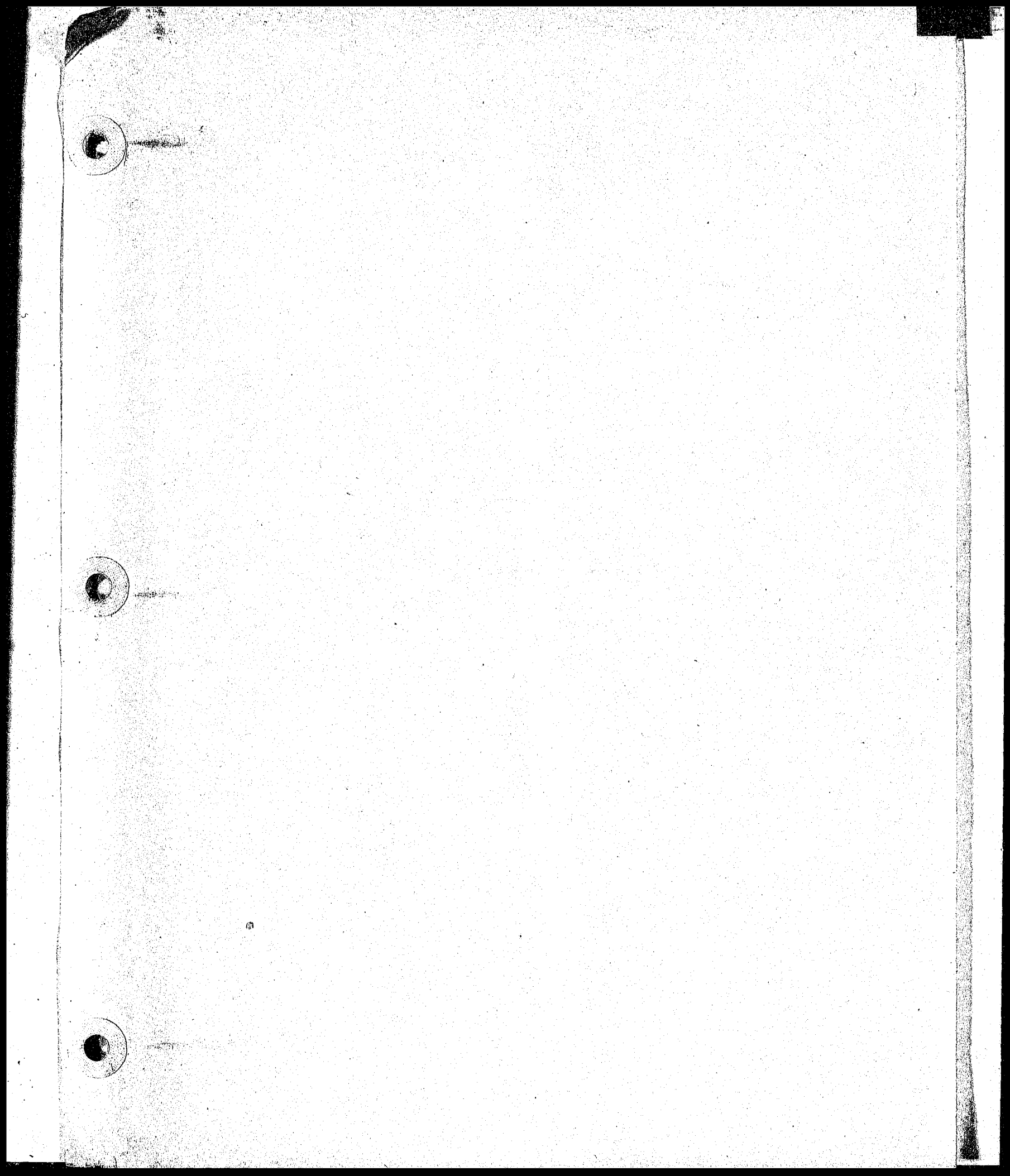


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Shantung / Cheeloo
Publicity / reports
Topical compilation of
notes + statements



RE: ANGLICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

" You are doubtless ^{aware} that, owing to historical conditions into which I do not need to enter, the Church of England in Great Britain does all its missionary work through Voluntary Societies, of which the C.M.S. is the largest; you know also that the Anglican Church is roughly divided into three great parties — the Anglo-Catholics, the Modernists, & the Evangelical; the C.M.S. stands four-square for the evangelical position; it is therefore important to find out, if possible, the attitude of these men, as fitting them to represent the C.M.S.

Notes on S.P.G.

Joseph p 217 "In 1878 an extended tour of two months was undertaken by them. Amongst other places they visited Tainyanga & decided to make it one of the stations of their Mission, it being at that time unoccupied by any other Society.

p 218 In 1878 Messrs Scott & Greenwood visited Tainyanga for the first time, & afterwards Mr Greenwood went frequently to this city & also to the neighboring city of Pingyin during the years 1879-82. Sometimes he traveled with Mr Scott or Mr Capel, who joined the mission in 1879, sometimes with Xu natives only, generally coming back to Chefoo for the summer months. From 1883-6 he spent most of his time at Tainyanga & Pingyin. The years from 1886-1890 he spent in Pekin making occasional visits to Kungchay, but in 1890 he rejoined in returning to Chefoo where he spent the greater part of his remaining years.

Reports Arts & Science

1923-1924

R. Tenen

Page 42

1925-1926

"

"

1926-1927

"

"

1927-1928

J. W. Hunter

"

1930-1931

T. I. Linn (?)

"

1931-1932

"

"

1932-1933

"

"

1933-1934

"

"

Arts College 1923-1924

Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Stearns, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Balme
Mrs. Maitland & Mrs. Harkness, voluntary service in
the English Dept.

British Joint Bd granted \$1500 to prevent
the abandonment of Science work in the Senior Colleges

Request for science teachers

Chapel (morning) held a Krumpholtz Memorial Chapel
voluntary 50-80% 20 minutes

YMCA in deplorable condition at beginning but signs of life toward end
6 women students conducting Bible classes at Students' Service Centre
athletics athletic M.C. Meet at Knifery - 2nd place among 85 schools
Four to go to all China meet at teaching.

Physical exercise classes

Societies Science Society, Literary Society

Self-Gov. Started in Sept

Money Don. 10,000 from Sam. Cochran

Arts College 1925-1926

Recap of campus of disorders (political)

Mrs. Payne made acting head of English Dept. - breakdown

Mrs. H.F. Smith substituting.

Mr. D.C. Butler came, resigned.

Mr. B.J. Sale (of what mission?)

Mr. Jm Woods came but had a breakdown.

Li Yun Chen & Chad Tai Ho

Rain temporary because

Parker & Jacob expected back

CMB grant to Premedical Dept.

Religion Voluntary groups

YMCA night school for janitors & house servants (51)

" " for children (46)

Arts College 1926-1927

English Ref. R.E. Hanson

Supple arrived - after April examination - went to Japa.

Baker cannot return.

Hunter & Lair helped.

Evacuat. Foreigners ordered by Comand to evacuate to sea coast.
Students left - except 19 out of 234 + another 40.

Arts College 1927-1928

Rural Rural school experimental work has continued successfully at Liu Chia Chuang & has been started also at Lingshan in connection with the work done at that village by the School of Theology.

Religion Two courses announced but ^{in fall} ~~is~~ not given.
Two " given in Spring by W. B. Djang & D. Lair
RE. ① Human nature according to Nature
② Xn attitude toward social & economic problems
Improved Chapel attendance

Closing Campus cleared May 11 College closed May 15.



DIFFERENCES BET. 1904 AND 1909 VERSIONS OF

BASIS OF UNION IN EDUCATIONAL WORK IN CHEELOO UNIV.

- 1904 - Art. I -- Aim and Policy
- 1909 - " " -- Name of University

1904 - Sec. 3 -- The purpose of the Theological Coll. shall be to provide Theological training for Pastors and Evangelists; the instruction given therein shall be in accordance with evangelical truth as commonly believed and taught in the Presbyterian Church of America and the Baptist Churches of Great Britain.

Sec. 4 -- In connection with the Theological College there shall be a preparatory course of study for those who need it, and a normal school for the training of elementary school teachers.

Sec. 5 -- Each Mission reserves to itself the right to carry on, at its own institutions, courses for lay preachers and village school-masters.

Sec. 6 -- Denominational instruction on the subjects of church government and baptism shall be separately provided for by the respective Missions.

- 1904 - Art. II -- Management
- 1909 - " III - "

1904 - The colleges shall be under the management of one Board of Directors, who shall be elected by the two Missions, and responsible to them, and who shall be under the ultimate control of the two Missionary Societies.

- 1904 - Art. III -- Constitution of Board of Directors
- 1909 - " IV -- Constitution of the University Council

1904 - Sec. 1 -- The Board shall consist of six Directors, of whom three shall be appointed by each Mission to serve for three years, one from each Mission to retire annually and his place to be refilled. In the first election of directors, one shall be chosen for one year, one for two years and one three years, by each Mission.

Sec. 2 -- The foreign members of the Teaching Staff shall have the privilege of attending the meetings of the Board for purposes of consultation, but without voting power, except that the president of each college shall have a vote in all matters relating to that institution.

Sec. 3 -- same as Sec. 4 of 1909 article, word "Director" instead of "member of Council" is used.

- 1904 --Art. IV -- Meetings and Functions of the University Council
- 1909 - " V " " " " " " "

1904 - Sec. 2 -- Special meetings of the Board shall be called by the chairman upon the written request of three members. A month's notice shall be given specifying in writing the business to be considered, and no other business shall be transacted.

1904 - Sec. 3 -- Four Directors shall constitute a Quorum for the transaction of business, and no motion shall be declared carried unless four affirmative votes are cast.

Sec. 4 -- Full minutes of all meetings of the Board and all reports of work shall be presented without delay to the Societies in London and New York and the Secretaries of the Missions in Shantung.

Sec. 5 -- The Board of Directors shall elect all permanent members of the Teaching Staff, but the election of Presidents shall be endorsed by the Societies in London and New York. The president of each college shall make appointments to the Chinese teaching staff of his institution, after collective consultation with his colleagues, subject to the endorsement of the Board of Directors at its next meeting.

Sec. 7 -- The Board shall consider and pass upon the Estimates of college expenditure, which shall be prepared and presented by the foreign teaching staff of each college; shall determine the share to be borne by each Society; and shall forward the estimates to the Missionary Societies in New York and London.

Sec. 8 -- All the acts of the Board of Directors shall be subject to the review and control of the Baptist Missionary Society in London and of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the USA.

1904 - Art. VI -- Teaching Staff
1909 - " V " "

1904 - Sec. 1 -- The two Missions shall be, as far as possible, equally represented on the teaching staff of each college.

Sec. 2 -- The Foreign Teaching Staff of the Arts College shall consist of at least four men.

Sec. 3 -- The Foreign Teaching Staff of the Theological Coll. shall consist of at least two men.

Sec. 4 -- The Foreign Teaching Staff of the Medical College shall consist of at least two men.

1904 - Art. VII -- Ownership of College Property included in revision of 1909
1909 - " VIII " " " "

~~1904 - Sec. 1 - The college plant at Wei-hsien~~

1904 - Art. VII -- Finance
1909 " VIII "

1904 - Sec. 1 -- The Presbyterian Mission shall provide residences for the Teaching Staff at the Arts College.

Sec. 2 -- The Bapt. Mission shall provide residences for the Teaching Staff at the Theological College and also at the Medical College.

Sec. 3 -- If either Mission shall occupy more houses for its teaching staff than it provides, it shall pay rent for the excess.

Sec. 4 -- All cost of repairs and upkeep of property shall be borne by the owners.

Sec. 6 -- The current expenses of the college shall be shared equally by the two Missions. Current expenses shall be defined to include travelling expenses of Directors and members of Teaching Staff in attendance on Board meetings, repairs and upkeep of apparatus, salaries of Chinese teachers, heat, light, attendance,

Sec. 7 -- The distribution of items of expense other than those already mentioned in this article shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 8 -- The two Missions heartily approving the principle of self-support urge the Board of Directors to extend its application so far as practicable.

1904 - Art. VIII -- Amendments
1909 - " X "

in Sec. 1 -- Amendments to this agreement may be made on the initiative of either Mission, or of the Board of Directors, after six months' notice in writing, and shall require for ratification the approval of the two Missions in Shantung, of the Baptist Missionary Society in London, and of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the USA.

Sec. 2 -- In the event of either Mission desiring to withdraw from the union, notice of not less than two years shall be given to the other Mission.

- p. 38 Dr. Alexander Pearson, surgeon of East India Co. introduced practice of vaccination in 1805

In 1820 Robert Morrison and Dr. Livingston, also of East India Co. started a dispensary for the Chinese poor, conducted for the most part, however, by Chinese practitioners and by Chinese drugs.

- 40 Dr. Peter Parker "opened on Nov. 4, 1835, the first Medical Missionary Hospital of the Far East -- the Ophthalmic Hospital, Canton, afterwards known as the Canton Hospital."
- 95 The first Leper Hospital in China was established at Pakhoi in 1890 in connection with the work of the Church Miss'y Soc. Dr T.G. Horder being the physician in charge.
- 96 ...Dr. J.G. Kerr will always be remembered in connection with this development. The Hospital for the Insane, which he advocated in 1872, and which was actually opened in Canton in 1898, was the first ever established in China, and as such has been the admiration of all classes of people.
- 108 In 1837 "Parker had commenced to train three assistants in his hospital in Canton. Naturally enough such training consisted entirely of oral instruction of a practical character, on very much the same lines as in the old apprenticeship days in this country, for there were no Chinese medical textbooks that could be employed nor any facilities for laboratory work."
- 108 "The work of training Chinese assistants which Parker thus inaugurated was continued by various medical men who succeeded him, notably by Dr John G. Kerr of the American Presbyterian Mission, who, in a remarkable life of nearly fifty years of medical missionary service at Canton, not only helped to instruct some two hundred students but also made invaluable contributions to the building up of the new Chinese medical literature, which, as we have seen, Benjamin Hobson had been the first to undertake. Kerr personally translated over twenty medical text-books, comprising thirty-two volumes."
- 110 In this connection mention must be made of a brilliant little group of Chinese women students who have studied medicine in America. The first of these was Dr Y. May King, an adopted daughter of Dr. McCartee of Ningpo, who graduated from the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary in 1885, took various post-graduate appointments, and finally returned to China to work in connection with the Reformed Church at Amoy.
- 112f "The year 1881 is one that should long be remembered in connection with the medical development of medical education in China, for it saw the opening of the first medical school established in the country on a modern basis. Its inception was due to Kenneth Mackenzie, who, on hearing that several Chinese stu-

BALME, EXCERPTS CONTINUED

112con

dents who had been sent to America for collegiate education were being recalled by the Government, at once memorialized The Viceroy of Chihli, Li Hung Chang petitioning that eight of them might be placed under his care "for the study of medicine and surgery, with a view to their being utilized eventually as medical officers by the Government." Li Hung Chnag not only acceded to this request, but also placed suitable premises at Mackenzie's disposal at Tientsin and became responsible for the financial upkeep of the school, giving Mackenzie full freedom for missionary work among the students.

"Three classes were admitted to the school during Mackenzie's lifetime, each taking a three-year course. All instruction was given in English mostly by Dr. Mackenzie himself, who received valuable assistance from Dr. Atterbury of Peking and from some of the British and American naval surgeons stationed at Tientsin. Nineteen men were graduated in all....

"It is interesting to know that this medical school is still in existence, being now supported by the provincial government of Chihli, and known as the Peiyang Medical College, Tientsin.

113 "In 1887 the Hongkong College of Medicine was opened with Dr. Manson (now Sir Patrick Manson) as its first Dean. The L.M.S. was closely connected with the college from its inception, the Society's hospitals being used for practical instruction, and their physicians assisting in the teaching work. It was in that college that Dr. Sun Yat-sen received his education and formed that friendship with Dr. James Cantlie (then Professor of Anatomy and Surgery) that was to play so dramatic a part in his future career."

116 "In the South, Dr. Mary Fulton -- one of pioneer women physicians in the Far East -- laid in 1899 the foundations of what has become the Hackett Medical College, Canton."

57 It was in Peking that the first women's hospital was opened under Dr. Lucinda Coombs, a graduate of Philadelphia, the first woman medical missionary in China. She was sent out by the Women's Missionary Society of the ME Church in U.S.A. *arrived 1873*

"Meanwhile Dr. Coombs was welcoming a colleague to Peking in the person of Dr. Leonora Howard (now Mrs. King) who was afterwards associated with Dr. Kenneth Mackenzie in saving the life of Lady Li, the wife of the influential viceroy, Li Hung Chang."

BALME, EXCERPTS CONTINUED

NURSING

130 "A start was made in this direction in some of the Women's Hospitals, even before the arrival of trained nurses in China, notably by Dr. Coombs of Peking and by Dr. Mary Fulton and Dr. Niles in Canton. But nothing was attempted on any organized scale until the nurses themselves were in a position to take it up."

140 "Our first hospital in connection with the medical school in the city of Tsinan was run on very much the same primitive lines as those already described at the beginning of this chapter, and even when the first nurse was appointed to the hospital by the BMS, the absence of ward equipment and the lack of a trained staff made organized nursing almost impossible. A start, was made, however, first with hired orderlies, and then with two or three Christian girls from an neighboring mission school, and meantime funds were being collected for the erection of a new hospital. It was decided from the outset that this should be built and furnished throughout on modern lines, so that it might not only offer the patients the best possible conditions but also afford the students an opportunity of learning how modern hospital treatment should be carried out.....

"It was just as we were facing this situation that one of our Chinese colleagues suggested that the time had come when a challenge ought to be thrown out to Christian students in the best best schools in China to come forward and study nursing as a life work.....

"This suggestion was adopted, and an appeal was sent out for twelve probationer nurses to form the first class in the new hospital -- all of them to come on approximately the same conditions as to age, educational standard, remuneration, and length of service as at home. To our surprise and delight more than forty applications were received, almost all of them from old High school students in different parts of the province, and all of them members of the Christian church.

"In the fear lest some of these candidates did not understand what nursing really involved, and possibly regarded it as a short short cut to becoming doctors, twelve of the number were picked out and and given a month's hard probation in the wards, at the same time being being informed that they would be required to promise, in their contract, that they would never call themselves physicians or act as such. It was anything but an easy month for them. It involved innumerable duties which they would naturally regard as unpleasant, or even repellent; it included the admitting and bathing of new patients, some of whom were distinctly reminiscent of that famous Afghan beggar who was soaked and scraped until the bath-attendant suddenly came upon an old suit of clothes; and it meant strenuous work, by night and day, unrelieved by lectures or classes, such as the Chinese student takes delight in. But none of these things deterred them. Only one of the twelve dropped out at the conclusion of the month, and the place was immediately filled.

"Thus was founded the Nurses Training School of the Un. Hospital, Tsinan.

BALME, EXCERPTS CONTINUED

P. 176

At another city, Tsinan, an extensive and well-equipped Hygiene Section has been established in connection with the Museum and Institute which the Rev. J.S. Whitewright organized there in 1905, and which has already been visited by over four and a half million people. Charts, models and diagrams illustrate to the visitor the chief causes of the spread of disease in China, whilst comparative tables of statistics demonstrate the enormous incidence of infectious disease and the high mortality which exist in China as compared with those countries which have adopted preventive methods. Possibly the most eloquent object-lesson of all, however, is the Chinese melon-seller who sits at the gate of the Institute, offering "hygienic melons" from a fly-screened stall to the people passing in and out."

P 165

Average height: - Adult male in N. China 5ft. 7 in.
" " " S. " 5ft 4 in
" female in S China 4 ft 11½ in

Average weight of adult, 116 lbs
Chest measurement of adult, 28 in to 31 in.

P 219

The Nurses' Association of China was founded in 1909 and at its last conference, held in Shanghai in 1920, was able to report a total membership of 183 foreign and 48 Chinese nurses.

(There follow paragraphs on Object, Operations of Ass'n, Course of Study, and Examinations)

Excerpts from FIFTY YEARS IN CHINA, E.W. BURT, M.A. The Story of the Baptist Mission in Shantung, Shensi and Shensi, 1875 - 1925.

"It was into a China weakened and devastated by this sanguinary rebellion and embittered against foreigners for the humiliation their proud nation had suffered in the two Opium Wars, that thirty additional missionary societies entered after the signing of the Treaty of Tientsin in 1860. In that very year the B.M.S. began work in China with Klockers and Hall as its first missionaries, and, after various abortive attempts at Ningpo, Nanking and Peking, the infant Mission found for some time a home at Chefoo, on the coast of Shantung." Chapter 2, page 16

* * * * *

"But to turn to another phase of Mission work. How did educational work begin? The answer is very simple. As soon as the church was established, the need of Christian schools became urgent. For if nothing were done, an illiterate church would soon melt away, and the children would inevitably drift back into idolatry. (page 37)

"The first care of the missionaries, therefore, was to provide for the elementary teaching of the children of the Christians. Even where the parents themselves could not read, they were anxious for their children to go to school. They were gathered into village schools. The schoolroom and its equipment were of the barest and most primitive, and were always provided by the Chinese themselves. A teacher was engaged and a small grant in aid was made by the Society. Such primary schools are now established all over our field, wherever there are a dozen or so Christian children, and though they leave much to be desired there is no doubt they have filled a real need and that the work would not have reached the position it has today, but for the foresight of the early missionaries in starting these schools. There are now, in 1924, 150 village schools with 2,566 pupils under instruction. (page 38)

"The next step was to establish Boarding Schools of a rather more advanced type. The first of these was carried on most efficiently by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Couling in Tsingchowfu, until in 1904 it had virtually reached the standard of a College. Into this school were drafted the brightest boys from the village schools. They were given a thorough education in Chinese History and Literature, in Scripture, mathematics, Geography, History, Singing, Elementary Science and Ethics. Later, English was added to the curriculum and small laboratories were provided. This school is now one of the best of its kind in North China, and is one of the main feeders of the University, while many of its former pupils hold important positions in the church and in the educational and commercial world. Indeed, it is difficult to overestimate the unique services of Mr. and Mrs. Couling, each of whom brought great gifts and accomplishments to the task. It is not only that the intellectual side of the work was sound and thorough, but, what was far more important, special attention was given to character-building, and a personal influence of the deepest kind was exercised on all the young lives committed to their charge. Our church owes very much to the excellent material there moulded and shaped for service, while it would have been altogether impossible for our Mission to play its part in the Shantung University but for the patient preparatory work done by these two devoted workers. At a later date other Boarding Schools were established at Choutsun and Peichan and are being managed and taught by former pupils of Mr. and Mrs. Couling. (p39)

The Gotch-Robinson Training Institution was established in Tsingchowfu soon after Mr. Whitewright's arrival in China in 1881, and was carried on under his direction and with the assistance of A.G. Jones and J. Percy Bruce, until Whitewright's removal

(Excerpts from FIFTY YEARS IN CHINA, by E.W.BURT, continued)

to Tsinan in 1904. This College was established with the purpose of training for Christian service men of a more advanced age than the youths who went to the Boarding School. Many of them had had considerable experience in Christian work before coming to the College, and some of the best of them had been leaders and members of those secret religious sects which, as mentioned above, have often proved a halfway house to Christianity. The first six of its graduates were set apart to the ministry in 1891, on the occasion of the first Deputation from the Mother Society. (p40)

"Meanwhile Medical Missions had also begun their beneficent work, and Hospitals were started both at Tsingchowfu and Tsooping. A class of selected young Chinese were trained as Hospital Assistants and Evangelists, while in those early days every itinerant missionary was provided as a matter of course with a box containing a few simple remedies.

"Women's work was not neglected but for many years it lagged behind that for men.....

"It was not till 1893 that the first single women were sent to work in China. Miss Kirkland (still happily with us) and Miss Shalders settled in Tsingchowfu, and soon afterwards Miss Simpson and Miss Aldridge (now Mrs. T.C.Paterson) in Tsooping. A Girls' School was started, and systematic itinerations were undertaken. More women have been sent out, especially since the war, but, in any comparison of the work among the men and among the women, it has to be remembered that the former work had had twenty years' start of the latter. One of the most pressing needs of the present time is to develop education among girls to the same standard as that attained among the boys, so that women may avail themselves of the door thrown open to them on equal terms with men at the University. This door was first thrown open in September, 1923, and at once forty women passed the entrance examination into the University, but on account of the comparatively backward state of our Girls' Schools, scarcely one of our own girls was able to take advantage of the new opening. It is, moreover of supreme importance that we should train women evangelists of a higher grade than we have hitherto done, and also teachers who can teach and manage Girls' Boarding Schools in the same way as has been done by men in the Boys' Schools for several years past..... (p 40)
(p41)

(p 41)

Burt, E. W.

