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Shantung / Cheeloo
Corres.
Shields, Randolph T. 1937 Sep-Dec

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0432

Trenton, Sept. 1st 137

UNIV
NOV 22 1937
JOINT OFFICE

Dear Bettie,

I started a letter to you several days ago when we were at the institution that Miss Van "Deren" runs. We enjoyed our 2 weeks there, tho we were all blue about present & future.

I find it difficult to write letters. You know more about what is going on than we do, and also we are not sure you will receive letters.

We came to Trenton on Aug. 30th - comfortable trip, only 7 hrs., 1st class. And of the two, Amer. seems more roomy, one compartment

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One was Tom Watson, a nephew of Mrs Kittredge. He was not well that day, but I saw him in Hotel next day & think he is O.K. Tell her, we are at C. Jon. now & expect to sail by B.& S. "Tsinan" to Chefoo to-morrow. We got tickets ~~the~~ last week & for several reasons ~~then~~ decided Chefoo. Now we rather expect to go on to Tsingtao if possible. Then home if practicable for one or both of us. Gault is with us & a number of students by same teachers. We hear Dr. McClure & Ross are coming to-day to go with us.

0434

The Japanese Embassy are trying
to get all nationals out
of Nanking — Damn sure
they would like to see us
all go N. S. A. and I
do not blame them from
their standpoint. But when
we undertook our work,
we assumed that it involved certain inconveniences
& possible risks and this
is not the time to run
away. It would be better
if only able bodied men
were around when cultural aero-activities be-
gin. Since human nature is what it is, I fear
that the two brothers who
made a demonstration

at [redacted] (?) N.S. Sept. 1 [redacted]
30 yr. ago, brought
a terrible curse to
mankind. I have had
no personal experiences
yet but expect to before
long. But we are going
to carry on as long
as it seems possible
to do so. Personally I am
getting stronger, & am able
to eat almost normal
diet so I think I should
not be classed any long-
er with invalids. No
letters from U.S. since Rain
of July 4th - let my friends
know that mail is very
certain - may get better,
probably worse. If you get
this give best regards to C.A., M.S.
& the gang. Read between lines.
Love P.

1937

0436

Yellow Sea – B.& S. boat "Tunnan", Sept 3rd 1937.
Feb 10/26/37

Dear Bertha (& friends),

I am going to start this with the idea of making it a general letter to be sent to all ~~see~~ my mailing list. Bertha keep this for 10 days however, as I may be able to get out a letter from Tsinan before many days. I wrote from Trentsin yesterday telling you we expected to sail for home. I am writing now as I will find a way of sending this letter will send this without fear of censor. While in Peiping & Trentsin mail was not safe from Japs. I have good evidence that mail was destroyed when they captured Trentsin, & that now there is censorship – that is why I have written as I have lately – the Japs. can't injure me personally but they can worry my Chinese colleagues & students. I am trying to get an answer from Japs. as to whether they want the Univ. closed – of course they will not get a straight answer if any. Three Yenching students (men) travelling from Pantiko Christian Conf. with Bessie Price taken from him at Trentsin & nothing has

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AUG 3 1937

been heard about them from Tsingtao. Tsinghua is on the Jap. blacklist — students who are taught Christian ideals of life & democratic ideals of ~~political~~ freedom, are likely to harbor "dangerous thoughts"! Young intelligent looking people are apparently all under suspicion. Twelve students & a young teacher one travelling with us — the boys and girls were personally searched by Jap. soldiers on the train, and 4 of the group were carried off to be questioned & examined when they got to Tientsin. Dr. Gault persisted in checking around the building ~~first~~ and after an hour, the students were let loose. The P.U.M.C. have sent ~~Broadfield~~ a representative, to stay in Tientsin and make contact with Japs., so that he can help their personnel passing through. Porter of Tsinghua is now in Tientsin to do what he can to prevent the arrest of Tsinghua people. Some have the impression, which I think is correct, that the Japs. resent foreigners trying to help us, so these men are being very tactful. I do not think P.U.M.C. will be directly interfered with, but I fear Tsinghua even if they open will have constant trouble. I am sure no Gov. Univ. in Peiping will attempt to open. Several university teachers are with us now leaving Peiping for Nanking.

0438

AUG 31 1937

3 AUG 3 1937

As to Cheloo, I presume the Univ. will open if Tsinan is not bombed or captured before Sept. 18. We have tickets only to Chefoo but unless we get news of an attack on Tsingtao & the cutting of R.R. we shall probably go on there. There is a motor road of sorts usually regular buses from Chefoo & Dean see no special reason for Japs. attacking it before Tsingtao - hence our reason for just getting tickets to that place.

There is no use my writing of military situation - if you read your papers you will know more right now than I do. And when you get this, Cheloo, Tsinan and Shantung's fate may be decided. My own guess is that the Japs. are having a harder time in North China than they expected, & also in Shanghai, where the Navy seems to have been a little premature, & therefore involved them in a second big push. We feel that Shantung Province is going to be attacked next, but when? And this will almost certainly mean air attacks on Tsinan. The Univ. campus is outside the wall & the Hospital

AUG 31 1937

of medical school just within ought
to be reasonably safe from bombs.
But the fact that we are a British
& American institution is no guar-
antee, as we might be suspected
of harboring Chinese troops, or
wounded in Hospital. I understand
on good authority that the Jap. Consul
made such a statement to U.S.A.
Consul. I have not been able to find
out how many concrete floor a
big bomb will go through.
Sept. 4th. We arrived Chefoo and found
buses too uncertain account of military
movements & rain. So we stayed on
boat & are going to Tsingtao. There
is not room in cabins but we
can manage to get some place
to sleep. almost all passengers
are missionaries. Third class &
deck space is crowded - foreigners
are not allowed to take anything
but 1 v. on these boats. This refu-
gee travel is costing us and all
others a good deal. But our troubles
are comparatively little compared with

0440

those of [illegible] 5) AUG 3 1937

[illegible] from [illegible] friends.

We hope to get to Tsingtao to-
morrow morning. I suppose
we shall stop there a day & then
go to Tsinan. The American
Gov. seem to want all the
people to get out, but Consuls
can only "advise" not "order".
The average politician at home or
abroad cannot appreciate our
missionary attitude, but some
Consuls do. We knew when we
undertook this life that it would
involve some inconvenience & possibly
some danger. We owe it to our sup-
porters, especially to our Chinese
colleagues & students, to stick by the
job when we can help. In 1927
it was better for foreigners to leave
their institutions for their own sakes
& that of their Chinese friends. But
the situation now is different.
The more foreigners we can have

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AUG 3 1937

the better. The Japs. will probably recognise the American & British flags ~~at last~~ and we may be able to keep our institutions going, where purely Chinese schools are closing up.

As to the future we cannot make plans. We have just seen what happened in Peiping which was most depressing. A highly mechanized force crushed a helpless unorganized army, whose officers were incompetent as leaders. But now that the Japs. are meeting better troops & equipment in Shai, the situation is at least a little better. If China can keep up the fight, even by retreating, for 6 mos or a year I hope they will win to the extent of ousting Central China. But I fear then ammunition will give out soon.

I hope the American people are getting a fairly accurate account of the

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FEB 1 1937 AUG 3

whole situation. Both ~~radio~~ are broadcasting lies & propaganda which ~~you~~ intelligent people can rightly estimate. A few days ago, a American(?) Hedger, evidently bought soul & ~~did~~ mind by the Japs., broadcasted to America from Tokyo the most amusing lot of rot I have seen in print, except from the Japs. themselves. I feel that if Japan wins a great victory & takes Central China, & Russia does not stop her (for fear of Germany), America must begin to prepare for trouble. ~~You~~ People in U.S. do not appreciate the sinister philosophy which seems to actuate the Japanese mentality. Read the "Tanaka memorial" & official statements made by Jap. Diet in 1935 & quoted in Japan (Mission?) Yearbook 1936. Maybe it is no matter concern of ours ~~that~~ what Japan does to

0443

AUG 3 1937

Korea & Manchuria & now North China,
but if the conquest of Asia continues
in the same way, it may seriously
concern the next generation.
Personally I hope & believe that the
Japanese militarists cannot really
subdue China, & that ultimately
China will come into her own,
but Japan may be ruined in
the process.

Aug. 6. We arrived Tsingtao yesterday — all
quiet here — not a single Jap in the
place. As most of the business here has
been in hands of Japanese, it will
obviously be bad policy for them to
destroy the place especially as they plan
to own it soon. It is said that there
are tens of thousands of Chinese troops
surrounding this town. I shall keep
this letter till I can send by some-
one to Hongkong & then on American
boat. I find regular mail for the
Tientsin & Jap Legions. Practically all
men are back on Chefoo campus. We
expect to go to Tsinan to-day. It may

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SECRET 2/ 01 AUG 3 1937

be best for Ella to pack a trunk & come back to Tsingtao (on route to U.S.A.?). The Japs are bombing many other & better important military & not. Does surprised they have not but Tsinan yet. But long before you get this letter you will probably have read of the bombing of Tsinan. Nanking seems to be very efficiently defended by anti-airplane guns - it remains to be seen whether the Tsinan arrangements are effective.

I shall try to keep in touch, dear. My letters may have to be written on the "Censors". "Weather" & "storm" can represent war & battle. Bird = plane. And I may try some other slang which Japs. do not understand.

~~Returned~~

AUG 3 1937

We cannot help but think
General ~~of~~ of Sir John
Simon had cooperated with
Stimson in 1931, the Japs
might have been checked.
If U. S. A. & Britain dared, they
could have called Japan's bluff
this time. What about P. Power
Treaties etc. — scrap of paper.
I suppose that if our two countries
would forbid selling oil & cotton
& buying silk, the Japs. would be
economically strangled. But a
lot of good people in U. S. A.
would lose a mine of their precious
money! Have you read "Merchant
of Death"? — it makes one rather
pessimistic about the human
race. This is a rambling letter
written at 3 different times & under
different circumstances. I am sorry

0446

AUG 3 1937

Garside to cut it down before sending it out. I wonder if you got a letter sent from Peiping. Remember that letter, outgoing & incoming, have been destroyed in the last two months. Best regards to all of you. And may God grant we may see righteousness & peace reign someday.

Yours most sincerely,
P. J. Shields

Dear Bettie. Hope to send this by Phillips or someone going not on Jap. boat. Cut out parts of this or you please — you may have to add something too! We are morally sure "to get home" in January. Send this to Carl.
P. J. S.

0447

Confidential

Excerpts from letters written by
Dr. Randolph T. Shields to American friends,
September 3 to September 22, 1937

Yellow Sea
B.& S. boat "Yunnan"
September 3, 1937

Dear Friends:

I am going to start this with the idea of making it a general letter to be sent to all my American friends. I am writing now as I will send this without fear of censors. While in Peiping and Tientsin mail was not safe from Japs. I have good evidence that mail was destroyed when they captured Tientsin, and that now there is censorship - that is why I have written as I have lately. The Japs can't injure me personally but they can worry my Chinese colleagues and students.

Yenching is trying to get an answer from the Japanese as to whether they want the University closed - of course they will not get a straight answer, if any. Three Yenching students (men) travelling from Peitaiho Christian Conference with Breece were taken from him at Tientsin and nothing has been heard about them for two weeks. Students who are taught Christian ideals of life and American ideals of freedom are likely to harbor "dangerous thoughts". Young intelligent looking people are apparently all under suspicion.

