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Linn, Theodore J. 1933-1934

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*Sent w/ Dr. Gunn's  
letter 4/10/34*

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY

Tsinan, China

Colleges of Arts and Science

Office of the Dean

Tsinan

23rd December, 1933

Dear Mr. Gunn,

With this I beg leave to submit to you a petition to the Foundation for aid in extension of rural development.

The reason that this request comes in my name is that such of this work as had already been done has been carried on chiefly by the Colleges of Arts and Science. As this work develops our organization will doubtless be changed. The requests included in this petition have all been considered and approved by others concerned.

We join in thanking you and the Foundation for the great help which all departments of the University have received in the past and in expressing the hope that you can now further aid us in this forward movement toward extending the work of the University to wider usefulness in rural development.

Sincerely yours,

T. I. Linn

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# SHANTUNG

INDEXED

Shantung Christian University

February 25, 1933.

Acting President Theodore I. Linn ✓  
Rev. L. J. Davies  
Chealoo University  
Tsinan, Shantung, China

My dear Mr. Linn and Mr. Davies:

I have now received from Dr. Vaughan the statement I referred to in my letter of February 20th. He writes as follows:-

"You asked me to state the purport of the matter which was brought up at the last meeting of the Board of Governors in connection with the motion to grant the degree of "Doctor of Medicine."

It was the feeling of some of us that our British friends might be more inclined to favor the old Bachelor of Medicine degree in order that it might serve as a stimulus to a young doctor so that he would press on for further study and properly directed research, to the end that he might at an early date after graduation secure the "Doctor of Medicine" degree. That seems like a most worthy purpose and most of us would admit the desirability of some such impulsion to encourage further professional study. We in the United States, however, have two professional Societies, the American College of Surgeons and the American College of Physicians, that serve such a purpose; and we believe it is better to rely upon the stimulus which they could bring to bear upon our doctors rather than to withhold from them the degree of "Doctor of Medicine."

With this in mind the thought was brought out at the meeting of the Board of Governors, that we call the attention of our medical faculty at Chealoo to the desirability of starting in China a College of Physicians and a College of Surgeons which should be honorary societies following the type of organization which is found in England and America and other countries. It was our hope that in the not-distant future, the organization of such societies in China would serve as a stimulus to constant study and advance in medicine and surgery. We trust that in China such societies may in the future give necessary distinction to those who have higher attainments in their respective fields."

Very cordially yours,

Copies to- Dr. Shields  
Dr. Heimburger  
Dr. Weir  
Dr. Stanley

*B. A. Garside*

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CHEELOO UNIVERSITY

Tsinan, China

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Colleges of Arts and Science

Office of the Dean

22nd December, 1933

Tsinan

A Petition to the Rockefeller Foundation  
For Aid in Extension Work in Rural Development

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I. Foreword.

Cheeloo University aims to widen its sphere of usefulness by constituting the University an integral part of the community in which it works, so as to become a characteristically Chinese center for social service and higher research. With a history dating back seventy years, Cheeloo led all other higher educational institutions in China in the introduction of western education and scientific knowledge. Of the hundreds of graduates from the Schools of Arts and Science, many have won distinction in the fields of education and social service. In the light of what has been done in the past and is now being attempted, Cheeloo feels that a petition for financial support will meet with favorable consideration.

In mapping out its program of work for Rural Development Cheeloo University is guided by two basis considerations - its location and its atmosphere.

A. Location.

Cheeloo University occupies a beautiful site to the south of Tsinan, the provincial capital of Shantung. Shantung is an important commercial and industrial part of North China. It is amply provided with facilities for Transportation and communications, being served by the Tsin-Pu and Kiao-Tsi Railways, supplemented by good motor roads. It is no exaggeration to say that this province holds the key to the prosperity of North China.

Shantung, with its perhaps 38,000,000 inhabitants, is one of the most densely populated provinces in China. Its people are by nature docile and hard-working, but as all its arable land has been brought under cultivation and scientific methods of agriculture have not been introduced, their income is hardly sufficient to pay for the bare necessities of life. For this reason thousands of farmers from this province were formerly forced to leave their homesteads and seek for temporary employment in Manchuria. Now that Manchuria is all but closed to them it is imperative that steps should immediately be taken to increase the agricultural production and to promote rural handicrafts; otherwise, the prospects for the people's welfare would indeed be gloomy and hope of prosperity for North China would be more remote than ever.