"Fifty Years in China"

The Story of the Baptist Mission in Shandong,
Shansi & Shensi 1875 - 1925

London: Carey Press, 1925

EXCERPTS FROM E.W.BURT'S "FIFTY YEARS IN CHINA"

VIII

LINKING HANDS

"BUT, while the story of the past twenty-five years has been one of steady expansion and quiet development along the lines already described, there is one new and outstanding experiment which demands some reference. Up till the Boxer year, though the friendliest relations always obtained between the missionaries of the B.M.S. and those of neighboring missions, each had its own distinct field and carried on its own evangelistic and educational work. But God, Who causes the wrath of man to praise Him, over-ruled the Boxer outbreak to bring the workers of the various societies closer together and gave them the chance to plan new enterprises in cooperation. For many months the exiled missionaries were living together at Chefoo, impatiently waiting for the day when the Consuls would permit their return to the interior. They were thus thrown into more intimate fellowship than had been possible before, and the enforced pause in their usual activities led them to review the whole situation and plan unitedly for the future. It was clear to all that the root cause of the anti-foreign disturbances was sheer ignorance, and that if a repetition of the awful horrors of 1900 was to be prevented, it was necessary to educate Christian leaders. Already, as we have seen, primary and secondary schools had been started, but a higher type of education was called for by the new crisis in China. Frank conferences were held between the members of the two most important missions in Shantung, viz. the American Presbyterian North and the English Baptist Mission, and it was soon realised that, if anything really worthy and effective were to be accomplished, it could not be done in isolation, but by pooling our resources in men and money and by doing all our higher educational work in common. p 53 p 54

A beginning was made with the two highest existing institutions in each mission. The Americans had since the early sixties built up a College at Teng-chowfu, on the coast, and this had recently been removed to their strong central station at Weihsien, in the vicinity of which they had 5,000 Christians. The name of the founder of the College deserves to be held in everlasting memory, for he was a pioneer in missionary education, a man ahead of his times, who had to fight a stiff battle both against his Home Board and his colleagues in the field. His name was Calvin Mateer, and by 1904 he had retired from the Presidency of the College and was principally engaged in literary work and the revision of the translation of the Bible. He had long ago silenced criticism by the success he had achieved, and his pupils had borne his fame into every part of the Empire.

Our own boys' school at Tsingchowfu, started twenty years later, had nearly reached the standard of a college, so the senior boys of this school were sent to the college at Weihsien, and Messrs. Couling and Burt were appointed the first BMS members of the Arts Faculty. At the same time the theological students from the Presbyterian church came to the Gotch-Robinson Training College at Tsingchowfu, and Dr. Hayes and, later Dr. Chalfant were associated there with Dr. Bruce and till July, 1905, with A.G. Jones. Mr. Whitewright, who had carried on the training School for twenty years, was transferred to Tsinan, and there began to build up the wonderful Institute and Museum the fame of which is now world-wide. p.55

X
not told
1904
A p 138

In this simple way, and with the least possible disturbance of the existing work, began the history of the Shantung Christian University, the first of those Union institutions of which there are now several in different parts of China. It is no small honour to the Baptists that in China, as one hundred years before at Serampore, they -- a despised and humble folk, who in their own land for centuries had been denied the advantages of a University education -- should a leading part in this new venture. In 1904 it was a bold experimnt. In 1925 it has "come of age" and is an unqualified success. There were misgivings and doubts at its birth, but these have long passed away. It was born in prayer; its founders were men of farsighted vision and great faith who dared to "attempt great things for God," and, as always with those who in God's name set out to do what men call the impossible, they have had their reward and seen the child of their hopes become the vigorous adolescent of to-day. p55 (con)

To the great loss of the Union, several of those who worked hardest for its formation have passed away. The first to be called to the higher service was A.G. Jones, who in July, 1905, met with a tragic death on the sacred mountain of Shantung. His wife and children were in England, and soon after the summer conference, in which he took a full share, he went to T'ai Shan, with his teacher, intending to pursue his literary work through the hot season. Here one night there was a terrible cloudburst, the temple in which he was sleeping fell in ruins, and next morning the body of our beloved leader was dug up from the debris. His funeral took place at Tsingchowfu, and was attended by a large and representative company, for all felt that a leader in Israel had fallen and that we should not see his like again. p 56

Alfred G. Jones was an honorary member of the B.M.S., and must in one way or another have freely contributed many hundreds, if not thousands of pounds, to its work, but he ever lived a simple and even frugal life, without the least pretence or ostentation, and in his indefatigable energy was both a rebuke and a challenge to all his brethren. While Timothy Richard's name is more widely known all over China, and while he was the actual founder of the B.M.S. work, Mr. Jones was the real builder and organiser of the church in Shantung, to which he devoted nearly thirty years' strenuous labour. To the last he was looked up to by his colleagues and by the Chinese as the uncrowned king of the Mission, and in all cases they instinctively turned to him for counsel.

He was not a man to be swept off his feet by a sudden rush of emotion, and when the first proposals for union came, he frankly pointed out many of the obstacles -- not least of which was the fact that the B.M.S. was being linked up with a mission so very much stronger than itself, and would not necessarily be strained to the utmost to take the share expected of it in the new partnership. But in the end the whole weight of his judgment was cast into the scale for union, and he became one of the first Directors on the Field Board. p 57

In the intervening years since 1905 we have lost Paul Bergen, first President of the Arts College, Frank and William Chalfant, W.B. Hamilton, and Charles K. Roys -- all large-hearted members of the A.P.M. and passionate upholders of the Union ideal. For one need hardly say that such a new

venture was not destined to escape storm and tempest. The good ship was sometimes strained and almost wrecked, but, largely through the loyalty of these men and of others still with us, it has weathered every storm and more than justified the high hopes of those who launched it.

In 1905 the Medical School was established at Tsinan on a modest scale with Dr. Jas. B. Neal and Baron von Werthern as its foreign staff. By 1925 this had become the strongest part of the University, with the largest foreign staff and the widest Chinese constituency.

A university with three separate bases --- at Tsingchowfu, Weihsien and Tsinan --- was manifestly at a disadvantage, but it was not until October, 1917 --- thirteen years after its foundation --- that at last the whole University was concentrated in the provincial capital of Shantung, Tsinanfu. Here in an excellent site outside the walls of the south suburb and in close vicinity to the Hospital and Medical College and the Museum, a large campus had been laid out, dormitories and halls have been built, a fine library has been established, and, crowning all, a beautiful Church has been erected. But it is not in these material gains that we chiefly rejoice, but in the great extension of the union principle now happily exemplified in the University. We have seen how it began with the union of two missions; it did not stop there; the S.P.G. (Church of England) was next to join; and now a dozen or more missions are united in one or more branches of the University. Among these may be mentioned the American Presbyterians North and South, the American Board (Congregational), the American Methodists, the Norwegian Lutherans, Canadian Presbyterians, S.P.G., London Missionary Society, English Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and B.M.S. These do not contribute equal shares either in finance or professors. The "lion's share" still falls on the two founding societies, but adjustments are gradually being made, and the late-comers will ultimately take a larger share than they have done so far. p 58

The University is thus international as well as interdenominational. It is thoroughly Christian as proved by the remarkable fact that some 90 per cent. of its students come from Christian homes. Counting in the graduates of the pre-union colleges which were merged in the University, nearly 1,000 young men have gone forth from its walls, and the great majority of these are engaged in some form of Christian service, as preachers, teachers, doctors, and workers in the Y.M.C.A. Besides the three main departments --- Arts and Science, Medicine, Theology ---/there is a Nurses' Training School, and there is also the Extension Department under Mr. Whitewright, where popular lectures are given to the people, and where social and religious activities of many sorts are carried on which broadcast the benefits of the University among the general body of citizens. Recently the door of the University has been opened to women on the same terms as to men, with the best results, for forty women entered as soon as the door was opened. p 59

Our own Mission has obtained many of its best Chinese workers from the University, and will look to it increasingly for leaders as the church becomes stronger and more indigenous. One of Mr. and Mrs. Couling's old boys --- now a prominent business man and Chairman of the Provincial Assembly --- is the representative of the Alumni Association on the Field Board of Managers. The Dean of the School of Arts is a Chinese, and the Board recently invited Rev. 'Cheng Ching Yi to become Vice-President of the University, though Dr. 'Cheng felt compelled to decline owing to other claims. All that can be done is being done to give the Chinese a larger measure of responsibility in carrying on of the University, and at the same time efforts are being made to secure financial support from them. A bill, giving the University a Charter and

enabling it to confer degrees, has now been passed by the legislature of the Canadian Dominion.

The President of the University on its removal to Tsinan was Rev. J. Percy Bruce, M.A. D. Lit., and the present holder of the office is Dr. Harold Balme -- both distinguished members of the B.M.S., and men honoured by all their fellow-missionaries in China.

It has been necessary to dwell at some length on the story of the University, because its inception and marvellous growth undoubtedly form the outstanding movement of the last two decades in Shantung, and because, while others have had a share in its development, it owes more than can ever be told to our B.M.S. men and could not have been begun, continued or brought to its present position without their wholehearted devotion through good report or ill.

(End of chapter)

Paul Bergen arrived in Chm in 1883. He died in 1915

On Feb 8, 1923 ^{NA} Joint Board ^(or Exec Com?) approved of naming the
Chemistry Bldg "Bergen Hall"

RECOMMENDATION OF BURTON COMMISSION
FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
IN CHINA

NORTH CHINA

Higher Education. There should be a single university open to men and to women, with a junior college in Peking using English, and one in Tsinan using Chinese; with schools of theology in Peking taught chiefly in English, and in Tsinan taught chiefly in Chinese; with a general senior college course and a school of literature in Peking, and a school of medicine and of education in Tsinan. The school of education and the school of theology in Tsinan should work in close cooperation. The North China Union Women's Medical School should be incorporated into the school of medicine at Tsinan. Agriculture (animal husbandry) should be continued at Peking contingent upon Chinese support. The Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College should be continued upon its present standard.

EAST CHINA

Higher Education. The ultimate aim for this area is the organization of an incorporated university for East China. To this end an advisory council should be formed, which would coordinate the work of St. John's University, the University of Nanking, Soochow University, Shanghai College, Hangchow Christian College, Ginling College, and Nanking Theological Seminary. The university to be thus organized should include a college of school administration, general senior college and teacher-training courses, schools of theology, a school of agriculture, a school of law and political science, a school of medicine, a school of commerce and industrial organization, a school of public opinion (extension work), an institute of economic and social research, and a school of civil engineering and architecture (if this last can be conducted without expense to the Mission Boards). No junior or senior colleges, either for men or for women, should be developed in this region, in addition to those already existing.

CENTRAL CHINA

Higher Education. A university should be planned for Central China conducting its higher

work in not more than two places and preferably in one. There should be one junior college on the university campus, and possibly one other. Theological courses of senior college grade might be conducted by various denominations on the university campus, sharing in many ways a common life; the Union Seminary in Human should be re-organized on this basis. The university should include senior college work in arts, education, library management, and commerce.

SOUTH CHINA

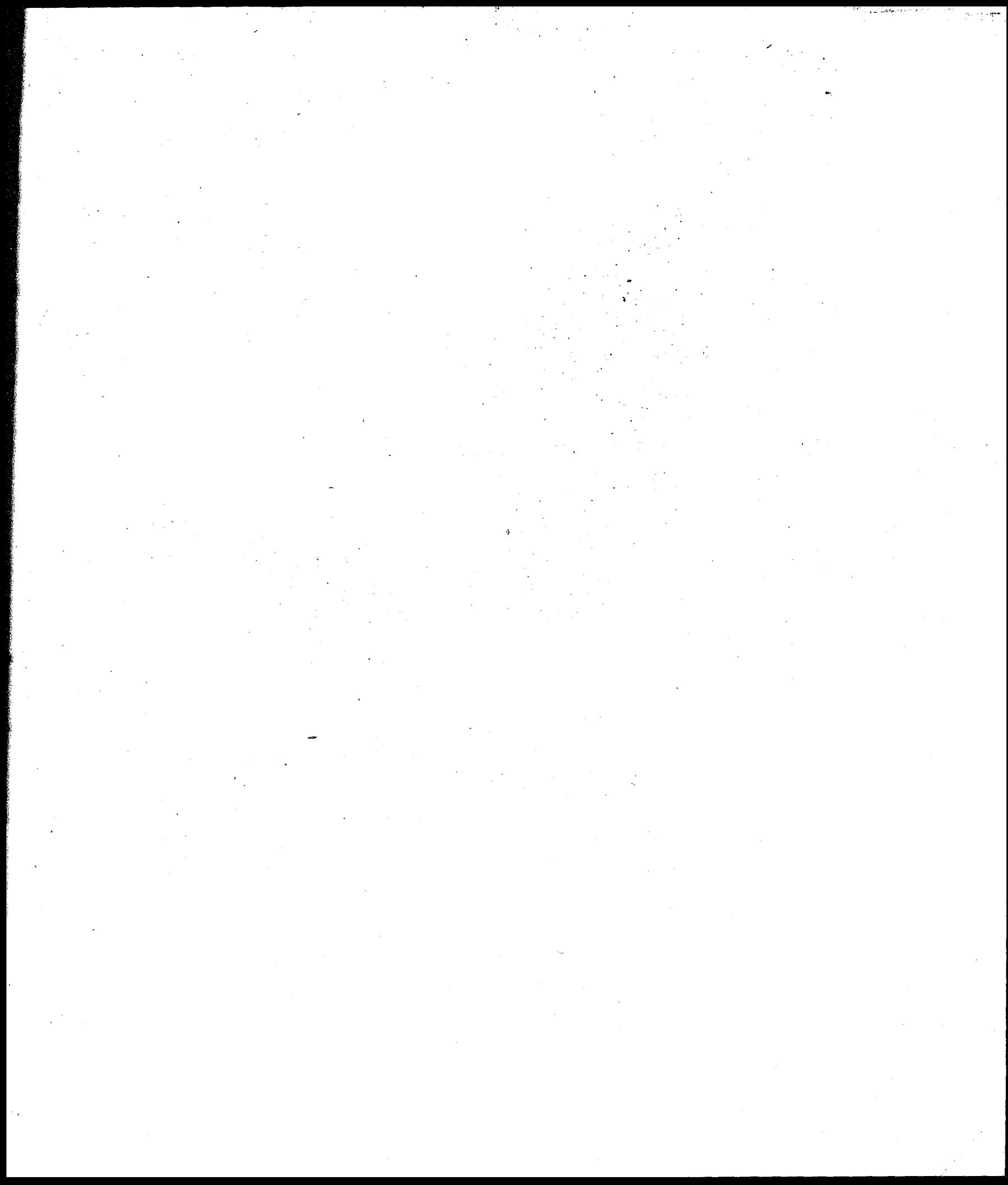
Higher Education. Canton Christian College, assisted by the missions in the area and seeking increased Chinese support, should maintain junior college and senior college courses in education, agriculture, and, perhaps, commerce and social science. The college department of the Union Theological Seminary should be transferred to the college campus.

WEST CHINA

Higher Education. West China Union University should develop its present courses in arts, science, medicine, education, and religion. Higher education for women when developed should be either in a coordinated college or on a co-educational basis.

FUKIEN

Higher Education. For the present at least, Fukien Christian University should conduct a junior college, and senior college work in arts, education, and theology, with a union college for women on some kind of affiliated basis.



SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

TSINAN, CHINA

TRANSFER
Officers of the University

North American Joint Board
Executive Committee

DAVID BOVAIRD
ARTHUR J. BROWN
S. H. CHESTER
R. P. MACKAY
PAUL MONROE
GEORGE T. SCOTT, Secretary

DWIGHT H. DAY,
Acting Treasurer of Board

North American Office

156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

JAMES BOYD NEAL, President
Acting Dean School of Arts and Science

JOHN D. MacRAE,
Dean School of Theology

HAROLD BALME,
Dean School of Medicine

PAUL C. CASSAT,
Treasurer in China

**COPY of Letter to Peking University Trustees re Proposed
Amalgamation with the Shantung Christian University.**

May 8, 1922.

Mr. Franklin H. Warner,
Chairman of Executive Committee,

Dr. Eric M. North, Secretary,

Board of Trustees of Peking University.

My dear Dr. Warner and Dr. North:

Some time ago I handed to you personally copies of the action of the North American Joint Board of the Shantung Christian University relating to the Proposed Amalgamation of Peking University and Shantung University. Inasmuch as the Shantung Board instructed "its Executive Committee to take this matter up with the Peking University Trustees," I believe that I, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, should make such approach also in writing. You are both entirely familiar with the proposals and problems of Amalgamation as recommended by the China Educational Commission, tentatively adopted by the two Field Boards of Managers on the Field in a form modified, I believe, at the request of the Peking Managers.

You have at hand the copies of the action of the North American Joint Board of the Shantung Christian University. For your convenience an additional copy is enclosed herewith. The Shantung Board cordially approves in general the plan of Amalgamation without committing itself to rigid conditions at this time and would welcome from the Peking University Trustees your proposals on Amalgamation whether or not such proposals agree with any one of the three general plans of Amalgamation so far suggested, i.e., by the China Educational Commission, by the Field Boards of Managers and by the Shantung Joint Board. The five points in the Shantung action you will notice are simply authorizations to its Executive Committee with power to act.

Of the three plans the Shantung Joint Board believes that its proposal is the most restrictive to Shantung University and the most generous to Peking University, inasmuch as (1) the proposal of the Educational Commission and of the Field Boards transfers to Peking merely the non-vocational course from the Shantung Senior School of Arts and Science, whereas, the Shantung Board would be willing to eliminate permanently from its Senior College likewise all vocational courses with the exception of teacher-training (and such incidental work as might bear upon the training of doctors and preachers), and (2) the Educational Commission's recommendation places at Shantung the one School of Education with every grade of work, whereas, our Shantung proposal stops teacher training work with Senior College, giving to Peking the Post-graduate

Mr. Franklin H. Warner,
Dr. Eric M. North.

5/8/22

- 2 -

Department of Education, the assumption being that Peking would desire to continue to develop also its Under-graduate Department of Education. These proposals of limitations upon itself and other proposals for facilitating the passage from Shantung Junior College to Peking Senior Colleges look toward some mutually acceptable plan of Amalgamation, failing which Shantung would naturally reconsider its program.

The five proposals in our Shantung action were referred to its Executive Committee with power in negotiating a joint plan of Amalgamation with the Peking Trustees. Whether the Joint Board itself, upon reply from or in conference with the Peking Trustees, would take action materially different from this proposal, I am unable to say. Personally, as regards further restriction of the Senior School of Arts and Science, I do not see how it is possible to go farther than limiting it to the training of teachers without entirely disbanding it; and with Tsinan the center of a great population of forty or fifty million people and of probably the largest Church constituency in all China it would seem unwise for the Missions and unfair to the people to abandon completely the only Christian, Senior College in that area.

The Shantung Christian University would bring to such a union an honorable heritage; ten missionary agencies of America and Great Britain; a physical equipment worth at least one million dollars Mexican; assured annual receipts (including foreign salaries) of \$275,000. Mexican; the best mission-supported Medical School in the Far East, if not in the world; a Theological School, which after some vicissitudes, is finding itself; a College of Arts and Science which has sent Christian teachers more widely over China than any other Mission institution and which is being constantly strengthened; an Extension Department, the nerve center of which is the famous Museum. The Mandarin Language is the medium of instruction which requires a good deal of work in preparing translations. The student body comes from fourteen provinces and seventy preparatory schools and it recently constituted the largest enrollment of college grade in any missionary institution in China.

It has been intimated that from the Peking University viewpoint the action of the Shantung Joint Board "nullifies Amalgamation." As this action is so much more generous to Peking University than is the recommendation of the China Educational Commission, then Amalgamation from the Peking viewpoint was doubly nullified by the Commission which proposed it. Furthermore, the Shantung Joint Board action is, I believe, actually more generous to Peking University than is the action of the Peking Field Board of Managers favoring Amalgamation. In any amalgamation with one section of the University teaching (largely) in English in one city and a second section of the University teaching in Mandarin in another and distant city, the conduct in both places of undergraduate courses in teacher-training would be not only feasible but apparently indispensable. Therefore, the intimation that the Shantung Joint Board action nullifies Amalgamation seems baseless.

Mr. Franklin H. Warner,
Dr. Eric M. North.

5/8/22

- 3 -

We trust that the Peking Trustees realize that the Shantung action is intended to be, and we believe is, a forward, generous, constructive step toward the favorable consideration of the unification of higher education by Missions in Northern China. The Shantung Board hopes that the Peking Trustees will feel free to state any basis on which they will consider Amalgamation or appoint a Committee of Conference with the Shantung Board on this general proposal.

With anticipation of receiving such proposals regarding Amalgamation as the Peking Trustees may deem expedient, I beg leave to remain

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) GEORGE T. SCOTT.

Chairman of the Executive Committee;
Secretary of the North American Joint Board
of the Shantung Christian University.

GTS-ET-KC.

The Board of Foreign Missions
of the
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
156 Fifth Avenue
New York

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

Asphale

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION WITH PEKING UNIVERSITY.
Unanimous Action - Annual Meeting - April 12, 1922
(Subject to possible rephrasing by a sub-committee.)

The North American Joint Board of Shantung Christian University has studied with great interest and care the Report of the China Educational Commission and especially its unanimous recommendations upon the coordination of all higher education by Christian Missions in the North China area. The Board, fully appreciating the various forms of cost involved, desires to place itself in willing and entire agreement with the purpose and general proposals of the Commission affecting Shantung University in the suggested amalgamation with Peking University.

The Board has also given careful consideration to the related actions of the Field Board of Managers of the Shantung Christian University, and is gratified to know that the Field Board is unanimously prepared to undertake to readjust the structure and functions of the University to the larger, cooperative program of Christian education for all northern China on the basis recommended by the Commission. Cabled advice indicates that the British Joint Board of Shantung Christian University is favorably considering this union.

Although well aware of the burdens and sacrifices which the responsibilities and limitations of this readjustment would entail, the Board approves in principle and accepts in general the plan of Amalgamation as recommended by the China Educational Commission and instructs its Executive Committee to take this matter up with the Peking University Trustees. In formulating the program and initiating the process of such a joint plan of amalgamation, which may call for early action affecting the School of Arts and Science, the Executive Committee is hereby authorized and empowered, subject to concurrent action by the British Joint Board,

1. To approve of the transfer to Peking University of those courses of the Senior College of Arts and Science that would not be related to a School of Education;
2. In order to facilitate the passage of students from Shantung University to Peking University, to strengthen the English courses in the Junior College;
3. To agree to the reorganization of the Senior School of Arts and Science into a School of Education;
4. To undertake to provide a model middle school and elementary classes as force and funds permit;
5. To welcome to the University faculty educational leaders from Peking University.

p. 80 "The impetus given to 'Western Learning' by the Edicts of Sept 1898, was temporarily checked by the Emperor Dowager's reactionary policy of the following year, but a first detachment of students had been sent to Japan by the Chinese Govt in 1895 & throughout the country it was felt that the ancient classical system of examination for the public service could not last much longer. That system was finally abolished by an Edict of the cheatered Emperor Dowager, acting upon the advice of Yuan Shih-kai & Chang Chih-tung in 1904; but in the meanwhile Yuan had demonstrated, more forcibly than any Imperial Edict could do, the new & practical value of Western Learning as a road to high office. This led by appointment several American-educated Cantonese to influential & lucrative posts in his Vicerealty of Chuhli. Some of these men had been selected as students by King Wong's educational mission to the United States in 1875, men who had returned to China with high hopes of winning distinction in the service of the country & who had been promptly relegated to imperious obscurity by the classical mandarins, jealous for their craft. But after the Japanese war, even the most hide-bound officials of the old régime, began to realize that some knowledge of Western methods, if not of Western ideals, was rapidly becoming indispensable in the public service.

Quotations from J. O. P. Bland (continued)

p 81. How greatly Guan Shih-k'ai stimulated the
Western-learning movement by virtue of his influence
with the Old Buddha after the coup d'état, & by his
protection of his Cantonese lieutenants, may be inferred
from the positions to which have risen some of the ex-students
of Yung King's much-ridiculed mission. Amongst them,
(Cantonese all) are Tang Shao-yi, lately Premier of the
Republic; Liang Tun-yan, ex-President of the Hui-wu-fui;
Sir Chentung Liang, KCMG minister in Berlin; Liu Yuh-lin,
Minister in London; Jeme Tien-yan, Director of Railways;
and Tong Kai-sun, lately representative of China at the Hague
Opium Conference, a body of men who, in the matter of
administrative ability, undoubtedly justified the great
Kecero's progressive liberalism.

p 81 bottom - describes first exam in 1906

p 82 "The examination was something of a in the nature
of a tentative concession to Tang Shao-yi & his friends
& an official recognition of the moral effect of Japan's
victory over Russia. --- its effect was to
convince the literati and amongst them, orthodox
reformers of the school of Kang Yu-wei & Liang Chi-chao
that the ancient system of classical education had ceased
to be the main road to an official career ---

(Description of Japanese Education p 84 & 85)



5

6

7

The Charter of F.C.U. will be
found in "Bulletin of Civil Information 1925"
'University Bulletin - No. 47' pages 1-5-

'Charter & Incorporation'

An Act to incorporate Shantony C U, as
passed by the Dominion Parliament of Canada &
assented to by His Majesty, George V, July 19th 1914

2, The U may, on the authority from the Parliament of Canada is requisite for such purposes, establish, maintain & carry on a University within the Republic of China in accordance with this Act

10 The University may, subject to such regulations
as the Board may by by-law enact, grant
such credentials and degrees, including
honorary degrees, as are in accordance with
the laws of China.

