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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:

"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. Parbour, 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."

Maurine A. Crow
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and Request from the University of Chicago," being part I. of said communication, and the appendix containing the "Historical Documents" in the case, be entered on the Minutes of the present meeting of the Board of Education.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-thirds 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
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 me that he had attended a conference in New York, of about a dozen, I judge, including Dr. 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.

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 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

[Signature]
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,

HPJ: CB
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 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.
The University of Chicago Press is pleased to publish the following article in the Journal of the History of Ideas.

[Text continues on the page]
To the Members of:
The Board of Managers of The Board of Education of
The Northern Baptist Convention.

Dear Brethren and Sisters:

At the January meeting of
the student assembly in Chicago for an
annual meeting, the Board of Directors
met in Chicago. The Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, having failed in
the founding themselves unable to
discern a young within our
denomination a younger man
in middle life both able and willing to undertake the duties
of an administrator of the University
have recently requested me to
be an assume an office of.
President. They emphasize the fact that their desire is that I shall be "president in fact" and that my term of office, however short though necessary, shall be one of "forward-looking policies" and of "active administration". Though I am not at the time of life at which such an office would naturally be offered or accepted, I have felt constrained to accede to the request of the Trustees of the University. With the one year ago, to which I am already put the third fourth of my life as since leaving the Seminary at 1682 Rochester I was graduated from the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1882, and which has always been with me.
Generosity - another feature of this position. Will no longer be able to demand my undivided attention. I am therefore abandoning all hopes very little for further literary work, which I had recently past as fulfilled in process of fulfillment, and resigning from all Board of Trustees inside the undivided outside and such as are directly tributary to my new task.

I therefore, therefore to submit to you. It, and I reached decision to accept the offer to tendend me of the University. This matter was before when our Board met in Chicago, and I have not yet to make my decision.
I could not present my resignation to the Board in person. I shall leave letter to do so now. In this letter, my resignation from membership on the Board will be sent to Dr. Butter as Secretary of the Executive Committee.

In taking this necessary step, I wish to express to you all my deep appreciation of the privilege I have had in working with you, in these eleven years, and to assure you of my undiminished interest in the work of the Board. I am accepting an acting presidency of the University. I am merely concentrating my efforts on one institution, instead of spreading it over many. I am doing so for the sake of concentration in the University, to the work there.
success in promoting Christian Education in our association. I believe that much has been accomplished in eleven years under the able leadership of our Executive Secretary, Dr. Foster. Much remains to be done, May and I hope to see its success still greater things accomplished in the future.

May the rich blessing of God our Father rest upon all your labors and endeavors.

Very sincerely yours.
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, 1886. Society chartered June, 1889.

Original plan for a college in Chicago.

First million dollar fund. Contribution of Mr. Rockefeller of $500,000.


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
To the College Admissions Office:

I hereby request admission to the University of Chicago for the academic year 19XX-19XX. I am currently enrolled in the University of Michigan and have maintained a satisfactory academic record. I am interested in applying for financial assistance through the University's Financial Aid Office.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Student Name]
IV Waivers given by donors.
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.
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 364 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.
Summary of notes taken at conference 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:

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

These

Dr. Judson said that he thought the President ought to be at all times a member of a "regular Baptist" church, just as a President of Harvard ought to be a member of a "regular Congregational" church. He thought that the restrictions in the deed were not unreasonable.

Senator Parker felt that we should act and act now, because of the extreme delicacy of the case, as it is quite uncertain after the last 25 years in the attitude of the Baptist churches with respect to it. It is doubtful whether any member of the Baptist church will ever feel that Oak Park is a "regular" church. The changes which have taken place in the Baptist denomination since 1870 are so great that it is impossible to get representatives of the church to come in and to adopt the rules of the Board.

The University, which is 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.

The requirement in the deed that the requirement 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.
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.

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.
contente

Summary of the scene of the interment at the human remains at the location of the aforementioned incident.

