
3. X "It will be expected that the Board will consult the choice of the Swedish Conference in its selection of teachers.
4. "The course of studies to be pursued in the Swedish department ought to be arranged by the Swedish professors in counsel with the faculty of the Seminary and subject to the modifications and approval of the faculty.
5. "The location of the Swedish department to be at Morgan Park.
6. "The Swedish students to be received into the dormitory at Morgan Park, on precisely the same terms as those accorded the American, Danish and Norwegian students.
7. "The Seminary to seek to secure the erection of a dormitory for the Swedish students as soon as such building shall be needed, the Swedish brethren pledging themselves to cooperate to the full extent of their ability.
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9. "The class-rooms of Blake Hall and the Dormitory to be open to the Swedish department in same terms as are enjoyed by American and Norwegians.
10. "Wherever Swedish students are fitted to enter any of the English classes, they shall have the right to do so if they choose.
11. "The Swedish department to have separate commencements in the city, have its own board of visitors and if desired, its own catalogue.
12. ✓ "The Swedish students to be aided by the education society in the same terms as those given the American and Norwegian and Danish students.
13. ✓ "In the event of the return of the Swedish department this year, 1888, the Seminary to guarantee the support of the head of the department on a salary of not less than \$1000 and in general the policy of the Seminary toward the Swedish department to be as cordial and liberal as towards the other departments.
14. "It is understood that if these terms are accepted the Seminary shall receive the hearty sympathy and cooperation of the Swedish brethren."

Modifications.

✓ First paragraph was changed so as to give the Swedish Conference the right to nominate the instructors and the Board to appoint these.

The third paragraph was stricken out.

The seventh paragraph was changed to read that the Board of the Theological Union guarantee the salaries of the professors of the Swedish department and that the salary of the head be not less than \$1000.

The fixing of the salary at only \$1000 had reference only to the first year as the budget was already made up and any large additional sum would cause some embarrassment. That this was understood by the Board is shown by the assuming the salaries of all three professors and fixing the salary of the head instructor at \$1,500.

Second. The Financial Stipulations.

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The thirteenth paragraph as finally adopted reads as follows:

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That the Baptist Theological Union understood that it was to assume the financial obligations is shown in its action in 1889 when the salaries of the three professors was cared for, fixing that of the head professor at \$1,500.

3 The Swedish churches have not been indifferent in cooperating with the Board in bearing this expense. They are contributing about 32% of the salaries. A like cooperation by the American churches to the Seminary would give each year to your treasury a very handsome sum. Perhaps some \$12,000 annually.

The Swedish churches are now loaded down to the "gun-wales." Another pressure and they must either go under or cast over-board other matters that are vital to their existence. Their average contribution was, last year, \$17.43 per member. That stands unparalleled in the baptist denomination. Their giving power is strained to the snapping point. If the average contributions of the constituents of the Northern Baptist Convention reached the same figure we would have an annual income of \$21,000,000 instead of \$13,000,000.

Third.

As to Permanency.

Whatever the thought may have been as to the permanency of the Swedish department in 1883, it certainly was the understanding by the Swedish Conference, at the time of the renewed relations in 1888 that the department was to be cared for as long as it was necessary to train men for the Swedish ministry. Else the return to Morgan Park, which was brought about at the instance of the Baptist Theological Union, would mean to the Swedes and irremediable loss.

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They will have lost a generation in time, for if dropped now, when more men are needed than ever before, they will have to begin anew without a shingle over their head or without a dollar of endowment. The property they held, consisting of forty acres of land and a solid brick building, worth \$20,000, the donation of the citizens of Stromsburg, reverted back to the donors on our yielding to the overtures made by the Baptist Theological Union. Had we remained, a considerable endowment could undoubtedly have been raised during the past twenty two years. Under the circumstances, we hold, that even the moral obligations assumed by the Baptist Theological Union, to say nothing of the legal, are such that they cannot justly be evaded. This so much more so, since it is well known that the Theological Union made the Scandinavian departments a strong base of appeal for financial aid both for the current expenses of the Union, as well as for the endowment.

Fourth. As to Funds Conditioned on a University Course.

When the Swedish department was invited to return the Baptist Theological Union had no University fund. Therefore, there could have been no understanding that the department would only be cared for on condition that its curriculum should be of a University grade. Such condition would have defeated its own ends, since few students were in position to take a University course. Notwithstanding, the graduates have everywhere, been not only acceptable, but successful preachers and missionaries, both at home and in foreign lands. Those who use the English language reasonable fluent, are in constant demand, in joint English and Scandinavian Fields. Though they have lacked University training, they have never-the-less, wonderfully won out and brought results, aided largely, by their spiritual convictions.