CHEELOO CHRONOLOGY

- 1904 Autumn Transfer of Tengchow College to Weihsien completed
- 1906 "early" Luce returns to USA to raise money. (Garside 116)
- Nov. 1 Student strike at Weihsien
- 1907 Feb. Bergen resigns; Mateer appointed Acting President.
- March-April Luce en route to China; WSCF conference in Tokyo
Centennial Missionary Conference, Shanghai
- October Mateer resigned as Acting President
Dec. 26 Special meeting of Bd of Directors approves English
1908 Sept. 28 SPG joined union, Basis of Union revised (Garside 127-8)
Calvin Mateer died at Tsingtau
- 1909 March 31 Ding Li-mei arrives for revival meetings
- Bergen & Luce interview Burton in Tsingtau
- June 7 Informal meeting of ~~Bd~~ Univ. Council replied to
Burton's questions that members were ready to recommend
concentration at Tsinan
- 1911 January Un. Council decided on removal to Tsinan and appointed
Committee of Five.
April 15 Special meeting of Council. Five sites considered
May 23 Site selected
October Revolution broke out
1912 Mid. Jan. Luce starts for USA
- 1913 Gen'l plans for buildings & grounds approved
- 1914 January Proposal to ask Gov. for gateway through wall
Rockefeller Commission (Judson) visits China
- November CMB organized
- 1915 April 15 Medical conf in Shanghai
- Sept. Rockefeller Commission (Gates)
Luce returns to Weihsien (Garside 153) (1916 Registrar p 41)
- 1916 June 15-16 Medical Conf. in Shanghai decides on concentration in
Tsinan
Summer Luce & family move to new campus to superintend buildings
October 65 students transferred from Peking to Tsinan
- 1917 April Luce resigned

1910-11 Pneumonic Plague Korea p 143.

1911 April 1-28 International Plague Conference
at Mukden.

Feb 10 Tsunan infected

1911 Oct 9 - Revolution began

Nov 11 Sun Pao-chi joins revolutionaries.

Dec 25 " & Admiral Sak goes
to Dr. Neal

Dec 29 Sun Yat-sen President of Provisional
republic

1912 Feb 12 Manchus abdicate.

1913(?) Feb 21-22 Matt meetings in Tsunan

1914 ^{Aug 15} Ultimatum by Japan to Germany re Tsingtao

Aug 23 War declared by Japan

Sept 26 British station seized

Nov 7 Tsingtao capitulated

Oct 6 Japan reached Tsunan

1915 Jan 18 Twenty-one demand

1917 Aug 14 China declared war on Germany

Notes on Chee-loo

from Dr Neal
A Shields etc

1914

Dr Neal's letter of May 1, 1914 refers to grant of
£ 6,000 sterling for buildings of medical school
& asks for \$10,000 for steam heat, water & electricity.

1914

June 15, Dr Neal's letter with 2 appendices.

(1) Report of Union Medical College of the Shanghai Chinese
& University of Science & the Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation.

(2) Plans for Increasing the Scientific Efficiency of
Medical work in Shanghai.

* This report gives the number of pupils in
Christian primary schools & high schools

1921-22

E H Burt became acting president

1929

Randolph T. Shields - wrote on May 28, 1929
"I am writing you in the capacity of Acting President
& Dean as well"

Ding Li Mei 1892 - Presbyterian Theological Classes
fund (Anglican) World War I

Report for 1914 Arts & Science "The history of the College during
the past year has been uneventful"
(1915) (Emmelford English Professor)
"military & athletic drill are compulsory"
Post Graduate Courses unproductive.

Emmelford (Professor)

Report for 1915 "Rebellion" p 39

(1916) "owing partly to new conditions, the demand of Missions
for teachers fell off & efforts to locate the men in
gov't school or in business uniformly failed ---

Ruse returned p 41

Ding Li Mei came; also S. Ernest Stephens.
Medical School - Dr Schultz resigned

Sept
1917

Report for Spring Term 1917 Arts & Science

Rev George Fisk called to British recruiting service
B.A. Bristol B.D London.

Removal to Tsunan

G-R - Rev. A. J. Garnier of ~~EB~~ BMS relinquishes
his work with the British Emigration Bureau at ~~W. H. H. H.~~
& returned after death of Dr Wm P. Chelmsford.

Med School Rev W. P. Pauling left ~~W. H. H. H.~~
gov't in recruiting Co. (Lalor
Bathurst)

Notes on Shanghai Christian University Council Minutes

#1 Sept 1917 memorial minute on Wm. P. Chalfant p 2
Resignation of H. W. Duce (accepted position with China Christian Ed. Assn)
Resignation of S. J. Mills
Mrs Wm P Chalfant asked to continue as a teacher of English p 4
Samuel Cochran appointed member of faculty of School of Medicine p 4.
Lair appointed to Arts & Science.
Laggar elected Treasurer & Registrar.
Tsunanpu Institute to be Dept of Varmed, Extension.
Whitwright appointed director of Dept & member of Academic Board
Academic Board's constitution p 7
→ Lutheran United Mission to enter School of Medicine

#5
May 4th 1918

Joint Board to be formed in North America.
Proposal to reorganize U. Council as the field bd. of managers

#7 Sept 1918

Wm. H. Adolph appointed Prof. of Chemistry
H. W. Harkness " " " Physics.

#14 May 1919

Students sent by Governor of Shansi
Ranks of teachers: Prof; Assoc. Prof.; Lecturer; Instructor; Assistant.
R. Neal asked to reconsider resignation as Dean of School of Medicine
R. Mills reported on U. Standards (report not recorded)

Dec 1919

List of acting deans.

Dr R. T. Shields - acting Dean School of Arts & Sciences
Dr Harold Palmer " " " of Medicine
Rev John D MacRae " " " of Theology
Rev John C Whitwright Director of Extension Dept

Dec 29-1919 -
Jan 1920

James Boyd Neal invited to become President of U (2)
Dr Pauline Fisher to be Dean of School of Medicine
Keypston also invited to be Dean of Arts
Cady invited to School of Theology p 3.
Letter also written to A.P.M. expressing hope they will continue in Sch of Theol. p 4.
Insurance of property p 12.
Advised note on Dept. of Agriculture & Industrial Education
Examination Centers (12) p 15

June 20, 1920

List of Deans:
Rev. Ernest Whitley Burt Dean of the School of Theology
Dr Randolph Tucker Shields " " " " " Medicine
Dr Edwin Robert Wheeler Supt of the Hospital
Rev John Sutherland Shukwong Director of Extension Dept

Burt resigned from Deanship of Sch of Theology.
John Ronald MacRae invited to assume post
Cooperation with Peking U & Nanking U favored p 5
Primary purpose re-emphasized "the strengthening & developing
of the Chinese Christian Church."
More opportunities should be given for proficiency in the
English language & possibly also Japanese
Translation Bureau (shortage of books emphasized) p 8-11
McAll & Gillison working in translation p 9
Annual contribution from Shantung Provincial assembly p 14
PW accepts quota of 13 missionary teachers & administrators
Gift of \$50,000 from Augustine Church, Winnipeg, Canada for
Library & residence p 15
Amended Constitution p 17

June 1920 (cont.) Letter from Presby. Synod of North China, held at Mukden, 28 May 1920 (3)
re theological students plus had left the U.

July 5-8-1921 (sic)
Dr Neals resignation accepted p 4
Dr Balme asked to accept presidency.
Chinese Vice-President proposed
Adolph asked to be Dean of Arts & Science.
Dr. Jock proposed.
J W Hunter to be acting dean.
Invitation to W M Hayes & to J P Bruce to join Staff
of School of Theology to undertake translation work.
Dr C F Johnson proposed as member of staff of Sch. of Medicine.
Dr E B Strubbers appointed membership
Misses Dunkelacker reappointed to Staff of their Hospital.
→ Negler Education of women. Admissions to Univ. also considered
by a Committee
Leprosy Hospital advocated p 11
School of Pharmacists advocated 11

Agm. Council
June 5, 1921
Letter from Shantung Presbyterian Church stating conditions
under which it would return to School of Theology
Field Bd. asked to vote \$1000 gold to stock library.
Dr Heimbarger appointed to Dermatology & Genito-Urinary Dis.
Dr Schultz invited to teach on certain conditions
Deng Li Mei invited to chair of pastoral theology
Senior College policies - Senior School of Arts & Science
Senior Colleges in Theology & Medicine
C. H. C. to be invited to be Dean p 30
John F. Lyons to be approached for Extension Dept. (p 31)

Notes on Shantung Minutes

(4)

Field Bd

Feb 16-18, 1927 Proposed Union with Peking Univ p 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

Amalgamation with N. China Univ Medical College for women

Approved with conditions p 9, 10

Premedical dept to be opened to women students p 10
women to be eligible for professorships

Donations for women

Watson Hays declines to return to School of Theology p 11

Samuel Cochran nominated to be Dean Sch. of Medicine

Dr. Francis Henry Mosse appointed to Medical faculty p 12

Dr. Laurence Mansfield " " " " p 12

Dr. John Stanley Ellis " " " " p 12

Douglas M. Beach to be invited to English Dept.

Invitation to John J. Lyons to be withdrawn.

Furloughs & p.q. study for Chinese professors approved p 13

House occupied by P.S. Evans to be sold to S.B. Museum.

June 29 - July 1, 1927 Officers of Univ: -

Dr. Harold Balme, President

Rev. J. Walter Hunt, Dean Arts & Sciences 1921-22

Rev. J. D. MacRae " School of Theology

Dr. Samuel Cochran " School of Medicine

Dr. Thornton Stearns Act. Supt. of Univ Hospital

Rev. J. S. Whittemight Director of Extension Dept.

Mr. Paul C. Casat Treasurer

June 29 - July 1, 1922
(Cont)

Request that proposed amalgamation with Peking Univ. not approved
Educational policy reaffirmed

Invitation to Harold J. Smith p 5

Palmer asked to be acting dean of Arts & Sciences

D. K. Yang resigns

Allen Parker Jr. appointed to Arts & Sciences Assoc Prof.

Arthur Jacob " " Assoc Prof.

Per(sic) from Percy Paden appointed to faculty of Medicine p 7

Clayton R. Ireland invited to Theological faculty

Manchurian Presby. Mission invited to join Sch of Theology p 7

Proposed names of buildings

Favorable report of progress on amalgamation with N.C.U. Medical College for Women

Approval of proposed Bd. of Un. Ed'n for Shanghai p 7

Nov 8 - 9, 1922
June 6 - 8, 1923

Li Tien-lu invited to be dean of Arts College p 2
(to come after June next)

Neumburg appointed Assoc. Prof.

Donald Dean Parker appointed librarian

E. B. Struthers appointed health officer of Univ.

Bd. of Un. Ed'n for Shanghai reported formed

→ N.A. & British Joint Boards asked to reconsider their adverse judgment on admitting women except in Medicine

Athletics to be compulsory p 5

Appointment of Hospital Advisory Board approved

Tsinan foreign school.

BMS asked to release H. Payne of Tenton for Extension Dept

D. Williams's resignation accepted p 10

LMS to support Dr. P. L. McCall

Nov 8-9, 1922

Jan 6-8, 1923

continued.

(returned later) (6)

Dr. L. H. Braafeldt's resignation accepted

Harold F. Smith to be Assoc. Professor on arrival

Please that ME Bd of Foreign Missions has decided to cooperate in School of Medicine

E. B. Struthers designated as Assoc. Prof. of Medicine

Miss Luella Mines invited to join staff, & to teach R.E.

Regret that amalgamation with NCV Medical College for women is not possible

Hope that next freshman class of women may come in Sept 1923

Invitations to Dr Leonard, Dr Scott, Dr Heath, Dr Morgan

to accompany women students.

Miss Frances Nelson invited to join nursing staff.

Land for women's hospital to be sought.

A large proportion of Chinese members in senior faculties desired.

Summer School proposed for 1920

Adolph to be director of Summer school (did not accept.)

H

Field Bond
Jan 6-8, 1923

J. L. Keenan to be director of summer school in place of ~~Adolph~~ Adolph!

Chm. Office - Arts & Science - Acting Dean Dr H. Balme

Theology Dean J. D. MacRae

Medicine Dr J. Cochran

Chm. Hospital Actg. Suppl. Dr T. Stearns

Extension Dept. Actg. Director Rev H. Payne

Conference proposed on use of British Box Indemnity Funds p 20

Alumni of Original Colleges - Tengchow & Wuchuan Colleges
& Kwang Teh College at Tengchow Fu.

→ Chinese friends want commence in College of Arts & Sciences p 21

Reasons for delay in opening University Middle School p 22

APM willing to have its money used for Chinese teacher p 23

June 6-8, 1923
(Continued)

Five yr period for financing Chinese members of Staff not enough p 23 (7)

Admission of Women students

Graduate Courses in Theology in Chinese Language p 25

Need for English teachers pressed p 25

6-6-4 System to be adopted

ACCEN takes over Cady's support, from Grinnell - in - China

Ruella Miners' coming

Dr. H. Braaflaet able to return

H. P. Lair appointed Head of Dept of Religious Instruction

H. W. Harkness made full professor

A. G. Parker appointed Head of Dept. of Sociology, Social Service & Economics

A. P. Faust " " " " of Biology

Dr. Cheng Chung Yi ^{nominated} ~~suggested~~ to be Vice President

Canadian Presby. Mission asked to send substitute for J. D. MacRae

Concern over Pre-medical Dept Support. Beside APM & BMS only one Bd. has contributed to support of Pre-medicine

Site of 10 acres to be reserved for Alumni Association to erect a building

22 Nov. 1923

Minute on passing of Mr. William Chaffant

Functions of Vice-President defined

Dr. C. Titterton Maitland appointed Health Officer

L. V. Cady appointed acting dean of Sch of Theology

27 Feb. 1924

Li Tien-Ru appointed Head of Dept of Education

Amalgamation with N.C.V. Medical College for women consummated

with 5 professors transferred to Taiwan - Drs. Heath, Scott, Waddell, Leonard & Morgan -

Dr. Leonard appointed dean of women p 9

Comments on proposed Bill of Incorporation p 9

Notes on Shantung Minutes

27th 1924 (cont) Grants to pre-medical dept appreciated p 8
Dr L. M. Doyle & Dr F. H. Morse to take further steps re June 1925
Relationship to China Council.

June 18-19 1924 Univ. Officers. Dr Harold Bulme President
Dr Lu Tien-Lu Dean Arts & Science
Rev. L. V. Cady Acty Dean Theology
Dr Sam Cochran Dean of Medicine
Dr Elizabeth Leonard Dean of Women
Dr E. R. Wheeler Supr of Hospital
Rev. J. S. Blumentryd Director of Extension Dept
J. W. Hunter Actyng Treasurer.

Post-graduate facilities for staff members proposed p 18
Limitation of entering medical students to 30

Commemoration Ceremony -
60th anniversary of Teuchon College
70th " " of Seou as a union metatoken.

→ List of Staff Appointments (consult for master file)
Rev. S. C. Harrison B.M.S. appointed to School of Theology.

Need for fellowships
Need for Extension Dept to be open in evening

Prospect of Leifer Hospital.
Thanks to Dr A. A. Lees for 6 months help in Sch of Medicine & Hospital
Gift from Lung Hai RR.
Proposed enlargement of Hospital.

Adm. Council
Nov 1924

Resignation of Dr Leonard for health reasons. (died in 1924)⁽⁹⁾
Dr Luella Miner appointed Dean of Women
Minutes on Death of Dr Leonard p 2
Resignation of Paul C. Cassat
Sympathy with President on enforced sick leave
Rev. J. D. MacRae appointed acting president
Mrs Neeren made lecture in History
CMB appropriation of \$50,000 for building & equipping Sch of Med
& conditions attached
Changes proposed in Draft of By-laws

Adm. Council
Nov 1925

Rev. Maynard Cassidy of Ch. of Brethren welcomed to Theol Faculty
E. W. Purto's resignation accepted - to become Field Secy of FBM
(ought still lecture in School of Theology)

June 3-5, 1925

University Officers

Acting President J. D. MacRae
Sch of Arts & Sciences Dean Dr Li Tien-lin
Sch of Theology Acting Dean Rev. L. V. Cady
Medicine Dean Dr Samuel Cochran
Women Dean Luella Miner
Univ. Hospital Dr E. R. Wheeler Supr
Extension Sec. Director Rev. J. S. Blodgett
Acting Treasurer J. W. Hunter

Minute on Passing of J. D. MacRae (retired in 1923)
Miner appointed Prof of Chinese Univ of London

June 3-5, 1925
Continued.

Addition gift from Mrs. W. M. McKelvey for Kumber Chapel. p 17 (19)
"Remond Hall" proposed.

Memorial Endowment proposed in memory of J. B. Neal.

Policy of University p 18

"New movements, as the intellectual awakening, the social instability & the rising tide of nationalism."

Special emphasis on these matters p 18

Support for Chinese Members of Staff.

Regulations for degrees. p 21

Alumni & degrees p 21

Chicago alumni note about registration & honorary degrees.

Dr. Ellis' retirement for health reasons deplored.

Part to be acting treasurer.

Nov 4, 1925

H. F. Smith to be acting registrar

Han Chung Han & Hou Pao Chang appointed assistant profs.

Smiley invited p 3

By-laws of field board of managers

Degree regulations of School of Medicine p 16

" " " " " Arts & Science

" " " " " Theology

Alumni degrees p 21

June 15-16, 1926

Memorial to Whittemore p 27

Registration of S. Cochran p 28

Registration of Univ.

unpublished

Nov. 19, 1926

Administrative Council

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Dr. H. T. Cheung (WMMS) | ^{elected} | ^{co-opted} Mr. Sanford Chen |
| Rev. C. W. Landahl (LUM) | | Dr. W. T. Tao |
| Dr. E. J. Stuckey (LMS) | | Dr. Y. Y. Tse |
| Miss E. L. Knapp (WFMS) | | Mr. Ralph C. Wells |

Dr. E. R. Wheeler congratulated for aiding besieged missionaries in Sianfu.

Rev. R. S. Hardy resigned from School of Theology

Amendment to Bylaws of Field Bd. of Managers

Members divided into 3 classes, terms expiring in successive years, members past term till successors appointed, are eligible for re-election.

Degrees will be granted to alumni who graduated before 1925 after passing exam or submitting thesis if applicant applies before 7/25 & is approved by Faculty & Senate.

~~Funds for Whitworth Hall~~

Funds collected for a new lecture hall be used for enlarging existing buildings of Extension Dept. + new contributions set aside for proposed Whitworth Hall.

Augustine Library - salary of librarian + maintenance of bldg provided by Augustine Church, Winnipeg.

Nov. 19, 1926
Cont.

Chang Li-chih + Tsang Hui-chuan instructors in School of Arts be promoted to Ranks of Asst. Profs
Rept. of Finance + Property Comm - plans for new hospital, Transfer of gold to China, Reserve engine for Power Plant, large number of students necessary to maintain middle school, English Dept. appropriation cut 20%, salary set aside for substitute for B.A. Graduate in School of Arts + Science

Nov. 20, 1926

Council of the Women's Unit

Women Members of Exec Bd. of W.U. -
Dr. Clementine Park (AAMW) Katherine Franklin (EBA)
Elvett Krapp (WFMS) ~~Fu~~ Ting Shu-Ching (ABC FM)

Invitation to Frances Wilson join nursing staff - invitation to Mrs. Marion Yang + Vera Hsiung join School of Med. Establishment of Social + Religious Dept. of Hospital. Catherine Vance request of YWCA for this.

Effort be made to provide Senior Middle School instruction for girls also to prove as a practice school for students in University planning to be Teachers.

Financial needs - additional dorms, grant for current expenses to women students in Arts, Sci. + Theo., Salary for Chinese Dean of Women, salaries for additional staff members

Endorse appointments of
 Li Tien-lin appointed Vice-Pres. of Univ., Chin Yao Ting
 appointed Asst. Dean, School Arts + Science, S.C. Ho. ^{to be} ~~acting~~
 Dean School of Med., P. C. Kiang, Director of Studies - Med. Sch.
 Hospital Supt. Yuan Chang, Medical Director - (Hsu Chun-jen)
 C. A. Stanley - School of Med. Asst. Prof.
 A. H. Tsue " " " " "
 Njang Po - Hawaii " " "

F. H. M. teachers of English needed.
 Administrative Council for the year.
 Bishop T. A. Scott (Chairman)
 Rev. H. L. Lee, Chang Po-ling, Cheng Cheng-ye, C. F. Johnson,
 E. K. Knapp, Y. Y. Tse, Sung Hui-pou

Oct. 26-27, 1927

Field Bd. of Mgrs.
 Balme resigned as President.
 Dr. MacRae nominated " through given 3 months rest.
 Dr. Li relieved of Dean of Arts + Sci position
 J. W. Hunter appointed " " " " "
 M. B. degree to Chen Teng.
 B. & F. Dunkelacker resigned.
 Dr. L. H. Brafladt "
 P. 1. - period of service for appointees
 Bishop Gerald Scott elected Chairman of Council
 Dr. S. S. Waddell appointed Accounting Secty. Women's Unit
 Marjorie Rankin " to Engl. Dept.
 F. R. Wilson - M. E. Vanderbilt, Dr. Reade to Nursing Dept.
 Dr. Arabella Gault - School of Medicine

Nov. 20 (cont) Plot of land adjoining Leonard Hall purchased.

Feb. 18, 1927 Administrative Council

Theological Degree - must spend final yr. in Chelod.
Pass exams at 65% ~~over~~ in each subject to be averaged
at 50% of students work with previous work equalling
other 50%.

Harold F. Smith appointed Registrar
H. P. Lau - Treasurer

Dr. Balm on leave of absence + Dr. MacRae acting Pres.
Temporary financial aid to Middle School.

6-21/22/27 P.C. Kiang Assoc. dean of Med. Sch.
S.C. Lo recommended to Senate as Acting Dean of Sch. of Theol.
|| Li Tien-lu " " " " " Vice President.

Above 3 To be an Executive Comm. To act for Senate + Coopt
additional members.

^{Medical} Degrees To Han Chung Hsin, Hwei Wen, Huias & Sen.
Resignation of following - E. M. North, Secty N.A. Sect. Bd of Govs,
Han Chung Hsin, staff Med. School, G. D. Wang, Chemistry,
Rev. S.C. Harrison, Theology.

Luella Miner reappointed as Dean of Women.

Marion Yang Asst. Prof. Hyg + Pk.

Catherine Vance - Trans. social + religious workers.

1-27-28

Administrative Council

Reduced numbers of lecturers as an economy measure

P.C. Kiang appointed Chairman of Comm. on Soc. Registration.

Dr. + Mrs. H.W.S. Wright resigned from Medical Faculty.

School of Medicine is M.B. (only official degree)

School of Arts + Sci. requires B.A. + B.Sc. only

June 14-15, 1928

Field Bd of Mgrs.

Wang Hsi-an - honorary M.Sc. for 20+ yrs. service to
Chcelat. + publications.

Degrees for alumni on Teaching staff p. 18.

Dr. D. J. Evans resigned

Dr. W. H. Adolph "

Rev. A. G. Parker "

Rev. H. H. Rowley invited to School of Theology

P. L. McAll " " return to Chcelat (after
Furlough)

E. R. Wheeler " " " " "

H. J. Smyly appointed to Med. School

Mollie Townsend appointed to Nurses Training School

P. M. Phillips " to Med. School.

M. Stanton Lautenschlager - to teach English.

Mrs. Seymour - to be housekeeper in Univ. Hospital

Margaret Smith to nursing staff

Dr. J. H. Wylie - to be transfer from Med School to be

Hospital Supt.
Carol Brodie - Nursing staff

Nov. 8-10, 1928 Field Bd. of Mgrs.
Recommendations of Council of Higher Education accepted
Text on pg. 1-3

Y. Y. Tse nominated President
Li Tien-fu resigns as Vice-President but continues as
Acting Pres.

R. T. Shields nominated Vice President
E. L. Phillips appointed to Arts & Sci faculty.
Rev. S. Lautenschlager appointed acting head
Dept. of English - seat on faculty.

P. B. Price appointed asst Prof. Surgery in Med. School
J. B. Wolf - Bus. Mgr. of " "
H. J. Smyly appointed Assoc. Prof. of Medicine
L. M. Dagle " " " Surgery

G. V. L. Mann reappointed to Physiotherapy dept.
H. G. Deldine appointed head English Dept.
Dr. G. H. Corey join med. school as dentist
Mr. Ch' in Yao-Ting resigns

CHEELOO noted semi official name of University
University, registered with Govt.
Appropriation for Chinese Dean of Women.
Extension of women's work in Cheelo, text p. 10.

Lora Batten appointed Public Health worker

Recommendation that all depts. be open to women.
Li Ma-Ji asked to be Chinese dean.

Feb. 26-27, 1929 Administrative Council

Hall Estate - \$50,000 out of \$150,000 grant go to Women's Unit.

