

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject Northern Baptist Convention

File No.

Regarding

Date

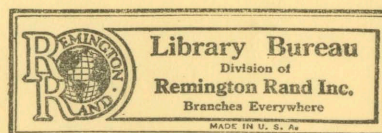
SEE

Name or Subject

American Baptist Education Society

File No.

File cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of papers. Describe matter for identification purposes. The papers, themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE."



Cat. No. 30-5902
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This is to certify that at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Education, held on Saturday, May 26th, at two p.m., the following action was taken:

1923
"The following report of a special committee of the Board of Education to consider the relation of the University of Chicago to the Board of Education was presented by C.S. Shank, of Washington, and on his motion and after discussion by F.W. Freeman, of Colorado, Pres. C.A. Barbour, of New York, C.R. Brock, of Colorado, J.C. Colgate, of New York, E.H. Rhodes, of Ohio, E.H. Jackson, of the District of Columbia, E.R. Holden, of Illinois and A.C. Hill, of New York, was adopted."

Maurice Q. Fry,
Recording Secretary
Northern Baptist Convention

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE RELATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE NORTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

Your Committee on the relation of the University of Chicago to the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention, appointed at the annual meeting of the Board of Education held in Denver in 1919, vacancies in the same having been duly filled by the Board of Managers of the Board of Education, begs leave to report that it has received from the University of Chicago, at the hands of a duly accredited Committee of its Board of Trustees, a communication entitled, "The Relation of the University of Chicago to the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention," containing certain requests and supplementary documents, which communication your Committee herewith submits to the Board of Education, and respecting it presents the following Resolutions:

RESOLVED, That the said communication be received, and the "Statement and Request from the University of Chicago," being part I. of said communication, and the appendix containing the "Historical Documents" in the case, be entered on the Minutes of the present meeting of the Board of Education.

RESOLVED, That the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention, in annual meeting duly assembled, approves and concurs in granting in the manner hereinafter set forth the requests of the University of Chicago, and that the Board of Managers and respective Officers of the Board of Education are instructed and empowered duly to execute, acknowledge and deliver as the acts of this Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention proper instruments containing the following:

1. Formal approval of the revision of Article III. of the Articles of Incorporation of the University of Chicago so as to increase the number of trustees from twenty-one to twenty-five.

2. Formal approval of the substitution of the following, viz:

At all times three-fifths of the trustees shall be members of Baptist Churches.
for the fourth paragraph of Article III. of said Articles of Incorporation, which now reads:

At all times two-third of the trustees, and also the president of the university and of its said college, shall be members of regular Baptist Churches—that is to

say, members of Churches of that denomination of Protestant Christians now usually known and recognized under the name of the regular Baptist denomination; and, as contributions of money and property have been and are being solicited, and have been and are being made, upon the conditions last named, this charter shall not be amended or changed at any time hereafter so as to abrogate or modify the qualifications of two-thirds of the trustees and the president above mentioned, but in this particular this charter shall be forever unalterable.

3. A deed to the University of Chicago, to all the property conveyed in the year 1891 to the University of Chicago by this Corporation under its prior name of the American Baptist Education Society, which deed shall be identical with that which was executed under date of August 24, 1891, except that the fourth paragraph, being the habendum clause of said prior deed, shall be amended and the fourth paragraph of the new deed shall read as follows:

To have and to hold the same unto the said party of the second part, for its own use, forever, upon the express condition, however, that the said premises shall, for the period or term of one hundred (100) years from the date hereof, be used exclusively by the said party of the second part for educational purposes, as the site of a college or university, and upon the further express condition that the said party of the second part shall at no time alienate or mortgage the said premises for any debt or other purpose without the consent of the said party of the first part, and upon the further express condition that the requirement as set forth in the Articles of Incorporation of the said party of the second part, as amended with the consent of the party of the first part in the year 1923, to wit: that three-fifths of the trustees of the said party of the second part shall be members of Baptist Churches, shall be at all times complied with, and in the event of the breach of any of these conditions, the title to the said premises shall revert to the said party of the first part or its successor.

CORWIN S. SHANK, *Chairman*
CLARENCE A. BARBOUR
CLARK W. CHAMBERLAIN
HERBERT F. STILWELL
FREDERICK E. TAYLOR
Committee

1729 Chestnut Street
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
April 6, 1922.

My dear Dr. Judson

April 12, 1922.

Yesterday was held one of the stated meetings of the Board of Trustees of Crozer Seminary. Dr. Frank Smith, of New Jersey - I forget the city - was present, and in conversation after the meeting, told us that he had attended a conference in New York, of about a dozen, I judge, including Drs. Massee, Goodchild, Laws, and one or two others, Judge Freeman and some of ^{his} friends, in order, if possible, to reach an amicable solution of the difficulty. I think ^(Smith) he had to leave before the meeting was over; at all events, he said that no progress toward unity was made.

Mr. W. W. Keen,
1729 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. Massee made the extraordinary statement that they intended to "pack the Convention" at Indianapolis. I asked Dr. Smith whether I was at liberty to mention this fact to three or four of my friends, and he said certainly.

You will recall, also, that in the interview in the Boston HERALD of March 19, 1922, Dr. Massee said "We have the votes and we mean to use them." I have also seen it stated, and Dr. Smith confirms it, that they have raised ^a considerable funds in order to "pack" the Convention.

I thought you ought to know these facts as they came in such an authoritative way.

Very sincerely yours,

W. W. Keen

W. W. Keen

I am writing also to Pres. James R. Hopkins & Dr. How & B.

1729 Chestnut Street
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
April 6, 1932.

My dear Dr. Johnson

Yesterday was held one of the stated meetings of the Board of Trustees of Grover Seminary. Dr. Frank Smith, of New Jersey - I forgot the city - was present, and in conversation after the meeting, told us that he had attended a conference in New York, of about a dozen, I judge, including Drs. Massee, Goodchild, Laws, and one or two others, Judge Freeman and some of their friends, in order, if possible, to reach an amicable solution of the difficulty. I think he had to leave before the meeting was over; at all events, he said that no progress toward unity was made.

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in such an authoritative way.

Very sincerely yours,

W. W. Keen

W. W. Keen

From working with the Rev. James H. Keen & Co. Keen & Co.

April 12, 1922.

My dear Mr. Keen:-

Your favor of the 6th instant
is received. The situation is very
extraordinary and almost beyond belief.
Thank you for the information.

Very truly yours,

Mr. W. W. Keen,
1729 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

HPJ:CB

1729 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa.
April 6, 1933.

My dear Mr. Keen:

April 12, 1933.

Yesterday was held one of the stated meetings of the

Board of Trustees of Greater Philadelphia. Mr. Keen, with

Mr. W. W. Keen, Keen's son, was present, and in answer-

to your favor of the 6th instant, he had attended a com-

mission. The attention is very much, I judge, including the

extraordinary and almost beyond belief of others. Judge Keen

Thank you for the information. In possible, to remain in

Very truly yours, I think he had to have

before the meeting was over; at all events, he said that he

program toward unity was made.

Mr. W. W. Keen, 1729 Chestnut Street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

They intended to "back the Convention" at Indianapolis. I

asked Mr. Keen whether I was at liberty to mention this fact

to three or four of my friends, and he said certainly.

You will recall, also, that in the interview in the

Boardman RECORD of March 13, 1933, Mr. Keen said "we have the

votes and we mean to use them." I have also seen it stated

and Mr. Keen confirms it, that they have gained considerable

ground in order to "back" the Convention.

I thought you ought to know these facts as they come

in such an authoritative way.

Very sincerely yours,

N. A. Keen

to Mr. Keen

from William H. Keen, Jr., 1729 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

T4D

BE IT ALSO RESOLVED that the Board of Education
observes with approval the declaration of the University of
Chicago that it does not desire to sever its close connection
with the Baptist denomination ^{and} ~~and~~ proposes to continue to be a
Christian Institution and the Board expresses the hope that on
each occasion of the election of a President of the University
of Chicago, it will prove to be the case that the most desirable
man is a Baptist.