Twelve Cheeloo students and young teachers are travelling with us. The boys and girls were personally searched by Japanese soldiers on the train, and four of the group were carried off to be questioned and examined when they got to Tientsin. Dr. Gault persisted in sticking around the building and after an hour the students were let loose. The P.U.M.C. has sent a representative to stay in Tientsin and make contacts with the Japanese so that he can help their personnel passing through. Porter of Yenching is now in Tientsin to do what he can to prevent the arrest of Yenching people. Some have the impression, which I think is correct, that the Japanese resent foreigners trying to butt in, so these men are being very tactful. I do not think P.U.M.C. will be directly interfered with, but I fear Yenching will have constant trouble. I am sure no Government University in Peiping will attempt to open. Several university teachers are with us now, leaving Peiping for Nanking. As to Cheeloo, I presume the University will open if Tsinan is not bombed or captured before September 18th.

There is no use my writing of the military situation. If you read your papers you will know more right now than I do. My own guess is that the Japs are having a harder time in North China than they expected, and also in Shanghai, where the Navy seems to have been a little premature, and therefore involved them in a second big push. We feel that Shantung Province is going to be attacked next, but when? And this will almost certainly mean air attacks on Tsinan. The University campus is outside the wall and the Hospital and Medical School just within, so we ought to be reasonably safe from bombs. But the fact that we are primarily a British and American institution is no guarantee, as we might be suspected of harboring Chinese troops, or wounded in the Hospital. I understand on good authority that the Japanese Consul made such a statement to the American Consul. I have not been able to find out how many concrete floors a big bomb will go through.

September 4th.

We arrived at Chefoo and found buses too uncertain on account of military movements and rain. So we stayed on boat and are going to Tsingtao. There is

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not room in cabins but we can manage to get some place to sleep. Almost all passengers are missionaries. Third class and deck space are crowded - foreigners are not allowed to take anything but first class on these boats. This refugee travel is costing us and all others a good deal. But our troubles are comparatively little compared with those of some of our friends. We hope to get to Tsingtao tomorrow morning. I suppose we shall stop there a day and then go to Tsinan.

The American Government seems to want all its people to get out, but Consuls can only "advise", not "order". The average politician at home or abroad cannot appreciate our missionary attitude, but some Consuls do. We knew when we undertook this life that it would involve some inconvenience and possibly some dangers. We owe it to our supporters, and especially to our Chinese colleagues and students, to stick by the job when we can help. In 1927 it was better for foreigners to leave their institutions for their own sakes and that of their Chinese friends. But the situation now is different. The more foreigners we can have, the better. The Japanese will probably recognise the American and British flags and we may be able to keep our institutions going, where purely Chinese schools are closing up.

As to the future we cannot make plans. We have just seen what happened in Peiping, which was most depressing. A highly mechanized force crushed a helpless and unorganized army. But now that the Japs are meeting better troops and equipment in Shanghai, the situation is at least a little better. If China can keep up the fight, even by retreating, for six months or a year, I hope they will win to the extent of saving Central China. But I fear their ammunition will give out soon.

I hope the American people are getting a fairly accurate account of the whole situation. Both sides are broadcasting lies and propaganda which intelligent people can rightly estimate. A few days ago an American, evidently bought soul and mind by the Japanese, broadcasted to America from Tokyo the most amusing lot of rot I have seen in print, except from the Japanese themselves. I feel that if Japan wins a great victory and takes Central China, and Russia does not stop her (for fear of Germany), America must begin to prepare for trouble. Most people in the United States do not appreciate the sinister philosophy which seems to actuate Japanese mentality. Read the "Tanaka Memorial" and official statements made by Japanese Diet in 1935 and quoted in the Japan Year book, 1936. Maybe it is no concern of ours what Japan does to Korea and Manchuria, and now North China, but if the conquest of Asia continues in the same way, it may seriously concern the next generation. Personally I hope and believe that the Japanese militarists cannot really subdue China, and that ultimately China will come into her own, but Japan may be ruined in the process.

Tsingtao, Shantung
September 6th.

We arrived at Tsingtao yesterday - all quiet here - not a single Jap in the place. As most of the business here has been in hands of Japanese, it will obviously be bad policy for them to destroy the place, especially as they plan to own it soon. It is said that there are tens of thousands of Chinese troops surrounding this town. I shall keep this letter till I can send it by someone to Hongkong, and then on an American boat. I find regular mail goes through Tientsin and Japanese censors. Practically all men are back on the Cheeloo campus. We expect to go to Tsinan today. It may be best for Ella to pack a trunk and come back to Tsingtao. The Japanese are bombing many cities, whether important militarily or not. I am surprised they have not hit Tsinan yet. But long before you get this letter you will probably have read of the bombing of Tsinan. Nanking seems to be very efficiently defended by anti-airplane guns - it remains to be seen whether the Tsinan arrangements are as effective.

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SEP 3 1937

I shall try to keep in touch, but my letters may have to be written for the censors. "Weather" and "storm" can represent war and battles. Birds = planes. And I may try some American slang which Japanese do not understand.

We cannot help but think of several ifs. If Sir John Simon had co-operated with Stimson in 1931, the Japanese might have been checked. If the United States and Britain dared, they could have called Japan's bluff this time. What about the Nine-Power Treaties, etc.? - Scraps of paper. I imagine that if our two countries would forbid selling oil and cotton and buying silk, the Japanese would be economically strangled. But a lot of good people in the United States would lose some of their precious money! Have you read "Merchants of Death?" It makes one rather pessimistic about the human race.

This is a rambling letter, written at three different times and under different circumstances. Remember that letters, outgoing and incoming, have been destroyed in the last two months. Best regards to all of you. And may God grant we may see righteousness and peace reign some day.

****

Cheeloo University, Tsinan
September 22nd.

My dear Friends,

I sent you a letter about ten days ago which I wrote en route to Tsinan. It is rather difficult to write under present circumstances as we realise that everything we say now will be rather old news by the time it reaches you. We are sure that your papers are giving pretty full China news, and, as a matter of fact, you know more about the situation than we do right now.

We arrived back here on September 6th and all has been perfectly quiet until yesterday, September 21st, when one plane flew over the city and our campus. It dropped three (or five) very small bombs in the city and several people were injured. ..... Just as I was writing this sentence, we were interrupted by the sirens giving the alarm of an air raid, and we retired to the cellar for a while, but, as nothing has turned up, we are continuing this letter.

Yesterday we received a telegram from the American Embassy, stating that they had been informed by the Japanese, through the Germans, to warn their nationals to evacuate from this province. The American government is doing all it can to get all American citizens out of China, and there is an unconfirmed report that, when the Japanese told all the embassies in Nanking that they were going to bomb Nanking yesterday and advised them to retire, the American embassy was the only one that left the place. The attitude of the American government has produced a good deal of criticism from Americans, British and Chinese. The British and French have not been so ready to give in to the Japanese, and are not so anxious, apparently, for peace at any price. Admiral Yarnell, in command of the American fleet, however, seems to stand up against the Japanese, as well as the other foreign admirals. I do hope that President Roosevelt is not going to invoke the Neutrality Act, as I understand it would not interfere much with Japan but would cut off all chance of China getting supplies from the United States. So far, he has invoked a partial embargo, as we see from the papers. If this attitude is persisted in, we may not get into trouble with the Japanese, but we are not going to increase our prestige in China, and, if Japan can have her way in China, the next generation of Americans may have to fight her on the Pacific coast.

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The University, according to government orders, opened last week and we have over 80 medical students now on the ground, and, I think, nearly 200 Arts and Science. I am sorry that this has been done, as no one seems to expect that we can carry on very long, and the girl students specially complicate the situation, but the authorities do not like to close the institution now before anything very serious has happened. My contention is that, after anything very serious has happened, it will be too late for the students to get away. It seems impossible to get any group to settle on a definite policy at present. I fear that everybody is going to drift along, each one determined to stick here as long as everybody else does. There has been a hope that there was a sort of understanding between our Governor and the Japanese that this city and province would not be bombed, but I think yesterday's little bombs were a warning that this supposition is not true.

My wife and several other women are at Tsingtao. I think that that place is fairly safe as the Japanese have millions of yen invested there, and no doubt it is understood that, if they bomb the Chinese there, the latter will burn up all of their property. The reason that our government wants us to get to Tsingtao is that they will see that there are naval vessels to take Americans away, probably to Manila. I should not go to Japan unless it was absolutely necessary. I am sure that we should feel as if we were in gaol if we went there.

You can readily understand why we feel that we ought to stay by our job. Of course, according to the so-called rules of war, our University and hospital ought not to be bombed, but the enemy has not always regarded the rules of the game, so we do not know what we may expect. However, the chances of being killed by a bomb are not greater I think than the chances that many of you constantly take when you travel in your automobiles. The Chinese are putting up a remarkable resistance, in spite of their lack of equipment, and I am sure that the Japanese have been surprised both in Shanghai and in the north. After the walk-over that they had in Peking and Tientsin, they evidently expected just to march along and take what they pleased. Nanking has, apparently, resisted the attempted air raids very effectively. We have only meagre news to-day of what happened yesterday, but evidently the announced general bombing of the place did not amount to much. The Chinese are determined that they will drag out the war, and I think they are not trying to get any victories just now, but they are holding their own very well and, if the ammunition lasts, I believe that they will wear the Japs down. We have wondered, and no doubt many of you have also, why Russia has not done something. No doubt, fear of Germany has prevented her from attacking Japan at this time.

I am going to send this letter now, while I am reasonably sure that I can get it to you. We shall keep in touch with Mr. Garside, but mail may be stopped soon, and when there is danger of Japanese censors, I shall have to write carefully, and not express my feelings. It is hard to face the prospect of our work being possibly broken up and needless suffering being inflicted by senseless, cruel war. If we are to have Japanese domination, as exists in Manchuria, I fear we shall not be able to carry on our work in the future, but, even if China should be beaten by Japan at present, if the Chinese people will stick together, Japan cannot conquer and keep conquered a country such as this.

Yours sincerely,

R. T. Shields.

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CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

山東濟南齊魯大學醫學院

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CHEELOO, TSINAN"

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

September 22nd, 1937.

Ack 10/26/37

Mr.B.A.Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

Dear Garside,

Use your own judgment about putting this letter with the other one I sent recently, if you have not already sent it out. I am going to get you stuff for propaganda purposes, and I want my friends at home to know what we are doing. I will trust you to get it across.

I have just looked over your letter of June 10th. It is O.K., but belongs to the last era. I cannot get excited about Promotional Committees just now, but I do nope that the Women's Committee is going to send that $3000 to us. The hospital is going to be badly in need of money as the overhead is the same, and patients have fallen off greatly and, if the situation gets worse, we may even have to close up.

It is well understood that if and when the Japanese get, say, to Tehchow, or come into this province, to Weihsien, most, if not all, of the Chinese members of staff and students will get out and I think they will be right in doing so. We do not feel that the situation is going to be the same as when the Japanese entered Mukden or when they entered Peking. They may be in an entirely different frame of mind when they get here. Between ourselves, I am sure the President is sorry that he has opened the University, but, having done so, he does not like to take the responsibility of closing. ~~Neither he nor other Chinese seem to be much worried by the fact that we have 60 odd women students in the dormitory.~~ I wish we had not opened, in which case we could have gotten down to a skeleton staff before this.

We are having an informal meeting,tonight, of the British and American members of the Medical School and Hospital staff, to discuss ways and means in regard to the school and hospital. The Chinese want a few foreigners to stay on here and be ready to meet the Japanese and I think this is a good idea. The Japanese will not put us in gaol or shoot us, and we can possibly protect the property. If there is a real battle over this city, I for one am going to take to the woods while it is going on! This reminds me somewhat of 1911, in Nanking,

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when we were besieged for four weeks by the revolutionary forces, but there we did not have these cursed airplanes. There was only the danger of stray shells. I wish airplanes had never been invented. The world does not need them and they can terrorise whole populations.