The forensic team arrived at the scene to conduct an initial investigation. They found a portion of the body that appeared to be a human skull. The skull was partially buried in the soil, indicating that it had been there for some time. The team used a combination of archaeological techniques and forensic analysis to date the skull and determine the cause of death.

The team also examined the surrounding area for any evidence that might help identify the individual and the circumstances of their death. They collected soil samples and plant matter to analyze for possible DNA evidence. The team continued to work at the site, hoping to uncover more information about the person and the events leading up to their death.
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 accred-
itied 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 em-
powered duly to execute, acknowledge and deliver as the acts of this
Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention proper instru-
ments 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 Incorpora-
tion, 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
Our Future Program

Suggestions by President J.W. Bailey
for the Board of Education

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
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
If, however, one looks to the results of this program, one can see that the support of the Program was not limited to the provision of financial assistance. The Program also provided for the improvement of the educational system itself. The Program established a series of workshops and seminars to train teachers and administrators in the latest educational techniques. In addition, the Program provided for the construction of new schools and the purchase of educational materials. The Program also included a study of the effectiveness of the Program, and the results of this study were compiled and published, providing valuable insights into the impact of the Program on education.

The Program was funded through a combination of government grants and private donations. The government provided the majority of the funding, with private foundations and corporations contributing the remainder. The Program was administered by a group of experienced educators and administrators, who worked to ensure that the Program was implemented in a way that was effective and efficient.

The success of the Program was evident in the improvement in educational outcomes. Students who participated in the Program showed significant gains in reading, writing, and mathematics skills. The Program also had a positive impact on the overall quality of education in the region, as schools that participated in the Program demonstrated a significant improvement in their ability to prepare students for higher education.

The Program was well-received by students, parents, and educators alike. It was seen as a model for educational reform, and other regions sought to emulate its success. The Program continued to operate for several years, and its legacy lives on in the improved educational outcomes that it helped to achieve.
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.
The first step is to understand the concept of the generator and the process of forming the generator. I believe this is the key to success in any project. We have a team of experts who work closely with the generator and the process to ensure the best results. In my opinion, we have the perfect solution for this problem.

The generator is a complex system that requires careful attention. It is important to make sure that all the parts are working correctly. We have a team of experts who work closely with the generator to ensure that it is operating at its peak performance.

In conclusion, I believe that we have found the perfect solution for this problem. We have a team of experts who work closely with the generator to ensure that it is operating at its peak performance. Thank you for your attention.
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

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.
The Committee of the Board of Trustees met in conference last week with a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of California, in order to discuss the matter of the University Club. The Committee had the opportunity to see the Club's facilities and to discuss the future plans for the Club's development.

After a full review of the current situation and the financial position of the Club, the Committee arrived at the conclusion that the Club's financial situation was not as critical as it had been in the past. The Committee was pleased to see that the Club was making progress in its efforts to improve its financial condition.

The Committee was unanimous in its opinion that the Club should continue to receive financial support from the Board of Trustees and the University. The Committee was also pleased to see that the Club was making efforts to increase its membership and to expand its facilities.

The Committee was grateful to the members of the Board of Trustees for their support and for their interest in the Club. The Committee was confident that the Club would continue to thrive and to serve the needs of the University community.

X X X X X

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees on March 17, 1930, the Committee was briefed on the progress of the University Club. The Committee was pleased to see that the Club was making progress in its efforts to improve its financial condition. The Committee was also pleased to see that the Club was making efforts to increase its membership and to expand its facilities.

The Committee was grateful to the members of the Board of Trustees for their support and for their interest in the Club. The Committee was confident that the Club would continue to thrive and to serve the needs of the University community.
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.
The University of Chicago was founded for the purpose of the propagation of ideas. The idea of the University was that of a free and open institution where knowledge could flourish without the constraints of tradition or dogma. The University was founded on the principles of freedom of thought, academic excellence, and intellectual rigor. It was to be a place where students and faculty could engage in the pursuit of knowledge without the limitations of the past. The University was to be a beacon of light in a world where the pursuit of knowledge was often stifled by the oppressive forces of tradition and superstition.