Amendments to Bylaws to conform to requirements for registration with govt

Change Bd of Mgrs to Bd of Directors to be called Bd of Trustees in official documents.

2) Bd. directors ^{to have} power to elect Pres.

3) University plant leased to Bd. of Directors for 5 yrs minimum.

4) Board of Directors have power over personnel & granting degrees.

Reorganization of Letch Robinson School of Theology - ^{to be} called Chee-Loo Shen Hau-eh. Bd. of Directors responsible to Bd of Governors. Bd. of Directors composed of representatives of Chinese Churches, cooperating missions, graduates of the school, co-opted members; present standard of school maintained, school to phase in life of the University.

Appointments - ^{Med Sch.} May P. Lell, J. Cameron Scott Arts & Sci, F. R. Wilson - nurses' training school,

Resignations - M.F. Logan Nurses Training School, Rev. H.H. Rowley, School of Theology.

July 2-3, 1929

Field Bd. of Mgrs.

Arts + Sci. divided into 2 colleges - College of Arts, Coll. of Natural Sci - one dean

E.R. Wheeler resigns

A. Lautenschlager appointed head dept. of English

H.W. Harkness to return as head of Physical Dept.

Dr. L.F. Heimburger appointed Hospital Superintendent

C.A. Stanley - director of Rural Extension work.

E.L. Phillips asd Prof Math - seat in faculty.

Luella Miner resigns

S.S. Waddell appointed Acting Dea. Women

Dr. T. Stearns " head Surgery

A.L. Carson appointed

R.A. Mitchell " to Theology

Dr. Gordon King assigned to Obs + Gyn.

Tuition increased

Administrative Council for the coming year.

Dr. Cheng Ching Yi (Chairman) Bishop T.H. Scott

Rev. Yee Hung Lin,

F.S. Diabe

R.C. Wells

Y. Y. Tpa

E. L. Knapp

Lin Tsi

Han Cheng Hsin

Nov. 3/29

Li Tien-fu nominated as President
Requirements for B.Sc. - text p. 23-24.
Allocation of Hall Estate Income.
Request to Bd of Gov. to please \$2000 gold for Pres. salary

Nov. 20-21, 1929.

Administrative Council
Chinese name Bd of Gov to be "Hsiao Tung Hui"
+ at least 2/3 members be Chinese
Bd of Directors + Faculties
Senate - official minutes be in Chinese
Senate should be have Chinese in majority
Lautenschlager resigns as acting dean.
Li Tien-fu " " " president.

Theological School

1) become separate institution, ²⁾ reconsider name, ³⁾ have own
Bd. Directors responsible to Governors of Univ. of Directors
to be composed of representatives of Chinese Church, ⁴⁾ co-operating
missions, alumni, ⁵⁾ Co-opted members, ⁶⁾ principal
of school.

Separate Act or Tai colleges.

Study quest. of acting Dean Act or Tai + nominate a Chinese
Dean. Study needs Act or Tai to comply with ^{rules} gov't ^{rules}.
Study private + mission scholarship sources to see if
it can be handled by Univ.

Learn H Y F available for increasing library Chinese books

Nov. 20-21, 1929
(Cont)

Formed a comm. for friendly relations with surrounding community (20)

Arrange for a resumption of classes soon as possible if impossible it should remain closed & pre-med. & pre-theo. taken over by med. & theo. respectively

June 4, 1930

Bd. of Directors

Florence Evans appointed to Nursing Staff.

Rev. J. C. Keyte invited to Art School staff.

Appointments to Med. Faculty: - H. P. Bell, Esther Leh, Lang Kuo Chen, How Pao Chang, Julia Morgan, Peta Clark, Wang Hui Wen.

Houston Stearns.

Mrs. Liu Hua Yui appointed Dean of Women for 4 yrs.
Dr. Y. L. Yang resigned.

Mr. Luan Chi Ch'ing to become Dean of Arts & Sci.
Rev. L. J. Davies invited to accept Vice-Presidency
Welcome Dr. Butterfield's help with mural program.
Institute to withdraw - at end of year.

Appointments - Paul Fugle - Asst Prof Education,
J. W. Hunter - Prof. Latin, Arts & S. Lambert - Asst Prof
Assoc Prof. English, E. L. Phillips - Asst Prof
Math, Wei P'ei Hsiao - Physics instructor,
Liu Hsiao Hsiao - Chemistry instructor,
Luan Tiao Fu, Asst Prof Chinese
Mrs. Lan Hua Yui " " Education

6-4-30
(Cont)

Officers Bd. of Directors

Chairman - Mr. H. H. K'ung.

Vice " - Bishop Scott, Rev. Yee Chen Ch'ing

A.P.M.N. rep, E.B.M. rep, one alumnus,

Han Li Min, Y. Y. Tzu, Z. V. Lee

Financial request for increased grants from cooperating boards.

Mar 31, 1931

Administrative Council

Ministry of Education wouldn't release King Chen + so he couldn't accept Presidency.

6-18/31
~~6-19~~

Bd. of Directors

6/16-18/1931

Memorial Minute to Dr. Charles F. Johnson

Administrative Council for coming year -

H. H. K'ung, R. C. Wells, F. R. Williamson, T. A. Scott, H. L. Yee, C. H. Han, T. L. Ch'ai, Z. V. Lee, W. B. Djang

Dr. Shields re-appointed to Medical School.

Yu Chia-Chun appointed to Med. School.

Practice of segregating trust funds from current accounts should be vigorously maintained.

Cheloo should specialize in training leaders for rural work. Complete text see minutes

6-16/18-31
(Cont)

Erection of a new hospital to be considered.

MAR. 4, 1932

Administrative Council

University was registered by the govt. (Dec. 1931)

Basil Mather to continue at Chelms in Mr. Hunter's absence.

J. N. Menzies be invited to join staff of H Y I.

J. C. Scott " " " " " as Geology instructor

Hardon King be appointed Prof. Gen + Obs.

Keith Gillison invited to join Dept of Anatomy.

Proceed with erection of a new hospital.

6-16/18-32

Bd. of Directors

Regulations for Treasurer's Office - see text.

^(Bd. of Directors) University to lease property from Bd. of Gov.

~~for~~ 1) lease for 5 yrs 2) can't sell, lease or do anything without Bd. of Gov. permission 3) any election of new bldg. " " must be gotten

4) lease to expire if & when pub. use ceases to function 5) \$1.00 Mex. consideration per yr.

Executive Council to clarify hospital policy & consider methods of economy in administration

8-19-32

Administrative Council (Special Meeting)

(King Chu is mentioned as being President - no previous minutes mention his appointment & acceptance.)

Letter from him saying he must take leave of absence to work as Commissioner of Education & that he'll return before 8/33. This was put in a formal action.

CHEELOO - STRIKE OF STUDENTS & WORKERS

1925

Presidents of all private schools & colleges must be a Chinese, control of all ~~money~~ property by Chinese.

C

~~_____~~

Shantung Commissioner of Education - Ho Shih-yan. He was openly hostile to all Christian schools & favored a gov. university project

1928

Bd. of Governors decided to apply for registration

1929

All documents complete.

Comm. of Inspection went to ~~Chiao~~ ^{arts & scs.} dislikes presence of theological school, library inadequate according to Chinese standards, wanted a second foreign language introduced, needed 3 colleges, some staff members considered as not having sufficient qualifications. School of Medicine visited & found satisfactory

O

Decided to separate School of Theology. More Chinese were to be added to faculty.

Oct. 27

^{Some members of Tang Pui} Students ~~to~~ decorated University with posters urging student body to unite to get dean they wanted

Oct. 28

Student strike decided. Signed paper that all would leave if any expelled. Then they decided to sweep away all obstacles to registration. Wanted Dr. Li Tien Jui's resignation.

Oct 29.
Stock market
collapses in USA

Oct. 3

Dr. Li resigned

Students reject all appeals to return to classes & demanded apologies for Serates posters. (over)

Q. 29.

Students demand a dean who has Ph.D. from a Chinese institution, a man of long experience & reputation in education circle.

Q.

Q.

(Page 2)	First week of Nov. most students returned to classes
Nov. 18	Strike again about 80 students involved
Nov. 19	Field Bd. decided on a 2/3 Chinese majority in Senate, separation of theological Seminary, off offices of Pres., Dean Arts & Sci. ^{to be} committees with Chinese chairman. Yee Hsing-lin became Chairman of Presidential Comm.
Nov. 25	Nov. 25. Nov. 25 decided demands radical & strike should terminate. Students returned to class.
about Dec. 23.	Labo Union of Univ. presented 5 demands (majority of workers from Hospital)
Dec 25	Anti Christian posters all over.
Dec. 31.	Workers declare a 3 day holiday
Jan 3, 1930	Strike of all workmen proclaimed. All work stopped or was stopped by force. Out-Patient dept. closed & inpatient dept. evacuated. Mr. Yee Hsing-lin seized to try to make him him sign accepting union's demands. He gave up his duties. Next period off member declined position. Dr. Shields had to take over.
Jan. 4.	Teachers advised closed University
JAN. 7.	Students had to leave school by this date
JAN. 8.	Dr. Shields formally expelled 6 student. ^{University Hosp.} closed.
JAN. 18.	Senate closed down school for spring Term. Two foreign faculty forced some workers to leave. Governor issued orders for their removal.

Nov. 25-27

1) Adm. Council decided Chinese official school
Lang, Arts & Sci into 2 schools, majority of
Senate Chinese, $\frac{2}{3}$ of Fed Bd. be Chinese.
More student demands (p. 5) of required persons.

Page 2

12 armed police arrived to force leaders to leave. Workers became afraid of trouble with Tang Pu once they learned of Gov's order.

Reactions. Objective - paralyze university - 2 million \$ investment confiscate property, no provincial authority will defy Tang Pu - no effort to comply with Gov regulations satisfactory, effort to eliminate Christian education.

Japanese occupation of Shanghai in this period.

JAN. 30 Raid on University Tang Pu office proved the Tang Pu acted on orders of the Kuomintang. 3 documents found. One lists 16 slogans for the anti-Christian campaign.

Leader of pickets was Liu Heng-hsiang. Some workers started calling him "general".

Feb. 3. Central Govt. wanted Chel's matter cleared immediately.

Feb. 5. Municipal authorities, strikers + university agreed that of 179 workers 39 would return to work, 140 given \$3.00 travel money + permission to reapply for positions.

Feb. 7. Bureau of Social Welfare sent 25 armed soldiers to Med. Sch. to be sure strikers would take money + leave Univ.

1930

special police - statures said come to protect foreigners
ordinary " - were ones police has jurisdiction over
Chinese

Feb. 17 Last special police left. + out-patient depts.
gradually reopened.

Mar 1 Hospital reopened.

Qib + Sci. not to be open till fall.

Crisis of 1927

June 1, 1927 a Brief Report by China Christian Educational Assoc.

Shantung & North Honan lying closer to the disturbed areas show the result of this apprehension of the future. When the foreigners were compelled to evacuate to the coast cities many students became fearful, left for home, but have recently been coming back, as at Shantung Christian University. There the Chinese staff is carrying on as much of the work as they can. There are about 80 students, one-third of the previous registration, though others are returning. The foreign members of the staff at Tientsin are able to keep in close touch with the University.

Nov. 29, 1927 Some Factors in the Coordination Etc (by Garude in USA)

A. A FEW ESSENTIAL FACTS.

Seven institutions - Fubei, Hwanan, Luynan, Shanghai, Shantung, Soochow & Yenching - all continuing on a relatively normal way, with practically all foreign as well as Chinese staff present & with satisfactory enrollment.

THE TANG PU'S ATTACK ON SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

1925 Governmental regulations included: -

- (1) President of all private schools & colleges must be a Chinese, except in cases in which a foreigner now occupies the post, when a Chinese V-P might act as the representative of the Institution in seeking official recognition
- (2) Majority of the Board of Control must be Chinese
- (3) Institution must not exist for the purpose of teaching religion & religion must not be compulsory.

1927 Li Tien-lu appointed Vice-President

1928 Board of Governors decided to apply for registration

1929 (May) Documents supporting application for registration were forwarded to the Provincial Commission for Education
Ho Shih-yuan (a French returned student with a Spanish wife)

(Summer) Li Tien-lu appointed President

(Summer) Committee of Inspection arrived, and inspected university and objected to the following

- (1) Presence of College of Theology on campus
- (2) University library inadequate 24,000 volume
- (3) Second foreign language needed
- (4) At least three faculties required for recognition as a University
- (5) Some members of staff not up to standard
- (6) Chinese control must be 7/3

1929(am)

A few days later the Committee of Inspection visited the medical school & expressed complete satisfaction.

University authorities decided upon following reorganization (subject to approval of Field Board)

- (1) Separate Theol. College from the University
- (2) Increase Chinese representation to $\frac{2}{3}$
- (3) Organize a third faculty by separating Arts & Science

1929

Oct 27
Sunday aft.

Placards ^{placed} on trees & buildings by a procession of 60 students (men & women), with a bass drum at their head.

Oct 28 Student meet - strike decided upon

Oct 29

Petition submitted to Acting Board signed by Chinese Arts College Reorganization Committee

Nov 3 Li Tien-lu tendered resignation

Student return to classes

Nov 18

Strike breaks out again - 80 students take part in demonstration

Nov 19

154 students declare independence of strike leaders

" 19

Field Board scheduled to meet & met as scheduled

Decides "for time being to rest the offices of Pres. & Dean of the Arts & Science, in Committee, the majority & the Chairman should be Chinese. Yee Hsing-lin VP of Field Board became chairman & President of the

Nov. 20-21 administrative Council of the Field Bd. and resolved
① official language to be Chinese ② arts to be separated from Science
③ majority of Senate to be Chinese ④ 1/3 of Field Bd. to be Chinese

1929 con.

Nov 25 Students returned to classes after a meeting lasting from 8am to after noon.

Dec 25 Anti-Christian posters on campus

Dec 31 Workmen announce 3-day vacation.

1930

Jan 3 Strike of all workmen proclaimed by University Labor Union (Demands - Red Book p 8
Attempt to intimidate Kee Hsing-in

Jan 4 Teachers in arts college advised closing door

Jan 5 Students notified to be out by Jan 7
Picket beats medical students

Jan 8 Dr Shields expelled & suspended 4 student ringleaders.

Jan 14 Hospital no. officially closed.
Notice reopens - notices posted

Jan 18 Senate decided to close down Arts & Science for Spring term.

Feb 3 word came from Nanking that Chee's matter was to be settled - Commissioner made anti-Xu speech at Ed Conf.

Feb 5 agreement reached by municipal authorities, Students & Union

Feb 7 Bureau of social welfare sent 25 soldiers with rifles & bayonets

Feb 17 Last special police left campus
Outpatient departments gradually reopened

March 1 Hospital reopened.

Bulletin

This spirited account of the close of the Christmas season on our neighbor's ^{campus} to the South, will surely arouse your sympathetic interest. The Comptroller assures us that there is no danger of our being infected.

Cheeloo Bulletin SPECIAL STRIKE EDITION January 11th, 1930

"After a series of preliminary squalls which gave the University ship a good "try out", the main storm has now burst, and we are making heavy weather. Such of the crew as have not mutinied have been kept very busy closing down everything that it was possible to close, and being mildly sea-sick in the intervals; so it is not easy at the moment to write a dispassionate account of things; there's still a little too much "movement".

We have known for some time that our workmen were being hard pushed by the Tang Pu in the direction of declaring a strike. The great majority were strongly opposed to it, but Tang Pu pressure proved too much, and on December 31st they took a three days holiday without permission, on Tang Pu orders. The Hospital cooks and stokers, however, with some others, stayed at their posts. We thought perhaps that this act of insubordination, carried out with much bravado, might give them "face enough" to make a strike unnecessary, but on January 3rd the strike was declared.

The Tang Pu had presented us, through the workmen, with Five Demands. This like many of our troubles, is simply history repeating itself; our friends from the South who have been through it all before, listen to our story with amused sympathy as one by one the familiar details crop up. The effect of accepting these Five Demands would be to put us entirely under the thumb of the Tang Pu. We answered that we were quite willing to discuss things, or submit to arbitration, but we could not accept the demands as they stood, - to which the Tang Pu countered that it was "Those or Nothing", adding in high dudgeon a rider to the effect that "We're tired of you, we shall not take care of you any longer". And that was that day's little dose of tonic.

The unwilling mutineers soon organised themselves; they seized the Hospital laundry and the University and Medical School gate houses and established pickets in every direction. These got themselves up to look like a hybrid between the Boy Scouts and Mutt & Jeff arrayed for football. They added further to the gaiety of nations by plastering everything plasterable with acres of colored paper, on which are probably inscribed some quite rude remarks, - but we've long ago given up deciphering posters; the campus trees bear a new crop of them every week.

Unfortunately they did not confine themselves to making the world more beautiful; they made hearty efforts to

deprive the Hospital patients of food, heat, light and water, and even attacked a student who was doing a little deputy cooking. We concentrated the patients in the lower two wards, discharging them as quickly as we could; finally on Jan. 5th the Hospital was closed down completely. The O.P.D. had been closed from the beginning, as the strikers refused to allow patients to enter. Paston Yee Hsing Lin, who has given himself untiringly to help the University, and has shown a magnificent courage in the face of numerous threats and insults, was finally seized by the strikers and marched off to their head-quarters to be further insulted.

Meanwhile Medicine and Surgery, Physiology and Pharmacology each gave of her best to stoke the furnaces. Theology robed herself in overalls, while History stood in the door of the Library and said that only over her dead body should shrine be invaded! Various earnest Christians became expert bootleggers of victuals to the patients, one earload in special running the blockade in a style that "Scarface Al" could not have bettered. Our greatest need, however, was water, but as we might have guessed, the fine art of pumping was well within the scope of our organist. We brightened up in every sense as the taps started to run again.

On the 4th it was decided to close the Arts School for vacation, and students were told that they must leave the dormitories unless they got special permission to stay. As was expected, the "malignants" in the Arts School refused to go, and leagued themselves with the strikers. At which point we posted a list of expulsions and suspensions- long overdue- and somewhat to our surprise they all cleared out,- an angry procession accompanied by grinning ricscha boys with their baggage.

On the 9th it was reluctantly decided to close the Theological School for vacation, so that the Arts School dormitories could be completely closed down.

The troubles have, as is ever the case, drawn us all closer together, and we have all felt very proud to belong to such a place, and determined to carry on if it is in any way possible short of the "direct action" which has been the Monhammedam's answer to similar attacks. At least one fairly good Christian has had yearnings this last week to be a Mohammedan "just for five minutes". Except for a few mal-contents on the Arts School, the spirit of the students has been simply great, especially in the Medical School, where they volunteered at once for "any sort of service" and have been hard at work all week at all sorts of menial jobs. There has been a good deal of pathos and a good deal of anxiety, a good deal of hard work and a good deal of fun this last week, but the sum of the matter is, though of course we wouldn't admit it out loud: "Well, we really are a great place, and we'll stick it through".

Confucius

The master fished with a line but not with a net; when shooting he did not aim at a resting bird.

Analekts VII - XXVI p 361

"Take your recreation in the polite arts" p 331

Riding & driving p 27

Playing a harpsichord p 29

Archery - a gentleman never contends in anything he does - except perhaps in archery p 189 also p 201

Go and walk in the I, enjoy the breezes among the Plain Altars & return home saying - The Master heaved a deep sigh & said "I am with Tien" p 533

Holding the reins" p 865

Notes on Cheeloo

#225

Dr. Mammes' visit on Jan 1929 is described in Cheeloo Bulletin No. 225 Jan 19, 1929.

Remarks about service to non-urban population are quoted at some length... e.g.

"It is practically a question, or a problem, of focussing the work of the institution. It would not mean that they would have any less biology but they would have biology in terms of the health problems of the community, of the sanitary problems of the community, of the agricultural problems of the community, or of the individual health problems of the community, or of the care of children.

It is revising the conception of the nature of the process of the teaching primarily, and if the teacher gets it, the group is bound to get it. It is a question of vision more than anything else."

#331 March 23, 1929.

Demonstration Farm of the Shanghai Int'l Famine Relief Committee is really becoming an actuality. About 18.000 mu of land (over 9000 English acres) have been procured near Lung Shan on a 5 yr lease.

The farm is to be available to students --- as a demonstration. The administrator of the Farm is under the direction of Mr Stanley.

Notes on Rpt of 1919

The minutes of a meeting of the Field Board of Managers held some time in the fall of 1919 are missing. They probably were printed in Bulletin # 15, and contained actions # 55 - 68 which are missing.*

Apparently it was at this time that a general shake-up occurred with following changes

President	J. Percy Ponce	succeeded by	J. B. Neal
Dean of Arts	L. J. Davis	"	R. T. Shields
Dean of Medicine	J. B. Neal	"	Harold Balme
Dean of Theology	Walter Hayes	"	John D. MacRae

Walter Hayes
acting head since
Dec Sept 1918

* Possibly one or two of the missing motions will be found in the minutes of the NA Joint Board - but not all

50
Chefoo Joint Board

Note #1 In minutes of University Council May 1918
a letter from A. Brown was read in regard
to North American Joint Board
Approval was given.

Note #2 Chinese name of Extension Dept. - (May 1918)
Chefoo Ta Ksiich She - Kiu Chiao Yü K'le

Note #3 May 1918
voted: That the University Seal be altered only
so far as is rendered necessary by the change
in the Chinese name of the University.

Note #4 ~~May 1918~~ Sept 1917
voted: That the Academic Board & the University
Exec. Com. be directed to consider & report upon
the desirability & feasibility of organizing a Dept.
of Applied Industries within the School of Science,
& report at the next meeting of the Council.

Declass

Lutherans

Bulletin #1

Council minutes

Sept. 1917

Lutheran United Mission

The following action was reported to the Council by the Dean of the School of Medicine.

Taken at Chikungshan, Aug 10, 1917

"We, the Conference of the Lutheran United Mission, recommend that the other Lutheran Missions of Central China be approached in the hope that they, together with us, join in the union work of the Shanghai Christian University Medical School, but if they do not agree, approve, that our Home Board decide that our Mission alone join in this work, beginning in the fall of 1919, on the basis of the conditions for such union work proposed by that institution which are as follows:

1. Furnish a salaried man for the teaching staff;
2. Furnish this man with a house or pay his house rent;
3. Pay yearly a sum of G \$500 toward the running expenses of the School, or in lieu thereof, G \$100. each year for each student sent to the School from our Mission;
4. That we are given one vote on the Council

In response to the above, the University Council voted to adopt the following resolution:

(over)

"That the Council hears with great pleasure of the plans of the Lutheran United Mission to enter the union in respect to the School of Medicine, and will extend a most hearty welcome to that Mission in case its Home Board agrees to such union.

"The Council would also express its hope that the efforts of the Lutheran United Mission to induce other Lutheran bodies in Central China to join with them in the work of the medical School may be successful, and that we may have the pleasure of welcoming them also into the union."

Note at the time of this meeting the University

Council had representatives of 6 missions as

PN	3	Canadian Presby.	1
English Baptists	3	APCJM	1
SPG	1	PS	1

also.

Chinese Presby Church	1	Faculty representatives	
Chinese Baptist "	1	Arts Science 1 medicine + 1 Chinese	
University Alumni Assn	1	Theology 1 " 1 "	
		Medicine 1 "	

Ex officio

President	J Percy Bruce
Dean Arts	L J Davis
Dean Theol.	E W Burt
Dean Medicine	J B Neal

Checked Field Board by January 1971

had representatives of the following boards
(~~and lists~~)

PN

(2)

Malayan Missy Soc. Malayan

(1)

BMS

(2)

CPM (Canadian)

(1)

ABCFM

(1)

LMS

(1)

DS

(1)

Lutheran United Mission - (1) Rev. O R Wood Shekwan Hupet

+ 2 ~~electd~~ alumni reps. (elected)

+ 4 coopted (3 being Chinese)

2 members ex-officio

{ Harold Balme President
E. W. Burt, acting Secy of Field Board

Notes on Chee's Weekly Bulletin

- #9, March 3, '23 Gift of \$500 for primary school in Dollanshue Village (new name for model village).
- #10, March 10, '23 Invitation extended to Miss Miner by Administrative Council
(Dr. Chang P. Lin absent, Bishop Scott in the chair)
Li Ten-hu expected to finish work in Peking Academy in June.
Dr. Gullstrom visited last week, went to his work in Hankow
word of Harold Burt's death.
- #11, March 17, '23 Chang P. Lin studying theology in Knox College, Toronto, said "This Univ. is unique in its system, being an Americanized British type. It has the advantages of the English & American systems."
- #12, March 24, '23 Farewell to Mrs. Forsyth - departure of Mr. & Mrs. Whitworth
- #13, March 31, '23 Dr. Wheeler, enthusiastic about Mayo Clinic.
- #14, April 7, '23 "Rev. Yee Hong-Lin a former member of our staff, has kindly consented to deliver a short course of lectures on the Theol. Sch in near future."
- #15, April 14, '23 \$7000 for house & \$3000 for property for residence Mr. & Mrs. Parker.
Mr. Parker to return in spite of earlier resignation.
- #16, April 20, '23 Senior Science Students Trip (15 students, 4 days) included visit to callery at Tschuen Burt's home at end of term
- #17, April 28, '23 Dr. Ellis succeeded in raising in England £1100 for X-ray dept.
- #18, May 5, '23 Dean Lu Ten-hu expected for week-end visit.
- #19, May 26, '23 As Cornell College can no longer support Mr. & Mrs. Cady, ABCOM has guaranteed salary for one year.
- #20, June 2, '23 At N. A. Joint Board's recommendation that charter be sought in Canada
Dedication of new Chapel to be on June 8. Farewell letter from Ernest W. Burt
No hoping to return - long service from 1904 on.
- #21, June 9, '23 Fr. Li Yun-chuan, recent Recol. grad to go to England for 2 yrs study of English Baptist. Han Chung-hsien in America under Rockefeller Fed
Farewell letter to chapel anticipated in June.