I shall try to keep you informed.

Yours sincerely,

P. J. S.

RTS:MMS.

Regards to M. P. & others

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CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

山東濟南齊魯大學醫學院

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CHEELOO, TSINAN"

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

September 29th, 1937.

Ack 12/7

Mr.B.A.Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

Dear Garside,

I wrote to you a week ago and enclosed a general letter. Nothing has happened to our city since then. No doubt the Japanese are trying to get this place without a battle. There was a Reuter telegram yesterday in the Tsingtao paper, saying that the Japanese were negotiating with General Han. Evidently they want to set up a puppet government in North China and get this province in it.....

(You are rather a "hoodoo" to my letter writing!) We stopped here to retire to the basement, because of an air raid warning, but the "all clear" signal finally came and we are now back in the office. These alarms are given if there are as many as three planes, which means at least one bomber, attacking any of the neighbouring towns. We wonder how many false alarms we are going to have before we get a real bombing.

Since my last letter, you have read of the bombing of Nanking, Canton and Hankow, and there has been a natural reaction, both in England and America, but will this emotional outburst do any good? Evidently our government is determined on temporary peace at any price. When one thinks of the traditional friendship of America for China, of John Hay and the Open Door policy, of the Washington Conference, resulting in the restoration of Shantung and the signing of the Nine Power Treaty, it makes one rather ashamed of the present policy of the government. The terms of the Nine Power Treaty were very specific: the only technical point that Japan can make is that she has not declared war on China, which, of course,is a lie. She has snapped her fingers at the signatories of the Nine Power Treaty and done as she pleased,and our Govt. has written some nice polite notes of protest. I think that there is no doubt but that American prestige is going down tremendously in China. From a standpoint of selfish policy, this is a mistake. Germany, a sort of ally of Japan, has not only protested to the Japanese government but has said openly that she is going to sell ammunition to China. In the long future, I feel sure that China is going to win out,

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and she is going to remember her friends if and when she does succeed. I hope that, in accordance with a telegram that I saw, reporting an editorial in the New York Times, the American public will now realise what a sinister power Japan is. If she should succeed in conquering China, then, according to the Tanaka Memorial, the next step is Russia and then the U.S.A. I presume the Japanese think that they can Japanise their conquered people and then they will have quite a sizeable army. However, I do not believe that they are going to succeed in the long run. I was glad to see in to-day's paper that there was talk in England, America and Australia of boycotting Japanese goods. If only Great Britain and America would put an embargo on the selling of a few essential commodities, this war would have to stop before long, and, it seems to me that, according to the Nine Power Treaty, this is what ought to be done. However, I am not a lawyer nor a statesman. If the worst came to the worst, I imagine it would be easier to fight Japan now than it will be in twenty years, if she carries out her ambitious schemes.

This letter is written to you personally, but if you think it worth while, send part of it as a general letter, at least to those whom you know are my close friends. I want (Davis and Newton Baker (if he has recovered), Anderson, of Richmond, and O'Neill specially, Vance, Chevalier and others) to know how strongly most of us Americans are now feeling about the policy or lack of policy of our government. Some think that there is going to be an anti-American feeling in China. The ambassador's leaving Nanking, even for a short time, was a great mistake, and it received great publicity. Naturally, more people know that he left Nanking than that he went back.

I cannot tell you anything more about our policy for the future than I could last week. Some of us are trying to push the University authorities to formulate some policy in regard to women students specially, and for all students. Personally, I think we should let all women students who wish to, or who can go, leave now, and then give the same privilege to the men students. We are talking about setting up an office in Tsingtao or elsewhere, as we did in 1927, and I think it ought to be done at once. Being a Chinese institution, and tied up with the government authorities, hampers our freedom of action. There was a wild proposal made to move the Medical School and/or the whole University, but, with the exception of two or three people, I think everybody agrees that it is out of the question even to discuss this at present. We have not the time to do it and we have no money to do it, even if we could hope to get the consent of all concerned. We may, in the future, have to talk about salvaging what we can of the Cheeloo Medical School and going to Chengtu, but there is no use discussing that matter now.

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Today I got the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Governors in London on July 9th. They are nice, considering the era in which they were written, but that time seems a long way off to us now. We practically talk of nothing now but the war situation and what may happen. I try to console myself with the thought that, heretofore, when we have had serious situations, they have never turned out as badly as we anticipated, but we were not dealing with the Japanese, except in 1928. Anyhow, this situation cannot last for ever.

Yours sincerely,

R. T. Shields

RTS:MMS.

Just heard that Gen. Han is having a statement prepared for foreign press - he is of course going to fight. So you will be reading about Tsinan in a few days. yrs R.

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Confidential

Excerpts from letters written by
Dr. Randolph T. Shields to American friends,
September 29 to October 21, 1937

Tsinan, September 29th. 1937

Dear Friends:

I wrote to you a week ago and enclosed a general letter. Nothing has happened to our city since then. No doubt the Japanese are trying to get this place without a battle. There was a Reuter telegram yesterday in the Tsingtao paper, saying that the Japanese were negotiating with General Han. Evidently they want to set up a puppet government in North China and get this province in it .....

We stopped here to retire to the basement, because an air raid warning sounded, but the "all clear" signal finally came and we are now back in the office. These alarms are given if there are as many as three planes, which means at least one bomber, attacking any of the neighboring towns. We are wondering how many false alarms we are going to have before we get a real bombing.

Since my last letter, you have read of the bombing of Nanking, Canton and Hankow, and there has been a natural reaction, both in England and America, but will this emotional outburst do any good? Evidently our government is determined on temporary peace at any price. When one thinks of the traditional friendship of America for China, of John Hay and the Open Door Policy, of the Washington Conference, resulting in the restoration of Shantung and the signing of the Nine Power Treaty, it makes one rather ashamed of the present policy of the government. The terms of the Nine Power Treaty were very specific: the only technical point that Japan can make is that she has not declared war on China, which, of course, is a lie. She has snapped her fingers at the signatories of the Nine Power Treaty and done as she pleased, and our Government has written some nice polite notes of protest.

I think that there is no doubt but that American prestige is going down tremendously in China. From a standpoint of selfish policy, this is a mistake. Germany, a sort of ally of Japan, has not only protested to the Japanese government but has said openly that she is going to sell ammunition to China. In the long future, I feel sure that China is going to win out, and she is going to remember her friends if and when she does succeed. I hope that, in accordance with a telegram I saw, reporting an editorial in the New York Times, the American public will now realize what a sinister power Japan is. If she should succeed in conquering China, then, according to the Tanaka Memorial, the next step is Russia and then the U.S.A. I presume the Japanese think that they can Japanize their conquered people and then they will have quite a sizeable army. However, I do not believe that they are going to succeed in the long run. I was glad to see in today's paper that there was talk in England, America and Australia of boycotting Japanese goods. If only Great Britain and America would put an embargo on the selling of a few essential commodities, this war would have to stop before long, and it seems to me that, according to the Nine Power Treaty, this is what ought to be done. However, I am not a lawyer nor a statesman. If the worst came to the worst, I imagine it would be easier to fight Japan now than it will be in twenty years, if she carries out her ambitious schemes.

I want my friends to know how strongly most of us Americans are now

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Ch'ung Te School, Tsingtao, October 13th.

Let me begin with my diary of October 1st. People were ready then to talk about closing or moving. Various meetings were held. We got Williamson to wire Sian, thinking we might move the Medical School to the hospital there. Nothing came of this. I had already wired to the Peiping Union Medical College to see whether they would take some students as "guests", and they agreed.

On October 4th students began to come to get letters to the Peiping Union Medical College or West China Union University. We got word from West China Union University that they could take students and teachers.

On October 5th the Executive Committee decided to suspend temporarily all classes in the University. We went on trying to get all students and Chinese faculty members off to Chengtu (West China) while the trains were running. In the meantime the people of Tsinan were getting into a panic and leaving in droves. The railroads of course are practically in the hands of the military, so trains going south were absolutely irregular and jammed full. Rumors were plentiful and alarms almost daily. Though planes flew over no bombs were dropped. But other railway stations were being bombed, and there was danger that any train would be hit, before it got to Hsuchow, and on the Lung Hai.

On October 8th a large party of students and staff left for the south. I hope they will ultimately get to Chengtu and will be joined by those who went there in the next few days. On the 9th we had a meeting of the foreign staff of the hospital. We decided to leave Doctors Price, Ingle, Smyly, and Greene in charge, and to urge all women to leave as soon as possible. After this, some of us had a meeting with President Liu and he officially asked a committee to take charge of the University - Williamson, Stanley, Price, Ingle, and Wolfe.

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The original idea was to have Williamson, Stanley, and me as a committee of three, but some of my doctors insisted that I should go, and made the excuse that I could do more good here by writing letters from the Tsingtao Cheeloo Office. I feel all right but I have to acknowledge that I am not as tough as I was six months ago, and I might have trouble if we had to run to the country and rough it without proper food. I did not want to handicap the others if they had to make a break in case there is severe fighting around the city, so I left. But it is not easy to be considered in the class of women, children and aged. (That day I beat Ingle in singles, however). Maida Morton-Smith and I came down here the night of the 10th. Trains had been crowded for days, but that night there was not a big crowd.

The business of the School of Medicine was wound up before I left. Every student had left dormitory if not the town, and by the next day if the railroad was open, all but two or three of the Chinese teaching staff expected to start for Chengtu. Microscopes and other special apparatus were in the basement of the little fireproof addition to Medical School or in one of the Hospital closets, and were to be bricked up. Some technicians who have sent away their families, expect to stay around. You can see that while we may hope for the best we are preparing for the worst. It may well be that the battle for Tsinan will take place at the River, but no one can guarantee that there may not be a fight at and in the city, in which case our buildings might be hit by both sides.

I have some real business for all of you to think about. We can count off any grants from the Government this year. The overhead of the Hospital is almost the same, but most of its income has been cut off. Support must be provided for the members of the general University staff. Where is the money to come from? I cannot see any chance of keeping the Medical School going after this year, in Tsinan or in Chengtu, unless we get more money before long.

No news from Tsinan since we came here. Miss Hickson and Dr. McClure are here and Mrs. Yui is expected. I saw President Liu today.

Ch'ung Te School, Tsingtao, October 21,1937

There has been a marked change in the war situation, as far as Shantung is concerned. The Japanese got nearly to the Yellow River and then retreated. Whether the water from the cut banks of the Grand Canal did it, or the change from Northern troops to Central Government troops, or whether, in spite of denials to the contrary, there is an understanding with General Han, nobody knows. As things look at present, there is no reason why we should not resume normal life in Tsinan. We are taking it for granted that, as the Japanese have not yet bombed the place, they do not intend to do so. But who knows? They may change their minds and give Tsinan a dose of what they have given Nanking, Canton and other places; and Tsinan, so far as I know, is utterly helpless against such air attacks. The Chinese have a few little anti-aircraft guns, but I do not know whether the men who shoot them know which way to point them! None of us have a very high opinion of the North China troops, but we do have a great respect for the Central Government men. You will know much more about the war situation than I do, so I will not try to tell you anything.