The University was to be a place where the minds of the brightest minds could come together to explore the unknown. It was to be a place where the best and brightest could come together to challenge the status quo and push the boundaries of what was possible. The University was to be a place where ideas could be tested and debated without fear of repercussions. It was to be a place where the truth could be found, and where the pursuit of knowledge was the top priority.

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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."
We seek permission to submit in this connection:

a. Copy of appreciation for original gift

b. List of donors who have expressed willingness

c. Copy of waiver

d. Letter of Dr. Rockefeller

e. Letter of Dr. Rockefeller

We would like to submit with these for your information:

f. Articles of Incorporation of the University of Chicago

g. Copy of appeal from the American Baptist Education Society

to the University of Chicago

h. Resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the

Board of Managers

i. Communication to the Board of Trustees of the University

of Chicago

The discussion has been limited as to what effect the proposed changes
would have upon the Educational Policy and plans of the Board of Finance.

We would refer any questions concerning the American Baptist Education
Society to the Board of Directors.
MEMORANDUM ON REVOLUTIONARY 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
reference to the University of Chicago showing that we ourselves do not regard contracts of this sort as things to be sacrosanct 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."

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.

7. 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.

8. Conversation with Dr. Grandaal 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 recollected 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. 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.

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.
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
Following the precedent which has often been
followed in the founding of institutions of higher learning
in the United States, the initiative of incorporation of the
University was taken by the State of Illinois in September
1867, beginning that "et ut sine eo-pridea di qua
Tutecessit" and also the President of the University. This
envisaged the creation of a Board of Regents, whose
appointment was to consist of seven persons. At the
request of the Board of Regents, President Garfield
was appointed to preside over the meeting of the
Faculty which met on the 4th of July, 1867, to
consider the establishment of the University.

In 1868 a committee of the Board of Regents was
appointed to report on the establishment of the University.

After several preliminary conferences between the two committees,
the Board of Regents on the same meeting held on the 4th of July, 1868, agreed to approve the
memorandum of the Trustees
of Incorporation of the University, commonly referred to as
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.
Additional comment on the report, which was prepared on the basis of the work of the Committee on the American University.

Regarding the proportion regarding the number of the American University on one hand and the American College on the other hand.

For the purpose of this report, the American University was defined as an institution that offers graduate studies and/or a doctoral degree and is primarily engaged in research. The American College, on the other hand, was defined as an institution that offers undergraduate and/or professional programs and is primarily engaged in teaching.

The report also noted that the number of American universities had increased significantly over the years, with the number of American colleges remaining relatively stable.

The committee concluded that the growth of American universities was driven by a variety of factors, including the expansion of higher education in the United States, increased funding for research, and the demand for advanced degrees. The report also highlighted the importance of the American University in fostering innovation and contributing to economic development.

In conclusion, the report recommended that the American University continue to play a vital role in the American educational system, and that steps be taken to ensure that the institutions remain responsive to the needs of students, faculty, and the broader community.
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. Padelford 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. Deducing 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.

ERNEST D. BURTON,
Chairman.

FRANK W. PADELORD,
Secretary.
## TABLE II.
Comparison of Colleges and Universities by Affiliation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Number of Colleges</th>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Value of Land and Buildings</th>
<th>Productive Endowment</th>
<th>Income From All Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>9,908</td>
<td>10,092</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>$21,890,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregationalist</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>8,458</td>
<td>7,932</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>23,274,210</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3,354</td>
<td>1,408</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>2,905,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>13,899</td>
<td>12,061</td>
<td>1,789</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>19,750,591</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>11,115</td>
<td>6,681</td>
<td>1,207</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>19,732,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Sectarian</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>31,222</td>
<td>11,903</td>
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