Notes on Chefoo Weekly Bulletin

- August '23. Cassatt leaving on health holiday - Joint Chefoo - Yending Summer School
which passes FRCS
- #25 Sept 1/23 Dr Annie Scott to be 1st member of Peking Women's Med. College to arrive
Dr Li Ten-hu has arrived
- #26 Sept 8/23 Sources of funds for Women's Medical School given totaling \$101,804.38
- #27. Sept 15/23 Reception - welcome speeches. Replies by Dr Luella Miner, Dr Annie Scott, Dr Li Ten-hu
Dr Hon Pao-chang & Mr Li Wen-chang.
Dr Hon Chung-hsin D.P.H. & D.M.D.H. returned back after 2 yrs of study in
England & America. Dept of Preventive Medicine.
- #28 Sept 22/23 Report of Staff Retreat (April) Relation of Univ. to Community stressed by McRae
- 29 Sept 27/23 Student retreat planned for Spring Lung Shen Oct (or) with Tz Kuo
Sam Lockwood family back in Taiwan, welcome to Miss Ruce Yacht
daughter of H.W. Ruce
- ³¹
30 Oct 13/23 Student retreat described. President Malone tours Shansi
- 32 Oct 20/23 welcomed: Dr S. H. Braafladt after long absence (took Ph.D.)
Mr Mrs N. F. Smith & family. Mr S. "has come to join the staff of the
School of Arts & Science in the Dept of Education." -
Dr S. Waddell expected at China New Year.
Rev. A. E. Armstrong entrusted with responsibility of securing Canadian
Charter. Note on Sept 1. "I think we will have the sympathy of the
Prime Minister (Hon. McKenzie King) who has been in China &
Mr Rowell's influence as former President of the Privy Council in
Canada will carry great weight."

Notes on Chee Wo Weekly Bulletin

#33 Oct 27/23 Mr & Mrs R. H. Stanley welcomed: formerly of Kaifeng, comes direct from "years of invaluable experience with Chinese students in Japan."

#36 Nov 17/23 Passing of Mrs Tom Chalfant. (2nd wife) She came out originally as a governess to children of Rev. A. G. Jones. After death of Mr Chalfant she offered to teach English & continued to do so till "last summer" when health failed.

Day of prayer for students Nov 18.

#37 Nov 27/23 Mrs. Henry Payne takes over Mrs Chalfant's English classes, & is now a member of the Faculty of Arts College.

#38 Dec 1/23 Visit from Prof. John M. Coulter, D. D. of Eng. Dep. who on staff of school of medicine for a few months, because Mrs. Lee forbidden to go inland. Return of S. C. Lee who was with Chinese Labour Corps in France & has studied in Columbia & Union.

#41 Dec 27/23 Arrival of Miss Nunn, "our new nurse-masseuse".
Parent & Mr MacRae, & Mrs Keenan.

Notes on Chefoo Bulletin

- #123 Jan 5 Nurses' Health & the married Son
- #124 Jan 12/29 Medical graduates
Talk to Educator Club by S. L. Wang, Chief Sec of Shanghai Commission of Educator.
- #125 Jan 19, 1929 Nurses' visit & address.
Reason for 2 graduation ceremonies 2nd year (Sept 27 1928)
- 226 Jan 26/29 Nurses' remarks on "educational measures in Mexico"
- #127 Feb 23/29 Article on "Preservation of Christian Character" (continued in several numbers)
Announcement of Hall Estate Trust.
- #128 April 13/29 A Step towards Christian Unity.
Organization of Shanghai Branch of the Council of Christ in China.
(April 3, 1929)
- #129 April 20/29 Resignation of D. E. R. Walker, with biographical note
Adolph's going to Yenching
- #130 April 27/29 BMS departures.
First lecture in series "San Min Chuan I"
- #131 May 4/29 Li Shao Shun - doctor at Szech China University.
- #132 May 11/29 Regional Conference NCC in North China
University field meet. Dr. Shields wins 1500 meter race

Notes on Chee's Bulletin

207
Sept 19/29

Mrs. S. C. Yui (Liu Lan-hua) comes to present Dean of Women
(biographical notes)

Other new teachers

Enrollment - 2 reasons for increase

Repeal Hospital

208
Sept 28, 1929

Opening of University, Dr. Li's speech - appreciation
of Britain & America

Nursing Dept.

"The President has gone to Peking for a few days, where he
& Miss Miner will represent Chee at the opening ceremony
of teaching."

H. F. Smith, the Registrar is leaving for Shanghai
on Oct 11 by SS London Grant.

Revised figures for enrollment

209

Oct 12/29

First Civil Culture Lecture at Institute Hall by Dr. Paul Jung.

Dr. Li Tzu-hsi talks of his visit to Teaching

Notes on Charles Bell's

#252

Oct 26/29

C. T. Guoh's lecture on "Man Communist reigned in Human"

Rest of Chinese Books added to library.

W. McClure on his way to England to do further p.g. work in Neurology

#253

Nov 2/29

Athletic Sports

Li Tzu-hu meets with pastors of the city + U Religious Life + Service

#254
Nov 9, 29

Student agitation + Resignation of President Li

"he felt it necessary to resign from the presidency in order to bring out the open the motives of those instigating the student agitation",
(departed on Dec 14 for Tai-pei)

Visit of Mrs Carr

Enlargement of Institute

#255

Nov 16, 1929

Visit of Dr Mrs J. C. Woods of Harvard U, in interests of H-Y-I.

#256

Nov 23 1929

Meeting of Administrative Council - personnel matters.

Reorganization - Exec. Com to act in lieu of President.

H. L. Yi, Paul Fugh, Peter Chuang, Ram Shields

of Lecture on Gen'l Culture

Notes on Chee-loo Bulletin

#257

Nov 30 1929

"The Settlement of the Arts Students' Strike"
Review of newspaper reports.
("Administrative Committee")

Reorganization of Senate

3 representatives of each of 3 faculties,
together with the regular administrative officers of the women's
unit, & the Director of the Extension Dept. The Treasurer &
Registrar are without voting power. The provisions of
representation insure a Chinese majority.

Dr Mrs Braffack may return to Homen.

Dec 7/29 Translation Bureau.

Rev Mrs L. J. Davis making a brief visit.

Dec 14/29 Whitewright Memorial Exercises,
Shields' silver wedding anniversary

Ho Chung-yong takes exams for District Magistrate

Dec 21/29 Departure of Li Tuen-shan on Dec 19.

Notes on Chee's Bulletin

#262

Jan 4/30

* The "new" New Year.

Employees & hospital servants told to take a three-day vacation by official order. (Tang for see Bulletin 263)

#263

Jan 11/30

Special Strike

Edict.

Five demands (not specified)

Strikers seized Hospital Laundry & U & Medicine gate houses

Established pickets. Refused to allow patients to enter O.P.D.

Posters all over campus

Tried to stop food, heat, light & water from Hospital

Patients concentrated in lower 2 wards.

Pastor Yee Hsing-kin, seized & marched off to strikers' headquarters to be murdered

Medicine & Surgery, Physiology, & Pharmacology stored firearms.

Theology put on assault,

Nursing protected Library,

Organist furnished water

Jan 4 Arts College closed for weeks.

Theological College closed to evacuate dorm

Students - except for malcontents in arts - have been simply great

Notes on Cheeloo Bulletin

#265

Feb 22/30

Cheeloo & the Correlated Programs

Chinese Advisory Committee recommended \$204,600 increase for operating expenses, & \$377,000 for capital needs or \$717,600 in all.

"Had our representatives not been armed with the vote of our Senate (that the Schools of Arts & Science be not reopened until such time as the rural programme be put into operation) the action of the Council would have been far more drastic & Cheeloo's budget would have been seriously reduced.

"Notes that Cheeloo Arts & Science should devote full effort aside from necessary premedical work to a program unified with the rural institute."

P. H. Wang, ^{to} Genl Secy of Extension Dept.

#266
March 1/30

Church of Christ Educational Conference

Tripartitions in Ministry of Education

Hospital reopened on March 1st

Sung Hui - Mrs' biography

Notes on Chee's Bulletin

#268

March 15/30

Morning worship in hospital ward

Chee's employees also here

Arbor Day on March 12th - anniversary of death of Sun Yat-sen

#270

March 29/30

Strike at ~~the~~ ~~factory~~ due to ~~loss of~~ ~~work~~ ~~unfairly~~

#271

April 5/1930

Liengshan

#273

April 19/30

Deanship of College of Arts & Sciences
Liu Chi-Ching (Theodore Liu)

One of his first acts to post circulars to invite
scholar announcements, resp. of Arts & Sciences.

#275

May 3/30

Literary output of School of Theology Part I

#276

May 10/30

Paul J. Hughes' ~~stomach~~, Hangchow, Peangsu, Kuangtung etc.

#277

May 17/30

Literary output of School of Theology Part II

Notes on Cheever Bulletin

#278

May 24/30 Health Expedition at Instituto

Harknesses 2nd return to Cheever

#279

May 31/30 Medical School morning program with McRae

Improvement in health of Dr. McRae

#280

June 7/30 Evacuation to Tampico - of British & American women & children

Big explosion in arsenal made N-E end of city.

Sound of gunfire from Loken seems less than it has been all week.

University graduation exercises - address by Ho Su-yuan

#283

Sept 13/30 New staff members

Curson delayed until November

Davis listed as President. This was corrected in following issue to Vice-President

#284

Sept 20/30 New Pathological museum (Dr. Kim)

Appearance of "Cheever Clinics Fortnightly"

Notes on Chee-loo Bulletin

284
Continued

Sept 20 Enrollment in School of Theology 17 + 3 (exp. class)
Class of 1931 reduced to 2, staff diminished; 2 seniors
sent to country for a year's experience —

285

Sept 27/30 Student enrollment total 283

Chee-loo Monthly Journal to appear Oct 10

286

Oct 4/30 Another address by Ho Sue-Yuan

287

Oct 11/30 Athletic meet

Institute Brotherhood - Institute no longer part of University

288

Oct 18/30 Hogan & Thompson filling gaps caused by departure
of Dr. C. R. Chiang

289

Oct 25/30 Alterations in Hospital
Nurses Journal Club

Hong Chang-Ping PhD welcomed as new head of Dept of
Education

290

Nov 1/30

New Books for Chinese Library, 2,810 sets
32,400 volumes

291

Nov 8/30

Visit from Dr Yang Chen-Sheng of Tsinghua Natl U
& Dr Fu Shih-men head of Repub. Mand of the
Chinese Institute of Archaeological Research

294

Nov 24/30

Monthly visit to Lungshan (important)

295

Dec 6/30

Dr Butterfield's visit with Chang Fu-liang

Agricultural Fair at Lungshan

Doctors Christian Fellowship

296

Dec 13/30

Rural Reconstruction Butterfield & Chang Fu-liang

No number

Dec 20/30

Arts & Science Curricular Changes

Visit by Prof. Torrey

CHRONOLOGY OF THE TSINAN INCIDENT

1928

- April 19 Th. Women and children advised to leave. ~~Smith~~Smith and children leave
- April 22. Su About 200 students and staff at morning service. But few ~~wives~~ and children left on campus
- April 25. W Consuls vigorously urge evacuation of all
- April 29. Su. Fighting near Poshan and Mingswei cuts rr. Station crowded with trains ready to leave for north. Firing heard from Lungshan.
- April 30. M. Classes as usual. Shantung troops retreating on foot from Taian. All night they came by campus but were not admitted. Jpanese busy erecting barricades.
- May 1. Tu. Nationalists arrived at Weitzu gate. Nationalists march by. Students cheered and clapped. Soldiers friendly. Nationalists attack a train of White Russians. Japanese very nervous and getting ready for an attack. Students at Alumni Gateway serving water to soldiers. Estimated 150,000 troops ~~herenore~~soon to arrive.
- May 2. W. ~~Explos~~Explosion of mine or ammunition dump at airdrome, said to have been set off by Russian soldiers. Many hundreds of soldiers wounded.
- May 3. Th. Firing began in Settlement about 9 a.m. Dispute over quartering of soldiers in a house protected by a Jap flag. Students held meeting at noon and urged that there be no international complications to delay expedition to north.
- May 4. Fr. Classes suspended so that students could celebrate the arrival of Nationalists. Japanese in a state of siege. Japs reported to demand that troops withdraw twenty li.
- May 5. Saturday Feng's men reported to have attacked Japs. Consuls urge all to leave for Tsingtao.
- May 6. Sunday. Bombs dropped. One biplane dropped many bombs then fell in flames.
Meetings of Americans and British held. No foreigner thinks of leaving but students are planning how to escape.
- May 7. Monday Consuls urge all to get out especially women & children. Reason, Japs have presented ultimatum that may lead to war. Given at noon to expire at ~~night~~midnight. Consuls got time extended to six A.M. Ladies very stubborn about leaving. Mr. Price spent an hour, finally convinced them.

- May 8. Th. Train leaves at 8 am.
Attempt to get the girls students to leave. 45 settled in hotel at rr station. Mrs. Heeren. and three Chinese ladies.
- May 9. Fr Heeren to go to Tsingtao. Train fired on at Peikuan. Lair and Smith returned to campus. Japanese fire mortar from campus. Trenches dug and sandbags. Shelling of city especially west and south gates. Japs going through rooms of Anglican hostel. Physics building room filled with babies and children.
- May 10. Fr. Japs left campus at 2 A.M. firing continued. Japs shell city
- May 11 Sat Japs search campus. went through papers. They were satisfied that no guns had been fired from campus at Japanese.
- May 12, Sat. Students and employees began leaving early. Japanese officer came to apologize for search. Faculty decided to carry on. Japanese searching and killing.
- May 13, Su. Smith went to hospital where Japanese had massacred wounded soldiers at a Chinese hospital 50 bodies counted.
- May 14. Monday Senate meeting decided to call back the men staff but not girls students nor women.

CHEELOO - CHIEF EVENTS OF 1930

- Jan. 7 University closed on account of strikes
Feb 17 Police withdrawn
March. Yen Hsi-shan ousted Nanking officials from Peking Tientsin area
and joined the anti-government coalition. Chiang's campaign
against the Feng-Yen armies lasted 6 months and was very bloody.
(Heeren p 174)
March 1 Hospital reopened.
? Theodore Linn comes as Dean p 103
June 15. Feng-Yen forces capture Tsinan
June Davies invited to return. p 103
August 15. Feng-Yen forces evacuate Tsinan
Summer Linn purchases books in Peking p 104

September Han Fu-ch'ü appointed Chairman of Shantung Prov. Gov't
Took office in October.

Autumn Research Institute formed. p 104

CHEELOO -- CHIEF EVENTS OF 1931

Sept. 18 Mukden Incident.

Arts and Sc. Colleges closed for two weeks (Linn's report)

CHEELOO -- CHIEF EVENTS OF 1932

January

Wang Hsi-en died

Spring

Work missed in previous fall made up at beginning of Spring term

CHIEF EVENTS OF 1933

CHEELOO- CHIEF EVENTS 1934

March Dr. Heimbürger resigned

April Dr. Waddell resigned to marry Hsu Shi -chu of class of 1933
Dr. McClure resigned on 78th birthday. Made Emeritus

Nov. Corner stone of new hospital laid. (West wing)

CHEELOO -- CHIEF EVENTS OF 1935

March Shields goes on furlough-- Paker Kiang elected Dean of Med.
Dr. Stearns resigns (month not listed)

Sept. New Out-patient Department already in use. Old Hospital to be
surgical unit; new hospital to be medical unit.

Oct. China Int'l Famine Relief Com. asks Medical College to take
medical care of 19,000 flood refugees distributed in 31 camps
around Tsinan. Staff and student body organized in 11 groups.

CHEELOO -- CHIEF EVENTS OF 1936

CHEELOO -- CHIEF EVENTS OF 1937

- July 7 Lukouchiao Incident
- August 13 Hostilities broke out in Shanghai
- Nov. 15 Chinese blew up Yellow River bridge
- Dec. 19-20 Chinese blow up Japanese factories near Tsingtao
- Dec. 23 Japanese cross Yellow River east of Tsinan
- Dec. 26 Chinese blow up many buildings in Tsinan, burn foreign settlement and loot Japanese houses and stores
- Dec. 26-27 Chinese evacuate Tsinan and Japanese enter

-
- Sept 1 Classes in Univ. (Liu Shu-ming)
- Sept. 15 Classes resumed in Medicine
- Oct. 6 Classes suspended

Nov. 10 Shu writes that all students have left campus and most are in other schools-- medical students specially in West China.

The following staff with three technicians went to Chengtu:

Dr. Chang Hui CH'uan, Mr. Chang Chu Hua, Drs. Eugene Chan, Hou Pao Chang, Fan P'ei Lu, Lang Kuo Chen, Lin Lien Ching, Liu Yung Yao, Mt. Li Tsan Wen, Dr's Pi T'ien Min and Yeh Lu Ming.
(Report of Sch. of Med. for 1936-1938)

59 medical students went to Chengtu and 5 to PUMC. There were 18 students in the interne class, 11 men & 7 women. The men were called up to serve in the Aviation Medical Corps of the Army.

See letter of Mrs. Yui in Liu Shu-ming's file

CHEELOO -- CHIEF EVENTS OF 1938

Jan 10 Japanese naval units land at Tsingtao. Occupy Weihsien on same day

Feb. 3 Chefoo occupied
Feb .5 Passenger service between Tsinan and Tientsin restored

March 18 Tenghsien occupied
" 19 Yih sien occupied
28 Passenger traffic resumed to Tsingtao

April 19 Ichow occupied

May 19 Hsüchow fell

June 30 Yellow River bridge repaired

Puppet government set up in Tsinan, with Gen. Ma Liang as governor

- 1879d Mateer on furlough. John Wherry & wife in charge at Tengchow
1879-81
- 1881 Feb. 14 Conf. to make school a college.
- 1882d Watson Hayes sent to Tengchow
- 1883d J. B. Neal arrived in Tengchow with orders to start a medical college
started a practical medical school.
- 1885 Theological Training Inst. established in Tsingchowfu
- 1890 J. B. Neal transferred to Tsinan
- 1891d First graduating class--6 men--from Tsingchowfu Theological
Training Inst.
- 1892d McIlvaine Hospital built (Tsinan)
- 1894d Mr. & Mrs. Couling start boys boarding school in Tsingchowfu.
Mr. & Mrs. Edward Robinson of Bristol make gift to Tsingchowfu
Theol. Inst. in memory of Mrs. Robinson's father, Dr. Gotch.
First medical school graduation at Tsinan.
- 1902 English Baptists and Presbyterians form union plan for work in
Shantung.
- 1903 Shantung Protestant U. formed--Arts at Weihsien, Theological
Coll. and Medical Coll. at Tsingchowfu.
- 1904d Tengchow College moved to Weihsien
- 1905h New College bldgs at Weihsien opened with accommodation for 120 students
- 1906 Joint Medical Education Comm. reported to Univ. Council that
Tsinan best location for medical school.
- 1908 English included as optional course
- 1909 Jan. 13 United Colleges called Shantung Xtian University.

1910.

1910 March--Medical bldgs. completed--May--basis of union amended for easier cooperation in future.

1911 Jan.--Arts & Theological Colleges to move to Tsinan as soon as possible.

1913d Normal & Bible training school (later Mateer Memorial Inst.) moved to Tenghsien.

1917 University settled at Tsinan on 70 / acres

1919h Sept.--Dr. Watson Hayes took 18 theological students to Weihsien compound for instruction thus splitting the theological school.

1920h 20 men graduated from Theological School at Weihsien

1922 Hayes's Theological School moved to Tenghsien & remained a separate school because Chinese wanted more training to be able to manage their own religious affairs.

~~3~~ - 4 -

1928h May 9--Mrs. Heeren escorted 47 girls to Tsingtao evacuating the Tsinan area during the uprising.

1929h Strike of workers at Cheeloo Hospital

1931d Reorganization to qualify for registration with Ministry of Education

1934 20 voluntary bible classes on campus.

1937d Cheeloo moved to Chengtu. — Dr. Ernest B. Strathairn moved medical coll.

1947 Institution settled at Tsinan.

Communism in China

Year	Month	Event	Page
1920		Seven Communists start a proletarian newspaper (Chen Tu-hsin)	8
1921	July	Communist party officially formed	8
1923	Jan 26	Joffe, Comintern agent & Sun Yat-sen sign joint statement in Shanghai	p10
	August	Chiang Kai-shek sent Lin Sen to Russia to study Soviet organization.	10,
	Sept.	M. Borodin was sent to Canton from Moscow. He advised Moscow that Kuomintang Party was most promising vehicle for revolutionary forces in China	p8
1924		Kuomintang reorganized on Communist lines, annulled treaty of cooperation with the Chinese Communist Party & agreed to permit Communists as individuals to join the Kuomintang (First United Front)	8
	May 31	Russia signed agreement with Peking gov't.	10
1925	March 18	Death of Sun Yat-sen. Signs of rupture in United Front soon appear.	9
	Dec.	Western Hills Conference of "Old Comrades" of Sun, demanded expulsion of Communists, dismissal of Borodin etc	9
1926	July	northern drive of the KMT armies begins	11

Armstrong, Alexander BEK

Shantung (China) a general outline of the geography & history of the
province. Shanghai "Shanghai Mercury" off 1898 11. 76 p maps

Coulson, Samuel 1859-1922

* RR - BEB

The encyclopaedia Sinica

Oxford Univ Press 1917

633 p 4°

The Coulson-Chalfant Collection of unscrubbed oracle

* OVE

bone - drawn by Frank Chalfant

* OVE
f

Edited by Rowell S. Brutton

Shanghai, The Commercial Press Ltd 1935

132 p of illus. 30 1/2 cm.

Encyclopaedia Sinica

p 20

The Shantung Mission, said to be the largest in the world
began in 1861 when the Revs. J. P. Nevins, Danforth & Pughley,
with their wives occupied Tengchow under very
difficult conditions. Cholera & brigandage were raging
the harvest made the obtaining of funds very difficult,
& the gentry were very suspicious, and when a few
converts had been made, actually hostile

The first church was organized in 1862, and two
years later the Rev. W. H. Mather & his wife opened
a school with six pupils. This gradually developed
into the Shantung College (1881) and in 1904 was moved
to Weichuan. A Boys' Boarding & Day School was at once
opened in the emptied College building, the teaching of
English ~~was~~ began in 1913 & in 1916 there were 127 pupils.
As early as 1862, the teaching of girls was begun. The
present Commercial Union Girls' School was opened in 1913.

p 22. Am. Presbyterian Mission (Soviet)

Mid-China Mission. This was begun in 1867, two years
after the ^{close of the} Civil war by the arrival in Hongkong of the Rev. F. B. Jewell.

Canals

Grand Canal -

-- The portion between the two great rivers --
was first made in the Chou dynasty about 485 B.C.
by channels joining the various lakes of that
district, -- In the Sung dynasty it was
continued to Hangchow which was then the
capital, making it about 430 miles long. The
N. portion from Yellow R. to Peking was made
by Khabillai Khan at the end of 13th C. It
is some 500 miles in length & made the total length
of the Canal some 1000 miles. The exact
length as given in Gaudai's elaborate plan
is 3,630 li

(Hangchow & Peking are 650 miles apart)

GANDAR: Le Canal Imperial (Var. Sin. No 4)

1927	March	Nanking taken	11
		Canton govt moved to Loulan.	11
		Chiang set up headquarters first at Nanchang, then at Nanking & presented denounced Kuhan govt -	
	April	Chiang struck again Communist in Shanghai	11

Notes on Correlated Program for Clerics

- ① "Correlated Program for the Higher Education in China - a Summary" July 1928
- ② "The Correlated Program 1930 as adopted by Council of Higher Education."

See Background on p. 197

Significant meetings of Co. Higher Ed.