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We hope very much that something practical will be done by the Labour Unions of the world, and that the signatories of the Nine Power Treaty will take some definite action. From a purely selfish standpoint, it seems to me that even an American Congressman might see that it is good business to be friendly with China, and that if we have to fight Japan, we had better fight her now rather than after she has conquered the mainland of Asia, to add to her natural resources. The potential market of China is going to be of vastly more importance than the market of Japan, unless China is wiped out as a nation and becomes a second Korea, having to buy all of her stuff from Japan. The average American politician does not give a hang for the moral or spiritual influence exerted by Americans in China, but even a backwoods Congressman can appreciate the value of a dollar. If the American government's policy of withdrawing all Americans from China, (as I see General Smedley Butler advocated) had been carried out, we should have lost prestige and influence that could never have been recovered. Some Chinese soldiers remarked to a friend of mine not long ago: "Are you not afraid to stay in China? Your ambassador is." True, the ambassador went back to his post, but the fact that he left his post is much better advertised than the fact that he returned. China is going to win out in the long run, and the Chinese people are going to remember the nations, as well as the individuals, that were friendly to them in their time of need.

We want our home constituents to realize that, even if educational work ha s had to stop in many parts of the country, yet mission hospitals are carrying on and most of the evangelists are still on their jobs. If we can carry on during this period, after the war is over, we shall have a greater opportunity for service than ever, in this country.

As far as Cheeloo is concerned, if the Japanese do get Shantung, it will depend entirely upon their attitude as to whether we shall be able to carry on more than the Hospital in Tsinan. If they intend to do away with all cultural institutions, then there will be nothing for Cheeloo to do, it seems to me, but unite with West China, in Chengtu. But the Japanese may modify their attitude so that we could carry on, whereas the government institutions would not be able to do so. The point is that, if any educational institutions can carry on in China, it will be the semi-foreign mission ones rather than the purely Chinese institutions.

As things are at present, we might as well be in Tsinan as here. I could carry on what I am doing just as well in one place as another, but there may be another turn in the military situation, so we are not planning to leave here just at present. I will try to keep you informed as to what is going on. I will give this letter to a friend who is going to the States and you will get it more quickly than if I sent it by Hongkong.

Yours sincerely,

R. T. Shields

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EXTRACT FROM LET ER RECEIVED FROM
DR. R. T. SHIELDS dated October 2nd, 1937.

Planes have flown over Tsinan several times, but only once have a few small bombs been dropped. We are in a very difficult situation here as regards students. Some of us are very anxious to get all the women students away and then let the men go, if they wish, but the educational authorities only two days ago gave permission for women students to go, if they wish, and I think they will soon announce that men students can go, except medicals. We had meetings of Faculty and Executive Committee half the day yesterday, the result being that we are seeing if it is possible to move part of the Medical School to Sian, using the E.B.M. hospital there. It is thought that practically all of the Chinese staff could go to Sian, and possibly a few foreigners, and that most of the students could make their way there. The idea is to try to keep the Cheeloo Medical School together after a fashion. Another group of the staff would be responsible for keeping the hospital here going as long as it is practicable.

We will stay as long as we think the risk worth while running. If the Japanese entry here is similar to that in Peiping, then there is nothing to fear personally, but, after all that they have done, one does not know what they might be tempted to do. Instead of the University and hospital being immune from bombing, we may be special targets. All of the young Chinese women doctors connected with the school and hospital have left, and the Chinese nurses are leaving also. I think we are to have a meeting of the Hospital Committee to-day to see what personnel we can count on to carry on the hospital. The normal class of patients is falling off tremendously; people are afraid to come.

The wives of the foreign members of the staff, except Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Heeren, are in Tsingtso or elsewhere and nearly all of the Chinese members of staff have sent their families away. I think the officials are probably moving their families out to caves in the hills, or further away. I believe that most of the wealthy people have dug-outs, but I doubt if many of them are proof against a direct hit.

Except, possibly, the hospital, we have no place that would protect from a direct hit, but the cellars will protect from machine guns, shrapnel and broken glass.

I wish you would circulate this letter to friends interested. I am glad to know that Balme was well enough to be elected Chairman of the Board, and that Mrs. Carr is recovering from her serious operation. I seem to be getting over my ulcer trouble very well - played four sets of tennis, doubles, yesterday! My neck is not healed up, but it will never be, so I am not bothering about it.

I wish that the aroused public opinion in England and America would produce some more practical results than mere emotion. If our countries would put an embargo on certain exports to Japan, they could soon stop this war. I do not think that Japan is going to be able to carry out her plan, but certainly, if she does, we shall have to fight her later on.

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CHEELOO UNIVERSITY

Tsinan, China

Office of the Dean of Women

October 4, 1937

Dear Friends:

So much has happened in the few months since you bade me farewell in New York, that the wonderful year spent in America and Europe seems a picture from another life. But the many lasting friendships formed will serve to link our hearts through the years, even though you are in your peaceful home lands, and I am in war-torn China.

Events moved swiftly. There was my first Atlantic crossing, and meeting with Cheeloo friends in England; the Oxford and Edinburgh Conferences, and the gathering of the British Youth Movement at Swanwick brought a vision of the Unity of the Church throughout all the world, and a fresh concept of the magnitude of the British Empire. Two days in Paris, visiting the more important places and the World's Fair, and two days at Geneva where the League of Nations and International Labor Office do so much to bring together international viewpoints, showed the diversities which dominate our present order.

On August 5th, I sailed on the Conte Verde, an Italian boat, for Shanghai, sharing a cabin with Dr. Lou, president of True Light School in Canton. She had been doing graduate work in Mt. Holyoke and we were part of a group of 48 Chinese students returning home for mission or government service.

At Hong Kong there was a cable from President Liu of Cheeloo, advising that travel via Shanghai was unsafe. He suggested that I take a boat to Tsingtao, or go by rail to Canton and Hankow. Boats were few and far between, so I decided on the rail journey, and proceeded to Canton. When I went to buy the railroad ticket, I found that all tickets were sold out three days in advance, so I began to see the city. I found the Sun Yat Sen School, one of the finest educational plants in all China. Lingnan was a separate day's trip, and was most modern and well built; the women's dormitories were especially fine, and adequate in every way. The trip up and down the river gave an opportunity to see much of the boat population crowded in the sampans on the river.

The next day, I had planned to spend visiting Middle Schools before taking the night train to Hankow. But five o'clock in the morning I was wakened by a gong banging in the streets below. Thinking it was a fire alarm I turned over to go to sleep again; but the servant rushed up and pulled me out of bed to rush me down to a safe cellar. As we passed the window, I saw airplanes, with bombs dropping and exploding in various parts of the city. None were dropped near us and we were not in the danger zone, but the excitement and confusion were fearful. Every one was rushing to get away, and the train was so overcrowded (and a rumor said the road was to be bombed) that I decided it was better to return to Hong Kong and go by British boat to Tsingtao.

So back to Hong Kong and the Y.W.C.A. I went, and that night the typhoon signal was given. By ten o'clock it was evident that the wind "meant business" (as the Americans would say!) and every one was called to help close the big

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door. It took six of us (four of them men) to get the door shut; and then we used a twelve-foot plank, four huge boxes and an enormous desk braced against the door, and it took six of us sitting on the desk to keep the door from bursting open! The wind and rain beat in around cracks, and finally I was chilled to the bone. The next morning I woke up to find the city a wreck, and myself sick with influenza. The doctor kept me in bed and I could not get away till September 15. I sailed from Hong Kong on the S. S. Yunnan, with 1500 deck passengers aboard trying to get away to a place of safety.

For seven days we sailed up the coast, stopping at various ports along the way. In many places business had been suspended, and fishing vessels were cut to a minimum. Here and there we could see the remains of Chinese junks smoldering on the surface of the water. The Japanese gunboats had intentionally set fire to them and war was taking its toll by sea as well as on land. The night we were in the harbor at Swatow, the air raid signal was given, and three Japanese planes flew over the ship, but no bombs were dropped.

At Tsingtao, Mrs. Lautenschlager, wife of a Cheeloo faculty member, met me with two of the Cheeloo alumni, and by noon I was on the train for Tsinan and home. My husband with some of the Cheeloo friends was waiting at the train, and the old city looked as peaceful and happy as when I left it, fifteen months before. Back in my suite at the dormitory once more, I am convinced there is no place like home, even though it be in war-torn China!

Instead of 200 girls, we have only about eighty here now, and we are all living together at Leonard Hall, because we have a well built cellar to use in case of emergency. The girls all go out to classes every day, and seem to be quite calm, for which I am very glad. School began September first, and classes are going on in quite normal fashion, although Japanese planes have flown over the campus several times in the past four weeks. However, only once did they drop bombs, and that was inside the city. There have been eight or nine air raid signals given, which proved to be only false alarms. When a plane is sighted, a long whistle is the first warning, and every one starts to cover. When the planes are near, five or ten short blasts of the whistle are given as special danger signals. When the planes have all gone, whether bombs are dropped or not, another long whistle means, "All safe again."

All plans are made for evacuation of students in case of real war here, and committees are appointed to look after everything in an orderly manner. We hope that the school year may go on, though much of our work must be changed. Already eleven of our interns have been called to Nanking for Medical Service with the Aviation Corps. Five of our women internes have gone to other hospitals for training where there is less danger of military operations.

We are all praying for protection in these days of anxiety and trust that out of the pain may come a better world, more nearly true to the promise of Peace on Earth, Goodwill to men.

Very truly yours,

Lan Hua Liu Yui

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over

October 9, 1937

Dr. Randolph T. Shields
Dean, School of Medicine
Tsinan, Shantung, China

Dear Ran:

Thanks for the note you sent on August 10th, accompanying the more general letter to your American friends dated August 11th. We are keenly interested in all the information you give, and realise that you wrote them under difficult circumstances. By the same token, our correspondence with you these days is necessarily somewhat handicapped by circumstances.

We rejoice to learn that you had a satisfactory recovery from your latest operation, and hope that by this time you are entirely well and strong again. You have had more than your share of ill health during recent years, particularly in view of the excellent care of yourself which you have so conscientiously taken.

A letter from Leighton dated September 3rd indicated that you had left his hospitable domicile a few days previously. He did not indicate whither you were bound, but we sincerely hope that you and Mrs. Shields found it possible to get back to Chengtu, and that this letter will find you carrying on your work very much as usual despite all the disturbed conditions.

Here in New York our Chengtu Governors are co-operating with the others in the Associated Boards in trying to secure a joint emergency fund totalling $250,000, which will be available as required by the different Colleges and Universities in the group in order to help them through the emergency they are confronting this year. About $100,000 of this total is to be divided among the Colleges on the basis agreed to last spring (Chengtu's share is U.S.$14,725.00). The remaining $150,000 is to be held for allocation later as the needs of the different institutions may require. We are therefore counting on each of the Colleges to keep us fully informed of what they are doing, what problems they are confronting, and the nature and amount of any special financial assistance they will need in order to

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carry on with their work this year. I am sure you will see to it that President Liu sends us such information from Chengtu, and that the problems and needs of the Medical School are adequately presented.

Naturally it is not possible for us to do much just at this time in pushing ahead with endowment funds for the School of Medicine. But we do hope that within the emergency fund of $250,000 there will be funds available to take care of the current requirements until more stable conditions return.

I know it is unnecessary for us to urge that you send at frequent intervals letters which can be distributed to your friends and admirers here in North America. All of them are eager to hear from you, and we receive an average of at least a dozen inquiries concerning you each week.

Everyone here in the office joins me in sending you the warmest of good wishes for the safety and comfort of yourself, Mrs. Shields, and your colleagues during the months which lie ahead.