T+D

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observed with approval the celebration of the University of
Chicago that it does not desire to sever its close connection
with the Baptist denomination and proposes to continue to be a
Christian institution and the Board expressed the hope that on
each occasion of the election of a President of the University
of Chicago, it will prove to be the case that the most desirable
man is a Baptist.

To the Members of the

The Board of Managers of the

The Board of Education of

The Northern Baptist Convention

no date

Dear Brethren & Sister

~~On the same day as~~
~~which was assembled in Chicago for our~~
~~recent meeting, the Board of Trustees~~
~~of the University of Chicago, the~~

The Board of Trustees of the Uni-
versity of Chicago, having failed in
the finding themselves unable to
discover ~~a young~~ within our
denomination a ~~young~~ man
in middle life ~~both who was~~ both
able & willing to ^{undertake} ~~assume~~ the duties
of the Presidency of the University
~~have~~ recently requested me to
~~be~~ assume the office of ~~Acting~~

To the President

The Board of Directors of the
The Board of Directors of the
The Board of Directors of the

Board of Directors

~~Executive Committee~~

~~which was assembled in Chicago for the
purpose of organizing the Board of Directors
of the Chicago, Illinois, & North Western
Railroad Company, and for the purpose of~~

~~the furtherance of the interests of the
Chicago, Illinois, & North Western
Railroad Company, and for the purpose of~~

~~the furtherance of the interests of the
Chicago, Illinois, & North Western
Railroad Company, and for the purpose of~~

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Railroad Company, and for the purpose of~~

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Chicago, Illinois, & North Western
Railroad Company, and for the purpose of~~

~~President.~~ They are given a Acting President.
They emphasize, however. At the same
time they emphasize ~~the fact~~ their
desire that I shall be "president in
fact" and that my term of office,
~~however short~~ though necessarily
~~short~~, shall be one of vigorous
"forward looking policies" and ~~my~~
"active administration". Though I
am not at the time of life at which
such ~~an~~ an office would naturally
be offered or accepted, I have
felt constrained to accede to the
request of the Trustees of the University
~~which hereby me years ago~~ to which
I have already ^{given} ~~not~~ ~~as~~ three fourths
of my life ~~as~~ since leaving the University
~~in 1888 Rochester~~ I was graduated
from the Rochester Theological
Seminary in 1882, and which has
always ~~marked~~ me with marks

generosity - ^{and} ~~the necessity~~ of this position
will so long as I hold it demand my
^{undivided} ~~undivided~~ attention - I am therefore
abandoning all ~~plans~~ my plans
for further literary work, of which
I had several ~~partly~~ ~~as fulfilled~~
in process of fulfillment, and
resigning from all ~~Board~~ ~~but~~
Board & Committees outside
the University & outside ~~with~~ ~~our~~
such as are ~~directly~~ tributary
to my new task -

~~I therefore to~~
~~submit to you the~~

~~that I reached decision to accept~~
~~the office tendered me by the~~
~~University~~ This matter was before
me when our Board met in Chicago
on the 11th, but as I had not
then reached my decision I

could not present my resignation
to the Board in person. I beg leave
therefore to do so now ~~in~~ by this letter.
My resignation from membership on
the Board will be sent to Dr.
Pittman as Secretary of the Executive
Committee.

In ~~now~~ taking this necessary
step I wish to express by mail my
deep appreciation of the privilege I have
had in working with you now these
eleven years, and ~~to~~ to assure
you of my ^{undiminished} interest in
the work of the Board. ~~I am~~ ^{over}

In accepting the retiring Presidency
of the University, I am merely
concentrating my efforts on one
institution, instead of ~~spreading~~ spreading
it over many. In doing so
I shall not cease to be interested
in the many, or to ~~be~~ ^{design your} ~~work~~ ^{work} ~~be~~

I do not
feel that
I am
withdrawing
myself from
the field of
activity of
the Board.
My Board
of Education

~~Wrote to some patients~~
~~the~~ This fellow with in service has
~~been~~ ~~asked~~ me great joy, and for any
tool that has been turned down.
were really paid in the morning
and deepening of the
that it has brought. ~~for all you~~
~~Constitution~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~

success in promoting Christian Education
in ~~some~~ ~~associating~~ association
with our denomination. I ~~believe~~
~~such has~~ Much has been accom-
plished in these years under the
able leadership of our Executive
Secretary, Dr. Fiskeford - Much
remains to be done, May and I
look to see ~~it~~ ~~accom~~ still greater
things accomplished in the future
~~the~~ May the rich blessing of God
our Father rest upon all your
~~labors and~~ ~~endeavor~~ endeavor,

Very sincerely yours

success in printing Christian literature
in various surrounding countries
with our assistance. I believe that
much has been accom-
plished in these years under the
able leadership of our Executive
Director, Dr. Charles F. Smith.
I am sure that the work of the
Board to build up the Christian
things accomplished in the future
will show the real character of the
our future not what we are
able to do with our resources.

Very faithfully,
Yours

no date

T4B

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO AND THE
NORTHERN BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY

I The American Baptist Education Society and the University.

This whole subject is discussed at length in Dr. Goodspeed's History of the University. Many of the documents he has reprinted. Of course certified copies may be obtained.

Society organized May, 1888. Society chartered June, 1889.

Original plan for a college in Chicago.

First million dollar fund. Contribution of Mr. Rockefeller of \$600,000.

Statement F. T. Gates (Goodspeed Appendix, p.474).

Articles of Incorporation of the University of Chicago, 1890.

Deed to the Trustees of the University of Chicago by the American Baptist Education Society.

Amendments of Charter of American Baptist Education Society whereby it becomes Northern Baptist Education Society, April, 1920.

II The University of Chicago in lieu of the college contemplated originally by the American Baptist Education Society has become a University of high rank. Denominational control

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

of a college entirely legitimate and often desirable. Administration control of a University on totally different basis. Further, by the charter the University of Chicago in its administration must be wholly non-sectarian.

III Funds and their sources.

- 1) From Baptist donors.
 - a) From John D. Rockefeller
 - b) From others than Mr. Rockefeller.
- 2) From non-Baptists

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

IV Waivers given by donors.

The University of Chicago
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Office of the President

IV. Papers given by himself.

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

V Request by the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago.

That the Northern Baptist Education Society release
the University from denominational conditions in the Articles
of Incorporation and from said conditions in deed for the land.

The University of Chicago
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Office of the President

Request by the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago.
That the Northern Baptist Education Society release
the University from denominational conditions in the articles
of incorporation and from said conditions in deed for the land.

7

no date

C O P Y

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MINISTERS' BENEFIT BOARD OF
THE NORTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

