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UBCHEA ARCHIVES
COLLEGE FILES
RG-11

Girling
Administrative
Board of Control
Misc. Committees 1926-1927

[1919?]

Y/ku

GINLING COLLEGE

SUB COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN

We recommend that the co-operating Board together make a supplemental request to the Interchurch World Movement of \$600,000 for its five year campaign, this amount covering the approximate cost of building and development of the completed plant of Ginling College; that each Board place in its appropriations for the coming year a supplemental appropriation of \$60,000, its share of \$300,000, needed for the erection of the first group of buildings approved by the Board of Control; that the remaining \$60,000 of the full responsibility of each Board be appropriated during the years 1920-1924, at such times and in such amounts as it shall determine. The purpose of this program is to secure the full amount for building and growth of the College thru the Financial Campaign of the Interchurch World Movement in the Spring of 1920.

It is further recommended that the Boards maintaining Girls' Schools in Central China who are not co-operating in Ginling College be requested to place in their budget for the Interchurch World Movement Financial Campaign a sum for property needs at Ginling College. In case the Boards accede to this request, there shall be such pro-rata reduction of the appropriation of each of the co-operating boards as these gifts make possible.

March 15, 1926
Faculty House
8:00 P.M.

A meeting of the Faculty of Ginling College was held on March 15, 1926, at 8:00 P.M. to discuss informally the problem of Government Registration in relation to Ginling College.

PRESENT:

Mrs. Thurston, Dr. Hackett, Mrs. Chen, Misses Treadley, Loh, Buse, Reeves, Liu, Case, Pedersen, Hoh, Spicer, Sprague, Zia, Grabill, Whitmer, Griest, Wood; Messrs. Loos, Jones, Djang, Djang Pang, Hwang, Djou, Pang, Tsu and Thomson.

The meeting was opened with prayer.

Copies of the "Regulations Governing the Procedure of Recognition" were in the hands of each member. These regulations may be summarized - (Regulations 1-4 require that the term "privately established be prefixed to the official name; that the president or vice-president be Chinese and represent the institution in applying for recognition; that a majority of the Board of Control be Chinese. Regulation 5 is translated "The institution shall not have as its purpose the propagation of religion" or as Dr. Timothy Lew puts it "religious proselytization". Regulation 6 is in two parts (a) "The curriculum of such institutions should conform to the standards set by the Ministry of Education" and (b) "It shall not include religious courses among the required subjects".)

To aid in starting discussion, Mrs. Thurston, Miss Hoh and Miss Spicer, who had represented Ginling at the Council of Higher Education, and Miss Hanawalt, who was on the Business Committee of the College Conference, had prepared the attached questions.

Mrs. Thurston made a statement in regard to Registration as it had been under discussion in East China for ten years. The decrees of 1917 and 1921 were read and the efforts made by certain schools to secure registration were reviewed. The local situation in Hangchow, where schools have registered under friendly officials, and the case of Nanking officials stamping diplomas in several girls' schools last June were reported. The steps to be taken by Ginling in order to conform to Regulations 1-4 were traced and the action of the Executive Committee urging upon Missions the choice of a Chinese representative on the Board of Control was approved by vote of the faculty.

Clauses 3 & 4. The time element enters into these two clauses. To have more than half of the Board of Control Chinese (Clause 4) is partly a matter of evolution. We now have alumnae representation, and co-opted Chinese members on the Board. Mrs. Thurston, pointed out that the personnel of the Board would have to be manned on another basis than on the present basis of Mission representation. Miss Spicer wondered whether it might be possible to have representation through either Missions or any other body of control which the Missions themselves might name. Such a policy might have the support of the home constituency. Miss Treadley proposed: that the faculty wish to express

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appreciation of steps already taken by the Board of Control which would come under Regulation 4 and desire to see further advance made toward meeting Regulation 4 as quickly as possible. Miss Hoh pleaded for urgent action, even though it involve a revision of the Constitution. Miss Treadley stated that such a revision would of course require Board of Control action; then amended her proposition by adding "even if the revision of the Constitution were involved."