July 14-19, 1926
(no meeting in interim)

January 1928

(Publication of "Christian Higher Education in China")

July 1928 (7 days)

(Bulletin #228, May 18, 1929 says Dr. Minner left for Shen to attend Co-Higher-Ed)

" #239, May 25, 1929 " Re Tian bu "

Jan 27-31, 1930

Clerics members: Luella Minner, S. C. Lo, Paul Ingh.
(was do deary theology? Yes)

May 24-29, 1929 (see Bulletin # 241 June 8, 1929)

note Minner's
visit. Bulletin #
Jan 19, 1929

CORRELATED PROGRAM

Shantung Christian University

Action of the North American Section of the Board of Governors
New York, N. Y. 21, 1928

VOTED that the North American Section expresses its hearty approval of the general principles underlying the program for the correlation of Christian higher education in China, and records also its warm approval of the general proposal that within this program Shantung Christian University shall continue and develop still further its purpose of emphasizing the training of leaders for the work of teachers, preachers, doctors, nurses, and other social and religious workers for the needs of the rural and town population of China;

that the Section requests the Field Board of Managers to make recommendations as to the place of the University in the correlated program, and the details of its participation therein; and

that the Section refers the correlated program to the various mission boards cooperating in the University for their information and their recommendations.

The Correlated Program of 1930

Cheeloo University. Cheeloo should include a four year college course which should devote its entire effort, apart from the necessary premedical work, to a unified Rural Life Program, including the training of teachers, preachers and other social workers, as well as experimentation in methods for solving rural and town problems. All agricultural work necessary to the carrying out of the proposals for Shantung should be affiliated with the College of Agriculture at Nanking. The student body should be 300.

The school of medicine should be strengthened and should participate in the Rural Life Program.

The school of theology should participate in the Rural Life Program and in the plan for Theological internships.

A Correlative Program 1933

The entire efforts in the field of arts & sciences apart from the necessary pre-medical work, should be devoted to a unified Rural Program, including the training of teachers, preachers, and social and religious workers, as well as experimentation in methods solving rural & town problems. We would question any effort to maintain any general courses in arts & sciences not directly connected with training for the vocational service. All agricultural work necessary to the carrying out of the proposals for Chelsoo should be affiliated with the College of Agriculture at Nanjing. The student body should not exceed 300.

The School of Medicine should be strengthened and should participate in the Rural Life Program. The student

body should not exceed 300.

The School of Theology should participate in the Rural Life Program. The student body should not exceed 50.

~~Budget 1918~~

~~112,106~~
10

CORRELATED PROGRAM

Excerpts from Report on a visit to England by Edward Wilson Wallace
in November and December 1928.

The proposals that Shantung take as its special mission service to the rural and town populations, not alone in Shantung, and that it continue to use Chinese as the chief medium of instruction were keenly discussed, both in groups especially interested in that institution and in more general groups. This "ruralization" of purpose was, in general, very heartily approved, and the hope was several times expressed that this should be considered by the institution not to involve a lowering of standard but the performance of service of very special importance to the whole Christian church. It marks not a new purpose but the recognition by all of the aim that Shantung had always had of training leadership for the church, especially in town and country districts. "Ruralization" should be effected not by the addition of new departments.

Action taken by Baptist Missionary Society

"The Chairman gave a very cordial welcome to Rev. E.W. Wallace, Secretary of the China Christian Education Association. Dr. Wallace addressed the Committee upon the present position in regard to education in China. He answered many questions that were addressed to him, particularly in regard to Shantung Christian University; and at the conclusion of the discussion it was unanimously resolved to recommend that the general approval of the Committee be given to the idea of the correlation as outlined by Dr. Wallace, reserving for fuller consideration the detailed proposals as they may affect the Society's share in Shantung Christian University. Dr. Wallace was heartily thanked for his presence and for the help he had given to the Committee."

Board of Governors of SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Action taken by the British Section on December 7

FBM
804

"Resolved: To express its hearty approval of the proposal made for the University in the Correlated Programme and its appreciation of the efforts of the Council of Higher Education in producing that programme. It appreciates the endorsement by the Field Board of Managers of suggestions so much in accord with the principles and policy of the University from the beginning, which are calculated to give the University a unique and in some senses primary place in the Christian Higher Education of China. It requests the Field Board to forward its detailed proposals to the Council of Higher Education for its consideration and further consultation."

Action of Board of Governors

SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

April 6, 1929

VOTED that the Board of Governors approves in principle the conduct of a joint campaign under the direction of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China as the appropriate method of financing the Christian Colleges in China. It is the understanding of the Board however, that it does not commit itself by this action to participation in the joint campaign prior to the adoption of a correlated program and prior to specific action by the Board after detailed study of all problems involved in such a joint campaign.

VOTED to assume \$2,110.00 as the share of Cheeloo in the budget of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China for 1929-30, with the understanding that effort will be made to secure contributions for this object from interested individuals, but that pending the receipt of such designated contributions, the Treasurer be authorized to make payment of this amount from general funds.

VOTED to approve an amendment to the constitution of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China, permitting the Committee to accept members to the number of one-third its appointed membership.

ADDITIONAL ACTIONS BY FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Fukien Managers - August 29, 1931.

"M-657 VOTED that this Board recommend to the Trustees the approval of the Correlated Program. The Board would suggest to our Trustees to bring the matter of the organization of the East China Federated University and its relation with Shanghai College for further study to the Committee of Christian Colleges in China."

Fukien Trustees - November 20, 1931.

"T-962 VOTED (1) that in view of the fact that the Board of Managers has now, by Action M-657, recommended approval of the Correlated Program for Christian Higher Education in China, the Board of Trustees of Fukien Christian University records its approval of this Correlated Program.

(2) that the Board of Trustees acting on the recommendation of the Board of Managers, refer to the Committee for Christian Colleges in China for further study "the matter of the East China Federated University and its relation with Shanghai College."

ADDITIONAL ACTION BY CHEELOO UNIVERSITY

Board of Governors - September 22, 1931.

"G-184 VOTED that the Shantung Board of Governors recommend to the Committee for Christian Colleges in China and the British United Committee for Christian Universities in China, that they take the initiative in proposing to the institutions in the Correlated Program the immediate carrying out of such features of the Correlated Program as can be done without an increase of funds and personnel.

duplicate

CORRELATED PROGRAM
FOR CHRISTIAN
HIGHER EDUCATION
IN CHINA

A Summary of Proposals

PREPARED BY THE
COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION
SHANGHAI, JULY, 1928

NOTE

This summary is taken from the report prepared by the Council of Higher Education in China, which is composed of representatives of the Christian colleges. It is now being presented to the institutions concerned, to their boards of control in China and to the boards of trustees in the West for careful study. The results of this study, in the form of constructive suggestions for modification of the program, will be considered by the Council at a further meeting to be held early in 1929, when the program will be adopted in its final form.

INTRODUCTION

SINCE the year 1864, when the first Christian college was founded in China, twenty-four colleges and universities have been established by Protestant mission boards. Each of these institutions has grown out of a deep conviction of the need of the Christian church for trained Chinese leadership. Their success is shown by the fact that of 3,500 graduates whose present occupation is known, 1,650, or almost one-half, are today serving the church directly as preachers, teachers in Christian schools and doctors in Christian hospitals.

The Christian colleges were the pioneers of modern higher education in China, and from their doors hundreds of young men and women have carried the spirit of Christian love and service into public life, business and the professions.

In a number of cases the reasons, local or denominational, which led to the foundation of an independent college no longer exist, or can now be better realized in a federated or a union university. Already by such combination the number of colleges has been reduced to sixteen, and further amalgamations are now under consideration. Such federations can be effected, as experience has already proved, without loss of the distinct contribution of any of the colleges concerned, and with a more effective use of the resources available for higher education.

In 1921 the foreign mission boards of North America and Great Britain, at the request of missionary educators in China, sent out an Educational Commission to study their educational work. The recommendations of this Commission were essentially the same as those which are now proposed by the colleges themselves, through the Council of Higher Education in China. This Council, directly representative of the sixteen colleges, has, with the assistance of a strong Chinese Advisory Committee composed entirely of experienced Chinese educators, prepared a draft of a "Correlated Program for Christian Higher Education in China." A summary of this program is given in the following pages.

Neither this summary nor the complete program from which it has been taken has yet received the endorsement of the colleges concerned. The recommendations of the Council are now being submitted by the Council of Higher Education to the college faculties and boards in China, to their boards of trustees abroad and to their constituencies in China and in the West, for careful study, with the hope that the general plan will meet with their approval, however details may need modification. When such modifications as this study indicates to be necessary have been made by the Council at its next meeting in 1929, the program will be adopted in its final form. It will then form the guiding policy for Christian higher education in China in the future, and its recommendations will be put into effect as soon as the requisite adjustments can be made and the necessary funds can be secured.

duplicate

CORRELATED PROGRAM FOR CHRISTIAN HIGHER EDUCATION IN CHINA

I. UNDERLYING CONCEPTIONS

The purpose of this program is to formulate proposals which will enable the Christian colleges, in the changed conditions in China to make a still more effective contribution to the church and to the nation.

1. To this end, Christian higher education should be considered and treated as a whole. Each institution should be given in a uniform program that part which will enable it to make its largest contribution to the realization of the common purpose of all.

2. The essential interests of each of the existing institutions should be conserved in any unified program.

II. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

The following statements embody the convictions of Chinese and missionary educators as to the future of the Christian colleges.

1. The Christian colleges have a permanent contribution to make to the life of China and of the Christian movement, and they are welcomed by the government authorities and by the people of China.

2. The colleges were established for a definite Christian purpose and that purpose will be maintained in the future.

3. Christian colleges should cooperate with government and private institutions, provided that this does not involve the sacrifice of their Christian purpose and character.

4. Through cooperation of Chinese and western Christians on their faculties and in financial support, the Christian colleges will continue to stand as centres of international goodwill and cooperation as well as expressions of Christian unity and fellowship.

5. The quality of Christian educational work will have a great influence and reflect generally upon all other work undertaken by the Christian church. Christian colleges should maintain only such work as can be thoroughly well done.

III. METHODS OF CORRELATION

In considering how the limited resources of the Christian colleges may best be disposed in order to realize their aim, the following methods are proposed.

1. No institution should attempt to cover the whole field of higher education. Professional schools, departments and courses should be limited in number, with the elimination of any unnecessary duplication, and they should be placed where they can best serve the interests of the country as a whole. Students will find little difficulty in going where the work they require is offered.

2. The number of students in each institution should be limited, and emphasis should be put upon maintaining quality of work rather than upon enrolling large numbers of students.

3. In certain instances a combination of several institutions in a federated or union university is recommended. This should be accomplished in such a manner that the contribution of each of the colleges concerned to its local constituency is conserved in the larger institutions.

IV. GRADUATE WORK

Graduate work is considered to be a very essential part of the correlated program of Christian higher education. It is needed to train college teachers, to provide text and reference books, and to carry on research in China. Graduate schools will train Chinese leaders who will be in close touch with the Chinese people and their problems and with the Christian movement as well. The ultimate goal is full graduate study leading to the Ph.D. degree, but

emphasis should be laid on research in problems within the country regardless of the degree to be received.

The work should be centralized in one, or, at most, two places, with the departments thoroughly correlated. The Council should immediately appoint a senate or commission to study the existing graduate work and to guide its further development.

V. PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

The following professional schools (as distinct from professional undergraduate courses) already exist and should form part of this program.

1. *Theology*. One school, at Yenching.
2. *Medicine*. Two schools, at Shantung and West China, with possibly a third in East China if a union of existing schools is practicable.
3. *Agriculture*. One school, at Nanking. Closely affiliated would be experimental and extension work at Yenching, professional study and an experiment station at Lingnan, and certain departments at Shantung.
4. *Law*. One school, in East China.
5. *Library Training*. One school, at Central China.

VI. UNDERGRADUATE WORK

The first two years of college should provide courses in general cultural subjects, common to all students, except for those who in pre-medical, pre-theological and similar courses are making definite preparation for a professional school.

The work of the third and fourth years should in the main be vocationalized, preparing students for such definite vocations as teaching, the ministry, social service, medicine, law, engineering, agriculture and forestry, home management, journalism. These vocationalized courses should be so correlated among the colleges that there is a minimum of duplication.

VII. PROPOSALS FOR INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS

NORTH CHINA

1. *Yenching University*, Peking

A four year coeducational college of 700 students, with vocationalized courses, especially in education, journalism and home economics, with special attention to departments in which graduate work is offered. A graduate school of 100 students, to include such subjects as theology, Chinese language, literature and philosophy, and the social sciences.

2. *Shantung Christian University*, Tsinan

A coeducational college of 200 students, with a vocationalized curriculum, designed particularly to prepare men and women to meet the needs of the rural and town populations through the training of teachers, preachers, doctors, nurses and other social and religious workers. A pre-medical school of 100 students, a medical school of 150 students and a theological school. In all departments the chief medium of instruction would be the Chinese language.

EAST CHINA

3. *East China University*, Shanghai and Nanking

The six colleges in East China—Ginling College, Hangchow College, University of Nanking, Shanghai College, Soochow University and St. Johns University—should form by federation a University of East China, as proposed by the China Educational Commission in 1922, and according to some such plan as that already endorsed by the colleges concerned acting through their Advisory Council. Graduate work should be administered by the University, and would include the present College of Agriculture and Forestry, the Law School and, probably, the Medical Schools now in Shanghai, as well as graduate departments in the natural sciences and other departments and schools to be determined in the light of the needs of Christian higher education as a whole.

Undergraduate work should be correlated as closely as possible, with such cooperation in administration and instruction as is found practicable. Details of such correlation, together with the number of students in each part of the federated University, will be worked out by the institutions concerned and incorporated in the final draft of this program.

The six colleges concerned are now considering how far the work of the University should be centralized in a common campus, and how far the existing

plants can be incorporated in the plan, on the model of the University of London.

SOUTH CHINA

4. *Lingnan University, Canton*

A coeducational college of 400 students, with vocationalized courses, emphasizing business administration and education, and with professional work in agriculture, supported by the subsidy from the government and other funds from special sources.

5. *Fukien Christian University and Hwanan College, Foochow*

Colleges of 200 students each, for men and women respectively, with limited vocationalized courses, emphasizing especially the training of teachers. A joint body should be formed to study methods for cooperation between the two colleges.

CENTRAL CHINA

6. *Central China University, Wuchang*

In order to insure the maintenance of one effective Christian college in central China, the following institutions and mission bodies should combine their resources in one institution—Boone College, the Wesleyan Mission and the London Mission (now cooperating in Central China University); Yale in China; Huping College; and Lutheran College, which might join on a federated basis. At first a student body of 200 men and women is contemplated, with a future enrollment of 400. In addition to vocationalized undergraduate courses, the School of Library Training should be continued.

WEST CHINA

7. *West China Union University, Chengtu*

A coeducational college of 300 students, with vocationalized courses, and with professional schools of medicine and theology, the former with an enrollment of 100.

VIII. CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

There should be a central organization to perform certain clearly defined functions for all the cooperating institutions. For the present, at least, the Council of Higher Education should continue to serve in this capacity.

IX. FINANCE

In the study of existing conditions in the sixteen colleges it was found that even with the combinations recommended in this program there will be needed to insure their continuance on a limited basis a sum for endowment (with a very few items for plant expenditure) of approximately \$4,000,000. To finance adequately the full correlated program a sum of well over \$10,000,000 will be required, of which the greater part will be for endowment.

To maintain the sixteen institutions, each on its present independent basis, would involve very much larger sums for plant and for endowment.

NOTE

This program for Christian higher education in China is now under consideration in China and in the West. Comments and suggestions from members of mission and trustee boards concerned, as well as from other friends of the colleges in China, will be welcomed. They should be sent to

E. W. WALLACE, *Committee for Christian Colleges in China*
150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

E. H. CRESSY, *Council of Higher Education*
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

Notes on Correlated Program

"The educational work of all the boards, should, by free consent, be brought into a unified, or coordinated, system of Christian education in East China!"

(The above is printed in the "Bulletin of the East China Christian Educational Union," Sept. 25, 1923. "The statement in black faced type is part of an action taken by the Committee of Reference and Council representing the Mission Boards of N A in connection with the report of Educational Commission")

Notes on Correlated Program

1953 April 25 Meeting of China Univ. & College repts. to make plan ^{united} for financial campaign
N.Y.C. Com. of three appointed, Speer, E.M. North, Edmunds.

June 12 Meeting of a Com. on organizing a Permanent Committee for
N.Y.C. the coordination and promotion of Christian Higher Education
in China.
Considered report of above Committee

June 27 Meeting of a sub-committee on organizing a permanent
N.Y.C. committee for the coordination and promotion of
Christian Higher Education in China.

Notes on Correlated Program.

1926

July 15-19

(Shanghai)
Online present

Voted to study relevant facts (a-g) regarding each of the Christian colleges & universities, ~~including~~ as a basis for drawing up a correlated program

Discussed plans of the Permanent Committee for the Coordination & Promotion of Christian Higher Education in China.

Cressy's Comment

"The plain speaking of the members of the Permanent Committee, as represented in the minutes of the 15th board meeting, & the scepticism expressed as to the possibility of institutions out here getting together provided a great stimulus"

The Permanent Committee reported 10 institutions (Yale-in-China & Yenching College included)

Council of Higher Education voted that it, itself, and not some new body, would be the one to cooperate with the Permanent Committee

Large responsibility placed on "Chinese Advisory Committee" (This consisted of J. C. Yen, Li Tien-lu, F. C. M. Wei and Miss Hob together with such other Chinese as they may coopt. Miss Phoebe Hob represented Gmling)

Notes on Correlated Program

1926.

July 15-19
Cohighered
(continued)

Notes on Meeting of Cohighered. July 15-19, 1926

Cheelo (H. Balme) Attitude to recommendations of previous Educational Commission's report can be taken as guarantee that Cheelo would again be ready to consider changes in programme. Present policy following closely along the lines of Educational Commission & concentration on preparation of preachers, teachers & physicians. Instruction being still given mainly in Chinese.

with
copying pt

Li Tien-lu Greatly impressed by attitude of generosity on the part of foreigners etc.
(important)

with copying

Spiritual level of the Colleges -
Report was opened by Dr. Li

Notes on Correlated Programs

Concluded

1928

Jan 17-19

Reaffirmed plan for a coordinated program
& financial campaign.

Notes (apm) to collect relevant facts

Correlated Program with Special Reference to Shantung,

(1928)

Report of China Christian Ed. Assoc on Shantung
(Confidential)

Document 423

Arguments pro & con

Document 423 pages 4-5-6

Costs

Document 423 pages 7-8-9-10

Summary

	Buildings	Endowment	Total
Arts (Plan B)	224,000	524,000	748,000
Pre-Medical	—	180,000	180,000
Medical School	79,000	1,432,000	1,511,000
School of Theology	12,000	180,000	192,000
General University	444,000	180,000	624,000
Extension	50,000	200,000	250,000
	\$ 809,000	\$ 2,696,000	3,505,000

Notes on Financial Aspects of Correlated Program

1929

March 9

At this meeting of Exec Com. of Coluhered
 "It was further reported that the NY Com. for
 Christian Colleges in China has taken the following
 action concerning the date of the formal
 opening of the joint financial campaign.

To give tentative approval to the
 recommendation of the Committee
 on Financial Council that the united
 campaign should be opened some time in 1930
 etc.

(Exchange rate with US\$ high $63\frac{1}{4}$ low $50\frac{7}{8}$.)

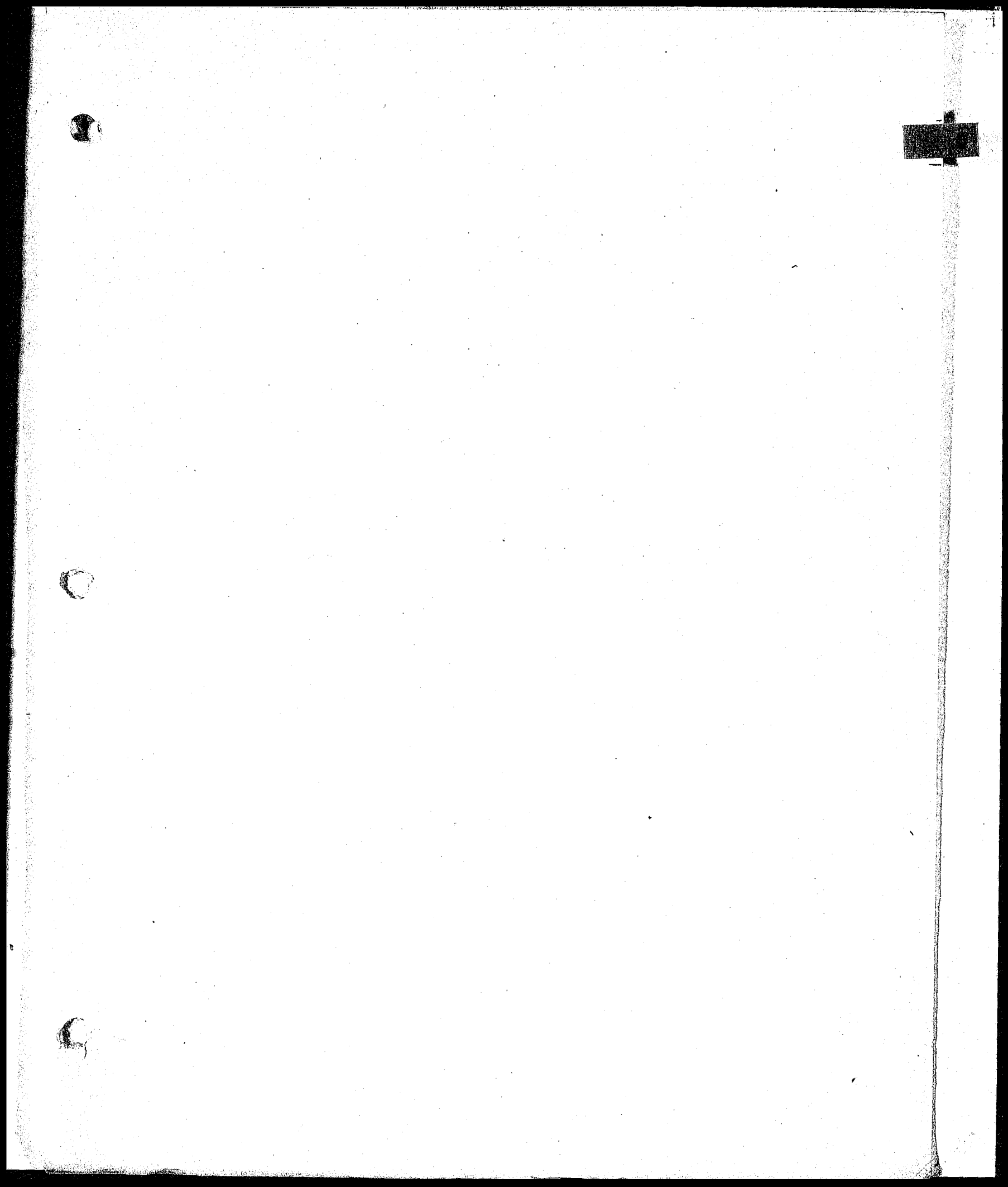
1930

The Correlated Program of 1930

p110. Grand total for Chefoo \$5,289,500
 which is 15.1% of total fund of \$35,083,000

Chefoo Arts	Current increase in terms of endowment	Books & Equipment	Land & Buildings	Totals	Grand Totals for Institutions
Arts	690,000	20,000	224,000	1,204,000	
Medical	2,500,000	7,500	110,000	2,617,500	
Rural	1,000,000	---	75,000	1,075,000	
Theological	352,000	---	41,000	393,000	5,289,500

Exchange rate 1930 with US\$
 high $57\frac{3}{8}$ low $33\frac{7}{8}$



Excerpts from letter of L.J.Davies, November 20, 1930

It seems but a few days since on the 15th of August after a week or ten days of fighting in the mountains south of us the Shansi troops retreated precipitately and were closely followed by the troops of the National government. The direct line of retreat lay immediately to the west of our campus, the road being a sort of gully, which in the rainy season is a watercourse. It was about 9 o'clock in the morning that as I was sitting in my office talking over university matters with Dean Linn, a bomb was dropped to the west of the University grounds, and we were startled by its explosion. We were getting so used to the noise of firearms that neither of us felt it necessary to investigate, but before very long people came in to say that the soldiers were retreating to the north along the road at our west and that some of them were straggling into our premises. We had known that a southern aeroplane was circling around in our vicinity but neither had been paying much attention to it. As soon, however, as we heard that stragglers were coming into the university grounds we realised that they might be placing us in great danger if they were seen in any considerable numbers by the people who were discharging the rapid fire guns from the aeroplane. We consequently hurried out to see that the gates at the south side of the grounds were closed and locked, in order that the retreating soldiers might go either to the east or the west, instead of going directly through our place.....