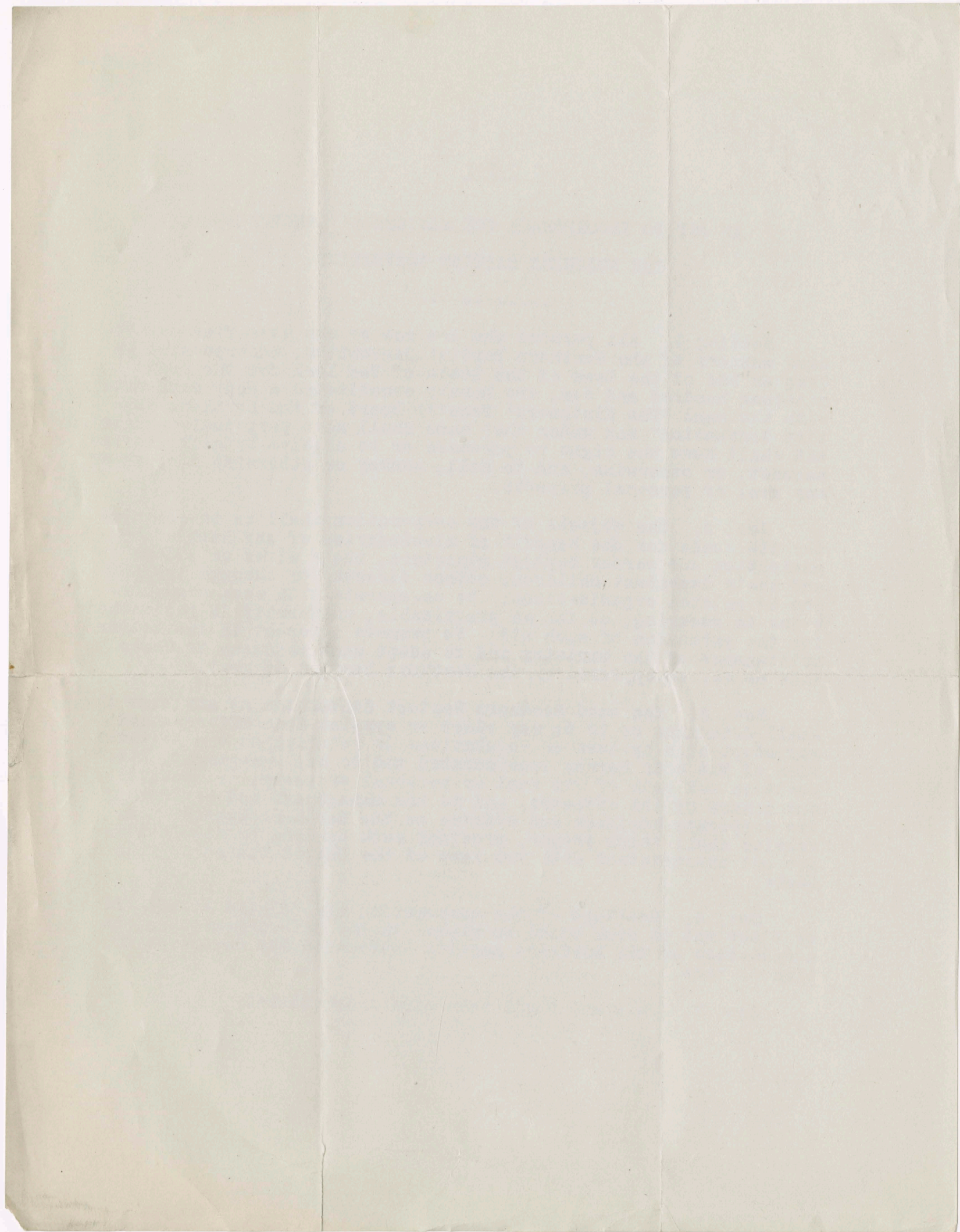
Section 1. All persons who are now or who hereafter may become members of the Northern Baptist Convention, incorporated by Chapter 384 of the Laws of the State of New York for the year nineteen hundred and ten, are hereby constituted a body corporate with the name "The Ministers' Benefit Board of the Northern Baptist Convention" and under that name shall have perpetual succession and shall have the right to purchase or to acquire by gift, devise, bequest, or otherwise, and to sell, convey or otherwise dispose of, any real or personal property.

Sec. 2. The objects of the corporation shall be to administer its funds for the benefit of missionaries of any Baptist organization and worthy Baptist ministers, their wives or widows and their dependent children, either directly or through the medium of related organizations; to co-operate with such organizations in securing, so far as practicable, uniformity in the methods for the extension of such aid; to promote interest in the better maintenance of the ministry and to adopt such measures to these ends as may be approved by the Northern Baptist Convention.

Sec. 3. The said Northern Baptist Convention at any time it shall determine so to do may elect or appoint such officers and may adopt such by-laws or regulations in relation to the organization of the body hereby incorporated and to the management, disposition and sale of its real or personal property, to the duties and powers of its officers, and to the management and conduct of its corporate business and affairs as the Northern Baptist Convention shall think proper, provided such by-laws or regulations are not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or this State.

Sec. 4. Meetings of the corporation may be held at such time or times and at such place or places in the United States as the corporation or the Northern Baptist Convention may determine from time to time.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.



no date

T4B

conference

Summary of notes taken at ~~xxxxxxx~~ in Judge Baldwin's Chambers.
Some of the grounds upon which we expect to make our request of the Committee representing the Baptist Education Society are as follows:

Judge Baldwin suggested, as the most important reason for the desired change of the deed from the Baptist Education Society to the University, by which the title reverts to the Society in the event of the failure of the University to comply with any one of the following three conditions:

(1) - That for 100 years an institution of learning should be maintained upon the property conveyed.

(2) - That at all times the President of the University shall be a member of a "regular Baptist" church, "that is to say, members of churches of that denomination of Protestant Christians now usually known and recognized under the name of the regular Baptist denomination."

(3) - That at all times two-thirds of the Trustees shall be members of "regular Baptist" churches, etc.

should be eliminated for the following, among other, reasons:

(1) - At the time the University was founded, and at the date of the deed, which was subsequent, the parties had in contemplation a comparatively small institution, involving an investment of a million, or possibly, at the outside, of two million dollars; and it was sought to make the institution a strictly denominational school.

The University now having assets of approximately 50 million dollars, has so far outgrown the original conceptions of those who then contributed to it, including the Education Society, as to make the limitations extremely out of harmony with our present condition. With the very large investment already made by the University upon the three blocks conveyed by the Education Society, and by the achievements of the University in the past, it is clearly unnecessary to require that for 100 years we should maintain an institution upon the land conveyed. Already considerably more than a quarter of that period has passed, and our investments are so large and the future of the institution, upon its present site, so firmly established, as to make the first condition absurd and ridiculous.

(2) - The requirement in the deed that the requirements set forth in the "Charter" (erroneously so-called) of the University, that the President and two-thirds of the Board of Trustees of the University shall be members of "regular Baptist" churches, "shall at all times be complied with, and in the event of the breach of any of these conditions the title to the said premises shall revert to the said party of the first part or its successor", - as before mentioned, there was then in contemplation of the parties a small institution, which should serve as a denominational school of higher education; and if it was to be a denominational school strictly, there was some propriety in the requirement; but, as applied to present conditions, it is entirely out of harmony that there should be any limitation in the Articles of Incorporation or Association concerning the President or the trustees. The institution is so large, was so wisely founded and has been so wisely administered, that it stands and will forever stand as a great Christian institution. It has long since outgrown the conception of it as a denominational school.

Some of the grounds upon which we expect to make our request of the Committee representing the Baptist Education Society are as follows:

First: The limitations in the deed from the Baptist Education Society to the University, by which the title reverts to the Society in the event of the failure of the University to comply with any one of the following three conditions:

(1) - That for 100 years an institution of learning should be maintained upon the property conveyed.

(2) - That at all times the President of the University shall be a member of a "regular Baptist" church, "that is to say, members of churches of that denomination of Protestant Christians now usually known and recognized under the name of the regular Baptist denomination."

(3) - That at all times two-thirds of the Trustees shall be members of "regular Baptist" churches, etc.

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The University now having assets of approximately 50 million dollars, has so far outgrown the original conceptions of those who then contributed to it, including the Education Society, as to make the limitations extremely out of harmony with our present condition. With the very large investment already made by the University upon the three blocks conveyed by the Education Society, and by the achievements of the University in the past, it is clearly unnecessary to require that for 100 years we should maintain an institution upon the land conveyed. Already considerably more than a quarter of that period has passed, and our investments are so large and the future of the institution, upon its present site, so firmly established, as to make the first condition absurd and ridiculous.

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conference

Summary of notes taken at ~~xxxxxxx~~ in Judge Baldwin's Chambers,
Saturday afternoon, February 21, 1920.

Judge Baldwin suggested, as the most important reason for the desired change, the present difficulty and the future almost certain impossibility of complying with the conditions that the President and two-thirds of the members should be members of "regular Baptist" churches. So much change has been wrought in the last 25 years in the attitude of the Baptist churches with respect to membership, open communion, etc., that it is doubtful whether the three Baptist churches from Hyde Park, Evanston and Oak Park are even now "regular"; and the changes which the next 50 years will produce cannot be foreseen.