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The existence of the Bethel Seminary in Stockholm has never, and

and does not now, lessen the need of the Swedish department at Morgan Park. It is true that immigration has brought us some preachers from Sweden, yet it is also true that, in the main, the preachers and pastors for this country must, for obvious reasons, receive their training here. On the other hand, there has never been an appeal for the maintenance of the Swedish department at Morgan Park in order to supply Sweden with preachers. There are not a half dozen men in Sweden today who have had their training in Morgan Park. As yet we are unable to furnish our own fields with as many workers as are needed.

Sixth.

Theological Schools in Foreign Languages.

As to the wisdom of maintaining theological schools for foreign speaking people in this country, it can be said that it is coming to be admitted more and more, that just that kind of schools must be maintained in order to enable our religious organizations to grapple with the problem of the foreigner in this country. So deep has this conviction become among those who had made this important phase of the religious life of our country a study, and who are directly engaged in the solution of this problem, that their convictions were crystalized into the following resolution passed by the Northern Baptist Convention held in Chicago last spring.

"Resolved that the Home Mission Society be requested to take under advisement the raising of a special fund of \$100,000 for the purpose of making adequate provision for the training of mission workers among the foreign speaking people in America and to report at the meeting of the Convention 1911." page #186 Northern Baptist Convention Report.

So also the following recommendation which was unanimously adopted:

"That the Convention request the Commission on Denominational Relation to Educational Institutions in consultation with our Theological Seminaries, to make provision for theological education for converted foreign speaking men in their own tongue, that we may have trained native leaders among these people.

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That the Convention urge upon the theological seminaries and training schools the service they may render by training some of their students in special ways for leadership in quarters and downtown districts of our cities." page #183 Northern Baptist Convention Report.

The above resolutions and recommendations express solid common sense. Instead of placing a ban upon foreign languages they propose to utilize them and make them a medium by which the foreigner can be reached.

What is the purpose of a theological Seminary but to train men for the christian ministry? That Seminary which can furnish the most preachers fitted to meet the most varied wants, and reach the greatest number of our hetrogenious population, in their own languages, will be the most helpful in the solution of the religious problem of our country. Such a Seminary deserves the heartiest approbation and the most generous cooperation by every broad minded christian who has the future welfare of his country at heart.

What particular objection can therebe in a foreigner maintaining his native language? Is it not ture that to possess two languages instead of one is in itself an intellectual advantage? The University which would exclude the study of foreign languages could hardly lay claim to be abreast of its times. Thousands of students are spending vast amounts each year to this study. Many go to foreign lands to get it more correctly. Is not a foreign language as valuable when native as when acquired?

The foreigner does not acquire the English language less, neither is he less useful because he maintains his mother tongue, through which medium he can do more, if rightly led, to work out the social and religious problems among his countrymen that cannot be successfully solved in any other way. Even the Board of Education of the City of Minneapolis has found this desirable and have introduced

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classes in the Scandinavian languages in its high schools.

But, it may be said: "the foreigner must not forget that he is in America." That is true, but it is also true ^{as} Miss Balch says in her recent volume, "Our Slavic Fellow Citizens", "A panicky desire to denationalize our immigrants would result in unspeakable disaster, and would have no shadow of excuse. The process of changes goes on too fast and too superficially as it is; it needs not forcing but rather guidance towards what is best in America." This "panicky desire" leads to impatience with the foreigner and from thence to unwarranted conclusions which may lead to acts detrimental to the best interests of our country. As, for instance, this position: "if the foreigner does not readily yield to assimilation and the adoption of the English language, we can no longer have anything to do with him." That would make America mean to him a mere rival nationality and he will instinctively assume the attitude of resistance. There are now about 33,000,000 foreign born here, add then that many children and more than two thirds of our entire population is practically foreign. They are not all aliens either. Most of them are now American citizens. They are of the same kind of material from which the native born have sprung. What attitude are our Seminaries and churches going to take to them? Let them stand outside until they ask admittance of their own accord? Then, their coming will be slow and scarcely perceptible. They will be attracted to organizations of their own, where, nationally, religiously socially and temperamentally they will be in sympathy with one another. Such an attitude would cause them to believe that christian work in America is meant for the native born only. That would lead to a wider breach than ever. To compel the foreign speaking people to maintain institutions of their own, will force upon this country the very conditions which we are trying to counteract. If, on the other hand, the churches and Seminaries will encourage and sustain

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the work of training preachers who will bring the gospel ^{to} ~~of~~ the foreigners in their own language, these people will be brought all the sooner into the fellowship with evangelical churches. And it is right here, as in the case of the Baptists, they come into organic touch with our American religious institutions, such as the State Convention, Home Mission Society, Foreign Mission Society, Publication Society and the Northern Baptist Convention and, at last, into the American churches. The Swedish church then becomes the natural and logical channel through which the process of a true amalgamation of that element can go on.