After the excitement was all over Dr. Heimbürger and I went out to see whether anything could be done for the wounded men with whom we supposed the gully would be quite filled and found none. We learned from a poor woman who is living in a dug-out in the side of this gully, that only three people were hit by the bullets, one of them being her own child of about nine years of age who was killed while playing about before the entrance of the dugout. We concluded that it is not very dangerous to be under fire from an aeroplane! The period of time occupied by this attack on the retreating Shansi troops was only about two and a half hours and I was very much pleased to see that the general that the general morale of the people on this place was very good. The women students in the dormitory were led into the basement by Dr. Morgan and she told me she had considerable difficulty in keeping them there, they were so anxious to come up and see what was going on. Strange as it may seem, so far as is known only one bullet entered the University grounds. That entered the house occupied by Mr. Linn, ricocheted about one of the upstairs rooms but did no particular damage. Fortunately the children and Mrs. Linn were all down in the cellar so that not only was no serious damage done but no-one was badly frightened. Dr. Heimbürger and I were fired on at, presumably by Shansi troops who were under cover, perhaps on the suburb wall, just as we met the very first members of the Southern army who were pushing ahead of the main troops. The little group that had gathered round us all hunted cover in the growing crops and no one was hurt. One of the first Southerners whom we met was a publicity man, a civilian, and he came along into the university grounds with me and I took him in and gave him tea. He changed his clothes and went into the suburb investigating but very soon came back and took away his things. From that day to this we have been wholly at peace....

Davies' letter of Nov, 20, 1930 continued

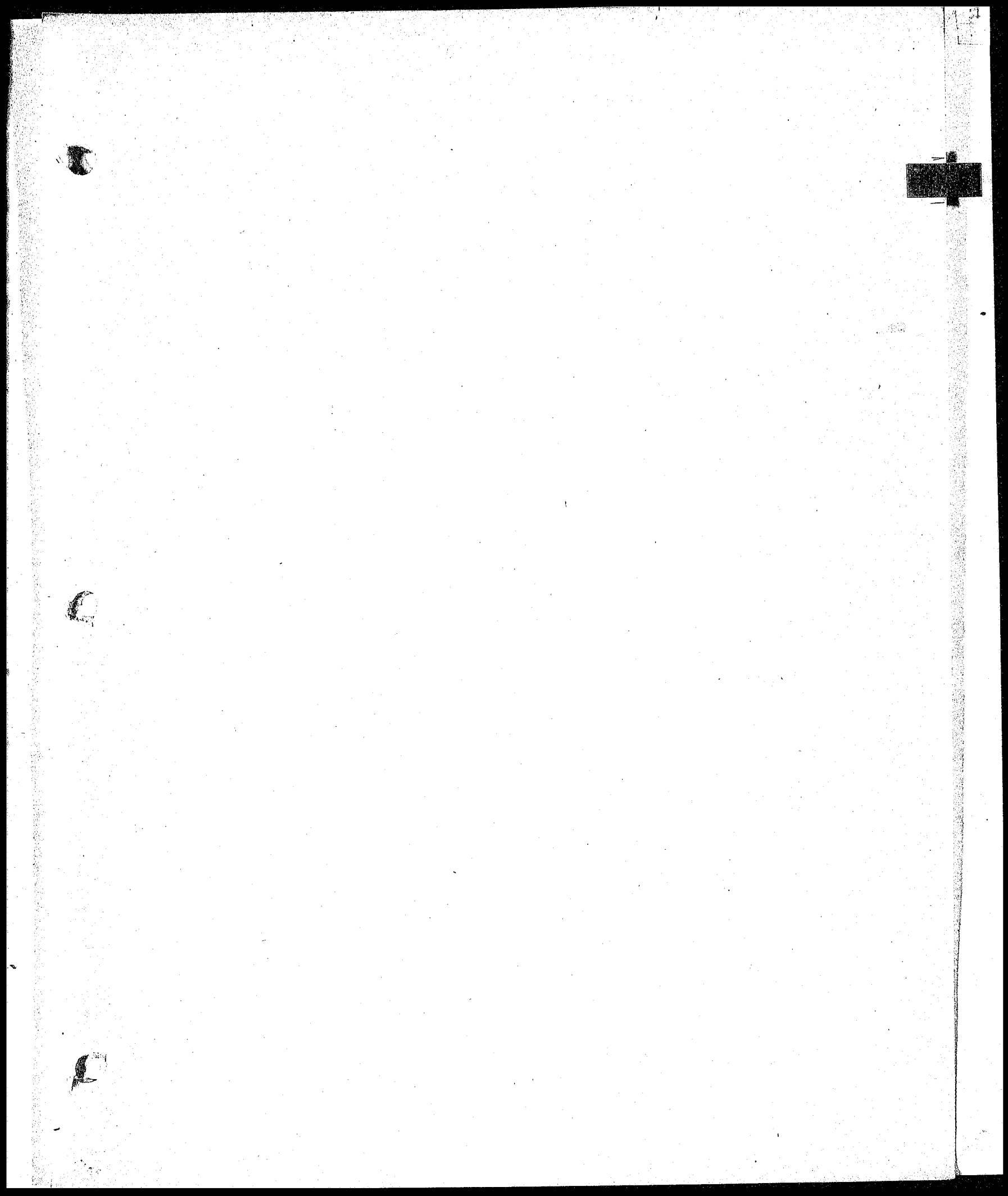
Under the leadership of Mr. Linn the Harvard-Yenching funds are being put to excellent use. During the summer months he made a trip to Peking and was able to enlist the services of certain friends who enabled him to make considerable purchases of old Chinese classical books at very reasonable prices. Altogether 2,810 sets of books, numbering 32,400 volumes, were secured. This addition is of great importance both from the point of view of the research work which is being undertaken with the support of these funds; and also in the increased reputation and standing with the educational authorities of the province. This latter point will have distinct influence in making them more favourable toward the registration of the university. During the summer and early fall a corps of Chinese scholars was gathered who are now carrying on research work in Chinese history, literature, philosophy and development of Social Sciences.

About a month ago there were a few days during which we were quite anxious lest some trouble might break out among the students. The first intimation of any outward trouble was when a letter-box was fastened up on one of the dormitories and near it a notice calling for contributions toward a newspaper to be called "The Alarm Bell" and among the purposes mentioned was the expression of comparisons between our university and other universities of China. (Remainder of paragraph tells of successful way Linn handled this without creating ill feeling).

W. M. Decker on Shantung Christian University

Page	Items to retain in the draft	Additional matters
4 8	Appointment of Mateers from Canton, then to Tientsin	Opening of Tientsin as a Treaty
12	Presence of Mandarin speakers.	
12	Establishment of School Sept 1864	
13	Pupils.	
14	Pledge system	
14	Six boys - & Mr Chang	
15	Arithmetic book	
15	Mr. Mateer & Geography class	
16	Singing classes. - both of tunes & hymns. Devotional services.	
17	Three boys depart.	
17	Mateers circulate Sunday School	
18	Fees begin	
19	Mateers' itineration, trips. Christian families send students.	
20	Need for educated ministry.	
20	" " leadership in education.	
21	Teachers supplied by Tientsin etc.	
21	Julia Mateer's motherly care.	
22	" " medical activities.	
22-23	Bandits 1867	
23	Summer of 1878	
24	Public speaking & debating added	
26	Expansion in 1869 to 30 pupils Mr Li comes in 1870	

No	Items to Retain	Additional Items
29	Closing of school from Sept 16 Oct 20 1870 because of Newton massacre	
29	Graduation of 1st class in 1877 (3 men)	
30	Curriculum	
30	Genl Conference of Prot missionaries 1877	Genl report of paper (see Heenan etc)
33-34	Discussions about recognition of College	
34	John Wherry Lillian Mather	
35f	English should not be taught	
36-37	Proposals about College	
38	The Tuzuchor College	
	Timothy Richard at Tuzuchor 1875	
	Alfred G. Jones arrived at Tuzuchor 1876	
39	J. S. Whittemore arrived in 1881	
	S. J. Conley " " 1884	See E. H. Pratt Fifty Years in China
39	Prep boarding school est. at Tuzuchor in 1894	
40	Theological Training Institute normal school	
40	Robinson gift in 1894	
41	Beginning of Institute by Whittemore	
42	Dr Neel arrived in 1883	
43	" " transferred to Tsinan in 1890	
	Five men complete medical training	
44	Dr Neel's translations	Get list
44	Tuzuchor College enlarged 1884-85	
45	By 1895 Mather completely absorbed in Public translation	
45	Mather Hayes becomes president 1895	



FUNDS FROM U.S.A

FUNDS FROM		U.S.A					Restoration etc
0-41	41-42	42-43	43-44	44-45	45-46	45-46	
16 570	48 639	45 000	68 096	62 815	41 260	46 967	
15 000	24 283	57 000	56 532	59 652	35 974	39 308	
13 649	15 306	44 000	52 501	52 432	36 892	21 498	
2 100	10 016	13 000	26 672	6 466	10 993	5 000	
10 500	7 079	21 000	30 921	15 007	11 783	8 000	
10 000	9 190	20 000	46 293	25 014	8 674	5 000	
36 500	50 224	75 965	78 861	65 807	61 419	40 525	
22 106	47 903	127 650	192 316	199 499	133 484	41 245	
3 500	50	10 000	17 659	8 172	11 731	10 000	
2 100	10 050	15 500	24 463	10 720	11 731	10 000	
15	25		25	6	5 161	14 384	
18 403	36 662	132 000	160 763	195 411	140 987	21 105	
36 185	28 811	71 250	105 943	80 835	58 590	123 825	
			15 000				
296	18	125					
20 000	1 000						
4 900	4 000	4 000	5 000	9 405	7 781		
2 800	2 570						
		5 000	6 000				
27 500	35 700			20 816	6 948		
6 490	3 570	1 500	3 000				
	1 000						
5 000	40 000						
	45 000						
90	7 69			29 198	21 126		

Gheeloo University Enrollment

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
A & S	207	221	221	234	163	
Theol	45	27	37	37		
Medicine	94	101	110*	88		
Special	4		23	24		
Total	350				252	226

* 81 in spring term as 24 graduated in January

Medicine

1921-22

77

Exchange
from Year Book

Year	US. \$1 Taal (taikuan) *	US \$1.00 → Chinese dollar
1914	67 cts	2.12
1915	62	
1916	79	1.80
1917	1.03	1.39
1918	1.26	1.14
1919	1.37	1.02
1920	1.24	1.15
1921	0.76	1.89
1922	0.83	1.73

* Calculated by C.H.C. on basis
of 70 Taal cents = 1 Chinese dollar

Extraterritoriality

Rebellions against Manchus in the
middle of 19th Century

T'ai-p'ing in 1850 - 1864

Nien-fei 1853 - 1868

form by Moslems in Yunnan, Shensi & Kansu 1855 - 1873
1862 - 1873

& in Central Asia 1862 - 1876; 1866 - 1878

Examination System ^{ambrosy} 109, 121, 122-24, 121
213

"Under the house of Han a beginning was made in the institution of civil service exams - - but it was not fully developed until the dynasty of Tang, p 109

"A system of civil service exams which had p 121 sprung up with the revival of learning under the Han was now brought to maturity. For good or evil it has dominated the mind of the empire for 12 c.

Martin p 182 "It was done also, in 1854, led the way in procuring the revocation of persecuting interdicts & the issue of an edict of toleration.

"Says the Bishops of Hongkong in a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury: "It is right that the friends of Christian Mission on both sides of the Atlantic etc"

William B. Reed, D. Williams & Rev W. A. P. Martin



Alexner, Abraham, 1866 -

Operated a prep school in Louville Ky

In 1908 "The American Colleges a Criticism"

" " joined staff Carnegie Ed for Advancement of Teaching

Its director Dr Henry S. Pritchett, commissioned Flexner to write "Medical Ed'n in the United States & Canada" (1910)

and Medical Education in Europe (1912) the latter based on observations during a second European tour.

These inspired a revolution in teaching in American medical schools. After writing "Prostitution in Europe"

for the Bureau of Social Hygiene (pub in 1914) in 1913

F. ~~joined~~ became act secy of the Gen'l Education Bd of the Rock. Ed; he was made its secretary

in 1917 & director of its division of studies &

medical ed'n in 1925 serving in this capacity until 1928.

note "A Modern College" 1923

Do Americans Really Value Education? (1927)

Autobiography "I Remember" appeared in 1940.

Note The Gen'l Ed. Bd was founded in 1902 by John D. Rockefeller Sr.





Hayes

Isatm Hayes came to China in 1882
retired 1933

Split the Theological College in 1919

Ho Shih-yuan Ho's 1st Founder

govt. official born at Hsi Tse Hsien, Shantung
in 1895 (何思源字仙槎)
studied at Peking Univ. 1916-19; went to
America to study in 1919; he was
graduated from Beloit College with the
degree of B.Sc.; from U of Chicago with
an M.A. degree; took post work in Columbia
Univ. after which he went to Germany; he did
research work in Political Economy at
Berlin U 1922-24; went to France took
post work in Paris Univ 1924-26; studied at
Paris he did work in Chinese publicity;
returned to China in 1926 & was made
prof. of law & political science in Chung
Shan U. Canton; he was also editor
of the Canton Gazette & the Kuo-min
News; since 1927 he has devoted
himself to the Party activities being
member of several party commissions

in Kwangtung & Shantung; in 1928 he was
appointed acting director of the
political dept of the Military
Commission of the Natl Govt.; in May
1928 he was appointed a member of
the Shantung Govt & concurrently
director of the educational dept;
author of "Int'l Economic Policy
with Special Reference to China,"
"Outline of Social Policy," and
"Methods of Studying Social Science"
address: 1931, Shantung Prov. Univ
Tsinan, Shantung

Ho Si-yüan - Ho Shih-yuan

Provincial Commissioner of
Education

Ho Ssu-yuan

Govt official; native of Shantung,
born in 1899; MS Chicago;
member KMT Central Supervision
Com. since 1935; Gov. of Shantung
1944-45; mayor of Peking
1946-48; member Standing
Com. Political Affairs Commission,
Nanchow Rebellion Suppressor
Inns Headquarters 1948

HUGHSON, FRANCES

Nov. 17, 1952

Notes on Conversation with Mrs. Hughson

Dr. Leonard Pratt was a member of the Conference on Medical Schools, held in Shanghai. As a result she asked Dr. Heath to go to Shanghai to look things over.

In the N.C. Univ. ^{medical} College for women the following persons taught (in addition to those already mentioned).

L.M.S. Dr. Phillips (a woman) taught bacteriology

Myfanwy Woods taught English.

A.M.S.M. Dr. Young & Dr. Jessie Payne, & Dr. Ingram.

M.E. Dr. Hopkins & Dr. George Traver

P.N. Dr. Willey & Dr. Park

Independents (Mrs. Gardner Blackie M.D., English People
Mrs. Cunningham M.D.) by affiliation.

Dr. Palmer could not see the need for private rooms.

Strike of servants in 1925. Dr. Heath asked by students (before strike began) to help settle it. She was paying \$12 a month, British \$4. Students proposed to demand \$8, but willing to take \$6; also to ask for all Sunday off but willing to compromise on half a day.

(over)

In order to make room for Chinese professors
on faculty, Dr. Heath, Dr. Heimberger & Dr. Broadflat
retired, as they were young enough to get positions
in the U.S. Dr. Heath's position was taken by Esther Peh,
with Marion Yang substituting for one year while Esther
was studying in USA

Hon. Mrs. Peabody prevented NEOME from getting
its full share of funds fororman's Colleges.
Publicity was not sent out. CMB helped make
up loss

Chief sources of discontent ^{were} ~~was~~ Senior class & recent
grads. They saw no career but teaching, under a western
principal.

Pastors in Taiwan, also were Chinese grads, exercised
undue influence to keep Chinese prominent. Some
were on Bd of Directors (checked); others taught courses
in College (checked).



FEBRUARY 1944

Inflation

The Reader's Digest

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23rd YEAR OF PUBLICATION

The high cost of living in Chungking — bus-fare \$15 (Chinese), \$40 for a pack of cigarettes, \$250 for a meal



China's Skyrocketing Inflation

Condensed from The New Republic

Eric Sevareid



NOT SINCE 1923 in Germany has there been an inflation of such fantastic proportions as that which exists in China today. A few weeks ago at a great air base there I stood watching the dark-green planes coming in from India — bombers, fighters and, off in one corner, transports bearing the large white Chinese character of the China National Airways. From the transports they were unloading heavy boxes, and carefully stacking them in trucks. I knew the contents were intravenous injections for the feverish economic body — Chinese bank notes from the United States.

Most of these notes — none below \$10 (Chinese) because hardly anything in the stores costs less than that — are printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York. Tons of them come each month by ship to India, thence by plane into China.

The Chungking government's problem is how to speed the printing presses to keep up with prices, which are rising about ten percent per month. The amount of currency in circulation is so staggering that the government dares not publish the true figures. One Chinese financial expert told me that a year ago the situation had passed the point at which collapse seemed inevitable. But

China's economy is not collapsing. Not yet.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek admits that "there is much left to be desired" in enforcement of his price-control program. That is an understatement. In some provinces overall prices have multiplied by 250 since 1937 — 25,000 percent!

The legal exchange rate is now 20 Chinese dollars for one American, though diplomats and foreign correspondents are allowed 30. On the black market you get 80 or 90.

The purchasing power of an American dollar, at 20 to one, is down to five cents. It will buy you a half package of cheap cigarettes, or a half pound of peanuts, or six sheets of typing paper, or a ride on a Chungking bus for a few blocks. A new pair of shoes costs \$60 (U. S.); a second-hand raincoat about \$200 (U. S.). The first restaurant meal I had in Chungking cost, for four of us, \$50 (U. S.).

Although the Japs control the railroads and ports, and China cannot import consumer goods from abroad, the shops are crammed with luxury items. There is an abundance of packaged sweets, wines and fake liqueurs, thermos bottles, cigarette lighters, toilet articles — everything you might want, if you had the price,

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(The New Republic, January 3, '44)

CHINA'S SKYROCKETING INFLATION

and nearly all of it supplied by the illegal trade with Shanghai, Hong Kong and even Tokyo itself. The illegal trade is enormous between Free China and enemy-occupied territory, and thousands of Chinese and Japanese are growing rich from it.

By strenuous effort, however, the government has kept the price of rice, the basic food, from rising at a dizzy rate. Had it not done that, millions would now be dead of starvation. Even so, around Chungking, rice tripled in price between March and September of last year, rising from \$500 to \$1500 (Chinese) a picul (110 pounds).

Common soldiers, schoolteachers, and many government workers, whose fixed incomes are hardest hit by inflation, are reduced to extreme poverty and suffer from malnutrition. They are almost the only salaried groups in China and in any country it is always those on fixed salaries whom inflation ruins. There would be few government officials and clerks alive today if the government did not buy up rice and resell it to the government workers at controlled prices, held reasonably low.

Some groups in China are actually better off under the inflation. It is hard to get a Chungking rickshaw man to pull you now; he is not anxious for new business when he is already making around \$2000 (Chinese) a month, which is more than most trained civil servants get. Half-naked coolies ride the express bus in which the fare is \$15.

Recent studies made by the University of Nanking, now at Chengtu, show that big property owners and landlords are as well off as, or better

than, they were before the war. The small, landowning farmer finds his real income is about ten percent below prewar level. What the University economists term the "laborer-peddler class" enjoys a rise in prosperity of about 75 percent. The average income of a family in the laborer-peddler class has multiplied by 38 while his cost of living has multiplied by 22. Real income of the merchant-storekeeper class has gone down about 12 percent.

We gave China a credit of \$500,000,000 (U. S.) about a year ago. It could not be used, because there was practically no trade between the two countries. So the latest stunt used to prop up China's tottering financial structure is the importation of \$200,000,000 of the \$500,000,000 in the form of gold bullion. The gold will actually be sent to China. And that means by air — a total of 80 to 100 airplane loads — at a time when there isn't enough cargo space for needed weapons!

Just what the Chinese government will do with the gold was not decided when I left Chungking. They can issue notes upon it or sell it in the open market, for \$10,000 (Chinese) an ounce, making a good profit as it cost them \$700 (Chinese) an ounce. If the bullion is sold, much of it will be purchased by those Chinese who have made money on the war, thus making permanent their wartime fortunes. In such case much of the gold will find its way into Japanese-occupied territory, which means eventually into the hands of the Japs themselves.

The revelation that the American dollar is worth only a nickel in China

THE READER'S DIGEST

will upset charitable Americans who contribute to United China Relief. But after long talks with the relief administrators on the spot, I am convinced that these contributions are saving the lives of thousands, and ought to be increased. Mr. Arthur Duff of UCR, who spent the summer in the area around Toishan, estimates that already 40 percent of the people there have died of starvation. In October he estimated that 10,000 children would be dead by the end of November and nothing on earth could save them. This is the price China is paying for her resistance to the Japanese.

Your UCR dollar does buy more than a nickel's worth of *food*, the all-important item. In the Toishan area, where famine is ravaging the villages, rice from government stocks can be purchased by UCR for only \$400 (Chinese) a picul, instead of \$4000 (Chinese), the local market price. For every \$100 (U. S.) you give UCR, the Chinese government adds \$50. And the government matches every \$100 (U. S.) marked specifically for famine relief.

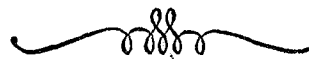
Recently, China has had to resort to taxation in kind to keep the army and government functioning. Many farmers, even in the famine areas, have seen their entire crop taken from them. Often you find a farmer's total production pledged in taxes for

years ahead. And so it has happened that relief money has sometimes been used to buy, and give back to starving peasants, the very rice which was taken from them in taxes.

China's inflation is indeed alarming, but government leaders believe that it can continue at its present rate for about two more years before a collapse. China's economy being 85 percent agricultural, she is normally self-sufficient in food. The peasants will get along somehow, even if they have to discard currency entirely and live by barter. They have done it before. But when the peasants *do* begin to barter, it will mean they have lost confidence in the government.

When that moment comes, Chiang Kai-shek's regime will really be put to the test. If his regime should fall, no strong central authority would replace it. The country would then return to its old condition of local autonomies, quarreling warlords, and the Allies' task of beating Japan would be immeasurably increased.

Will China's economy, through inflation, eventually collapse? Nobody is quite sure. Everyone is holding his breath. Dr. H. H. Kung, the Finance Minister, put it this way: "We are like the man who fell from the top of the Woolworth Building. As he passed the 22nd floor, he said 'So far, so good.'"



Isaacs

- The Tragedy of the Chinese Revolution - Harold R. Isaacs
Stanford Univ Press 1951 (Reprint book first pub in 1938)

p 33

The first modern labor unions, as distinct from the older craft guilds, appeared in China only in 1918, yet barely a year later, workers were already intervening in the

political life of the country, striking in support of national students. Six years later, 1,000,000 Chinese workers participated in strikes. Two years after that, Chinese unions counted 3,000,000 members and Shanghai the workers carried out a victorious insurrection which placed political power within their grasp

p 58

1920 founding of C.P. - Chen Tu-hsiang as leader

p 90

(Chinese worker killed by a J. policeman)
"A protest parade was held in Shanghai, with students & workers marching together - - - A panic-stricken B. office shouted orders to fire. 12 students were killed. It was the afternoon of May 30."

