

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Change in Theological Education—  
Still More Great Gifts.

The quarterly statement presented by President Harper of the University of Chicago at the 27th convocation of the University on January 4, shows a total attendance of 1,628. These are divided as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
The Graduate Schools...	243	130	373
The Senior Colleges....	106	106	212
The Junior Colleges....	229	188	417
The College for Teachers	56	231	128
Unclassified Students ...	40	117	157
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Total in Colleges.....	431	642	1,073
The Divinity School....	175	7	182
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Total Attendance .....	849	779	1,628

In 1892 at the corresponding quarter the enrollment was 594.

The membership of Rush Medical College, which is in affiliation with the University, is put down at 882, an increase of 244 over last year. The requirements of admission have been raised and will be made still higher next year. It will be gradually increased during the next three or four years until only those shall be admitted who have completed the work of Sophomore year in College.

In this connection the death is recorded of Professor John B. Hamilton, head of one of the departments in the Rush Medical College. Professor Hamilton was the editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, the Chairman of the Library Board of the City of Chicago, and Director of the Elgin Insane Asylum. President Harper says of him: "He was a man of the highest attainments and had held most important positions, and as surgeon of the Marine Hospital of the United States had rendered great service to the profession of medicine."

CHANGES IN THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.

A new curriculum has been established in the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, the changes to take effect on July 1. Among them are mentioned the following:

- (1) The rearrangement and readjustment of the required work in the several departments so that this work is finished in the first year of divinity work.
- (2) The provision of special training in the English language.
- (3) The assignment of each student, after the first year, to the special department in which he shall undertake to do the larger part of his work, the professor in this department to be henceforth his special adviser.
- (4) Provision by which students who desire to become pastors, administrators, or general workers, may select courses of instruction which will be adapted to the work they desire to do.
- (5) The change of the study of Hebrew from the list of the required subjects to the list of elective subjects, except in the case of those who desire to make the Old and New Testament their principal subject of study.
- (6) An arrangement by which a liberal portion of the time of each student shall be given to work in natural science, psychology, and English literature, unless in his college course he has made such progress in these subjects as would warrant his omission of them at this stage of his work.
- (7) The grouping of the courses of study especially adapted to those who desire to be pastors and administrators and general workers, in which the English Bible shall be the principal subject, the secondary subjects to be psychology, pedagogy, and sociology.
- (8) The proposition to make such arrangement as may be necessary with other institutions, as will permit those who so desire to prepare themselves especially in the lines of music and medicine with special reference to Christian work.
- (9) The introduction, to as large an extent as possible, of the study of problems as distinguished from study by departments.
- (10) The introduction to a larger extent than heretofore, of what may be called "clinical" work, for example, in Sunday School work with the biblical and pedagogical departments, in visita-

tion work with the sociological department, in preaching and church administration with the department of homiletics.

(11) The setting aside of a period in the training of each student, during which he shall be under the direction of a pastor in active service.

THE TWO-MILLION-DOLLAR PROPOSITION.

Reference is made to the proposition of Mr. Rockefeller, in October, 1896, that he would duplicate any sums of money given to the University between that date and January 1, 1900, up to the sum of two millions of dollars. Since that time in addition to the gift of Miss Helen Culver for the Biological Department, the exact value of which has not been estimated, gifts have been received to the amount of \$306,899. Besides this, the University has come into the possession by gift of three large and very valuable pieces of property. One is a gift of land, including 288 feet on Ellis avenue opposite the University grounds, which gives the University the practical control of the larger portion of the block. It is suggested that this land be leased to the fraternities for the erection of chapter houses. The value of the land is nearly \$34,000, and this means \$34,000 more from Mr. Rockefeller or a total of \$68,000.