Voted: that the Faculty wish to express appreciation of steps already taken by the Board of Control which would come under regulation 4 and desire to see further advance toward meeting regulation 4 as quickly as possible, even though the revision of the Constitution be involved.

Miss Treadley said that our failure to meet clause 3 might be allowed to stand until we came nearer meeting clause 4. At the end of two years' time, Mrs. Thurston thought, we might have a majority of Chinese on the Board of Control through Chinese representatives elected by Missions in some such way as suggested by Miss Spicer, through Alumnae representatives and through co-opted Chinese.

Clause 5. Miss Sprague asked: "Has China precedent for interference?" In America there are schools similar in aim- Parochial schools, (Oregon's attempt at interference failed), Jewish, Theosophy (f.i. San Diego), and Church schools which get recognition for Junior College credit. Schools in California have been eliminated because of Buddhist instruction. In England, recognition would not be granted to Buddhist or Mohammedan schools; neither would the government interfere. Mr. Djang Pang said that the question before us was not government justification but whether we were willing to surrender our aim to be registered; that it seemed to him that the government asked us to change our purpose. Miss Spicer suggested that it might be possible to put into the catalog our present aim rather than the Founder's Purpose. Mrs. Thurston read this purpose- "For the furtherance of the cause of Christ in China". Miss Treadley wondered whether we would be traitors to the cause of Christ by rewording our purpose using educational rather than religious terms.

Mr. Thomson asked, "Does the statement now represent our purpose?"-- Mrs. Thurston, "In my mind." Mr. Thomson, "Would it then be honest to restate?"

Mr. Djang Pang said that if we modified our statement of aim, the government would not be satisfied, since their purpose is the elimination of Christian schools from China. Miss Hoh disagreed, citing educators such as Chen Bao-chuen, sympathetic to Christianity but supporting clause 5 on the ground, that the aim of education should not be proselytization; if the school were Confucian, their position would still be maintained. Timothy Lew was quoted as saying that the government didn't intend to force Clause 5 and therefore couldn't mean to cut out Christianity.

Miss Darrow asked whether it would be possible to retract if after registration the government pushed us further. Japan was instanced where, when further demands were made after registration the only choice was conform or close. Later registering schools had greater freedom. Miss Hoh questioned the analogy because of the difference between the two governments. She felt that the leading Chinese educators were behind behind these clauses; that we need their sympathy. If we register, we may then have more support and be better able to fight against further regulations. The statement that we do not need to meet regulations 5 and 6

until we have met 4, that the Board of Control would have the final decision, closed this section of the discussion.

Clause 6. Mr. Thomson felt that this clause ought to be settled on its own merits, entirely independent of the question of registration. Miss Hoh thought the connection lay in the fact that if clause 6 should prevent registration, student objection would speak.

Mr. Djang Fang expressed himself: "As a Chinese citizen, I should like all Mission schools to be registered, but I am not willing to give up the religious program just for the sake of registration. What would be the compensations? A very few graduates might get scholarships. There might be a better feeling between government and mission students- this can come gradually through a better understanding of people. Religion can't be taught; it must come through religious experience; but religious teaching can help us get religious experience. Now we can teach boldly, and without criticism. If we teach religion in a disguised way, we can be criticised by the government. We ought not to be afraid. We'd better get far away from the government if we want to maintain our Christian influence. I may be a traitor to my government, and to my country, but this seems to me the right position to take."

Mr. Jones: "Academic and religious freedom are involved. The Chinese Christians in the next generation may look back on us as having betrayed our trust. The oppositions will soon be won over if it is possible to go on without being closed at this time."

Miss Hoh: "Perhaps it isn't possible. About March 24th, a mandate will be issued closing institutions that don't apply for registration. Mrs. Thurston deduced from a conversation with an official that Kiangsu wanted good schools and had no intention of enforcing such a mandate. Also the government had not resorted to compulsion in 1917 and 22 when mandate were not enforced. She believed that the recent mandate was pushed by Communist interests."