74

Sun died in March 1925

80

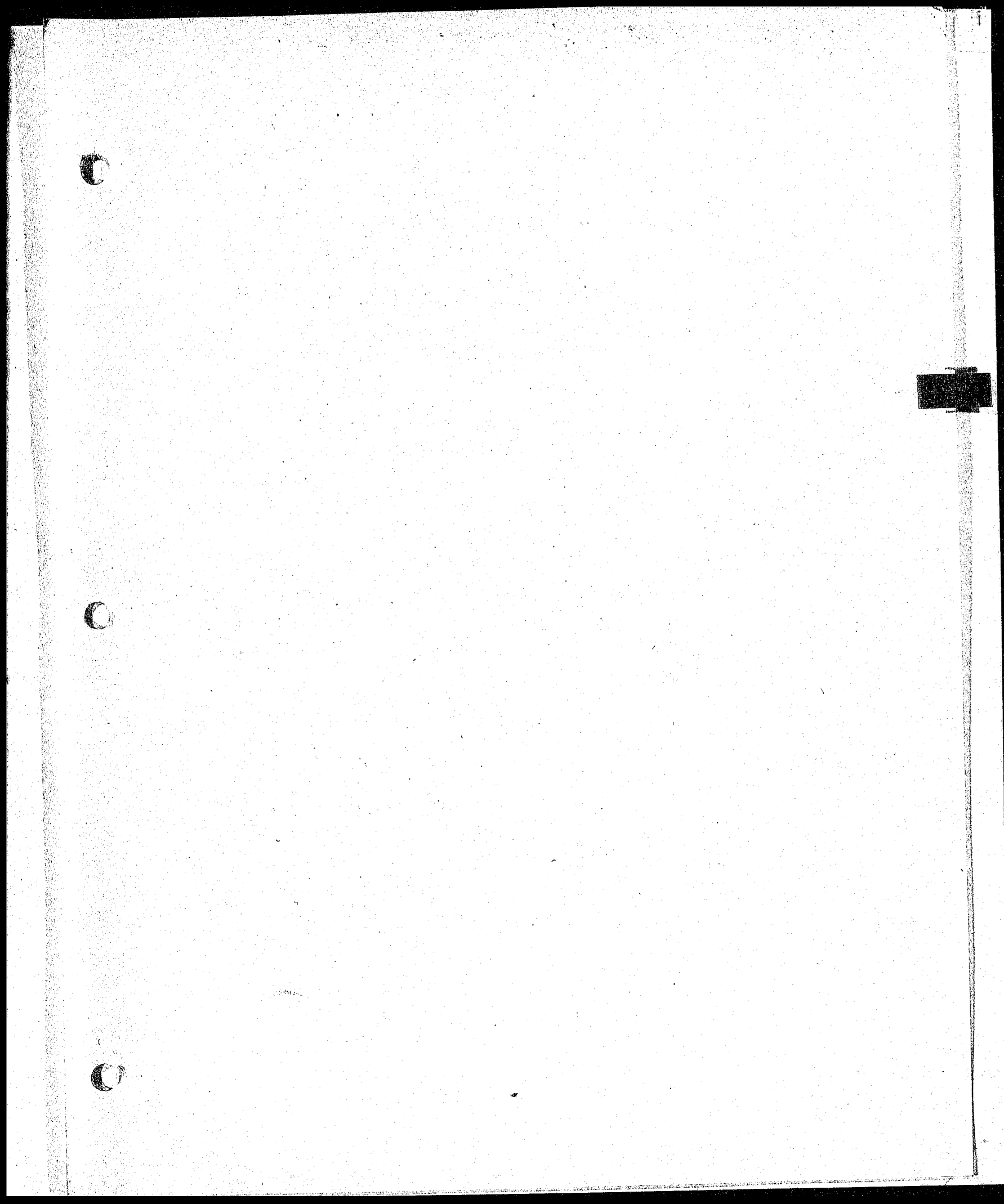
Chiang Kai-shek spent 6 months in Russia in 1923

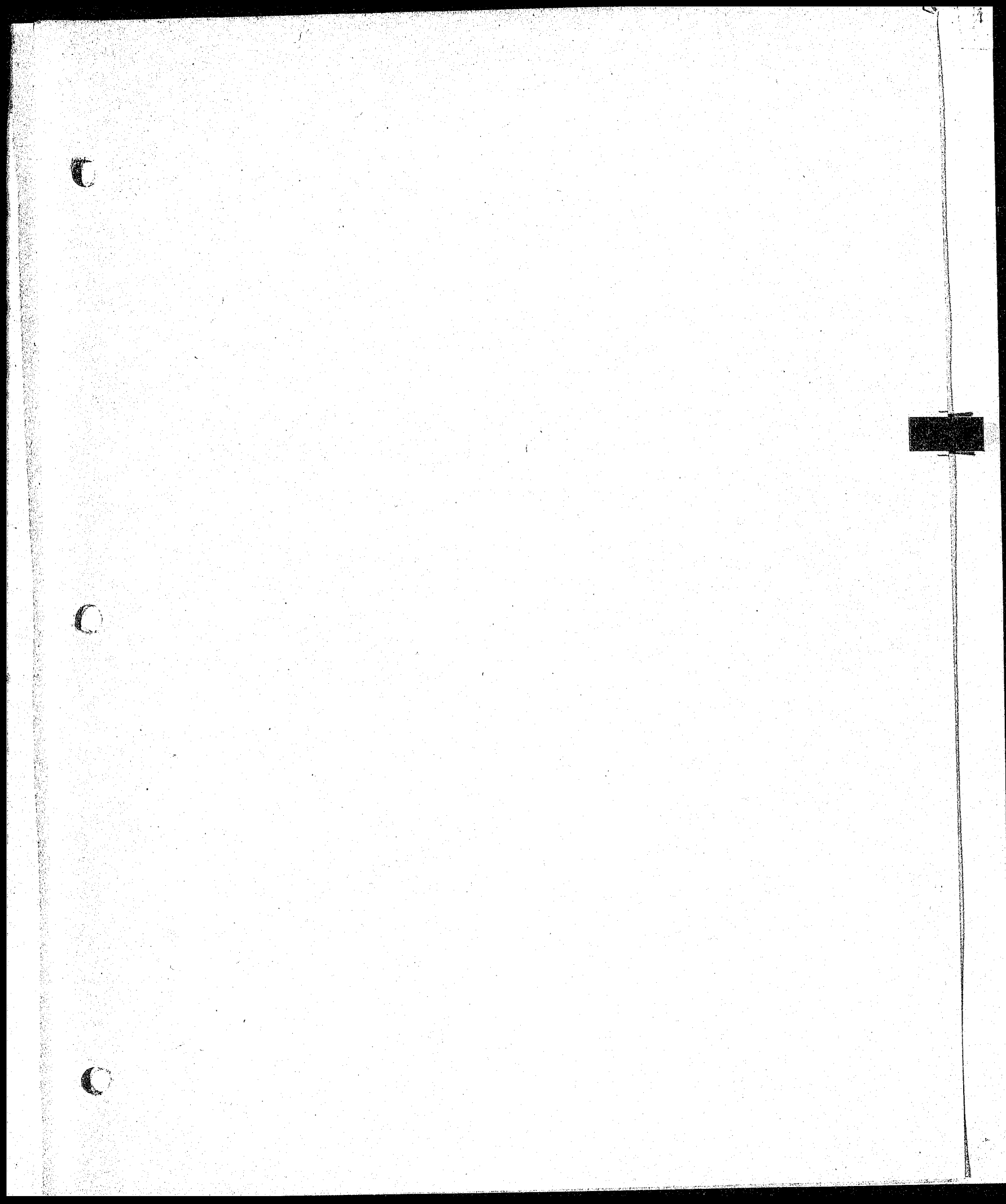
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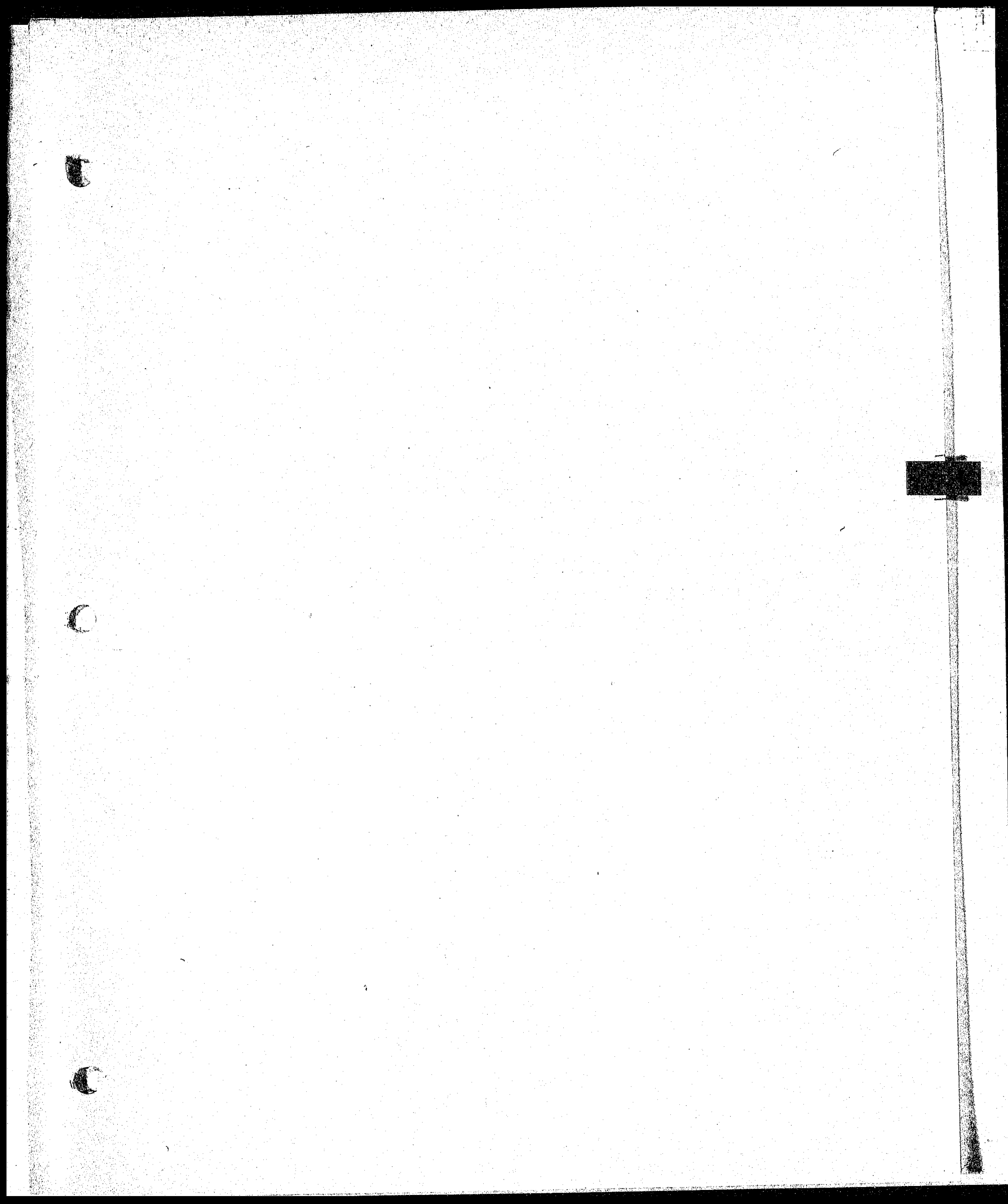
Teng Yu-hsiang left for Moscow in 1926

p 13

The Treaty of Shimonoseki, which concluded the Sino-Japanese war in 1895 established the right of foreigners to build industrial plants in China.







China & the World War W R Wheeler.

Macmillan 1919

LABOR

BATTALION.

p 151 footnote.

The distribution of these labour battalions, acc to
a report received at the Chinese Leg'n in
Wash. in Oct 1918 was as follows: with the
British forces 125,000; with the French, 40,000;
with the Americans 6,000; in Mesopotamia &
Africa about 4,000. Total 175,000.

Li Tien-tu 李天祿 country name 李福田

(combined biography from Who's Who fourth edition & China Year Book 1924)

Born 1884; native of Tai'an, Shantung. BA (Peking Methodist) 1908
Instructor in English in same institution before going to America for
advanced education. MA Vanderbilt 1914 & PhD Vanderbilt
1916; Attended Washington Conference as Sec of the Chinese
delegation; president of Peking Academy 1922-23; dean of the
School of Arts of Shantung Christian U 1923-27 (Yearbook says
1923-26) when he was appointed vice president of that
institution; in 1929 he was president (or acting president) of
the Univ. Dean, Nanking Theol. Sem since 1930.
author of Congressional Policy in Respect to Chinese
Immigration (doctoral thesis published in America); was
awarded the 4th class Chia-ho decoration by the
Chinese govt in 1922 in recognition of his service
at the Washington Conference.

Li Yu

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1952

SHANGHAI PURGES 15 RED OFFICIALS

Local Party Secretary Heads List of Men Ousted as Drive on 'Corruption' Continues

By HENRY LIEBERMAN
Special to The New York Times

HONG KONG, March 7. -- Fifteen Chinese Communist officials in Shanghai -- including Li Yu, secretary general of the local party organization and alternate member of the National Central Committee -- have been dismissed from their posts in a continuing purge of "bureaucratic undisciplined and corrupt" party elements.

An official dispatch disclosed today that the 45-year-old Mr. Li, a former Communist governor of Shantung Province and onetime head of the party's political training board there, had been ordered to undergo "profound self-reflection."

The report said he had been dismissed at a Shanghai party meeting, convoked Feb. 29 to "purify the party ranks and tighten discipline."

Others ousted at the meeting were identified as administrators in such organs as the Shanghai Financial and Economic Affairs Committee, the Shanghai General Trade Union and the Public Security Bureau.

Three of the eight bureaucrats cited in the dispatch were said to be facing "criminal" punishment.

Mr. Li, who began his Communist career as a student agitator at Chee-loo University in Tsinan, joined the party in 1929 and was elected number two alternate of its central committee at Yen-an in 1945. He was accused of being "patriarchal, hampering the work of the Shanghai party organization, and failing to make ideological progress despite education and assistance."

The Chinese Communist press already has recorded the names of a long list of bureaucrats who have become political casualties under the present nation-wide "party reform" movement,

This has been accompanied by speeches in which the Communist leaders have called on the party to combat "rightist tendencies" and to eliminate the "undisciplined" as well as the "corrupt" members.

Victims of the purge have included a number of local party secretaries and many middle bracket administrative, trade and public security officials throughout the country. Among those thus relieved of their posts, according to Communist dispatches, have been the Mayor and Vice Mayor of Hankow and the director of the Public Security Department for the entire Central-South region.

The case of Mr. Li, however, is the first reported instance in which the purge has hit an official associated with the Chinese Communists'

national party directorate. Besides being secretary general of the Shanghai party committee, he was director of the Municipal Construction Committee and a member of both the East China and Shanghai Governments

Although he was accused of slackness in the present "class struggle" drive against "decadent" private business men in Shanghai, Mr. Li appears to have lost favor in Peiping long before this campaign started in January. It was recalled here that his picture had been missing from the photos of the Central Committee members and alternates, published by the Communist press, on the occasion of the party's anniversary last July 1.

SHANTUNG

Duplicate

INDEXED

October 14, 1935

AK-11/9/35

President Liu Shu-ning
Cheeloo University
Tainan, Shantung, China

My dear Mr. Liu:

I enclose herewith a copy of the minutes of the Annual Meeting of our Cheeloo Governors held on September 26th. Under separate cover we are sending you with this same mail thirty-five copies for field distribution. In this letter I will comment on the various matters dealt with by the meeting.

General Observations. I believe we all felt that this meeting of the Cheeloo Board of Governors was one of the most constructive gatherings we have held in a number of years. We were fortunate in having four representatives from Great Britain, as well as most of the members of the North American Section. Also, we were particularly favored by having with us two Chinese leaders and five members of the Board of Governors who had been in China during the past year. The presence of Dr. Shields and Dr. Stanley was also extremely helpful.

The general atmosphere of the meeting was one of keen interest in the work the university is doing and an earnest desire to find solutions of the grave problems which have been causing such great difficulty to all friends of Cheeloo during recent years.

Problems of General Policy. In its eagerness to get immediately into the discussion of the major problems of general policy at Cheeloo, the Board pushed aside a number of routine items which would normally have been cleared at the beginning of the meeting. In advance of the meeting we had circulated to all members of the Board a large amount of material descriptive of the situation and problems confronting the University, so each one present came with a good understanding of the background for the Board's discussion. We were all very much delighted that your letter of August 26th, together with your memorandum regarding the policy of Cheeloo University, reached us in time for use at the meeting. This material, together with the very fine interpretation of the situation at the University given to us by Mr. T. H. Sun, had a profound influence upon the Board.

We can say quite frankly that during recent months there had been a growing conviction among the members of the Board of Governors that unless Cheeloo speedily obtained new vision and new leadership it would be

necessary to initiate some very radical movements in the direction of reorganization and reduction in scope of program, in the hope that at least some departments of the institution's work might be salvaged. But during the last few weeks before the Annual Meeting the information coming to us from China concerning your acceptance of the presidency and the vigorous way in which you were providing new leadership and new inspiration, did much to create a new spirit of hope and optimism among the members of the Board. The first-hand information brought to us by Mr. Sun and Dr. Cheng was also very helpful. All the Governors have a very deep conviction that your coming to Cheeloo at this time of great crisis is indeed providential, and they earnestly trust that under your leadership Cheeloo may be permitted to go forward into a new and more productive sphere of service than it has ever known.

The first significant vote taken by the Annual Meeting was the action (G-203) in which the Governors heartily concur with the action of the Directors in electing you president of the university. This action is much more than a formal and routine matter, for it expresses both the deep sense of gratitude that you have assumed the leadership at Cheeloo in this time of crisis and also the sincere hope and trust that we may now all work together for much better things than have yet been accomplished at Cheeloo.

The next action (G-204) dealing with the general policy and program of the university, was formulated only after several hours of thorough discussion and very earnest thinking. I hope that all of our friends in China will study this action with the greatest care, and will recognize that it represents the profound convictions of all the group here in the West working in the interests of the university.

The Governors are fully convinced that the only way in which Cheeloo can possibly continue is through the immediate adoption of a carefully defined program which will not be a matter of discussion and theorizing but of actual practice. They believe that the time has passed when Cheeloo should attempt to carry on colleges of Arts and Science of the usual type. The only way in which work in these two schools should be continued in future is along very definitely defined lines of service to the rural areas of China. They recognize that this will involve very substantial reorganization of both the personnel and the program of these two colleges. They also recognize that study and experimentation will be required to determine the exact lines along which this work should be conducted in future. Obviously, we must look to the field to work out the details of organization and to develop the program which is to be conducted. A few months ago our Governors would undoubtedly have expressed the opinion that they could not see any way in which leadership could be found for developing and carrying on such a program, and that therefore they would have been inclined to give up the attempt entirely and to concentrate all their resources on Medicine and Theology. But now the Governors have regained the hope that under your leadership Cheeloo can go forward to success in this vitally important field of service to the people of China. They are willing to continue their contributions to Arts and Science only on the distinct understanding that as rapidly as possible these schools are definitely reorganized to the point where they are carrying on efficiently such a program of service for the rural areas of China. While they realize that such a reorganization must be gradual and that time must be allowed for this new leadership to become effective, yet they will in future give

more and more weight to the question of what success is being attained wherever they undertake to make their contributions toward the program of the university. And what is even more important, their ability to maintain and to increase the funds available for the work of Cheeloo obtained from sources here in North America will depend very largely upon the degree to which the University succeeds in making such a rural program effective.

In connection with this whole question of rural program at Cheeloo, the Board considered very seriously the possibility of finding and sending out to China a qualified leader in the field of rural reconstruction who might serve as a counselor for the university authorities as they go forward with their development of the rural program. On page nine of the minutes (action G-212) this proposal is dealt with rather briefly. The matter was left to be followed up by the North American Section. We have expressed to Dr. Butterfield the very earnest hope that he may be able to go out to China within a few months to serve in such an advisory capacity provided, of course, the field authorities of the university sincerely and earnestly desire his presence and counsel. Dr. Butterfield is now giving the matter careful study, but has not as yet indicated whether it will be possible for him even to consider seriously such an invitation if it were extended to him. If Dr. Butterfield finds that it would be quite impossible for him to get away from the work to which he is now committed it would be useless to press the matter further. If, however, he finds that he might possibly be able to make the necessary adjustments at this end, I will write you more fully about the matter, and will leave it in the hands of the group on the field to decide whether or not you desire to extend an invitation to Dr. Butterfield. We must keep in mind that even if the field desires Dr. Butterfield and he is able to go, we would still face the very serious problem of how and where we could secure the support which would be required.

Report of Treasurers. I need not do more than comment briefly on the material on page five of the minutes dealing with the report of the Treasurers. You will note that action G-206 suggests one possible solution of the problem dealing with the serious deficits now confronting the university. I am corresponding with the Women's Missionary Society of the United Church of Canada in regard to item 206 and will write you more fully when I have heard from them.

Responsibility for Budget. For a number of years there has been a growing amount of discussion within our Cheeloo Board of Governors as to where the responsibility for formulating and administering the university budget should rest. In the old days, the responsibility for the budget rested upon the Board of Governors. But with the gradual growth of responsibility in China, and with the registration of the university under the direct control of a Chinese Board of Directors recognized by the government as the body actually responsible for the institution, this whole situation has been changed. The Governors have long recognized that as an actual fact, the formulation and administration of the budget has rested almost wholly in the hands of the authorities in China, and that there has been little the Governors could do save to accept the budget as the field presents it to us, and to trust the field authorities to see that income and expenditures are kept in a proper state of balance. It is now the judgment of the Board of Governors that the time has arrived when we should recognize in a formal way the fact that responsibility for formulating and administering the budget rests upon the Board of Directors in China, and that

and that the Governors' relationship to the budget is simply that of making clearly defined contributions to it. To this end it is proposed under action G-207 that the By-laws of the Board of Governors be amended in the manner indicated. We would be grateful if the Board of Directors would study these proposals carefully and would send us their comments thereon. If these proposals are satisfactory to the field they will be submitted to the two sections of the Board of Governors for ratification in accordance with the usual procedure for amending the By-laws.

Regulations for Field Treasurer's Office.

During the last year the Governors have, as you know, been greatly disturbed by various reports of expenditures which the Field Treasurer has been instructed to make beyond budget appropriations and beyond available funds. An examination of the minutes of the Board of Directors shows that this situation is apparently not due to any lack of clear formulation of the regulations for the Field Treasurer's office, but rather to the fact that these regulations have not been adhered to as strictly as they should have been. The Governors have, therefore, by minute G-208 recorded their earnest hopes that the field authorities of the university will at all times scrupulously observe both the spirit and the letter of these regulations. Since the Board of Directors of the university are immediately responsible for the administration of the university on the field, the Governors of course look to the Board of Directors to see that these regulations are constantly adhered to.

Budget for 1935-36 In action G-209 the contributions to be made through the Board of Governors for the year 1935-36 are set forth. We have been instructed to check with each of the cooperating mission boards the amount of their contributions, and to inform the Field Treasurer of any changes which should be made. I will be writing at greater length to Dr. Lair as soon as we have had time to hear from the various North American Boards. I am requesting Dr. Weir to write directly concerning any changes which should be made in the figures for the British Section.

Request to Harvard-Yenching Institute Up to the present time we have considered that all income received from the Harvard-Yenching Institute on account of the funds they are holding in trust for Cheeloo University should be applied entirely to carrying on work in the fields of the Chinese cultural studies. Our Cheeloo Governors feel that in the past this restriction has not always worked to the best interests of the University, and at times the funds available for these special departments have been, by comparison, much larger than the resources available for the other departments in the University. While it might not be fair to say that these departments of Chinese cultural studies have been over-developed, perhaps it is correct to state that they have at times been preponderantly larger than they might have been if all of our university income had been available for allocation without restriction. The Governors feel that it is especially important for the successful development of the rural program in the colleges of Arts and Science that every department in these two colleges be carried on in the most complete harmony with this rural program. No matter how intrinsically valuable the work of a department may be, if the department is not making a definite contribution to the success of the rural program it is not succeeding in its work.

10/14/35

The Governors feel, therefore, that it is very desirable to secure the permission of the Harvard-Yenching Institute to consider that the income we are receiving from this trust fund should be reserved for the departments of Chinese cultural studies only to the extent that these departments need support in order to perform their function within the rural program; and that the remainder of this income should then be available for allocation elsewhere. As yet we have no assurance that the Institute will approve this request, although we will lay the matter before them at the earliest feasible date.

During the coming weeks we will be writing you in regard to various of the items dealt with by the Governors.

With all good wishes for the success of Chee-loc this year,

I am

Very cordially yours,

RAG:MP
Encl.

A BRIEF STATEMENT REGARDING SHUMING T. LIU

Chelled

President Liu came to the University in the summer of 1935 at the end of a period of confusion due to sharp differences of opinion on administration problems. He then succeeded in getting the cooperation and support of these different factions, for which credit is due. During 1935-36 and 1936-37 he evidenced great energy and resourcefulness in directing the affairs of administration and leadership.

Prior to 1935 for several years there had been inadequate leadership and many of the Board of Governors were of the opinion that there should be drastic reorganization if not a complete closing of the university. Shuming T. Liu's coming changed this and he probably would have made a good record had the war not broken out in July 1937. The feeling regarding the university had so changed that plans were in the making for holding the Ensemble meeting of the Board of Governors of 1938 in China at the time of the Hangchow Conference. War intervened.

In October of 1937 the University was closed and 59 students in 4 classes, 12 Chinese teachers and 2 technicians were sent to Chengtu as West China Union University guests. There was no mention then of opening an arts school in Chengtu. Dr. Shields was appointed Acting President (later resigning to have H. P. Lair elected in his stead) and S. T. Liu made plans for going to England and America. This was upon his own initiative but after he had announced his intention and actually sailed for England, nothing could be done but invite him and extend a cordial welcome.

Seemingly his appearance in the Occident was unfortunate as he secured the unqualified backing of the Board both in England and U. S. A., and in a larger measure secured personal endorsement of his plans of procedure from several individuals whom he frequently quoted afterward. In fact the trip turned his head.

Liu

January 12, 1942

Dr. J. W. Decker
Foreign Missions Conference
Hildebrecht Hotel
Trenton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Decker:

Enclosed find copy of telegram or rather herewith is a copy:
"CABLE FROM PRESIDENT LIU CHENGTU SAYS: 'TSINAN UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS SEALED.
STAFF SAFE. NO INFORMATION HOSPITAL."

I knew you would know best how to use it as there is no one left
in any of the Board Rooms here in New York.

Enclosed is a letter regarding Anderson. Sorry it was opened in
our office.

Also find enclosed copy of proposed letter for The Rockefeller
Foundation. It is an entirely new approach and you may not like it. If you
have a chance to get it back this week with scribbled suggestions, I would
appreciate it as we should not delay further in our approach to the Foundation.

With every good wish to you, I am

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B
ENCS.

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Lungshan

See "Shantung, the Sacred Province" p 329.

Site of a city called Ping Lung or Tung Ping Lung in the state of Tsunan. It was transported ~~and~~ to make present city of Tsunan.

"Mounds of earth, representing the ancient walls of Tungpinglung, are still to be seen near the present village of Lungshan, twenty-five miles east of Tsunan."