Another gift of great value, and quite in line with the kind of gifts which keep falling into the lap of the University of Chicago, is the present of two whole blocks of land, lying north of Fifty-Seventh street, between Ellis and Lexington avenues. These announcements of new gifts President Harper called the most important, so far as the resources of the University are concerned, which had been made within three years. Of the gift and its importance, he speaks as follows:

"One of these blocks, by the courtesy of Mr. Marshall Field, has been occupied as the athletic field of the University. Both blocks, including a space, 600 x 800 feet, are now the property of the University. For this magnificent gift, the University is indebted to two of its best friends; men who have, from the beginning, exhibited the deepest possible interest in the progress of the University. The market value of these blocks is \$335,000. Of this sum, Mr. Marshall Field has contributed \$135,000, Mr. John D. Rockefeller \$200,000. It has been a long cherished hope on the part of the friends of the University, that these two blocks of land should some time become its property. By this gift the twenty-seven acres already constituting the University grounds become nearly forty acres. By this gift there is assured to the University for all time a splendid athletic field at its very door, and such a field in the midst of a large city is something greatly to be prized. By this gift the building of a great gymnasium is made possible. By this gift the development of a medical school and the development of a technological school are made possible."

Yale and the Presidency.

[Arthur Reed Kimball in the N. Y. Independent.]

When at the same time with the unexpected announcement of President Dwight's resignation the announcement was also made that Professor Chittenden had been appointed director of the Sheffield School to succeed Professor Brush—who has held the position since 1872, when it was created—a younger member of the Faculty commented: "That is unfortunate. That appointment robs original research of an eminent investigator to make a mere executive." Yet when, on the other hand, it was suggested that Dr. Dwight's place be filled by a cultivated business or professional man—one, for example, of the type of Seth Low—another younger member of the Faculty (or was it the same one?) exclaimed: "Oh, no! Do not give us an outsider, however good an executive he may be. We young men who are striving to do modern work by modern methods, to place Yale in the front rank of inspiring teaching and original research, need ourselves the inspiration of sympathetic, appreciative leadership. Give us that, whatever else is denied us."

The contrast of these two comments

puts graphically the difficulty of the delicate problem which fronts the Corporation of Yale in choosing a successor to President Dwight, if the hopes of the younger men of the Faculty are to be fulfilled. These, be it remembered, are the men on whom is soon to rest the responsibility of keeping the Yale of the future true to the Yale of the past—that it, abreast of all that is best in the forward movement in education, but with no break from the distinctive Yale traditions. These, too, are the men who represent the great body of younger alumni, than whom no other college or university can boast a body more loyal. By this contrast Dr. Dwight's successor must not be one whose choice will rob research to make an executive. Nor must he be an outsider, a mere executive, a cultivated business man, who cannot give that inspiration of leadership under which the various departments and faculties work harmoniously to the one great end, the well-ordered development of a true university life. Yet on the other hand business talent, too, is needed in the presidency of Yale; or, if not needed so much now as once, the reason lies in the exceptional business as well as scholarly talents of Dr. Dwight, who has been as successful a university treasurer as president, and whose administration has not only received the recognition of large gifts, but has also shown a high order of capacity in the husbanding of the funds received and in the application of the large sums expended.

It is on this business side that the emphasis is usually laid, so far as the view of the general public goes, when a college president is spoken of as "a good executive." The idea called up popularly is the same as that of "a good executive" for a large banking or manufacturing business. But fortunate as it is for a college or university—especially one, as in Yale's case, during the period of transition from the college into the university—to have at its head a man of business like President Dwight, the phrase "good executive" thus applied tells but a small part of his duties. That, at least, is true unqualifiedly of Yale. The legal body in which is vested the final right of control is the Corporation, composed of the President and eighteen Fellows. Ten of these eighteen are Congregational clergymen, resident in the State of Connecticut, a self-perpetuating body, since the ten fill vacancies in their own number due to death or resignation. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut are ex-officio members of the Corporation. The remaining places are filled by alumni elections, and the present alumni membership includes such distinguished names as those of Chauncey M. Depew and Judge Henry E. Howland. Among the clerical Fellows are ministers of the distinction of Rev. Joseph H. Twichell and Dr. Edwin P. Parker, of Hartford, and Dr. Theodore T. Munger of New Haven. So much for the *personnel* of the Corporation, which, unless it were distinctly bad, is, except at a time like this of choosing a president, of small importance, despite the pother which has been raised in Yale circles over its *imperium in imperio* feature. For at best or worst, the function of the Corporation, so far as it concerns the ordinary government of the University, must be advisory and confirmatory. Its members can, in the nature of the case, know but little of university life and discipline at first hand. They are in greatest part dependent for what they know of these questions on their president, who is also the president of the University; that is, of the governing body, the faculty and instructors of the several schools and departments. By the last Yale catalogue this governing body totaled (including lecturers, but with six professorships vacant) 252 members. The official representative in the Corporation of those 252, on whom falls the direct responsibility for the instruction and discipline of about 2,500 students, is the President of the University. Whatever the questions of relative rights which may arise, whatever the modifications of policy which may be desired, must come before the Corporation through him. He, in fact, decides finally on the choice of new professors and instructors, as the Corporation seldom, if ever, fails to confirm his selections. If for any reason he chooses to ignore an action taken by any one of the University Faculties by failing to bring it formally before the Corporation, there is practically no remedy short of so strong a protest to the Corporation as to create an intolerable condition—something