~~Judge~~

Dr. Judson added that, while he had not thought of present, immediate trouble with respect to those limitations, he could not even guess what 50 years from now might bring. Quite aside from that, he thought the change ought to be made in the membership of the Board, so as to enable us to get representation from important interests and people in Chicago outside of our denomination, and particularly representation from our alumni.

Senator Parker felt that we should act and act now, because of the extreme difficulty which the future might present; the Baptist Education Society might disappear or be dissolved, and we would have nobody to deal with. He mentioned the fact that some of our eastern brethren suggested that, even with the change made, it would be desirable to elect our next President, after Dr. Judson, from among the Baptists. Attention was called to the fact that a change of denominational status of the Presidency would not prevent our Theological Seminary from remaining Baptist, because the Theological Board itself made its appointments, subject to the approval of the University.

Judge Baldwin suggested a view (which should not be unnecessarily brought into the foreground) that the limitation was an unlawful one, anyway, in that our University was incorporated under the general corporation laws of Illinois, not for pecuniary profit; that the statute providing for such incorporation also provided for changes in the Articles of Incorporation (there being no such thing in this State since 1870 as a "Charter") in a manner therein provided for, and that such statute thus authorizing changes to be made, being the law of the state, could not be contravened by the act of the parties, no matter with what solemnity the attempt might be made.

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no date

T4B

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE RELATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE NORTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

Your Committee on the relation of the University of Chicago to the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention, appointed at the annual meeting of the Board of Education held in Denver in 1919, vacancies in the same having been duly filled by the Board of Managers of the Board of Education, begs leave to report that it has received from the University of Chicago, at the hands of a duly accredited Committee of its Board of Trustees, a communication entitled, "The Relation of the University of Chicago to the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention," containing certain requests and supplementary documents, which communication your Committee herewith submits to the Board of Education, and respecting it presents the following Resolutions:

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2. Formal approval of the substitution of the following, viz:

At all times three-fifths of the trustees shall be members of Baptist Churches.
for the fourth paragraph of Article III. of said Articles of Incorporation, which now reads:

At all times two-third of the trustees, and also the president of the university and of its said college, shall be members of regular Baptist Churches—that is to

say, members of Churches of that denomination of Protestant Christians now usually known and recognized under the name of the regular Baptist denomination; and, as contributions of money and property have been and are being solicited, and have been and are being made, upon the conditions last named, this charter shall not be amended or changed at any time hereafter so as to abrogate or modify the qualifications of two-thirds of the trustees and the president above mentioned, but in this particular this charter shall be forever unalterable.

3. A deed to the University of Chicago, to all the property conveyed in the year 1891 to the University of Chicago by this Corporation under its prior name of the American Baptist Education Society, which deed shall be identical with that which was executed under date of August 24, 1891, except that the fourth paragraph, being the habendum clause of said prior deed, shall be amended and the fourth paragraph of the new deed shall read as follows:

To have and to hold the same unto the said party of the second part, for its own use, forever, upon the express condition, however, that the said premises shall, for the period or term of one hundred (100) years from the date hereof, be used exclusively by the said party of the second part for educational purposes, as the site of a college or university, and upon the further express condition that the said party of the second part shall at no time alienate or mortgage the said premises for any debt or other purpose without the consent of the said party of the first part, and upon the further express condition that the requirement as set forth in the Articles of Incorporation of the said party of the second part, as amended with the consent of the party of the first part in the year 1923, to wit: that three-fifths of the trustees of the said party of the second part shall be members of Baptist Churches, shall be at all times complied with, and in the event of the breach of any of these conditions, the title to the said premises shall revert to the said party of the first part or its successor.

CORWIN S. SHANK, *Chairman*

CLARENCE A. BARBOUR

CLARK W. CHAMBERLAIN

HERBERT F. STILWELL

FREDERICK E. TAYLOR

Committee

T4B

Our Future Program

Suggestions by President J.W. Bailey

for the Board of Education

no date

One needs to glance back for a few years to observe the way by which we have come to the present situation. Prior to the report of the Committee in the Survey, and the adoption at Denver of our five-year program, the educational and missionary phases of our denominational task were definitely distinct and separate. The Board of Education had done a large service in calling the attention of the denomination to our educational situation and needs, but each of our individual institutions was undertaking to carry its work alone. It was making appeal to its own local constituency and there had not been created any general denominational consciousness in respect to our educational enterprise. The adoption at Denver of the program which placed education along side of missionary activities in our whole program was a great step forward and one which I believe has been most fruitful in our denominational life.

Recently there have been at various times and in various ways, expressions of the conviction that our missionary and educational work should be separated. From the platform of the Northern Convention, through the columns of our denominational papers and in other ways this opinion has been advanced by men of influence and ability. I fear that the present trend is strongly toward the separation of the missionary and educational work at the end of the five-year period of our New World Movement.

I feel very strongly that it would be better to have the work carried on as the present time in a unified program. I suppose if that were done it might be necessary to revise the percentages of the various participating interests, reducing the percentage which education is to receive in the entire program. I should not for a moment want to give the impression that I regard the educational program as less significant than it has appeared under the percentages provided in the Survey. As a matter of fact I believe that Christian education underlies our whole program and if we cut the nerve here we will destroy vitality everywhere. But I also recognize that it is quite probable that the level of giving which the denomination is likely to achieve by the end of the five-year period will almost inevitably result in the uniform feeling that education must receive a smaller percentage of distribution. I should be willing to agree to this, and it would doubtless be expedient to accept a somewhat smaller percentage than the merits of our cause would justify, if by so doing we could retain its place in the whole program. I believe that they

I finally decided to present this to the Presidents despite Dr. Home's request that they ought to be handling it before presenting it to the Board.

Concluded

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are short-sighted and are not seeing the task steadily and seeing it whole, who would eliminate our educational institutions from participation in our denominational contributions and set it outside of the denominational program. Education is so vital and so fundamental that I believe the future of the denomination depends upon the creation of an educational consciousness which will find expression in sustained moral and financial support of it as a part of our whole program.

If, however, it should come to be true that education is definitely separated from the missionary program, I am wondering whether it would be possible as a next best thing to institute and carry forward a sort of two-fold program. Do you suppose that those who are objecting to the inclusion of education in the single program would be willing to have the Board of Promotion become responsible for promoting two programs simultaneously? Suppose the missionary societies make their budgets and establish their goals subject to the approval of the denomination; suppose also that the Board of Education formulated a program and a goal, also subject to the approval of the denomination; could not the Board of Promotion become the agency for carrying forward the two programs simultaneously and sympathetically? In carrying forward the program or programs the two would be presented at the same time. Probably the majority of people would be interested in the missionary phase of the work, but there certainly would be those who would be more concerned for the educational program. An option might be given to the contributor or subscriber to designate his contribution, indicating whether it should be divided between the two, or whether it should be given entirely to the one or to the other. I recognize that this would be somewhat difficult, and it could be done successfully only if there were entire harmony and concord between those who undertook to promote the several interests. There would need to be very careful consideration by state leadership and most careful planning in smaller groups to carry the two-fold program through. However, I presume that the present trend of denominational opinion is strongly toward the elimination of drives and high pressure campaigns, and the recognition and practice of the principles of Christian Stewardship as the only substantial basis of a sustained financial program. If this is done it seems to me that the program might very well be carried through. It would not be as simple as the present program, nor indeed do I think it would be as desirable, but it would give denominational recognition to the parallel importance of education as compared with the missionary and evangelistic program.