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Despite the fact that Shantung has enjoyed peace and order for the past few years, it is still in the grip of economic depression, and the failure to bring about improvement in its rural economy is the principal cause for this state of affairs. Being the highest educational institution dedicated to the uplift of the people in Shantung, Cheeloo University cannot shirk its responsibility. The keen realization of the urgent needs of Shantung and of the rural population of the whole country as impelled Cheeloo to do its part toward the betterment of the lot of the country people. Hence plans have been drawn up for rural reconstruction and the promotion and popularization of rural handicrafts under the guidance of the Schools of Arts and Science.

B. Atmosphere.

Cheeloo, with its period of service longer than that of any other higher educational institution in China, feels that it is in a good position to help forward the work of improving the living conditions of the farming population in Shantung and other provinces. From 1876 to 1932, a period of fifty-six years, the Arts and Science Schools alone have sent out nine hundred and sixty-eight graduates, who may be classified by occupation as follows:

Teaching (Christian and other schools) .....	681
Social Work .....	93
Business .....	61
Religious Work .....	17
Law .....	6
Engineering .....	2
Further Study .....	6
Other Occupations .....	50
No Record .....	52

From the foregoing table it will be seen that slightly more than four-fifths of the graduates from the Schools of Arts and Science have gone into social service work.

For the academic year 1933-34 the College of Arts has an enrollment of one hundred and seventy-three students, and the College of Science one hundred and eighty-six, representing eighteen provinces in China. The fact that Cheeloo, situated midway between the two big educational centers of Shanghai and Peiping, has such a representative enrollment, is chiefly accounted for by its frugal standard of living, which has become one of its most cherished traditions. A student in Cheeloo spends an average of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred Mexican dollars a year, whereas he would have to pay twice or even treble the amount if he were to obtain his higher education either in Peiping or Shanghai. Cheeloo thus occupies a unique position among the important educational institutions in China, by making it possible for poor but ambitious young men and women to obtain higher education. Most of the students who come to Cheeloo are from poor families. Here they acquire the habits of diligent, conscientious work in a wholesome atmosphere. For this reason they are better equipped to take up humbler but most useful work in the community. The good opinions Cheeloo graduates have won for themselves in the field of social service are too well known to need further comment here.

These considerations have encouraged Cheeloo University to go ahead with such practical work as will create for the deserving youth of China opportunities for usefulness and at the same time contribute toward the material advancement of the country.

## II. Program of Work in Rural Development and Vocational Training.

### A. Rural Reconstruction.

#### (1) Improvement of Farm Products.

Three years ago Cheeloo started an Experimental Farm chiefly devoted to seed culture and seed selection. This Farm is situated south of the campus. It has been making very satisfactory progress with technical oversight by Nanking Agricultural College.

With the cooperation of the Kiao-Tsi Railway, Cheeloo is now setting up three Experimental Farms located in three different places - Tsingehow, Weihsien and Choutsun. This work is at present confined to seed culture, seed selection and the production of Trice Cotton. These farms aim to increase the productive capacity of the farming population in Shantung through providing improved seed and the introduction of scientific methods of agriculture. The Shantung farmers are favorably known for their industry and willingness to endure hardships, and with the introduction of new improved methods of agriculture their income will appreciably increase.

(2) Cheeloo has started at Lungshan a Rural Training Experiment District to carry on the work of improving agricultural production. At the same time experiments in sanitation, cooperative societies and mass education are also being conducted. The Experimental Agricultural Stations at Tsingehow, Weihsien and Choutsun will take up work of this nature in the near future.

Although Cheeloo has already begun work for the improvement of farm products at different Experimental Stations, and has been carrying on a rural service work at Lungshan, it has been handicapped by lack of sufficient funds. An additional subsidy of Mex. \$5,000.00 is required to obtain more solid results in these experiments, and this sum is hereby requested.

#### (3) Short Course in Rural Training.

There is no disputing the fact that rural reconstruction is the basic work for the economic recovery of China. Experiments along this line have been going on in various parts of the country for the last few years. Consequently there is a great demand for men with the proper training for rural service work. To meet such urgent needs Cheeloo has decided, commencing from the Fall Term of next academic year, to introduce a two years' course in Rural Training for students from the Senior Middle Schools.