which, when it has come near to happening in past Yale administrations, has been carefully kept from public knowledge.

The President's all but autocratic power extends in every direction, and includes every minutest detail of administration. It requires a pamphlet of 100 closely printed pages for an annual report by the President to tell the year's story with comments, suggestions and appeals. It requires a pamphlet of almost the same size to give the various courses—with explanations—in the Graduate School, some in a single department numbering more than fifty. When it is remembered that these professors have also, for the most part, undergraduate classes, and that undergraduate instruction consists so largely to-day of a system of electives, the administrative ability needed to satisfy the various claims, so to arrange schedules that all shall have the most and best opportunities possible both to teach and to learn, is seen to be something undreamt of in college management hardly a generation back. And yet in this way is only touched the surface of modern university life, while its larger, deeper aspects in its laboratory work, its clubs for mutual help in research, its thousand and one allied interests, must of necessity be ignored. The one man whose personality is felt in and throughout it all, dominating its life, is the President of the University. He has the power of direction, control, initiative. He also must have the power of leadership and inspiration if the young men who are making the University life under him are to develop it in all its possibilities, present and future.

Mindful of what has been wisely accomplished under President Dwight's administration, to organize at Yale the necessary departure while cherishing the character of its past, the men of younger Yale ask to-day for a president who will be progressive, but not radical; who will foster the fresh enthusiasm and direct the new ambitions, but who will conserve a noble inheritance of tradition, knowing well that while it needs only money and strong names to manufacture a "phrontistery," or learning shop, it requires the appeal of associations, the atmosphere of culture pervasive through generations, to create a seat of learning, the true university. The men of younger Yale ask, then, that the new President be near to their own age, not one passing his prime at the outset, who must after a short term at best make way for his successor; that he be one of the Yale brotherhood, for to each college and university it is given to know itself as no outsider can know it; that, if possible—and such a selection is most possible of all—he be one among the older of the younger men of the Yale Faculty, a man who commands the confidence and respect of his fellows for ability and character, and who knows, as a Yale man not of the Faculty cannot, the imperative needs of the hour; that by preference he be not a clergyman, though a man of religious convictions, because the mere student of Theology, on whom such a selection would probably fall, is so sure to lack broadness of catholicity; that he be a man less of the closet and more of the world than have been some of his predecessors, one who is in active sympathy with the great forward movements in civic and national life; that, in short, he be a man fitly representative of the Yale of to-day, of its work and its life, of its aspirations and its ideals.

Harvard Votes No Franchise.

By a vote of 2782 to 1481, Harvard graduates of the Academic Department have defeated the proposition granting to graduates of other departments of the University the right to vote for overseers. A year ago a vote of the graduates was taken on this question, but so few took the interest to vote that it was decided last October to hold another poll. Ballots were sent to each graduate of the Academic Department earnestly requesting that he vote on the question. About 7,500 blanks were sent out, and the ballots were counted on January 3. At the first poll, the majority voted in favor of granting the proposed extension. But the vote on this last ballot changed entirely. Not only was there a much larger number of votes cast, but the sentiment of the vote itself was changed.