Miss Loh said: "Personally I feel that we should know how to hold our aims. Unless we change our aims, there is not much compromise in it. If our aim is right, there is no necessity to change or to compromise, because I don't see much importance in it for the near future. Christians ought to prove whether they hold their aims firmly or not. China has a constitution that gives every citizen freedom of religion. If we are weak in Chinese, we may fail there, but we don't have to go the whole way to meet the government."

We were reminded that the Chinese at the C.A.C.H.E. Conference strongly favored registration, disagreeing with the position that the government intended to force Christian schools out; that the Council should accept the first 4 clauses; in regard to 5 and 6, they appointed a delegation of five names to approach, through informal conversations on the subjects, the Minister of Education in Peking. The present minister is not so friendly as the one who promulgated regulations; therefore the Council emphasized the policy of waiting to press points such as the attitude of supporting constituencies at home.

Miss Griest said that mission support was given to schools in Mexico where no religion, not even a volunteer Bible class, could be taught. The Missions were opening new schools. Japan is another instance. Miss Hoh thought the appeal to be made to the home constituency was (1) National-

istic feeling against "imperialistic dogs" (2) possibility of influence through character and elective courses. Peking uses the Bible as a text in English. On the other hand, she thought the government had no right to prevent teaching; students were free in entering a mission school, and in becoming Christian. China is handicapped in having no church to express public opinion.

Last spring's discussion on required versus elective religion was referred to. Then the faculty felt a requirement in religion advisable. Miss Griest said: "Last year I supported required religion on the ground of the need for intellectual foundations beneath personal religion. At the Conference, men pleading tremendously for Christian character, felt that the present method was a failure. They were representative Christian men; they do know the Chinese better than we do. I think we ought now to reopen the discussion. I do not think we ought to register on this basis." Miss Spicer asked whether it were the required system per se or as it had worked which was criticized. Miss Griest thought the distinction had not been made in the minds of the critics. Mrs. Thurston reminded us that some of these critics, F.I. Timothy Lew, had taken their college courses in America and so did not speak from personal experiences. Miss Spicer honestly believed that Freshmen would not elect religion after the field had been burned over in middle school courses.

Voted: that the Advisory Committee arrange some way of presenting the present issue to a group or groups of students and go ahead with the plan.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary Pro Tem.

E.F.W.

BUILDING COMMITTEE

(China)

17

March 26, 1926

The Building Committee met on Friday, March 26 at 9:30 A.M. Mr. Murphy had spent two days at the College working with Mrs. Thurston on plans for the large faculty residence, conferring with Dr. Reeves, Chairman of the Campus Planning Committee in regard to locations of buildings and plans for campus planting. He met with the Building Committee in the morning session of which a stenographic report was made. The Committee worked on practical details until after four o'clock and in joint session with the Executive Committee from 8:00 to 9:30 P.M. The report is based on the notes taken during the meeting.

Mr. Murphy stated that in locating the Large Faculty Residence you are first of all limited by property lines. Then it would be best to get it as far away from the main group of buildings as possible. The first thing to be considered in locating the faculty house is the effect it will have on a person approaching from Nanking, then from the view one would get from the gate and then from the campus itself. It should be put far enough back so that from the gate of the campus it wouldn't cut the group too much. The further it goes west the further it recedes out of the picture. The best spot would be in line with the openings between the Recitation Building and the Library Building which has not yet been built. Then of course the actual outlook from the house itself should be considered.

Mr. Murphy pointed out on his drawing that the ridge of the house would be lower than the ridge of the Recitation Building, because even though the base would be about twelve feet higher, the difference in ceiling heights would make it a much lower building. He also suggested that it would be wise to spend several hundred dollars on some big trees to be planted about this building so that the whole thing might be as retired looking as possible. He suggested that it would be a good thing to grade off from two to three feet from the top of the hill, if it would not cost too much. There would need to be comparatively little excavation for basement and the drop of the land gives a good deal of space. Because of the cheapness of labor it was felt that it would not be a very large item to have the grading done.

By making a garden where the tennis court now is and building a pergola it would cut off the height from the building to one who was looking on besides being beautiful.