The introduction of this two years' course in Rural Training will require an initial outlay of Mex. \$1,000.00, and the annual expenditure of Mex. \$4,000.00 to pay the salaries of three instructors and expenses incidental to practical training. These sums are asked for use in carrying on the course in Rural Training.

### B. Improvement of Farm Implements and Promotion of Handicrafts.

#### (1) Agricultural Implements.

Practically all the Shantung farmers adhere to old methods of agri-

culture and the implements used are primitive. This accounts for their hard living conditions. It would be a great boon to the farming population of this province if cheap scientific implements, such as cotton gins, oil presses, spinning and weaving machines, could be manufactured locally and introduced for general use. Cheeloo plans to make a careful study of such possibilities. It is estimated that such an undertaking would involve an initial outlay of \$25,000.00 and an annual current expenditure of Mex. \$5,000.00.

(2) Handicrafts.

During the winter season the Shantung farmers have little or nothing to do. It would materially contribute toward augmenting their income if they could be given profitable employment during this time of year. Cheeloo is making a study of such possibilities. It is proposed to experiment first with the following useful industries:

1. Dyeing Cotton & Silk Fabrics		
Equipment .....	Mex.	\$8,000.00
Annual Expenditure .....	"	1,000.00
2. Manufacture of Fertilizer		
Equipment .....	"	5,000.00
Annual Expenditure .....	"	800.00
3. Extraction and Purification of Oil		
Equipment .....	"	5,000.00
Annual Expenditure .....	"	800.00
4. Manufacture of Alkalies		
Equipment .....	"	4,000.00
Annual Expenditure .....	"	800.00
5. Manufacture of Soap		
Equipment .....	"	8,000.00
Annual Expenditure .....	"	800.00
Aggregate initial outlay .....	"	30,000.00
Aggregate annual expenditure .....	"	4,200.00

C. Vocational Training.

Beginning from the academic year 1933-34 Cheeloo introduced a radio short course in the Department of Physics. There is no doubt that this course will prove increasingly popular with the students.

During these few years of comparative peace in Shantung the provincial government has evinced great interest in work along constructive lines, such as river conservancy and road building, installation of electric light and telephone service. Realizing the rapidly growing need of technical experts in these fields

of endeavor Cheeloo is eager to contribute its share toward the training of such specialists. As soon as is feasible, the University will carry out a program whereby courses in electrical, civil and mechanical engineering will be offered to graduates from Senior Middle Schools. For initial installation of machinery to be used in carrying on these proposed courses in vocational training a sum of Mex. \$30,000.00 is estimated to be necessary. The yearly current expenses for such a department would require a minimum of Mex. \$5,000.00. If installations for the above-named handicrafts and for the Vocational Training Courses were made at the same time a saving of several thousand dollars could be effected.

To recapitulate, we request grants as follows:

	<u>Non-recurring</u>	<u>Yearly</u>
1. For development of rural reconstruction work at centers already under operation or now being opened, namely: Lungshan, Tsingchow, Weihsien and Choutsun -		
Annual grant .....		\$5,000
2. For Short Courses in Rural Training -		
Initial, non-recurring ...	\$1,000	
Annual grant .....		4,000
3. For Improvement of Agricultural Implements -		
Initial, non-recurring ...	25,000	
Annual grant .....		5,000
4. For Handicrafts -		
Initial, non-recurring ...	30,000	
Annual grant .....		4,200
5. For Vocational Training -		
Initial, non-recurring ...	30,000	
Annual grant .....		5,000
Total	Non-recurring .....	Mex. \$ 86,000
"	Annual Grants.....	Mex. \$ 23,200

This program of work mapped out by Cheeloo - rural reconstruction, the promotion of small industries and vocational training - is based on the actual needs of the rural population in Shantung. The carrying out of this program would not only provide facilities for our students interested in such subjects to acquire practical training, but would also make Cheeloo the important center for social service work in the province. Cheeloo has already taken steps to establish intimate contact with local industrial organizations in order to bring about the desirable end of close and effective collaboration between higher education and local industries.

The foregoing estimates of expenditures for the installation of the necessary equipment and annual upkeep have been arrived at after a careful survey of local conditions. They represent the minimum outlay. It goes without saying that all departments of the University would give whole-hearted cooperation through their already existing staff and equipment in the next developments now proposed.