The use of foreign languages is not the menace to amalgamation that some would make it out to be. The foreigner votes at the polls with the native born. He pays his taxes, he takes his full share in the agricultural, industrial and commercial development of the country. His children attend the public schools, colleges and universities. They in turn, become instructors in these institutions. He is second to none in his loyalty to his adopted country. He is immediately ready to take up arms in its defense when the crisis calls. He fills political trusts from town clerk to the governor's or senator's chair with honor. In short, he does everything and fills every place that a native born can do.

The situation of the foreigner may be likened to the movement of the glacier. It can creep down the valley just so far where the ice and snow of the edge line loses its power of maintenance and is converted into flowing water. But, you say, the glaciers are still forming. That is a gain and not a loss, for they furnish a mighty fine water supply for the fructifying of the valleys below and for power to turn the wheels of industry in hundreds of surrounding mining camps,

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hamlets and cities. So also, will we have the foreign born with us as long as this country will offer to them better economical conditions than they enjoy in the old world. Their coming however, will, in the future as in the past, furnish both brain and brawn which, if rightly directed, will become splendid factors in the all around development of our country.

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Harlan, Iowa, June 27th 1911...

To the Board of Trustees of

The Chicago Baptist Theological Union.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at the Danish Baptist Conference of State of Iowa, held in Council Bluffs, May 24-28, 1911. And also endorsed by the Danish Baptist ministers at our Conference in Minneapolis, Minn., June 7-11, 1911.

Whereas:- Our Danish mission in the United States needs and demands, if it shall not cease to exist, that preachers of the Gospel be sent out in the field.

We realize keenly that we are ^{at} a crisis because in recent years we have but very few Danish brethren frequenting the Theological Seminary at Morgan Park. Therefore be it resolved:-

1. That we will make a special effort this Summer to find such young men in our churches as may feel a Divine call to preach the Gospel.
2. That as we express our heartfelt thanks for aids received from our American brethren for the purpose of education in the past, we will do our part to gather Five Hundred Dollars this coming year in our Danish churches.
3. That we have the fullest confidence in our brother, Prof. N. S. Lawdahl, and that we wish and hope that he may continue as our Danish instructor at the School.

And be it further resolved: That in regard to the future of the school we are of the same opinion as our educational Committee of our General Conference, that there ought to be one Danish and one Norwegian instructor and we think, if possible, an instructor in English.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. Lunn
Secretary.

..Västern

A Religious Weekly for the Danish & Norwegian
Baptist Churches of America

Hatfield, Iowa, June 27th, 1911.

To the Board of Trustees of

The Chicago Baptist Theological Union

The following resolution was unanimously passed at the Danish Baptist
Conference of State of Iowa, held in Council Bluffs, May 24-25, 1911. And also
endorsed by the Danish Baptist ministers at our Conference in Minneapolis, Minn.,
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Whereas: - Our Danish mission in the United States needs and demands, if it shall
not cease to exist, that preachers of the Gospel be sent out in the field.
We realize keenly that we are in a crisis because in recent years we have
but very few Danish brethren representing the Theological Seminary at Bergen
Park. Therefore be it resolved:-

1. That we will make a special effort this summer to find such young men in our
churches as may feel a Divine call to preach the Gospel.

2. That as we express our heartfelt thanks for aid received from our American
brethren for the purpose of education in the past, we will do our part to gather
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[Signature]
Secretary.

AMERICAN BAPTIST
FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY
HEADQUARTERS, FORD BUILDING
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
P.O. BOX 41

SUPERIOR DISTRICT

COMPRISING NORTHERN MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN,
MINNESOTA AND NORTH DAKOTA

FRANK PETERSON, D.D., JOINT SECRETARY
407 EVANSTON BUILDING
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

AMERICAN BAPTIST
HOME MISSION SOCIETY
HEADQUARTERS, TWENTY-THREE
EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW
YORK

June 3-1911.

Harry P. Judson, L.L.D.,
Pres. University of Chi.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of recent date in regard to the Swedish Seminary at Morgan Park.