Very sincerely yours,

B. A. Garside

BAG:A

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paid Nov 5, 1937

Chung Te School, Tsingtao, Oct. 13th., 1937. Rec'd 11/15/37

Dear Garside,

This is a personal letter which I am writing myself. I will send a copy which you can send or give to P.Lair. I do not have a copy of my last to you with me, so may repeat something. To go back to my diary of Oct. 1st. People were ready then to talk about closing or moving. Various meetings were held- we got Williamson to wire Sian, thinking we might move the Med. Sch. to the Hosp. there. Nothing came of this- I felt it was merely something to talk about and a good excuse to save face in closing school. I had already on my own, wired to P.U.M.C. to see if they would take some students as "guests" and they agreed. On Oct. 4 students began to come to get letters to P.U.M.C. or Chengtu. We got word from West China Univ. that they could take students and teachers - so before the letter Kilborn wired he was writing, arrived (it has ~~not yet come~~) most of the students and many of the teachers in Med. Sch. came for letters. But to go back a day or so.) On Oct. 5 Ex. Council decided to suspend temporarily, all classes in Univ. When the Pres. met the Med. Students to tell them of this action, the mtg. was packed with Premeds. and they protested that they were medicals according to printed stuff, and they should be transferred to Chengtu also. Fool idea this of calling the premeds. first and second year medicals! This attitude of premeds did not give any real trouble however, and we went on trying to get all students and Chinese faculty members off to Chengtu, while the trains were running. In the meantime, the people of Tsinan were getting into a panic and leaving in droves. The R.R. of course are practically in the hands of the military, so trains going south were absolutely irregular, and jammed full. Rumors were plentiful, and alarms almost daily, but tho planes flew over, no bombs were dropped. But other R.R. stations were being bombed, and there was danger that any train would be hit, before they go past Hsuchow, and on the Lung Hai. Oct. 8 a large party of students and staff left for the south. I hope they will ultimately get to Chengtu and be joined by those who went in the next few days. On 9th. we had a meeting of the foreign staff of Hosp.- except for about 15 nurses, all the professional staff, Chinese, had quit, and most had already left town. Some of the women did not like it-Drs. Scott and Morgan had gone- but we decided to leave Price, Ingle, Smyly, and Greene in charge, and to urge all women to leave as soon as possible. After this we had a meeting of some of us with Pres. Liu and he officially asked a Com. to take charge of the Univ., Williamson, Stanley, Price, Ingle and Wolfe. The original idea was to have W., S., and me as a Com. of three, but some of my doctors insisted I should go and made the excuse that I could do more good here by writing letters from the Tsingtao Cheeloo Office. I feel all right but I have to acknowledge that I am not as tough as I was six months ago, and I might have trouble if we had to run to the country and rough it without proper food. I did not want to handicap the others if they had to make a break in case there is severe fighting around the City, so I left. But it is not easy to be considered in the class of women, children and aged. (That day I beat Ingle in singles, however) Maida and I came down here the night of the 10th.- trains had been crowded for days, but that night there was not a big crowd. Dr. J.J. is very useful in helping to get tickets and berths. The business of the School of medicine was wound up before I left. Every student had left dormitory if not the town, and by the next day if the R.R. was open, all but 2 or 3 of the Chinese teaching staff expected to start for Chengtu. Microscopes and other special apparatus were in the basement of the little fireproof addition to Med. Sch. or in one of the Hosp. closets, and were to be bricked up. Some technicians who have sent away their families expect to stay around. You can see that while we may hope for the best we are preparing for the worst. It may well be that the battle for Tsinan will take place at the River, but no one can guarantee that there may not be a fight at and in the city, in which case our buildings might be hit by both sides.

Some of us foreign men have been talking for weeks, trying to get the other people to consider the closing of school and first getting the women students, and then all women and other students away while the R.Rs. were normal and before the

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inevitable panic started.But we were"afraid", "pessimists","defeatests" etc.- you know the line of talk. There was a matter of patriotism,or face,involved- if we should close school before the Gov. ordered it, it would proove that we expected the Japs. to come in (which everybody of course expected). The Educational Authorities were going to take care of any students who might be stran-ded in Tsinan (??) The only way to get our Chinese faculty to talk closing was to talk moving- first to ~~xxxx~~ Sian- then we telegraphed to Chengtu. By that time we were advised by Gen. Han to get rid of students, and the panic was on. Poor Mrs. Yui had been trying to get the girls away ~~xxx~~ ever since she arrived- she has had the hardest time of anybody. Well,you can imagine the situation- meeting interviews with students, letters to Hospitals, P.U.M.C., Chengtu -but we survi-ved! ~~xx~~ Most of the difficulties, and dangers, for the students could have been avoided, if they had started sooner- - I am tempted to write a paper on the psychological reactions to emergency,of three groups,(I) Chinese,(2) Foreign Women (3) Foreign Men. You three fellows have been thru such situations and you can appreciate. As a rule the first group break when the panic starts (I do not blame any student or young teacher for wanting to get away before the — Japs can get hold of them). As a rule the second group contains the real heroes, and prospective martyrs (I feel sure the boy on the burning deck was really a GIRL). Few would -be-martyrs in the third group, but they are usually the ones who are left to hold the bag. But enuf of this -!! I have some real business for all of you to think about. We can count off any Gov. grants this year. All Schools & the Hospital can expect 90,000 and have already spent 80,000--will send detailed minute of Ex. Council. The Hosp. situation is queer. The Gov. Military asked us to be prepared to take care of bombed civilians, and military officers only. There were 20 odd patients in Hosp. the other day- Phil told me in four days he had admitted 1 patient! City people are leaving by thousands, and country people are afraid to come. So unless the Japs kindly bomb a lot of women and children it looks as if the Hosp. will automatically close up. Overhead almost the same, and no income -my hat, P.Lair- . This not exactly correct, as in the last week all young Chinese Drs, connected with Hosp. have left,and salaries after Oct. will be almost nil, now that nurses have practically all gone too.

But the thing for you men to think about is this--people paid by Univ. after Oct unless employed,get 12½%. We can keep Maida employed, and the medical school has the money we raised last year. It is this money that is going to enable us to pay salaries to teachers in Chengtu, and help out Hosp. deficit. But Wolfe is on G.A.Budget, and even if he is working all the time where is the money to pay his salary, and the Presidents, and Office force? Miss Fuller, Miss DeMary, and John Stanley are not exactly my responsibility, but it is not fair to expect these foreigners to make great sacrifices because of the War.What is going to be done about it? We missionaries are looked after by our Boards. Maida and Wolfe ought to have missionary status. Can the Joint Boards hsiang fa ts to do this ? I asked Clayton to write to you to send say $3000 ~~xxxx~~ U.S.C., of the $9000 plus, for the use of the Sch. of Med. now. I am supposed to write letters while hereand keep up interest etc. I cannot see any chance of keeping the Med. Sch. going after this year, in Tsinan or even Chengtu, unless we get some more money before long. If the Japs do make this another Manchukuo, we cannot reopen here. We may have to salvage the wreck and go to Chengtu. Would not Endicott be delighted?

I have decided to send this letter by a friend going to-morrow to start across Pacific. I will send two copies- Garside to send one to Castleton, and show the other to P.U.C. will get sooner than if I send by Suez, and I am afraid of Siberia and Jap censors.

No news about Shantung since we came here. Miss H. is here, and Mrs. Yui was expected two days ago. The Pres. was coming also, but I have not heard whether he has arrived. Gault I hear is going to Weihsien- Scott and Morgan are here- Hazel has been ill with bronchitis (or worse) but came with them. Any other people besides the 7 I named, are staying in Tsinan personally and not because the Univ. asked them to do so. Expect to write again ,soon and often.

Love to Clare Lee. Saw Lin to-day. Williamson here for a day.

P.S. your letter re Boots OK. but no use talking about him now.

OCT 17 1937 Yours as ever R.T.H.

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NOV 1937

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

山東濟南齊魯大學醫學院

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CHEELOO, TSINAN"

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Confidential. Oct 11/15

We have to be careful of national omni-
bilities and work with our colleagues.
They recognise our rights as British
or Amer. to go anytime we wish.
But students are Chinese. However
I expect ~~all~~ practically all teachers to
clear out when the Japs get close.
And then they will let students go!
And they can't. Mrs. Yui is really
worried - she & I & ~~most~~ all foreigners
want to let women students go while

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NOV 1937

it is possible for most of them to go. When the panic starts & both R.R. are jammed & stopped, will the Chinese men or can they protect anybody. Of course as the Japs are not at war with us foreigners some of us men are expected to remain till after the end. I want our women to go with students but they can't very well if students don't go. And some of them will not anyhow. I hope we are not going to see a tragedy here. Dr. M.C. Chen is going — Evans left P.U.H. for France. I hope Margaret is better. Best regards to you & M.P. From Ran

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CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

山東濟南齊魯大學醫學院

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CHEELOO, TSINAN"

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Ch'ung Te School,
TSINGTAO.
October 21st, 1937.

Mr.B.A.Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

Dear Garside,

I wrote to you and Castleton last week and hope you will receive the letter. I sent it by somebody going to the States. There is not much news to give you now, but I think we ought to keep in close touch with you.

There has been a marked change in the war situation, as far as Shantung is concerned. The Japanese got nearly to the Yellow River and then retreated. Whether the water from the cut banks of the Grand Canal did it, or the change from Northern troops to Central Government troops, or whether, in spite of denials to the contrary, there is an understanding with General Han, nobody knows. As things look at present, there is no reason why we should not resume normal life in Tsinan. We are taking it for granted that, as the Japanese have not yet bombed the place, they do not intend to do so. But who knows? They may change their minds and give Tsinan a dose of what they have given Nanking, Canton and other places; and Tsinan, so far as I know, is utterly helpless against such air attacks. The Chinese have a few little anti-aircraft guns, but I do not know whether the men who shoot them know which way to point them! None of us have a very high opinion of the North China troops, but we do have a great respect for the Central Government men. You will know much more about the war situation than I do, so I will not try to tell you anything.

We hope very much that something practical will be done by the Labour Unions of the world, and that the signatories of the 9 Power Treaty will take some definite action. From a purely selfish standpoint, it seems to me that even an American Congressman might see that it is good business to be friendly with China and that, if we have to fight Japan, we had better fight her now rather than after she has conquered the mainland of Asia, to add to her natural resources. The potential market of China is going to be of vastly more importance than the market of Japan, unless China is wiped out as a nation and becomes a second Korea, having to buy all of

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her stuff from Japan. The average American politician does not give a hang for the moral or spiritual influence exerted by Americans in China, but even a backwoods Congressman can appreciate the value of a dollar. If the American government's policy of withdrawing all Americans from China, (as I see General Smedley Butler advocated) had been carried out, we should have lost prestige and influence that could never have been recovered Some Chinese soldiers remarked to a friend of mine not long ago: "Are you not afraid to stay in China? Your ambassador is". True, the ambassador went back to his post, but the fact that he left his post is much better advertised than the fact that he returned. China is going to win out in the long run, and the Chinese people are going to remember the nations, as well as the individuals that were friendly to them in their time of need.

We want our home constituents to realise that, even if educational work has had to stop in many parts of the country, yet mission hospitals are carrying on, except where they have been forced to close, and most of the evangelists are still on their jobs. If we can carry on during this period, after the war is over, we shall have a greater opportunity for service than ever, in this country.

As far as Cheeloo is concerned, if the Japanese do get Shantung, it will depend entirely upon their attitude as to whether we shall be able to carry on more than the hospital in Tsinan. If they intend to do away with all cultural institutions, then there will be nothing for Cheeloo to do, it seems to me, but unite with West China, in Chengtu. But the Japanese may modify their attitude so that we could carry on, whereas the government institutions would not be able to do so. The point is that, if any educational institutions can carry on in China, it will be the semi-foreign mission ones rather than the purely Chinese institutions. This is the point that you should press with our Cheeloo friends.

As things are at present, we might as well be in Tsinan as here. I could carry on what I am doing just as well in one place as another, but there may be another turn in the military situation, so we are not planning to leave here just at present. I will try to keep you informed as to what is going on. I will give this letter to a friend who is going to the States and you will get it more quickly than if I sent it by Hongkong.