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SHANTUNG

June 30, 1934

~~Mr. Theodore I. Linn,~~  
Rev. L. J. Davies,  
Cheeloo University,  
Tsinan, Shantung, China.

My dear Mr. Linn and Mr. Davies,

Dr. Weir will be sending you the official correspondence with reference to the Annual Meeting of our Cheeloo Board of Governors on June 28th. In this letter I will simply comment informally upon the meeting and upon the progress made.

Let me say, first of all, that I felt the meeting to be one of the most satisfactory sessions of the Cheeloo Governors I have attended in some time. One had the feeling that the Governors were really coming to grips with the serious problems confronting the University, even though we could not by any means find solutions to all, or even most, of them. The British Section was well represented, though we regretted keenly that Dr. Balus could not be with us. The presence of Dr. Wright was very helpful, and Dr. Hou brought a valuable contribution by being in such intimate contact with the field. Unfortunately our North American Section was not so well represented as we had hoped, since neither Dr. Armstrong nor Mrs. Avann could be with us. But I trust that those of us who were there were able to present fairly and constructively the views of the N. A. S. The Board met for a full day, and each topic was given quite thorough consideration.

The chief problems confronting us were (1) The Hospital, (2) Finances, and (3) The General Program of the University. These we will comment on in order.

The Hospital. Everyone was grateful that the field had supplied us with quite detailed information as to the proposals you have made for going forward with the O. P. D. and the West Wing of the Hospital. It was even more helpful to have assurances from so many angles that these steps represented the practically unanimous views of the field. For the first time in the last two years the Governors felt that they had a reasonably clear understanding of where the field stood and what they really wanted. Ever since the bewildering response we received in the autumn of 1932 when there were such instant and vigorous objections to what the North American Section thought was merely the granting of permission for the field to go ahead with the hospital when, how, and to the extent that it pleased, the Governors have been very much in the dark as to what they should do and how they could best fit into the wishes of the field. Now that they had a definite request before them, obviously backed by the general agreement of all the important elements represented, the Governors were glad to give their hearty agreement.

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By the action taken on June 28th, the Governors give their approval to your going forward with the construction of the O. P. D. and the West Wing of the Hospital. As a matter of courtesy they asked the North American Section to give its approval to sending forward the funds necessary to complete this construction, but I believe that there will be no difficulty at this point. I will take the matter up officially with the Section as soon as it is possible to do so.

May I now ask that the field supply us at once with definite information as to just what amounts you will need from North America, and when and how you wish it transmitted? Your statement should contain such information as the following:-

- Estimated total cost of O.P.D. and West Wing -
- Amount now held by field treasurer in building funds -
- Amount to be transmitted from North America -
- What additional amount should be set aside in North America for purchase of materials and equipment -
- Approximate dates and amounts of remittances requested from North America -

Only when we get such definite information as this can we act intelligently. Our building funds are now invested at substantial rates of interest, so we should convert our securities into cash only when it is required, or when other considerations - such as exchange - make it desirable to transmit funds immediately.

May I add my own purely personal expression of hope that this first step in the construction of the new hospital plant will prove to be only the beginning, and that during the next few years we will be able to go on to the completion of the entire hospital and to its full functioning as an essential part of our medical work. But before that can be accomplished, we must find far more adequate assurances of support for both the medical work in general and the operation of the hospital in particular. This brings us to the second of the main topics discussed by the Governors.

Finance. The Governors clearly recognized that in every department of its work Cheelee is suffering acutely from inadequate financial support. They devoted themselves earnestly to the problem, but were compelled to agree that any adequate solution will require a great deal of time, and even more labor both on the field and at the home base.

They sought in the first place to analyze the causes of Cheelee's financial difficulties, and found them to be three-fold:- (1) Cheelee derives its support almost wholly from the cooperating Mission Boards, and since all these have been compelled to cut down their appropriations radically, Cheelee has inevitably had to suffer. (2) For more than a decade there has been no vigorous efforts, either in the West or in China, to develop new sources of support for Cheelee, so while some other institutions have been moving forward, Cheelee has remained stationary and has in some ways lost ground. (3) Whether rightly or wrongly, the impression has gained currency in recent years that

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Cheeloo has lost some of the vigorous leadership that has always characterized the institution, that it has not been quite sure of its plans and its programs, that its councils have been seriously divided; and as a result it has been increasingly difficult to maintain support already secured, and practically impossible to obtain new support.