Your opinion as to the contract, or agreement, between the Theological Union and the Swedish Conference will, undoubtedly, be a surprise to the Conference. It was accepted by that body in good faith and with the understanding that its purpose was to better equip and enable the Swedish people to do their work as long as it was necessary to carry that out in the Swedish language. Had the Conference not so understood it, it would, I am sure, never have yielded to Mr. Gates pressure, for that meant not only the giving up of the plant it had at Stromsborg, but the loss of buildings and funds which could have been secured during the past thirty years. Dropped now, the Conference will have to start anew. The disheartening effect of that will be more than I can say.

However, it is not my purpose, at this time, to discuss this question. I infer from your letter that you will want the question laid before the Conference for its consideration as to the future. Before doing so, I would very much like to have you indicate just what changes you would suggest and what the Theological Union will be willing to do for the future. I believe the question can then be considered with more intelligence and so aid in making the results more satisfactory.

Hoping that this question may be settled for the best interests of the kingdom and for American Christian Citizenship, I am

Yours very truly,

Frank Peterson

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Yours very truly,

Frank Peterson

Chicago, May 17, 1911

Dear Mr. Peterson:-

I have read with interest the statement which you presented at the meeting of the conference relating to the affairs of the Chicago Baptist Theological Union and the Scandinavian Seminaries. With regard to your statements I beg to say:

1. I cannot agree that the articles of agreement to which you refer cannot be annulled except by consent of both parties concerned.

2. In any such agreement, where the terms are fixed in other parts, excepting as to the term of its duration, the unvarying rule is that it is a contract terminable at the will of either party, so that either party, upon due notice to the other, may cancel and close the relationship. This legal rule is so just and so universally conceded to be the understanding of the parties that it is the uniform, equitable as well as legal, rule of construction.

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uniform, equitable as well as legal, rule of construction.

The Union has for many years generously contributed to the support of the Scandinavian Seminaries. To contend that this generosity must go on perpetually seems to me hardly reasonable. The time has come for a reconsideration of the whole matter, and for a readjustment.

2. The contribution of the Union has gone on until practically its entire budget is now diverted from its own proper work to that of the Scandinavian departments, which, excellent as it is, concededly is not the primary purpose of the Union.

3. The Union has entirely changed the basis of its Divinity School, making that graduate in character. It does not doubt the value of work conducted on a different basis under certain conditions, but ought to use its funds for the purposes which on the whole it has decided to be within its sphere.

4. Mr. Gates was the representative of the Union in the initial arrangement with the Swedish Conference, and he entirely concurs in the above views.

The work carried on by the Swedish Seminary is valuable and important. The Union, I have no doubt, would be willing to extend such facilities and aid as it can reasonably give to that work, but if it is to go on for an indefinite period, in my opinion the Union is quite warranted in expecting that it will ultimately be taken over, substantially at least, by our Swedish brethren.

With best regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

Rev. Frank Peterson,
1928 Portland Ave.,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

H. P. J.

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H. D. H.

CHAS. A. MARSH, *President*

B. A. GREENE, D.D., *Vice-President*

T. W. GOODSPEED, *Secretary*

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TREVOR ARNETT, *Auditor*

The Baptist Theological Union

Room 1204, 134 South LaSalle Street

CORN EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING

Telephone Franklin 214

CHICAGO May 11, 1911.

My dear President:-

I have examined somewhat carefully the accompanying communication from the Swedish branch of Theological Seminaries at Morgan Park. The substance of this communication as I gather it, is, that the school was invited to Morgan Park by the Baptist Theological Union and the basis of their location was embodied in an agreement, orally or in writing, but of such a nature and under such circumstances that the Union is not now at liberty to terminate it.

I assume the Union would not desire to construe its relations with the Swedish people on a purely technical legal ground, but after a careful examination of the statement submitted, the connection appears to be so indefinite in its character and the contribution to the work on the part of the Swedish Seminaries so changed since the beginning of the work as scarcely to form the basis of a contractual relation. If the contention were maintained as presented, then no one would be at liberty to inaugurate any benevolent enterprise, since there would be an implied moral obligation to support it forever. There is, however, the further difficulty with the contention made. - Where a contractual relation is entered into by two parties and where the terms of it are definitely fixed in all other particulars, except as to the term of its duration, the unvarying rule is that it is a contract terminable at the will of either party, so that either party, upon due notice to the other, may cancel and close the relationship. This legal rule is so just and so

The Baptist Theological Union

Room 1202, 100 South La Salle Street
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Telephone 4-1111