Regards to everybody in the office, C.A.E, M.P. especially.

Yours sincerely,

R.T. Shields

RTS:MMS.

Tell Jim neck ornaments.

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October 26, 1937

Dr. Randolph Tucker Shields
Cheeloo University
Tsinan, Shantung, China

Dear ~~Dr. Shields~~ Randy—

Let me acknowledge receipt of your various letters ranging in date between September 3rd and September 22nd.

We are making excerpts from these letters and are sending them around to your mailing list. All of your American friends are very much interested in you these days, and write in frequently asking for our latest word from you.

All the news we have had as to the situation at Cheeloo has come to us more or less indirectly. We have had absolutely nothing from President Liu either by letter or by cable, since about the first of September. Your letter of September 22nd is the first direct word we have had that Cheeloo has opened and has an enrolment of around 300.

We can visualize to some extend the problems all of you have been facing during recent weeks, and will probably continue to face during the weeks this letter is on its way to you. We think of you constantly, and wish that we might be in China trying to help along rather than here in America where we feel quite helpless. There is one way, however, in which we are trying to assist, and that is through securing emergency funds to enable you to carry on. Just now we are trying to launch an emergency appeal for a total of $250,000, to help all twelve of our Colleges carry on through the depression. A large number of very prominent people are taking an active share in the effort and we are hopeful of ultimate success. But the task of organising and conducting such a campaign is a difficult and tedious one at best. During recent weeks it has been made all the more difficult by the minor economic slump through which we are passing, and everybody with substantial resources is beginning to get nervous again.

We will see what can be done about getting the Women's Committee to make that grant of $3,000 toward the Hospital budget. Even though our letter of June 10th may belong to the last era, it takes more than a Sino-Japanese war to influence the feminine gender. If you want the ladies to make the appropriations you need to carry on the Hospital, you have got to cultivate them like ladies, war or no war.

We have been very much disturbed during the last few weeks by the news of Japanese progress down the Tientsin-Pukow railway. But we do hope that they will be checked before they get through to Tsinan. Of course we realise that if the political situation there in the province takes a turn in a certain direction,

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Tsinan may become an even more difficult place to carry on work than Nanking has been during the last two months. But since we are incorrigible optimists we continue to hope that in some way the situation may take a turn for the better before very long.

The group here in the office join me in sending all good wishes,

Cordially,

B.A.Garside

BAG:MP

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Ch'ung Te School,
TSINGTAO.
October 29th, 1937.

Mr.B.A.Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

Rec'd 12/7

Rev.A.G.Castleton,
2 Eaton Gate,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Dear Garside and Castleton,

I wrote you a joint letter on October 13th and sent it by a friend, to be mailed on an American steamer. I take it for granted that you have received this letter, so will not repeat anything that was said in it. I have not followed up this letter sooner simply because there is no change in the local situation and I have been waiting till I had something definite to write.

You have seen by the papers the general war news, so I will not dwell on that. You have also noted the lack of news from Shantung and the Tsinpu railroad, I expect. We do not understand just why the Japanese have stopped there; probably because they are so busy in Shanghai and North China, and also we hope, from persistent rumours we get, that the Japanese have had to send troops from North China back into Manchuria. It is to be expected that the people of Manchuria, stimulated by Chinese propagandists, and aided by Russian munitions, will take this opportunity to carry on guerilla warfare even more seriously than they have been able to do since 1931. The Japanese censorship in Manchuria must be as absolute as it is in Korea and Japan, so no news gets into the papers.

The situation in Tsinan is as when I last wrote. When shall we go back is now the question. Are the Japanese going to stop for the winter on the Tsinpu line or are they going to take Shantung? I wish we could get the answer to these questions.

I am writing this letter to you two and shall ask you to show it to the secretaries of the co-operating missions in England, Canada and the United States.

In my letter of October 13th, I pointed out to you the serious condition in which foreign members of the staff who are paid from general University funds will be placed if their salaries have to be cut to 12½%. At present Miss Morton Smith and Mr.Wolfe are both working and expect to continue working for the University, in which case we can pay their salaries, but, according to the rule passed by the Executive Council, I fear the salaries are going to be cut a certain percentage. We shall have enough money in the Medical School to carry on the salaries of the remaining workers for the year. The

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President sent word to me that he wanted to make a 20% cut on all salaries. I have written to him that I think we should not cut any salaries under $100 and only 10% on those above $100. I sent you a copy of the minute of the Executive Council in regard to salaries. I think there is a mistake as to the date of income and expenditures. I am sure it should be October 1st, and not October 31st. In that list, the amount expected for the School of Medicine, $23,000, included only mission receipts. We may get a few thousand above that. Also the expenditures, I am sure, must have included Public Health salaries which are paid out of another special government fund, so I assume that we have $6000 or $7000 yet to Medical School credit. I hope to hear from Phil Price in a few days as to the exact financial condition of the hospital. The income has been cut down tremendously, but since all of the young doctors have left, the overhead has also been cut down. Garside has, I hope, received a letter from Clayton, asking that at least $3000 U.S. currency, of the money that we raised last year, be sent out at once. With this, we can manage for this fiscal year, but the thing that I want you men seriously to consider is the status of foreign members of the staff who are not supported by missions.

What income are we to expect in the future? We shall count on the missions paying their full grants as at present. This is the only money of which we are sure: the government grants and even the China Foundation money may not be paid in full even for this year. The China Foundation grant has so many strings tied to is that the Foundation may not be willing to give us the money where it is used for running expenses and salaries in Chengtu.

My job at present is to keep up correspondence with the home end and, specially, to try to keep our Medical School staff together. I hope that nearly all of the Chinese members of staff will go to Chengtu, where it will not be difficult to keep them together, especially as we have money to pay their salaries for this year. After this year, it is anybody's guess as to what may happen. I think we should plan to keep the hospital going now, even if it has to be done practically with foreign doctors. If the Japanese take Tsinan, we might open the Medical School, temporarily, under their jurisdiction, and carry on, as the P.U.M.C. and Yenching are now doing, but I am sure that we should have difficulty in getting our Chinese teachers to gome back. If, later on, it seems that the Japanese occupation is going to be for a very long time, then I think that the only thing we can do would be to unite with West China and go to Chengtu.

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Besides writing letters to faculty and students in China, I am writing to faculty members at home and trying to keep you people informed of conditions. I have also written a few letters which may be called propaganda to such men as Davis, Baker, O'Neal and Woolley. I expect soon to write another general letter to our constituents and I shall stress in that the fact that we now have the money to carry on for a year, thanks to those who contributed to the fund last year, but that we cannot expect much from the Chinese government in the near future, and we therefore more than ever need foreigh help. I am sure that you are doing all you can to make people at home realise the great fight that the Chinese are putting up and that foreign missions can help them more nowneven than before. Their own institutions are being broken up wherever the Japanese come in. The only kind of educational institutions that can be kept going after the Japanese occupation are the foreign missionary ones. Yenching and the P.U.M.C. are probably the only higher institutions running in the Peiping area: St.John's is carrying on in a way, specially its medical school.

I shall not attempt to tell you anything about the general war situation. We are greatly interested in the news that we get about public opinion in all civilised countries and we hope something concrete is going to be done by the Nine Power Conference.

With kindest regards,
Yours sincerely,

R. T. Shields

RTS:MMS.

Hosp. in the red about $1000.
end of Oct.

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November 15, 1937

Dr. Randolph Tucker Shields
Presbyterian Mission
Tsingtao, Shantung, China

Dear Rans

We have your letters of September 29th and October 13th.

When the first of these two letters was written you were still carrying on at Tsinan. But at the time you wrote on October 13th the approach of the Japanese had caused the University to suspend operations on the campus for the time being.

We can appreciate to some extent the strain under which all of you were placed during the latter part of September and the first part of October. There were so many uncertain factors in the whole situation, reliable news was scarce and the air seemed filled with every sort of wild rumor.

The military situation in northern Shantung seems to have remained fairly quiet during the last month. But in this morning's Times I noticed a dispatch indicating that the Japanese are once more on the move and are pressing southward toward Tsinan. Whether they will take over the city without much resistance, or will meet with vigorous opposition, is a question to which we do not know the answer as yet. Of course, the University property, and any individuals on the campus, would probably be safer if the Japanese were permitted to take over control without any serious fighting. On the other hand, one can not but wish that the Chinese in the North could put up such a vigorous resistance to stop the Japanese before they cross the Yellow River.

It is idle to speculate on just what lies in store for China during the coming months. About all we can do is to keep going ahead with our activities here, seeking to maintain the support which the Colleges have already built up, and making every effort to secure emergency funds which you must have to get through the current year.

I am sorry now that we were unable to get out an appeal for continued support for Cheeloo before the news of the University's closing reached us. One can make a much more effective appeal for an institution struggling to carry on under very difficult conditions than can be made after the institution has had to suspend operations for the time being. We realize that the expenses must go on after the institution closes its doors and that as a matter of fact many additional expenses are involved in the expansion of hostilities and at the same time normal resources of income from China are cut off.

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We will present this appeal as vigorously as we can to our American constituency. I do not have much hope of securing any very large amounts specifically disignated for Cheeloo, but I am somewhat more optimistic that Cheeloo may have a substantial share in the joint emergency fund of $250,000 being sought by the Colleges as a group.

We know you will keep us informed of developments, and in the meantime we will keep pressingahead here with activities on your behalf.

Very sincerely yours,

B. A. Garside

BAG:MP

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B a I - Put this as first or second paragraph of letter

NOV 16 1937

I have recently had an opportunity to talk to a friend who paid a visit to Japan only a month ago. It is very difficult to find out anything about what is going on in Japan; therefore I think that some facts that I got from him may be interesting.

We must recognise that Japan is a totalitarian state, with the army in control. As far as I know, every able-bodied man is liable for military service. There is a story of a man who wept when he left his family to join the army. He was immediately shot, and any Japanese repeating this story is liable to imprisonment. There is almost absolute censorship for incoming news. People are not supposed to own short-wave radio sets. There is complete government control of propaganda. It is hard to realise that the propagandists expect some of their ridiculous statements to be believed. As an example, the Japanese papers printed a statement that their ~~armies~~ airmen are so expert that the British fortifications at Hongkong and Singapore can now be considered of no military importance. If the Japanese army chooses to do so, it can destroy them whenever it wishes. If and when the truth begins to leak into Japan, one wonders whether these propagandist lies may not become ~~a~~ boomerang~~s~~.

We must recognise also that the Emperor is not only the state, but he is greater than the state, and the Japanese cannot think of any form of government in which the Emperor is not absolute. Hence their hate and fear of communism.

They also realise that they must fight Russia some day. While my friend was in Japan, there were several anti air-raid practices, not only in the cities, but in the country, and at night. They feel that Russia is not quite ready to fight, and therefore there is an idea that Japan may force the fight herself. It seems hardly possible that, fighting on six fronts now in China, she would want to add a few more fronts on the Soviet border, but one cannot tell what mad militarists may do.

The Christians seem to be the only group in Japan that are against war, but very few of them dare speak. The best known Japanese Christian told my friend that he believed that China had begun the war. Missionaries are not interfered with in Japan proper, but they are criticised for the following reasons:-

1) They do not pray for Japanese victories.
2) They believe in peace on earth.
3) They talk too much.

My friend was not molested by the police at all, and, apparently, letters are not censored, though certain publications like "Time" are not permitted to enter the country.

The Japanese cannot understand how western nations believe all the Chinese propaganda lies and therefore sympathise with China and not with Japan. They expect us to believe in the "insincerity" of the Chinese and that the Japanese are waging a war of self-defence, to put down the anti-Japanese movement and make peace.