If the friends of missionary work who are insisting upon the elimination of education from the program would not be willing to consider the second of the alternatives already suggested, there is a third plan which it seems to me might be undertaken. The Board of Education might formulate as carefully as possible an education program to be carried through the denomination, not by general public appeal, but by approach to individuals who are particularly interested in education. Their cooperation as individuals might be secured and through

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them contact established with other individuals whose educational sympathies are not so well known but who are not less genuinely interested in this work. I believe that the Board of Education might organize a program of this kind throughout the territory of the Northern Convention. I do not know whether it would be possible to do anything in the nature of a Foundation among those whose interests are particularly concerned with education and who believe in it sufficiently to want to carry such a program through the denomination, but I believe that the Board of Education might very well give careful attention to this possibility. If it could be worked, it would certainly render a signal service to the cause.

The fourth possibility I suppose would be to let each institution organize its own financial work and make its appeal to its own local constituency. I presume there are institutions in the East that would think favorably of this method. They have a fairly large and well-to-do constituency with perhaps special friends with large financial resources who would help them to put over an adequate and fruitful program in this way. I doubt very much whether western institutions would look so favorably upon such an arrangement. As a matter of fact, I am of the opinion that active cooperation of the Board of Education and the denomination is imperative if some of our western institutions are to be maintained in anything like an adequate way. I am sure that the turning back of each institution to its own local constituency would be to turn back the hands of progress in our denominational life and to seriously impair the vitality and efficiency of our future denominational life. I hope that by the end of the five-year period we will have engendered such a consciousness and conscience for denominational education that a Convention-wide underwriting of our educational program will be feasible and acceptable.

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T4B

The Committee of the Board on conference with a similar Committee from the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention, with regard to certain provisions in the University charter, held its first meeting at the University Club March 13, 1923, at 12:30 P. M.

THERE WERE PRESENT Mr. Charles R. Holden, the chairman, Mr. D. C. Shull, Acting President E. D. Burton, and Mr. C. W. Gilkey, who served as secretary.

After full review of the events and discussions leading up to the present situation, it was agreed that there are three distinct phases of the central problem:

The qualification as to the Presidency;

The qualification as to Trustees;

And the reversionary clause qualifying the University's title to some of its present site.

The Committee was unanimous that the time seems ripe for taking measures looking toward some change in the first two of these particulars, but was divided as to the advisability of raising the third.

It was decided to bring forward the whole question for informal discussion at the following meeting of the Board, with a view not so much to definite instructions as to ascertaining the mind of the Board on the general situation; and if the Board thought well, to proceed then to definite conference with the Committee of the Board of Education.

It was voted that Mr. Gilkey, as secretary, communicate with the program committee of the Northern Baptist Convention, regarding the possibility of an invitation to Secretary Charles E. Hughes as a speaker before the Convention at some time that would be adjacent to the meeting of the Board of Education at Atlantic City.

x x x x x

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees on March 13, at 2:00 P. M., Mr. Gilkey presented a brief review of the present situation regarding the University's charter provisions, and asked for informal discussion along the lines presented by the Committee. Every member of the Board present expressed himself, and it proved that there was general agreement that the University would do well to seek removal of restrictions on its Presidency, and the reduction of the restricted group of its Trustees from two thirds to a majority. It was pointed out by the chairman of the Board that some modification of the reversionary clause in the University's title to its present site would, in any case, be necessary to safeguard these two changes if they could be secured. Opinion was divided in the Board, as it had been in the Committee, as to whether it was desirable or advisable to make an attempt at this time to clear the University's title to its site; but agreement seemed very general that, in any case, it would not be wise to raise this last question at any serious risk of preventing favorable action on the other two.

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T4 B

The University of Chicago has grown and prospered as a Baptist institution. The interests of the denomination are protected by the fact that the Baptist Theological Union nominates the members of the Divinity Faculty. The request here made it not to sever the ties that bind the University to the Baptist church.

When the University was founded the purpose of the donors was to establish a Baptist College with total funds of from one to two million dollars. It has developed into a university of the highest rank, with property of the active value of close to \$60,000,000. It should aim to be the great educational center of the middle west. In the achievement of this aim and in the advancement of the Baptist denomination it must accomplish a two-fold purpose. It must, through its graduate and undergraduate departments, train the young men and women who come to it; and through its divinity school it must do its share in training future ministers. The two purposes are closely related and the general work of the University is necessary as an aid to its denominational efficiency in the training of ministers.

The greatly enlarged scope of the University makes it desirable to change the charter in two respects: (a) Changing the proportion of Baptists required on the Board from two-thirds to a majority; (b) omitting the provision that the President of the University be a Baptist. Neither of these changes will alter the essentially Baptist character of the institution. Its denominational character will be preserved by the method of choice of its divinity faculty, and the continued majority of Baptists upon its Board of Trustees.

At the beginning the American Baptist Education Society declared that the University "is to be conducted in a spirit of the widest liberality seeking thus to secure the sympathy and co-operation of all public-spirited men." Such sympathy and co-operation have been obtained. Non-Baptists have given \$18,406,801 to the institution, and as members of the Board they have rendered arduous and conspicuously useful services.

It is necessary that a number of the trustees reside in Chicago, and it is desirable that donors follow up their gifts by taking an active part in the administration of the institution which they have helped to sustain. It would often be helpful to the University to recognize more fully non-Baptist donors and also the alumni of the institution. The change from two-thirds to a majority would not alter the relationship of the denomination to the University; but this somewhat larger freedom in the choice of trustees would be of substantial advantage to the institution itself.

There is no assurance that at any particular time the best fitted person for the presidency of a great university will be found within any single denomination. The duties are important and arduous, and are not denominational. In the interest of the institution and of the denomination itself, it is only wise that the Trustees shall have the broadest range of choice. Even with such freedom of choice, the selection of an outstanding man is fraught with great difficulties.

We have endeavored to ascertain how the original founders of the University view the proposal to make these changes, and find them uniformly favorable. There was nothing in any of the original subscriptions making them conditional upon these two denominational clauses.

Presently Mr. Beckman for
near Cleveland April 3. 1923
unmarked from

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We ask permission to submit in this connection:

- a. Form of subscription for original gifts.
- b. List of Donors who have executed waivers.
- c. Form of waiver.
- d. Waiver of Mr. Rockefeller.
- e. Letter of Mr. Rockefeller.

We should like to submit with this for your information:

- a. Articles of Incorporation of the University of Chicago.
- b. Copy of deed from the American Baptist Education Society to the University of Chicago.
- c. Resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers.
- d. Communication to the Board of Trustees of The University of Chicago.

The question has been raised as to what effect the proposed changes would have upon the educational policy and plans of the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention. Such changes are in line with the inspiring purposes announced by the American Baptist Education Society in the beginning, that the University should be conducted "in a spirit of the widest liberality, seeking thus to secure the sympathy and co-operation of all public spirited men."

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T4B

MEMORANDUM ON REVERSIONARY RIGHTS.

- Proposal to modify the charter under Dr. Harper's administration.
2. Proposal of Mr. Gates and Dr. Judson to modify the charter in 1913 (?)
 3. Proposal of President Judson to release the University from reversionary rights held by the American Baptist Education Society
 4. Conference on this proposal and final reply.
 5. Renewal of the suggestion November 9.

Memorandum of conversation Nov. 9

Mr. Burton having called on Mr. Judson to ask his advice as to the wisdom of asking a certain Chicago man for \$50,000 for McMinnville, Mr. Judson advised against it. Whereupon there issued the following conversation substantially:

Mr. Judson: There is one way that you can get the money. You can exercise your reversionary rights on the property of the University of Chicago.

Mr. Burton: I dislike to have you refer to that again. We are not going to cash in on those rights.

Mr. Judson: But you need money and a great deal of it.

Mr. Burton: But not bad enough to get it in that way. You know that I believe that the property of the University should eventually be free from those reversionary rights, but when it comes about, it should not be by virtue of a bargain and sale.

Mr. Judson: Of course you know that I agree with you, and when it does come about, your Board will not suffer.

Mr. Burton: But that will have to come by a modification of the attitude of the denomination under the influence of such actions as the framing of the charter for the Union College of Iowa.