CHAS. A. MARRAS, President
R. A. GARRIS, D.D., Vice-President
T. W. DOUGLASS, Secretary
THOMAS W. PARKER, Treasurer
W. ALLEN HICKMAN, Counsel and Business Manager
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I assume the Union would not desire to continue its relations with the Swedish people on a purely technical legal ground, but after a careful examination of the statement submitted, the connection appears to be so indefinite in its character and the contribution to the work on the part of the Swedish Seminaries so changed since the beginning of the work as scarcely to form the basis of a contractual relation. If the contention were maintained as presented, then no one would be at liberty to inaugurate any benevolent enterprise, since there would be an implied moral obligation to support it forever. There is, however, the further difficulty with the contention made, - Where a contractual relation is entered into by two parties and where the terms of it are definitely fixed in all other particulars except as to the term of its duration, the unvarying rule is that it is a contract terminable at the will of either party, so that either party, upon due notice to the other, may cancel and close the relationship. This legal rule is so just and so

universally conceded to be the understanding of the parties that it is the uniform, equitable, as well as legal, rule of construction.

Notice, that the Theological Union has generously supported these Scandinavian Seminaries until practically its entire budget is diverted from its own work to that of this special department, which is concededly not its primary purpose. The entire income of the Union for the current year is estimated at \$10,000.

Instruction for the year, as shown by the budget,	
for Danish-Norwegian Instruction -----	\$3400.
For Swedish Instruction and books -----	3350.
Morgan Hall Expense -----	2250.
making a total of -----	<u>\$9000.</u>

This omits from the account all administrative and general expense of the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, of my office, of Dean Mathews, and also ignores the matter of the use of Morgan Hall property, and the further fact that repairs are now imminent on Morgan Hall property to cost some \$1000.

But, taking another view of the matter, which must be considered in educational work of this character where the influence of the teacher is a part of the educational work undertaken, there appears to be such hostility between members of the Faculty there as to constitute another breach of the terms of the agreement submitted and to make the continuance of the school in its present form, and the expenditure of the entire fund of the Union for that purpose, not at all such an enterprise as was in the minds of both parties when the present relation was entered into.

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Instruction for the year, as shown by the budget.	
For Danish-Norwegian Instruction	\$2400.
For Swedish Instruction and books	350.
Morgan Hall Expenses	250.
Making a total of-----	\$3000.

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into.

This paper seems to regard Mr. F. T. Gates as having been the representative of the Union in the conduct of the negotiation. Mr. Gates, who has a remarkable memory, seems to entertain quite a different view of the matter from that of the writer of this paper. From my understanding of Mr. Gates' statement in regard to the matter, he seemed to regard the Union as entirely at liberty to terminate this relation at will and, of course, the Scandinavian Seminaries have the same right.

The writing quoted from does not seem to have been executed by either the Union or the Scandinavian Seminaries, but, even if it had been executed in the most solemn forms known to the law, I cannot see how its construction can have been different from that outlined. It is equally clear that the Board is in full control over the Seminaries so long as the arrangement lasts and may dismiss the present instructors at any time and reorganize the school differently and upon such basis, with the full freedom which the paper submitted concedes to the Union.

The work engaged in there is an exceedingly useful and interesting one and it is to be hoped that the Scandinavian youths may be given the ^{in combination with Divinity instruction as there} advantages of primary education in some way, but I question the right of the Board of the Theological Union to divert the trust fund in its control from the distinct purpose which the donors had in mind to this collateral purpose, useful as it appears to be.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago.

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Scand,

Chicago, August 31, 1912

Dear Dr. Lagergren:-

Your favor of the 20th inst. was received. You evidently misunderstood the situation entirely so far as the retiring allowance system is concerned. Any arrangement between the Swedish Conference and the Chicago Baptist Theological Union can have no effect on the University. The Theological Union has no power to bind the University. It may within the limits of its powers agree to regard Swedish professors as on the same basis as American professors, but the retiring allowance system is established by the Board of Trustees of the University, and not by the Theological Union. The Board of Trustees of the University have confined its provisions to the professors in the Graduate School of Arts, Literature and Science, the graduate Divinity School, the Law School, the Colleges, and to certain administrative officers. The provisions do not include the University Extension Division, the University College, the Scandinavian Seminaries, ~~the College of Education,~~

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do not include the University Extension Division, the University
College, the Scandinavian Seminars, the College of Education,

the University High School, or the Elementary School. The Theological Union has no more power to make the provisions of the system apply to any class of professors than it has to legislate for the state of California. That being the case it is perfectly obvious that the claim to a retiring allowance which you seem to think to exist in fact does not exist at all. If, therefore, you make an arrangement with the Swedish Conference for next year, that is a matter to which neither the Theological Union nor the University can object, and which in fact can have no bearing on any situation here. As a matter of fact I had assumed of course that you would conduct the School under the new arrangement with the Conference.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

H.P.J. - L.

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