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I am not sending to any on my list. You send to all that lists be let Nashville send theirs. Cut out Knight of Winchester & Sharpe of Williamsburg - both dead.

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

山東濟南大學醫學院

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CHEELOO, TSINAN"

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

November 16th, 1937.

Ack 1/5/38

My dear Friends,

I hope that my former letters have been received, so I will not repeat what I said in them. Most of you, I am sure, have read some of the very good articles which have been published in America in regard to China, so whatever I may write you about the general situation may not be new to you.

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You know how unprepared China is to wage a war and how well prepared Japan is. Incidentally, we can now appreciate the wisdom that Chiang Kai Shek has shown in the last few years, in postponing the breaking out of the war as long as possible, in spite of criticisms from various quarters. If the Japanese had attacked two years ago, they would have met with scarcely any resistance, I imagine. I have written of the new spirit in China and of the progress in unification. The war, of course, is drawing the different parts of the country more closely together. Not much could be expected in the north. The leaders were the old war-lords who had their own particular armies and they were not up-to-date and were not actuated by the highest motives. But contrast this condition with that around Shanghai and Nanking, where, in spite of the handicap of lack of planes, big guns and tanks, the Chinese have put up a remarkable fight. Some foreigners, military men and others, said at the beginning that the war could not last but a few weeks because the Chinese did not have enough supplies. They evidently under-estimated how much had been laid up and how much was being manufactured in China, as well as the fact that the importation of ammunition and planes has continued since the war began. Apparently the armies have not suffered for lack of ammunition so far. What will be the end of it all? Japan is winning temporary victories, but if the Chinese keep their morale and their ammunition lasts, I still feel that they will wear out the Japanese in the long run. Think not only of the size of the two countries, but of the different political and economic conditions. China is almost wholly an agricultural people, living in democratic self-contained communities which are not seriously dependent on foreign trade. Japan is largely industrialised and absolutely dependent on imported raw materials and foreign markets to keep her factories going, and China has been till now her largest market. Therefore Japan plans to conquer the world, and Great Britain and America are helping her along by furnishing her with cotton, oil and iron. The Japanese are desperate and are using tremendous forces to win the war,

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but I believe the patient Chinese are desperate also and determined not to become slaves. Russia is an enigma which I shall not discuss. We get reports of troop movements and the latest is that the passenger traffic is stopped on the Trans-Siberian railway on account of the passage of troop trains.

There are sporadic uprisings, as there have been since 1931, in Manchuria, and it is surmised that the volunteers, or, as the Japanese call them, "bandits", get their arms from Russia.

The whole situation is terrible to contemplate; however the war may end, China has already suffered and must continue to suffer, but she will survive and revive. Japan must also suffer. Can she survive a long war? China evidently has the sympathy of the world, except for Italy, but sympathy is not enough. We hope that something may come of the Brussels Conference, but I cannot be too optimistic about this. Individuals may enter this conference with the highest altruism and ideals, but when they sit round the conference table as representatives of their various governments, they must be patriotic, nationalistic and therefore selfish, and they are usually afraid to do anything that might work harm directly or indirectly on their own country.

Great Britain and America have helped China very greatly in the past through missionary work. Our schools and hospitals are now of more value than ever, as the Chinese institutions have to be closed whenever the Japanese come into a place. Most of our mission schools and practically all of our hospitals are carrying on. Never has there been such an opportunity to show the spirit of practical Christian helpfulness. Our own hospital has kept open, with a skeleton staff, for some weeks, patients were very few, as so many people have left this city, and the wounded soldiers were almost all being sent further south. Now all of our foreign staff are back and there are a few more patients. This is in great contrast to the hospitals in the Yangtze valley and other places that have been overcrowded with wounded soldiers. Our young Chinese doctors all left the city some weeks ago, and we cannot blame them for doing so. In fact, we did not try to hold them. After what has been done by the Japanese to young educated people in other centres, they naturally feared to fall into their hands.

The majority of our students, more than 50, are now in Chengtu, and at least ten Chinese members of our faculty are there. We are trying to keep the Medical School together as far as possible, and are able to pay our staff reduced salaries, thanks to the money which we raised when I was at home and which was contributed by many of you.

I came back to Tsinan on November 12th, but Ella is still in Tsingtao, with Mrs.Price and her child. Planes have flown round this city every day lately, but no bombs have been dropped

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here. The Chinese troops are falling back across the Yellow River and, last night, they blew up the railroad bridge over the river. We could hear the guns at the river yesterday for the first time. To-day is absolutely quiet: just why, we do not know. Is it to allow the Chinese troops time to retreat or are we approaching the zero hour of ultimatum? However, we expect the Japanese very soon. Will there be a fight at, or in the city? We think that probably there will not be, but when they get possession, how will they treat us? I want to get this letter out while the Chinese post office is still functioning. You will read in your papers long before you get this what has happened to us.

This letter may get to you somewhere around Christmas. It carries my best Christmas wishes to you all. I am not thinking of sending any cards even this year, but, as I look over my mailing list, I will think of each of you.

Will the Nations ever learn the real meaning of Xmas & practise the teachings of the Prince of Peace & stop making war?

Yours sincerely,

R. T. Shields

RTS:MMS.

Nov. 17
Mrs. Lin left for Kaifeng yesterday
Mrs. Lin leaves for Chefoo to-day.

Dear Bettie, In of Oct 9. just rec'd. You had my letter of Aug 11. I have written you several times both from Tsinan & Tsingtao & hope you got them in time. I have written to special people also as I have told you. Consul Allison called Americans to-gether to-day - 14 were there - all but the Catholics. He is ordered to leave - he leaves it to us of course to decide what to do. Imagine everybody is going to stay - I would like to ask some of you but there is a good deal of feeling about the first evacuation (especially the British women). If the Japs decide to bomb or shell the city we shall all be in danger. Then there is the possibility of looting by either side! Amer. Bd. people & women at Kaolin were subjected to some looting by Jap. soldiers. Our Embassy knows & the Jap. officials also. I wish it was all over. Is it wise to take the risk? I expect to stay unless it seems foolhardy - & then we could only run to the country, or Tsinan. Where is Min M. S. - I notice that Mrs. A. wrote you a letter. Best regards to all your family. Yours as ever Ran

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CHEELOO UNIVERSITY

Tsinan, Shantung
China

School of Medicine
Office of the Dean

November 16, 1937

My dear Friends:

I hope that my former letters have been received, so I will not repeat what I said in them. Most of you, I am sure, have read some of the very good articles which have been published in America in regard to China, so whatever I may write you about the general situation may not be new to you.

I have recently had an opportunity to talk to a friend who paid a visit to Japan only a month ago. It is very difficult to find out anything about what is going on in Japan; therefore I think that some facts that I got from him may be interesting.

You know how unprepared China is to wage a war and how well prepared Japan is. Incidentally, we can now appreciate the wisdom that Chiang Kai Shek has shown in the last few years, in postponing the breaking out of the war as long as possible, in spite of criticisms from various quarters. If the Japanese had attacked two years ago, they would have met with scarcely any resistance, I imagine. I have written of the new spirit in China and of the progress in unification. The war, of course, is drawing the different parts of the country more closely together. Not much could be expected in the north. The leaders were the old war-lords who had their own particular armies and they were not up-to-date and were not actuated by the highest motives. But contrast this condition with that around Shanghai and Nanking, where, in spite of the handicap of lack of planes, big guns and tanks, the Chinese have put up a remarkable fight. Some foreigners, military men and others, said at the beginning that the war could not last but a few weeks because the Chinese did not have enough supplies. They evidently underestimated how much had been laid up and how much was being manufactured in China, as well as the fact that the importation of ammunition and planes has continued since the war began. Apparently the armies have not suffered for lack of ammunition so far. What will be the end of it all? Japan is winning temporary victories, but if the Chinese keep their morale and their ammunition lasts, I still feel that they will wear out the Japanese in the long run. Think not only of the size of the two countries, but of the different political and economic conditions. China is almost wholly an agricultural people, living in democratic self-contained communities which are not seriously dependent on foreign trade. Japan is largely industrialised and absolutely dependent on imported raw materials and foreign markets to keep her factories going, and China has been till now her largest market. Therefore Japan plans to conquer the world, and Great Britain and America are helping her along by furnishing her with cotton, oil, and iron. The Japanese are desperate and are using tremendous forces to win the war.

We must recognise that Japan is a totilitarian state, with the army in control. As far as I know, every able-bodied man is liable for military service. There is a story of a man who wept when he left his family to join the army. He was immediately shot and any Japanese repeating this story is liable to imprisonment. There is almost absolute censorship for

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incoming news. People are not supposed to own short-wave radio sets. There is complete government control of propaganda. It is hard to realise that the propagandists expect some of their ridiculous statements to be believed. As an example, the Japanese papers printed a statement that their airmen are so expert that the British fortifications at Hongkong and Singapore can now be considered of no military importance. If the Japanese army chooses to do so, it can destroy them whenever it wishes. If and when the truth begins to leak into Japan, one wonders whether these propagandist lies may not become boomerangs.

We must recognise also that the Emperor is not only the state, but he is greater than the state, and the Japanese cannot think of any form of government in which the Emperor is not absolute. Hence their hate and fear of communism.

They also realise that they must fight Russia some day. While my friend was in Japan, there were several anti air-raid practices, not only in the cities, but in the country, and at night. They feel that Russia is not quite ready to fight, and therefore there is an idea that Japan may force the fight herself. It seems hardly possible that, fighting on six fronts now in China, she would want to add a few more fronts on the Soviet border, but one cannot tell what mad militarists may do.

The Christians seem to be the only group in Japan that are against war, but very few of them dare speak. The best known Japanese Christian told my friend that he believed that China had begun the war. Missionaries are not interfered with in Japan proper, but they are criticised for the following reasons:

1. They do not pray for Japanese victories.
2. They believe in peace on earth.
3. They talk too much.

My friend was not molested by the police at all, and, apparently letters are not censored, though certain publications like "Time" are not permitted to enter the country.

The Japanese cannot understand how western nations believe all the Chinese propaganda lies and therefore sympathise with China and not with Japan. They expect us to believe in the "insincerity" of the Chinese and that the Japanese are waging a war of self-defence, to put down the anti-Japanese movement and make peace.

There are sporadic uprisings, as there have been since 1931, in Manchuria, and it is surmised that the volunteers, or, as the Japanese call them, "bandits", get their arms from Russia. Russia is an enigma which I shall not discuss. We get reports of troop movements and the latest is that the passenger traffic is stopped on the Trans-Siberian railway on account of the passage of troop trains.

The whole situation is terrible to contemplate; however the war may end, China has already suffered and must continue to suffer, but she will survive and revive. Japan must also suffer. Can she survive a long war? China evidently has the sympathy of the world, except for Italy, but sympathy is not enough. We hope that something may come of the Brussels Conference, but I cannot be too optimistic about this. Individuals may enter this conference with the highest altruism and ideals, but when they sit round the conference table as representatives of their various governments, they must be patriotic, nationalistic and therefore selfish, and they are usually afraid to do anything that might work harm directly or indirectly on their own country.

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Great Britain and America have helped China very greatly in the past through missionary work. Our schools and hospitals are now of more value than ever, as the Chinese institutions have to be closed whenever the Japanese come into a place. Most of our mission schools and practically all of our hospitals are carrying on. Never has there been such an opportunity to show the spirit of practical Christian helpfulness. Our own hospital has kept open, with a skeleton staff. For some weeks, patients were very few, as so many people have left this city, and the wounded soldiers were almost all being sent further south. Now all of our foreign staff are back and there are a few more patients. This is in great contrast to the hospitals in the Yangtze valley and other places that have been overcrowded with wounded soldiers. Our young Chinese doctors all left the city some weeks ago, and we cannot blame them for doing so. In fact, we did not try to hold them. After what has been done by the Japanese to young educated people in other centres, they naturally feared to fall into their hands.