Mr. Judson: Yes, that was a great thing that you did in that charter, and when the sentiment of the denomination is ready for a change in the situation at Chicago, it will come about naturally.

6. Conversation with Dr. Goodspeed, November 10, 1916. On the morning of November 10, Dr. T. W. Goodspeed came to Mr. Burton's office at the University and said that he was greatly distressed over the situation in which the Board of Education found itself in respect to McMinnville and that he had been talking with President Judson about it. Mr. Judson had referred to the matter of the reversionary rights of the American Baptist Education Society to a portion of the real estate of the University of Chicago, and Dr. Goodspeed raised the question whether we should not obtain money for our work in that way. He stated that he had not come at President Judson's suggestion, that Mr. Judson did not know that he was coming. I answered that this question had been up a number of times and that in the judgment of those with whom I had conferred there were two objections to our surrendering those reversionary rights for a cash consideration. First, we believed that it would seriously injure interfere with our raising money for Baptist colleges. The men whom we asked to give money to a college which by its charter was kept under control of the Baptist denomination would be likely to answer that they had no assurance that the institution would remain under such control, our action in

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reference to the University of Chicago showing that we ourselves do not regard contracts of this sort as things to be sacredly maintained. Mr. Goodspeed said: "I see your point. You are probably right."

I then stated as my second reason that in our judgment, if such a step were ever taken, it ought not to be upon a money basis. If the thing was right the denomination ought to do it without any payment; if it was wrong we ought not to do it for payment. To this Dr. Goodspeed said: "Oh, that is nonsense. That is quixotic. That is being too good. It is simply a business matter. The University, which is a great corporation, finds a cloud on its title; not a serious matter but no corporation likes to have any cloud on the title of its property. They want it removed. They are willing to pay to have it removed. There is no reason in the world why you should not take pay for it."

Mr. Burt This conversation made a great impression upon ~~my~~ mind as indicating that those ~~of us~~ who had previously conferred on the matter were entirely mistaken as to the attitude of at least one man, for we had mentioned Dr. Goodspeed as an example of men who would be bitterly opposed to any such change.

XX 7. ~~Conversation with Mr. Marsh~~ On Sunday, November 12. Mr. Marsh agreed with me that in view of Dr. Goodspeed's attitude, those of us who had hitherto assumed responsibility in this matter, ought probably to call into conference a larger number of leading men of the denomination.

XXX 8. ~~Conversation with Dr. Crandall and Mr. Bond at Northfield, November 16. With a view to getting the opinion of representative men, I told the story in outline to each of these men separately. In both cases they at first recoiled from the suggestion of any change. On further presentation of the matter, not a argumentative, but only by way of stating the facts, each of them said: "There is more in that than I thought, but it ought not to be done for money." On still further consideration each of them said: "After all, I don't know that there is any objection to doing it for money". Mr. Bond in particular said; "If the thing is right, it does not become wrong because you receive money in connection with it", and especially made this point, that the Baptists who in 1891 gave money to the University of Chicago, did it for the promotion of education under Baptist auspices. If now the money which they gave, and more too, is paid back to the Education Society, that money can now be used to carry out their original intentions, and perhaps more perfectly than if it remains in the hands of the University of Chicago. Therefore, so far from its being the case that the change ought not to be made for money, it is precisely by taking money for it that the Society of today can carry out the original purpose of the donors. To surrender the rights without taking money is to fail to achieve the purpose for which the money was given.~~

In substance

XXXX 9. Is it expedient to call a conference of representative men who are in Chicago this week. If so who shall be called? When and where?

10. Amend the by-law providing that a call for a meeting of the Board of Education shall be ipso facto a call for a meeting of the Board of Managers.

1. Propose to the University of Chicago showing that we ourselves do not regard contracts of this sort as things to be sacredly maintained. Mr. Goodspeed said: "I see your point. You are probably right."
2. I then stated as my second reason that in our judgment, if such steps were ever taken, it ought not to be upon a money basis. If the thing was right the denomination ought to do it without any payment; if it was wrong we ought not to do it for payment. To this Dr. Goodspeed said: "That is nonsense. That is a business matter. The University, which is a great corporation, finds a cloud on its title; not a serious matter but no corporation likes to have any cloud on the title of its property. They want it removed. They are willing to pay to have it removed. There is no reason in the world why you should not take pay for it."
3. You can exercise your revisionary rights on the basis of this conversation made a great impression upon my mind as indicating that those of us who had previously conferred on the matter were entirely mistaken as to the attitude of at least one man. For we had mentioned Dr. Goodspeed as an example of men who would be bitterly opposed to any such change of it.
4. Conversation with Mr. Marsh on Sunday, November 13. Mr. Marsh agreed with me that in view of Dr. Goodspeed's attitude, those of us who had hitherto assumed responsibility in this matter ought probably to call into conference a larger number of leading men of the denomination of a bargain and sale.
5. Conversation with Dr. Grandall and Mr. Bond at Northfield, November 16. With a view to getting the opinion of representative men, I told the story in outline to each of these men separately. In both cases they at first recoiled from the suggestion of any change. On further presentation of the matter, not argumentative, but only by way of stating the facts, each of them said: "There is more in that than I thought, but it ought not to be done for money." On still further consideration each of them said: "After all, I don't know that there is any objection to doing it for money." Mr. Bond in particular said: "If the thing is right, it does not become wrong because you receive money in connection with it," and especially made this point, that the Baptists who in 1891 gave money to the University of Chicago, did it for the promotion of education under Baptist auspices. On this point the money which they gave, and more too, is paid back to them. Education Society, that money can now be used to carry out their original intentions, and perhaps more perfectly than if it remains in the hands of the University of Chicago. Therefore, so far from its being the case that the change ought not to be made for money, it is precisely by taking money for it that the Society of today can carry out the original purpose of the donors. To surrender the right to without taking money is to fail to achieve the purpose for which the money was given. Come at President Johnson's suggestion that Mr. Johnson did not know that he was coming. I answered: "It is expedient to call a conference of representative men who are in Chicago this week. If so who shall be called? Two when and where?" First we believed that it would be serious. A cash consideration. First we believed that it would be serious. Amend the by-law providing that a call for a meeting of the Board of Education shall be made to a call for a meeting of the Board of Managers. It would be likely to answer that they had no assurance that the institution would remain under such control, our action in

Mr. Bond

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No date

Following precedents which had often been followed in the founding of institutions of higher learning in the United States, the articles of incorporation of the University enacted by the State of Illinois in September, 1891, provided that "at all times two-thirds of the Trustees, and also the President of the University.. shall be members of regular Baptist churches." These restrictions were imposed not with a view to making the new institution (which at the time was expected to be nothing more than a college) sectarian, but to safeguarding all its interests. As, however, the newly founded institution has evolved from a small college into a great university, it has become increasingly manifest that in order to its fullest and best development the proportion of Trustees which might be chosen from outside the Baptist denomination should be increased; and equally evident that the choice of a President of the University should not be limited to educators of a single denomination.

In 1919 a committee of the Board of Trustees was appointed to confer with a committee of the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention, the legal successor of the American Baptist Education Society which, as stated above, was one of the important agents in establishing the University. After several friendly conferences between the two committees, the Board of Education at its annual meeting held at Atlantic City May 26, 1923, voted to approve the amendment of the Articles of Incorporation of the University, commonly referred to as

as its work
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as its "charter", eliminating the restriction respecting the denominational relation of the President of the University, increasing the number of the trustees of the University from twenty-one to twenty-five and reducing the proportion required to be Baptists from two-thirds to three-fifths; and to execute a new deed for the property originally conveyed by the American Baptist Education Society to the University, comprising three blocks of the present main quadrangle, in conformity with ~~and in agreement with~~ the above mentioned changes in the charter.

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The Board of Trustees of the University of the South
 has been organized and is now in session. It has
 from outside the Baptist denomination should be included
 and equally divided that the choice of a President of the
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 denomination.