As to the first problem, that of support from Mission Boards, there is very little we can do at this time. The representatives of each of the participating Boards was emphatic in saying that his or her organization was already maintaining its support of Cheeloo at a higher level than practically any other part of its work, and that with income still decreasing there was practically no hope of doing more for some time to come than barely maintaining present grants in cash and in personnel. Some suggestion has been made that other Mission Boards might be enlisted, but this seems very unlikely and at best the increase in support would be only nominal.

On the matter of an appeal in the West for support of the work at Cheeloo, we have this year a remarkably fine opportunity if we can only take advantage of it. In studying the needs of the various China Colleges, the Associated Boards has allocated to Cheeloo the largest amount of savings given to any one institution this year. Within the entire list of objectives totaling US \$244,500, Cheeloo is given the following:-

Training of Teachers	US \$15,000
Development of Rural Program	12,500
Medical Work	27,000
Hospital	7,500

If only we can obtain these amounts, it will do much to solve Cheeloo's immediate financial problems. But here again we are squarely up against some very serious difficulties.

In the first place, it was expected when this list was prepared that Dr. Shields would be coming to America this year and would be able to take the lead in securing new support for Cheeloo, particularly for medical work. With his coming delayed, and possibly out of the question this year, because of health, we face a difficult situation. We all recognize that for the present at least the Associated Boards cannot do much more than help the individual institutions secure their recognized financial needs. Practically all the other colleges will be represented in America this year by their own promotional workers, and it will be comparatively easy for the Associated Boards to assist in raising their quite modest objectives. But for Cheeloo, with the largest list of needs, entirely unrepresented in the West, creates a very serious - and even an embarrassing - situation. We can hardly expect the representatives of the other Colleges to do this work for Cheeloo as well as their own institutions - and it would hardly be fair to the others to give Cheeloo the lion's share of any undesignated gifts when we have done practically nothing to secure them.

Added to this perplexity is the generally prevalent opinion (which may or may not be deserved) that Cheeloo is at best very lukewarm, if not even opposed, to going forward in a vigorous way with the part it is asked to perform in the Correlated Program. We cannot secure funds for any institution until we can honestly assure our Western contributors that it is going ahead heartily and effectively on the work it is asked to do. Even should some measure of

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be available, Cheelo could not rightly ask for anything whatever under the first two items of the above list of objectives except on the presentation of convincing evidence that it is wholeheartedly going ahead with an intelligent and effective program for training leaders for rural service.

So, from whatever angle we approach our problems, it is obvious that our fundamental and major problem is that of what the program of Cheelo is to be.

The General Program of the University. So far as Medicine is concerned, the only problem is that of finding renewed aggressiveness and optimism. We hope that the beginning of hospital construction will provide stimulus in this direction, and that more adequate support will follow.

As for Theology, the question of support seems to be the only pressing difficulty, for there is widespread approval of the work that the School is doing and is planning. We hope that the Wendel Estate may be speedily settled, and that it will provide the means of support that Theology urgently requires. If this source proves unproductive, or too long withheld, we must seek other means to keep this valuable work going ahead.

The Governors were gratified to see that at last Arts and Science seem to be making definite strides ~~marking~~ toward the realization of the program which alone justifies the continued existence of these two Schools. I was interested to note that the British Section is fully as emphatic as the North American group in their conviction that only to the degree that these Schools devote themselves wholeheartedly - and exclusively - to the training of teachers and other leaders for the rural areas will there be any hope of their securing future support from the West. Friendly interest was expressed in the recent charts and reports on rural work prepared on the field, and the general position taken was that not much more need be said or done at this time, pending the report of Mr. MacLennan to the British Section, and the study to be made by the committee recently appointed by the North American Section.

Keen interest was also expressed in the problem of the presidency of Cheelo. It was recognized that here, too, we must look to the field for the initiative. But since the Governors feel very deeply that upon the choice the Directors make will depend, in large measure, the fate of the institution, they earnestly hope and pray that your decision will be the one that is eminently right and wise.

Throughout the meeting, the Governors many times expressed their appreciation of the tremendous difficulties which our Cheelo staff are facing, and their admiration for the courage and loyalty with which you have been carrying on. We earnestly hope that the worst of our difficulties are now behind us, and that the future will grow increasingly bright.

Very cordially yours,

*B. L. Linn*

Copies for Dr. Shields  
Dr. Stanley

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