Then Mr. Murphy gave his recommendation concerning the smaller houses. They should not be built around the larger faculty house for that would keep the other from standing out by itself as it should. There are some very good building spots on the other side of the academic group. He felt that they should be grouped only insofar as to make them a group in themselves rather than with the main college group. They should be about one hundred feet apart for the sake of privacy. ~~on No formal grouping should be made, but only enough to contrast one end of one the pictures. The small houses would not show up much in relation to the big buildings because they would be more or less swallowed up by trees and shrubbery.~~

The matter of the practice school was brought up although as yet no money has been authorized for that. When built it should consist of a dormitory and school buildings for sixty students. Two places had been suggested for its location, one east of the power house, and the

other up in the hill by the college dormitories, west of the faculty residences. It was the general opinion that the former position would be best as these buildings should not be a part of the regular college group.

It was felt that the infirmary should be close to the road but as Dr. Hackett does not feel that it is a pressing need it can wait until the piece of land along the north road is added to the present campus.

The question of the time of building was next discussed. Mrs. Thurston stated that the appropriation of \$153,000 gold was now available for building. Some of the gifts had been designated toward Library and Chapel so of course these buildings would naturally come first.

Miss Kelly raised the question if they were all to be built at the same time, so that the same supervision might be given them all. Mrs. Thurston stated that the Faculty House was a year behind now and yet Mr. Murphy felt that it would be wise to defer it another year so that it could be constructed at the same time in which the Library and Chapel would be constructed. Mr. Murphy felt that since it would take several months for the architect to finish the working drawings and a year or fifteen months to do the actual building it would not be possible to get the buildings ready for occupancy for July 1, 1927 as Mrs. Thurston would like them to be.

If we wait one year then it will be possible to get the buildings all planned and ready for construction at the same time and save on supervision. Of course without the faculty house it will be necessary to slow up on the number of students who may enter the college for there will not be sufficient dormitory space. Mrs. Thurston asked if the small faculty residences might be built sooner. Mr. Murphy thought this was possible. He said that he would rather not have the responsibility of planning these smaller residences.

The next question was concerning finances. There is \$153,000 gold or approximately \$300,000 Mex. available for buildings. \$80,000 Mex. of this has been designated for Faculty residences, \$50,000 for the large Faculty House. Mrs. Thurston read from the minutes of the Ginling College Committee concerning available money and then stated that though no itemized cost of the present buildings had been kept it was estimated that \$50,000 gold covered the construction of any of the major buildings and \$40,000 gold covered the dormitories. According to the records the Fourth dormitory was figured at \$64,000 Mex.

Miss Kelly felt that we should recommend the building of the Faculty House and the three other main buildings (Library, Chapel and the Fifth Dormitory) at the same time. However Mrs. Thurston felt that there was not sufficient money in this appropriation for the Fifth Dormitory and if there were we would have empty dormitory space for two years. When the faculty moves out of the dormitory it now occupies it will take two years of ordinary student body growth to fill it, giving us two years before the fifth dormitory will be needed. In that case no additional dormitory space would be needed before the fall of 1930. She felt that it would be better to be a little crowded than to have extra space and be tempted to add students too rapidly.

Mr. Hanson asked whether it would be advisable to have the music rooms in the Chapel building or whether it should be merely a Chapel.

Mr. Murphy felt that it was not so necessary in China to have the Chapel so extremely high and naturally it would not follow after Gothic architecture, but it would be difficult to get the music rooms in elsewhere and probably more expensive. Even if there were the two stories, the Chapel above the music rooms, the building would not be as high as the Social-gymnasium building for in that both of the stories are high. Miss Kelly felt that the Music rooms should be away from other buildings that were being used so that they would make no disturbance in practicing.

Mr. Kelsey of the Y.M.C.A. gave a brief statement of the cost of the Y.M.C.A. buildings. He said their building cost 27 cents a cubic foot. Their building was a thirteen foot ceiling on first floor and a ten foot ceiling on the second story. It was made of brick walls and had a Spanish roof. There are showers, bath, lockers, etc. The gymnasium and auditorium are to be constructed in two separate buildings estimated at a cost of \$14,700 each. The Contractor was Sang Sh-shing of Shanghai. It was felt that he should be on our list of contractors.