In 1885 a resolution of the Board of Trustees was
 adopted to enter into a contract with the Board of Education
 of the Baptist Church of the South for the purchase of
 the tract of land known as the "University tract" and
 one of the largest in the city of Nashville, Tennessee.
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President Judson

R E P O R T
OF THE
Board of Education.

Report of the Board of Education

To the Northern Baptist Convention:

It is now four years since the denomination, assembled in convention, began to manifest an interest in the subject of education. At the meeting in Portland, Oregon, in 1909, a resolution was adopted calling for the appointment of a Committee on Denominational Relation to Educational Institutions. A large unworkable committee was appointed consisting of one member from each of the thirty-four states. A few men, however, gave earnest attention to the matter and presented at Chicago a careful and illuminating report. This committee recommended the appointment of a Board of Education "to consist of nine members, the purpose of which shall be to develop the educational conviction of our churches, to make a comprehensive study of our educational problem, and to foster denominational institutions and denominational ministries in other schools of learning, in accordance with wise policies." The Convention adopted the report and instructed the Executive Committee to appoint such a Board.

At Philadelphia, in 1911, the Convention adopted a By-Law making provision for a Board of Education and defining its work. The Convention also approved the appointments of the Executive Committee and the Board was finally established. The Board organized for business and discussed its task, but faced the fact that it had no funds with which to undertake its work. It was therefore compelled to present its recommendations to the Convention and ask for power and funds. At a highly enthusiastic session, the Convention at Des Moines in 1912 heartily approved of the plans of the Board and placed an item of \$7,500 in the Budget to provide for its work. At the same time the old American Baptist Education Society was reorganized, so that its Board of Directors was made to consist of the members of the Board of Education of the Convention. The Board was also enlarged to consist of twenty-one members.

This new Board of Education organized early in the Fall and elected Professor Ernest D. Burton of Chicago as Chairman and Frank W. Padel-ford of Boston as Corresponding Secretary. Mr. Padelford seriously considered this important appointment, but owing to the fact that the policies of the Board were not sufficiently well determined and that the denomination was apparently not going to furnish the funds for the work of the Board this year, he declined to accept a permanent position, but consented to serve the Board as Acting Secretary until this meeting of the Convention. The fear as to the readiness of the denomination to furnish funds was evidently justified, for the report of the Treasurer indicates that all the churches of the thirty-four states contributed only \$1,977 for the entire expenses of the Convention, including the apportionment of \$7,500 for the work of this Board. Surely the Board must receive better support than this from the denomination or it will not be able to render much service to it.

The Board has however been making a very careful study of the educational situation so far as it concerns the Baptists, and has secured much valuable information. The Secretary has personally visited every Baptist seminary and college, except one, west of the Mississippi River, besides many of the large state universities, and he has attended the Pacific Coast Conference at Sacramento, called primarily to consider the educational situation on the Coast.

The suspicion has long existed that Baptists were falling behind in their interest in education, but facts were lacking to make any such deduction with certainty. Plainly the first duty of the Board was to determine whether this suspicion had any basis in fact. The Board therefore inaugurated a thorough-going investigation into this matter. Letters were sent to every college and university in the thirty-four states of the North, asking the registrars to furnish us the denominational preferences of their students so far as they could be ascertained. Replies have come from nearly every institution. Some were unable to furnish the information, but we have secured the facts from two hundred and twenty colleges and universities. The results are set forth in Table I.

In studying this table it must be remembered that it does not give the total number of students in many of the states. It has been impossible to secure complete returns. The facts in some large institutions are not obtainable. It has not been possible for example to secure the denominational affiliations of the 8400 students registered in the University of California. But the table does furnish most valuable information for a comparative study of the interests of various denominations in education, both in the separate states and in the nation.

According to these reports our fears have been well grounded. It is true that compared with other denominations, the Baptists are lagging far behind in the interest which they take in the education of their children. *The investigation proved that in the two hundred and twenty institutions reporting in the thirty-four states, the Congregationalists have one student in college for every sixty-nine members in their churches; the Presbyterians have one student for every seventy members; the Methodists have one student for every one hundred and forty-three members; while the Baptists have one student for every one hundred and seventy-six members.*

Could any more serious facts be brought to our attention? Can our denomination hope to maintain a position of leadership unless we take a more vital interest in the education of our youth?

This table makes perfectly plain the first and most important duty of the Board. We must begin a campaign nation-wide to interest Baptist parents in the education of their children.

We endeavored at the same time to conduct a similar investigation in the normal schools, but reliable information was obtainable from so few institutions that we could not proceed with any satisfaction.

We have also made a comparative study of the colleges of the various denominations, as to their number, the membership of their faculties, the enrolment of students, the value of their properties and the amount of their invested funds. For these figures we have been dependent upon the reports of the United States Bureau of Education. The results are set forth in Table II.

This table makes a much more favorable showing for our denomination than does the first table. In the number of students in our institutions we are, among the denominations, second only to the Methodists. We are second to the Congregationalists in the value of plants and in the productive endowment, though we are apparently surpassed by both the Congregationalists and the Presbyterians in the income for the support of our institutions. This showing would seem to be excellent, but when you study the figures carefully you find that the situation is not so encouraging as it appears. A good deal over half of our investment is in two institutions—Chicago, which received its funds largely from one source, and Vassar, whose only relation to the denomination is that it was founded by a Baptist. Deducting the figures for these institutions from the totals, leaves a result that is far from gratifying. It puts us in a most unenviable position. Especially serious is the item relating to the income of our institutions. According to these returns the total income for twenty-eight institutions is only \$1,769,217. If divided equally it would give only \$61,000 to each.

The lack of income explains very largely the unsatisfactory standards of many of our institutions. It is impossible to raise the standards without increased income. The United States Bureau of Education has been making a very careful study of all the colleges in the United States, by personal visitation. The colleges were divided into four classes. Our position in this classification is far from satisfactory. In Class I we have only four institutions, Brown, Chicago, Colgate and Vassar. In this class the Congregationalists have eleven colleges, the Methodists two, and the Presbyterians six. In this class there are eighteen state universities and ten which are non-sectarian. In Class II, which is larger, there are three Baptist colleges, Bates, Colby and Rochester. The rest of our Baptist institutions are divided between Classes III and IV. Much criticism has been made of this classification, but it reflects the result of a careful investigation by a trained expert, and his conclusions are at least worthy of serious thought.

One of the very first tasks of this Board must be to assist our Baptist institutions to standardize their work so that they may win the favorable approval of the National Bureau of Education. But this cannot be done in most cases without increased funds.

Our educational problem is largely west of the Mississippi River. Our institutions in the eastern part of the country have passed through their periods of storm and stress. They still have their needs, some of them pressing, but they have friends and a constituency. West of the Mississippi, it is different. Our institutions there are still fighting for existence. There is not one of them that is adequately equipped or sufficiently endowed. Some of them are practically bankrupt. They cannot pay adequate salaries, and in some cases the salaries are nearly a year in arrears. But men and women who believe that they are called of God are heroically giving their lives to save these institutions.

The only excuse for maintaining a denominational college where the state is ready to furnish the highest intellectual training without cost, is that the Christian school can furnish a clearer moral and religious atmosphere for the student. But even so, if it is to appeal for the student, it must be equipped to furnish as high a type of intellectual training, though in a more restricted sphere, as the state university. If, therefore, we are to maintain these denominational schools, we are in honor bound to give them adequate endowment and proper facilities.

If these western schools of ours are to be maintained and maintained honestly, then our denomination must soon engage in a determined campaign to raise a large fund to equip these schools. How this work should be done may still be a question, but that it must be undertaken there

can be no doubt. The Methodist Episcopal Church has set us a worthy example. Last year they raised \$7,500,000 for the endowments of their schools, and their campaign is just begun.

