

Provisional Measures for the Control of Private
Institutions of Higher Learning

(Approved at the Government Administration Council's 43rd
Session, July 28, 1950; Announced by the Ministry of
Education, August 14, 1950)

Art. 1. For the purpose of strengthening its leadership over, its assistance to, and its efforts to reorganize private institutions of higher learning so that they can meet the needs of national reconstruction, the Central People's Government establishes these special measures.

Art. 2. The goals, tasks, systems, curriculums, and instructional and administrative organization of a private institution of higher learning (including universities, specialized colleges and junior colleges) must be consistent with the "Provisional Regulations for Institutions of Higher Learning" as well as the "Provisional Regulations for Junior Colleges."

Art. 3. With the approval of a large administrative district's Ministry of Education, or Ministry of Culture and Education (referred to below as the Ministry of Education of a Large Administrative District), a private institution of higher learning

whose performance has been outstanding, and which has financial difficulties, may ask the Ministry of Education of the Central Peoples' Government for financial assistance.

Art. 4. All administrative and financial authority and property ownership of a private institution must be exercised by a citizen of the Peoples' Republic of China.

Art. 5. All private institutions of higher learning, accredited or unaccredited in the past, must apply for accreditation. The board of trustees of a private institution of higher learning must give the following facts in its application for accreditation, which is submitted through the Ministry of Education of a Large Administrative District, to the Central Ministry of Education for approval:

- 1) name and location of the school;
- 2) brief history of the school;
- 3) constitution of the board of trustees of the school;
- 4) names, ages, birthplaces, academic degrees, employment, and addresses of trustees;
- 5) a map of the school grounds and buildings, with explanations;
- 6) itemized statements and evidence of properties, cash holdings, and other income;
- 7) status of library books, laboratory specimens and equipment, furniture, etc.;
- 8) administrative budget of the current fiscal year;
- 9) regulations and rules of instructional and administrative units, table of organization, and curriculums;
- 10) resumes of faculty and employees;
- 11) a list of all students enrolled.

Art. 6. The president (or the dean), as well as the vice president (or the associate dean), of a private university (or college) are appointed or removed by its board of trustees, and other key personnel are appointed or removed by the president (or the dean). The university (or college) must report these personnel actions to the Ministry of Education of a Large Administrative District for approval, and the latter will inform the Central Ministry of Education about such actions.

Art. 7. All private institutions of higher learning should submit to the Ministry of Education of a Large Administrative District for review periodical reports on their conditions of teaching, administration, and finance; the ministry of the large administrative district then informs the Central Ministry of Education of such matters.

Art. 8. No private institutions of higher learning are permitted to make religion a required subject or to force students to take part in religious services or activities.

Art. 9. Cash holdings, other capital, land, buildings, and all other equipment of private institutions of higher learning that has not been officially transferred to the institutions concerned, must be so transferred.

Art. 10. Financial holdings of private institutions of higher learning are not permitted to be expended for purposes unrelated to the school. Prior to the approval by the Ministry of Education of a Large Administrative District and the Central Ministry of Education, no property of private institutions of higher learning is allowed to be transferred from one party to another.

Art. 11. The board of trustees of a private institution that wishes to close or reorganize must apply, five months before the end of the school year, for a review of the proposal by the Ministry of Education of a Large Administrative District, which in turn submits the application to the Central Ministry of Education for approval. If approval is given for the closing, the board of trustees of the school concerned may organize a Property Settlement Committee to dispose of all school properties; the Ministry of Education of a Large Administrative District will ask the Central Ministry of Education for approval of the methods of disposing of the properties.

Art. 12. When a private institution of higher learning is mismanaged or violates government regulations, the Ministry of Education of a Large Administrative District may ask the Central Ministry of Education for authority to order the school to reorganize its board of trustees, to name a new president, to reorganize the entire school, or to close.

Art. 13. In accordance with the preceding regulations, the Central Ministry of Education will directly control all private institutions of higher learning in the two cities and five provinces of North China.

Art. 14. These provisions, including revisions, if any, will become effective as soon as the Central Ministry of Education receives the approval of the Government Administration Council.