Mrs. Thurston wished to ask Mr. Kelsey's opinion on the length of time it would take for the construction of these buildings. He felt that ten full working months, which would mean at least a year would be needed. If they were to be done for September, 1927, a good part of the structural work should be done by this fall. However, Mrs. Thurston felt that it would be impossible to wait until September to move into the Faculty house for it would not give time to rearrange the dormitory and get it ready for the girls. Again Mr. Murphy stated that it would take time to get the plans ready and perhaps a month or two after they were completed before they could begin work, making it almost impossible to get them ready for the summer of 1927.

Mr. Kelsey felt that the small houses could be built with a tile roof. The light Spanish tile now being made in Peking which is being used so much in America now would not be out of harmony with the Chinese roofs of the other buildings. Mr. Murphy seemed to feel that it would be nice to have these houses developed in a Chinese farmhouse effect, perhaps made of stucco, low, with a flat pitch.

These small houses were supposed to be planned for the accommodation of four people with provision for a fifth as a guest. There would need to be bed rooms for these, with some studies in addition to the ordinary rooms. The Chinese faculty house would be large enough for seven or eight residents. There was a question of whether these houses should be one story or two stories. There seemed to be a tendency toward the two story building, although Mr. Murphy explained that a two story building in China was more expensive per cubic foot than a one story building.

Mr. Murphy heartily approved the suggestion that Mr. Bergamini be asked to plan the small residence group and agreed to write Mr. Bergamini regarding the possibility of some arrangement by which Mr. Bergamini should have charge of the administrative work on future buildings so that Ginling might have the benefit of an organization located in China to handle the working out of specifications, the letting of contracts, supervision of construction, etc.

Mr. Murphy asked for criticisms on the plans for the large faculty house as outlined so that he might have them to fit into his plans. Miss Kelly felt that she had no criticisms. Mr. Murphy asked concerning the combination of rooms, such as study-bedroom, the sitting room and two bedrooms, or separate rooms. It seemed to be the opinion of all that they should be about as planned, having some of each kind so that people might have their choice and everyone be satisfied.

The next problem was in regard to the attic space. Mr. Murphy thought the building would be better proportioned architecturally if the dormers were not in the roof, but it seemed to be the opinion of the committee that these would not be objectionable and there would be more ventilation so that these rooms would be more usable. The addition of these six attic rooms makes the dormitory larger without large additional expense.

Mr. Hanson felt that provision should be made for the most ventilation possible since people would be living there in the summer time. Of course the house would not be full so that people could move around to the coolest room but nevertheless the house would probably eventually become the residence of a Chinese faculty and would want to be as cool as possible. Though it would be harder to get the building heated with the larger windows it was felt that it would be more desirable to have more ventilation in the hot season. The porches will no doubt be large enough to accommodate all the occupants.

Mrs. Thurston wondered if it would be possible in any way to shorten the length of the building as a whole and Mr. Murphy felt that by cutting a few of the larger rooms a little the whole length might be cut at least ten feet. It seemed preferable to have the building shorter.

It was estimated that there would be about 230,000 cubic feet in the building and at a cost of 25 cents a cubic foot the building would approximate \$57,000. With ten feet cut off the length the cost would be reduced to about \$54,000. Mr. Hanson felt inclined that the expense would not be 25 cents a foot but of course a great deal would depend upon the amount of heating, plumbing, etc.

Mr. Kelsey said that he would be willing to get from Mr. Adamson the unit prices of various contractors. This would help out in the making of specifications and the approximate prices.

The following were voted:

VOTED To recommend to the Executive Committee that Mr. Murphy be asked to proceed with the plans for the Chapel-Music, Library-Administration, and Large Faculty House buildings in order that these buildings be ready for use by the summer of 1928, using the original program as a basis.

VOTED To recommend to the Executive Committee that Mrs. Thurston, in collaboration with the Small House Building Committee confer with Mr. Bergamini concerning the small residences which may be built earlier.

Ginling College

Finance Committee Meeting

May 29, 1926.