Our third investigation has related to the religious work being done for students in the large state universities of the West. A study of the reports indicates that in nine of the western states there are registered in the Baptist colleges, 960 Baptist students, while in the state universities of those same states, there are registered 2100 Baptist students, more than twice as many as in our denominational schools. These great universities are growing by leaps and bounds, and an increasingly larger number of our children are certainly to be found in their list of students.

We Baptists have assumed a strange attitude toward these state schools. We have failed to provide adequate denominational colleges, and have forced our children into the state universities. We have demanded that the state schools shall not teach religion. Then we have utterly failed to throw religious influences about our children while within their walls, and then we have loudly condemned them because they have not trained and developed the religious character of the children we sent them. This is a strange attitude for Baptists to take.

The Baptist situation at many university centers is deplorable. In many cases our church buildings are small, unattractive, inadequate, while all about them other denominations have established fine plants. In several cases the churches themselves have assumed a jealous or hostile attitude toward the university community. Is it any wonder that our Baptist children are lost to the denomination?

Baptists were pioneers in placing trained men to care for our students in these great centers, but we long ago lost the position of leadership. While we were the first to introduce the university pastor, we have now only three men engaged in this work, at Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois Universities. The other denominations have several men at work, and the Presbyterians have eighteen men giving all their time to students, and twenty-two other men on their pay-roll giving part time to the students. They employ a secretary who gives his entire time to the supervision of this work alone.

One of the first tasks which this Board must undertake is to put a student pastor in the local church in each university center. We ought to put ten men at work this Fall. We have already received applications for five new workers. But will the denomination furnish the funds? This is the question which the Board faces when it reads the Treasurer's report following the enthusiasm at Des Moines. But we cannot neglect this work

longer. The denomination must respond. The Board would like the approval of the denomination and the financial backing to undertake this work this Fall.

The Board recognizes that it has a great task before it. It has outlined the following as the details of its policy. The Board will:

(1) Continue a careful investigation of all Baptist schools and all large educational institutions not under other denominational control.

(2) Begin a campaign of education throughout the denomination to stimulate the interest of Baptist parents in sending their children to school.

(3) Locate student pastors or workers in all large university centers to care for our Baptist students.

(4) Secure a student evangelist to visit all educational institutions and meet Baptist students and urge upon them the claims of the Christian life and the missionary service of the church.

(5) Help standardize our Baptist schools, work out new policies and bring our schools up to a higher level.

(6) Cooperate with needy and deserving denominational institutions in increasing their endowment or permanent equipment or raise a definite sum for these purposes on condition that the institutions also raise a suitable sum to be fixed by the Board. The Board will extend such aid only when, after thorough investigation, it is convinced that the institution is fitted to meet a real need and is conducted in accordance with sound business methods.

This last task may seem to some to be primary. It will certainly be the most difficult. We need to disabuse our minds of an idea too widely prevalent that there are a few wealthy Baptists only waiting to pour millions into the lap of this Board. This is not a task for a few men. It is the task of the denomination. If this great problem of education is to be solved in any adequate way, the burden must be borne not by a few men but by the entire denomination. It is time that the denomination faced the task, realized its importance and determined to furnish the solution.

Respectfully submitted by the Board of Education.

EARNEST D. BURTON,
Chairman.

FRANK W. PADELFORD,
Secretary.

TABLE I. Statistics of Attendance at 220 Colleges in 34 Northern States.

STATES;	No. of Colleges Report'g	Total Students.		Baptists.		Congregational'ists.		Disciples.		Lutherans.		Methodists.		Presbyterians.	
		Men.	Women.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Arizona	1	170	100	28	59	10	14	48	421	6	619	45	58	28	103
California	8	2623	1020	181	166	395	72	122	69	12	47	1065	54	708	60
Colorado	5	1381	1124	242	66	322	33	1	1	47	1	607	11	554	37
Connecticut	5	3232	117	106	250	491	139	1	1	36	503	382	86	353	6
Delaware	1	164	.....	2	2787	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1260	9	595
Idaho	2	397	265	27	153	24	82	32	100	17	2325	83	64	116	27
Illinois	12	736	1029	242	648	59	262	62	1471	80	447	447	567	325	307
Indiana	11	4226	1579	358	181	59	77	648	167	359	139	1223	181	815	62
Iowa	13	5771	5309	530	84	999	36	780	72	435	247	2989	53	1297	40
Kansas	13	4619	2945	466	115	443	34	291	135	531	51	2445	47	1094	35
Maryland	6	547	536	28	1148	4	219	1	3343	63	510	327	379	117	150
Massachusetts	4	1767	427	344	62	399	54	3	.....	.....	.....	261	77	8	.....
Michigan	10	6574	4982	582	134	1860	66	69	135	85	135	401	85	948	41
Minnesota	4	4886	1335	640	70	643	51	69	142	281	342	408	123	358	43
Missouri	7	3387	1906	226	107	432	52	5	712	1500	469	726	63	604	42
Montana	16	3462	2736	973	224	100	105	637	249	3	473	1376	143	976	42
Nebraska	1	126	98	16	189	19	128	6	334	3	622	20	291	22	247
Nevada	6	2704	2702	453	37	598	29	119	160	112	488	140	34	841	23
North Dakota	1	131	109	10	43	14	15	6	.....	4	37	17	38	10	69
New Hampshire	1	901	225	19	286	78	94	1	.....	161	332	147	79	133	54
New Jersey	1	1234	.....	88	106	491	38	.....	.....	4	.....	77	171	79	.....
New York	13	8068	4815	72	924	71	128	69	132	111	135	147	291	565	155
Oklahoma	2	1082	576	220	205	632	92	.....	435	198	506	1004	161	161	161
Oregon	7	1413	1068	247	57	13	288	.....	435	9	323	432	291	1327	75
Ohio	20	7092	5724	701	122	78	71	23	435	281	164	46	161	211	41
Pennsylvania	21	11935	3355	574	240	125	58	431	194	538	214	3322	107	340	41
Rhode Island	2	827	227	227	66	151	65	12	1323	900	503	1495	221	2385	61
South Dakota	2	369	252	28	257	31	329	14	.....	113	342	53	118	21	115
Vermont	1	459	100	41	222	175	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	32	13	109
Washington	1	205	1034	205	91	288	128	16	634	51	119	303	161	495	51
West Virginia	3	1433	460	85	756	6	43	31	346	18	292	507	93	495	41
Wisconsin	2	759	307	86	222	158	174	31	.....	257	1055	323	223	130	74
Wyoming	6	100	45	8	160	4	331	.....	.....	8	76	25	64	179	106
Totals	220	85128	46495	8853	176	10060	69	3465	211	6107	283	23506	143	18022	70

NOTE.—This Table is of value for comparative study only. Figures for several large institutions are not obtainable.

RATIO means one student of that denomination for every — church members in the state. E. g.—In Arizona 1 Baptist student for every 59 Baptist members in the state; 1 Congregationalist student for every 14 Congregationalist members in the state.

TABLE II.
Comparison of Colleges and Universities by Affiliation.

Affiliation.	Number of Colleges.	Students.		Faculty.		Value of Land and Buildings.	Productive Endowment.	Income From All Sources.
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.			
Baptist	30	9,908	10,092	953	336	\$21,890,986	\$30,222,359	\$5,647,895
Congregationalist	31	8,458	7,932	1,250	465	23,274,210	33,872,392	8,587,488
Lutheran	18	3,354	1,408	268	61	2,905,675	1,796,536	750,978
Methodist	48	13,839	12,061	1,789	532	19,750,591	19,391,770	5,220,863
Presbyterian	56	11,115	6,681	1,207	410	19,732,337	15,365,120	6,270,776
Non-Sectarian	59	31,222	11,903	4,042	674	64,793,948	107,506,939	18,131,017
State	54	51,457	22,445	5,798	803	73,974,661	28,084,957	23,605,878
Baptist, Less Vassar and Chicago ..	.....	6,439	5,493	630	168	\$9,153,395	\$12,837,710	\$1,769,217