Present: Dr. Bowen, Mr. Hanson, Miss Kelly, Mrs. Thurston and Mr. Loos.

Miss Kelly opened the meeting with prayer after which some time was spent in general discussion of the immediate financial problems of the College, with special emphasis on the Current Expense Budget. Actions were deferred until the afternoon in joint session with the Executive Committee.

The expenditure side of the budget having been cut by \$5,380 and the receipt^s increased by \$8,500, the balance to be raised now stood at only \$2,686 even allowing for \$4,000 budgetted toward the liquidation of the deficit account. It was felt that we could safely expect to raise at least \$2,686 from the several gifts hoped for, and therefore it was

- (1) Voted: That we approve the Current Budget for 1926-27 totalling Mex. \$ 87,100.
- (2) Voted: That the Treasurer of the College be instructed to save as much as possible toward liquidating more than the \$4,000 budgetted for the deficit account.
- (3) Voted: That the Permanent Equipment Budget for 1926-27 be increased by \$300.00 for Physics on account of the added course in that department offered to Freshmen during said year.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) George W. Loos, Jr.,

Secretary.

Guest

SCHEDULE OFFICERS MEETING - Sept. 18, 1926

As the Curriculum Committee was not yet elected for 1926-27 Mrs. Thurston called a meeting of the schedule officers and Miss Treadley, acting dean for 1926-28, to consider special cases on Saturday, Sept. 18th, 1926 at 1.30 P.M. The actions are to be submitted to the new curriculum committee for their approval.

Recommendations:-

That Hu Tsai-yu drop English 21 and Hygiene 21 and take Biology 21 for 1926-27; that she be not required to take the English 21 for graduation but that her total English credits must be twenty; that she is required to take Hygiene 21 for graduation. This action was taken on the recommendation of the English 21 teacher that she drop English 21. (See attached letter.)

That Tsien In-yen be told that she cannot carry Sociology 21 because of Schedule conflict.

That Lung Bei 21 satisfy her English 21 requirement by the 1st Semester of English 21 and the 1st Semester of English 33.

That Huang Yu Tsuen be allowed to carry 16 1/2 hours this semester, and complete by so doing the total of her 144 credits. This reverses the action of the committee on June 23, 1926 and is done with the doctor's approval. Attention was called to the fact that the June 23, 1926 action stated that her record was to be sent to the Regents to find out if they would grant her a degree on the basis of her transfer credits and her Ginling credits.

That Sven Ku lien be allowed to postpone Religion 21.22 to her Senior year and not have it affect her class ranking.

That Djang Shuh-sun, 1926 drop from 18 1/2 to 14 1/2 hours.

P.U.M.C.
Require-
ments.

That Miss Treadley write at once to P.U.M.C. to find out if Psychology and Education may be substituted for modern languages, and ask for a telegraphed reply.

Chinese
45.

That the schedule officers make adjustments in courses for the girls who must drop Chinese 45 which is not being offered.

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2.

Condition
Exams.

That Miss Loh arrange for Algebra condition.

Examinations.

That Liu Bao Hua and Liu Yu ying take Practice School Chinese.

(The list of conditioned Freshman is attached to the minutes).

Records.

That the actions of the Curriculum Committee in relation to a student be written by the Schedule Officer on the back of the Schedule Officer's record card.

That the courses a girl is taking be recorded on these cards at the end of the 2nd week of school.

That the Schedule Officers be responsible for checking up the D's this year.

That, for the present year, class schedule officers keep up their own record cards and file any correspondence on student.

That the President take up the matter of securing a fire proof file which can be locked.

Unclassified
Students.

That the President consider the problem of the social position, chapel place of the unclassified and special students.

Transfers.

Miss Treadley then presented the transfers.

Mi Su min:- She has had 3 years at Shanghai College.

She offers for transfer credit:-

16 hrs.	Chinese	-	C.C.Reg.	20	-	Grant 4
12 "	English		" "	20		" 2
8 "	Biology		" "	Science		" 0
				Reg. 2		
10 "	Education					
7 "	History		" "	"		Accept 7 as complete
5 "	Music					
8 "	Religion		C.C.Reg.	14		Grant 6
4 "	Phys. Ed.		" "	"		1/2 cr. each sem. in college
3 "	Sociology					

3.

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The recommendation is that she be granted 37 transfer credits for her 1st year and 35 transfer credits for her 2nd year as she failed that year 2 hrs in Chinese.

That she carry in
1926-27

1927-1928

Math	12 - 4	Physics	11 - 4	Chinese	43 - 2 - 2
Psychology	31 - 3 - 3			Music	4 - 4
Hygiene	31 - 2 - 2			English Elect	4 - 4
English	43 - 4 - 4			Educ.	41 - 4 - 4
Music	4 - 4			Rely.	4 - 4
Phys Ed.	2 - 2			Phys Ed.	2 - 2

17 1/2 - 17 1/2

18 1/2 - 18 1/2

The question of her Chinese was brought up and Miss Hoh was to be consulted about this. Miss Buse was also to be consulted re the Schedule.

Li Diah I transferred from Canton Christian College where she has had one semester. She offers for transfer:-

Chinese	5 credits	-	of college grade
English	4	-	not of "
Religion	3	-	of college grade
Government	2	-	"
Plant Culture	3	-	"

Recommendation: - That she be exempted from Chinese 11 for the present; that she take the 1st semester of Religion 11 and be exempt from the 2nd; that she be ranked as a Freshman with advanced standing. No decision was made as to what she would substitute for Chinese 11.

Tang Li yuen transferred from C.C.C. after one year there as a regular student. She offers for transfer:-

Chinese	7 credits
English	8
Religion	4
Economics	6
Psychology	6
Biology	4

Her proposed schedule for 1926-27 is

English	31 - 2
"	23 - 3

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4.

Religion	21	-	4
History	11	-	4
Chem.	11	-	4
Phys. Ed.			$\frac{1}{2}$

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ credits.

If in 1926-27 she does good work she will be graduated at the end of the year full credit (36) for her year of work at C.C.C. If she doesn't make good we will evaluate her C.C.C. work.

Lin Shui-lien:- Transfer from C.C.C. but her record has not been received. She says she offers for transfer:-

Chinese	7	credits
English	8	"
History	6	"
Psych.	6	"
Religion	4	"
Floriculture	3	"

She has been registered for :-

English	21	=	2
"	23	=	3
Religion	21	=	4
Chem.	11	=	4
Music	21	=	2
Practical Music	2		
Phys. Ed.			$\frac{1}{2}$

17 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Chinese course at C.C.C. seems to be a course of the type of Chinese 51 but more superficial.

Li Sui Guen:- Transfer from Shanghai College after one year there. She offers in transfer:-

Chinese	10	credits
English	10	"
Biology	6	"
History	4	"
Hygiene	1	"
Music	2	"
New Testament	4	"
Phys. Ed.	2	"

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to recommend that she substitute one year of Sociology for 4 credits needed in history; that she be exempt from 2 credits in Religion; that her credits be subject to reconsideration at the end of the year.

The new transfer blank prepared by the Advisory Council of East China Christian Colleges was presented and is attached to the minutes.

Respectfully submitted,

RENEGA W. CRIST,

Secretary.

Grist

CURRICULUM AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE JOINT MEETING
March 19, 1927.

The two committees met in joint session on Saturday morning, March 19, 1927. Mrs. Thurston, Misses Vautrin, Andrews, Loh, Whitmer, Hoh, Reeves, and Griest were present. The object was to hear the report of the committee appointed by the faculty at the meeting on March 18th to word the faculty statement to the students. The members of this committee belonged to the curriculum committee, save Miss Chester who was invited to attend the meeting. The report was discussed and as finally worded by this group is as follows: (see attached report).

It was decided to have enough copies of the report made for each student to receive one, to send copies to students who have already gone home, and to have extra copies for faculty use.

It was thought wise for all of the faculty to attend the meeting at which the report will be made to the students. Miss Hoh was asked to be ready to answer in Chinese any questions the students might ask about the report.

Respectfully submitted,

Rebecca W. Griest,
Secretary of the Cur. Com.