The majority of our students, more than fifty, are now in Chengtu, and at least ten Chinese members of our faculty are there. We are trying to keep the Medical School together as far as possible, and are able to pay our staff reduced salaries, thanks to the money which we raised when I was at home and which was contributed by many of you.

I came back to Tsinan on November 12th, but Ella is still in Tsingtao, with Mrs. Price and her child. Planes have flown round this city every day lately, but no bombs have been dropped here.

The Chinese troops are falling back across the Yellow River and, last night, they blew up the railroad bridge over the river. We could hear the guns at the river yesterday for the first time. Today is absolutely quiet: just why, we do not know. Is it to allow the Chinese troops time to retreat or are we approaching the zero hour of ultimatum? However, we expect the Japanese very soon. Will there be a fight at, or in the city? We think that probably there will not be, but when they get possession, how will they treat us? I want to get this letter out while the Chinese post office is still functioning. You will read in your papers long before you get this what has happened to us.

This letter may get to you somewhere around Christmas. It carries my best Christmas wishes to you all. Will the nations ever learn the real meaning of Christmas and practise the teachings of the Prince of Peace and stop making war? I am not thinking of sending any cards this year, but, as I look over my mailing list, I will think of each of you.

Yours sincerely,

R. T. SHIELDS

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CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

山東齊魯大學
齊魯大學醫學院

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CHEELOO, TSINAN"

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

November 29th, 1937.

Ack 1/5/38

Mr.B.A.Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

Rev.A.G.Castleton,
2 Eaton Gate,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Dear Garside and Castleton,

I sent a general letter to Garside last week and added a note, but I want to keep up with both of you, so am writing to-day, though there is very little news to give you.

A few days ago, the Japanese big guns which are said to be mounted on Chueh Shan, just across the Yellow River, fired for several hours, in the neighbourhood of Hwang T'ai, at an armoured train, and north of the Settlement, at Chinese factories, and near the Tsinpu railroad station. Just what their object was we do not know, unless it was to destroy factories and terrorise people. They killed a number of people, - five were brought to the hospital that night, and two died before morning.- They evidently did not try to hit the city proper and we are hoping that they will not decide to do this. If they do, then we are in for it. On the 27th, these guns fired again, but evidently did little damage, as we only had two casualties brought to the hospital, one of whom died immediately. I suppose we shall get used to this situation, but it is not pleasant to think that they have their guns trained on us and can shell us at any time they wish. Up till yesterday, we had seen no planes for days. When I was in New York, as both of you know, I was getting the rabbit attitude about crossing the street, looking carefully and then dashing across, as most people in New York do. We are getting the rabbit habit in China, in a different way, as we prepare to dive into basements if planes appear! As a matter of fact, we get so many false alarms, and then, when the planes come, they have not bombed the city, so nobody pays much attention to them at present, but it may be the old story of crying "wolf", and people may suffer from their carelessness. Evidently, the Japanese want to take this place and Tsingtao intact, but no-one knows what underground negotiations may be going on.

So far as I can learn, the situation just north of us is very peculiar. There seems to be no definite large

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UNIVERSITY
DEC 27 1937
JOINT OFFICE

Japanese army, but there are small groups of Japanese, of 100 more or less, going round the country and capturing small places, and, according to Chinese sources, being afterwards run out by small groups of Chinese. There is, apparently, no attempt being made to cross the river, and, except for the gun fire from both sides, nothing serious ~~beeha bombe~~ done. It must be terrible for the poor villagers who are living in this area, however. The Chinese reports insist that the "guerillas" in Shansi are driving back the Japanese from certain small places. We do not know what the Red army is doing, nor can we get definite information about Shansi and practically no news from Manchuria. So far as the world knows, Japan is putting in her main strength on the Shanghai-Nanking front, and she is certainly succeeding in a military way, but the Chinese are backing off and not surrendering. What is Japan going to do now that she has Shanghai? How far is she going to penetrate into China? How long will it take her to get to Chungking? Does she really want the Yangtze valley? I still feel that China is going to survive this war and,in the long run, Japan is going to be the greater sufferer from it.

As to Cheeloo, we can say nothing definite at present. As you know, we are running under a committee of six, for the whole University, and we are carrying on the hospital without any of the Chinese members of the staff, except a few nurses, orderlies, clerks and technicians. Almost all of our students are in Chengtu and I think, before long, all the Chinese members of faculty, except Drs.Kiang and Li Yuan Fu, will be there.

Now, as to finances. We have asked Garside to send out about $3000 of the $9000 which we raised last year. We can see our way clear to pay the reduced salaries of the members of our Medical School who are in Chengtu for this whole scholastic year, and have some money left for next year. Incidentally, we have decided to reduce salaries of all those who are still working for the University. I think I have written to you about the amount of the cut. For the larger salaries, it amounts to about 30%. However, the question that we must face right now is what financial plans can we have for next year? Whether we can return to Cheeloo or remain temporarily in Chengtu, we shall need money to carry on, and we do not have sufficient in sight now for the School of Medicine. I imagine that appeals for an educational institution in Japanese territory would not bring in anything. Possibly, an appeal for a school in Szechuan,that was holding its own against the Japanese,might bring in something. I am not writing any general letters about the possibility of the school having to stay in Chengtu, but I think that you people should seriously consider it. Yenching is going on, and it may be that we could go on here. This depends on the attitude

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of the Japanese conquerors, if they do conquer, and whether we could get our Chinese staff and students to come back. We certainly cannot expect to do as usual and make out a regular budget in January, to submit to your honourable boards at home. President Liu, as you know, has gone to Tientsin, and is, no doubt, writing you. I know he has suggested that he might go to England and America at this time. He has no idea that we can re-open Cheeloo in the spring. The Arts and Science colleges depend so largely on student receipts that, if they can get the students to come, they can keep going. Our student receipts are a comparatively small item in our budget. Then, of course, there is the hospital. This building is here and should continue to be used as a Christian mission hospital: it does not necessarily have to be connected with a medical school.

I want you to be thinking about these questions and their corollaries. Show this letter to anyone you please, especially P.Lair.

Yours sincerely,

Ran

RTS:MMS.

I seem to be all right - can eat anything & play singles! Much about the same till June. Give best regards to Evans & Mrs. E. Mrs M. P. Collins. Tell friends to write us - we get letters in time. Ella is still in Tsinglan. How is Margaret? Regards to all your family. Yrs P.

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DEC 7 1937
JOINT OFFICE

over

December 7, 1937

Dr. Randolph Tucker Shields
Chung Te Middle School.
Yang Hsin Road
Tsingtao, Shantung, China

Dear Rans

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letters of September 29th, October 13th, October 21st, and October 29th. I have already written to you with regard to some of the matters in these letters, but I will acknowledge all four in one breath to be sure that all of them are accounted for.

Just before your letter of October 29th reached us, we sent out excerpts from your letters of September 29th, October 13th, and October 21st to all the friends on your mailing list to be cultivated from New York and also from Tsinan. We are, of course, sending along a copy to the Southern Presbyterian Board for them to use or not as they desire. During recent months whenever I have sent a mimeographed copy of one of your letters to the Southern Presbyterian Board I always offered to supply them with copies for the list they are mailing out for you but so far I have never received any response to these kindly offers, so I suppose they are handling the matter in their own way.

All four of the letters I have just listed are addressed personally either to me or to Castleton and me, so not all the material is ideally suited for quoting in the general letters to your friends. Since, however, we have not received any general letter for your friends during the last couple of months, and many of these friends are writing in asking for recent news, it has seemed wiser to keep them informed of your movements by means of excerpts from your letters to the office.

Too bad that the threatened capture of Tsinan by the Japanese has so sadly upset the Cheeloo program this fall. The uncertainty has been prolonged beyond what was anticipated when you wrote us two months ago, and apparently the whole military situation in North China is still in something of a stalemate. I suppose that it is possible that the Japanese will not attempt any further aggressive action this fall, either digging in for the winter or else marking time in the hope that some kind of an armistice will be reached. In that case, it may be possible for some or all of the departments of the University to reopen their work in Tsinan.

One of the urgent problems set forth in your letter is that of finance. While this ever-present question is referred to many times both in

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your letters and in communications from President Liu, I do not find anywhere a concise and clearcut statement of the financial needs which I can present to the Board of Governors or to our general Cheeloo constituency. Such a statement as this from the field is always infinitely more convincing and appealing than any restudy of the budget situation which Mr. Evens or I might prepare here in New York. If you or President Liu have not already sent us such a statement it would be very helpful if you would do so.

Miss Peterson reminds me that today is a treble anniversary in the Shields family - your birthday, your wedding anniversary, and the date when you and Mrs. Shields first started out for China. Our treble felicitations. I hope that this letter may reach you in time to wish you a pleasant holiday season, despite the manifold problems which harrass you these days.

Very cordially yours,

B A Garside

BAG:MP

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CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

山東濟南大學齊魯醫學院

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CHEELOO, TSINAN"

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

December 8th, 1937.

Hch 1/24/38

Mr.B.A.Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

Dear Garside,

I wrote a letter to you and Castleton on November 29th, and last week, in a large American mail, I received yours of October 26th. I will take up yours first.

I must look over my mailing list and make a few changes. I am glad that my friends in America have not forgotten me. You can use my letters for propaganda as much as you please.

As to President Liu, I wrote you that he and Clayton had gone to Tientsin, to open the Cheeloo office there. Recently we have heard from them and they stopped in Chefoo and are not going to Tientsin. I suppose you will know this in time to send your letters there. The President's address is 3 Lo San Li, Temple Hill, Chefoo, and Mr.Clayton's, Rock View, East Beach, Chefoo. I am interested to know what you will decide about inviting him to go to England and America this winter. How is your emergency appeal going on? We are trying to get some money through the International Red Cross and the British War Relief funds. A large amount of money has been raised in England for China relief. I have not heard how much has been raised in America. Is it all being given through the American Red Cross? Our hospital is now in the hole, and if we have many wounded, we are going to run still further in the red. When wounded come to the hospital they must be admitted whether they have any money or not. I hope that the Women's Committee will make the grant of $3000 towards the hospital budget, and I also hope that you have already sent the $3000 for the School of Medicine that we asked for. We shall need another $3000 in the spring.

noted 2/M.

The last news from Chengtu is that 10 Chinese members of the teaching staff were there, and Dr.Hou on the way, besides three technicians. Kilborn has sent me a list of 57 medical and 6 premedical students who have arrived there.

The question came up as to whether we should try to get out the regular report of the Medical School and Hospital this year, as for the year 1936-37. We decided to wait.

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People would not be particularly interested in a routine report,which both these reports would have to be, so we expect to wait until we can get out a report embracing two years. Do you agree to this? I think our letters can probably be of more use for propaganda than a routine report.

We still have very few patients in hospital, and only foreign doctors in charge, except for one of our residents in Surgery who returned two days ago and is now helping. There are five foreign nurses and eight Chinese on the job.

I will not repeat what I said in my last letter about the war situation and also about the future of this medical school and hospital. You people are no doubt thinking about this. There has been no change in the military situation,here, as far as I can see, since my last letter. We occasionally hear the artillery bombardment across the river, but, up to date, as far as I know, only one shell has fallen into the suburbs of the city and no bomb has been dropped in the city by airplanes. Tsingtao has had wild rumours about the immediate landing of Japanese troops and about the blowing up of Japanese mills by the Chinese, but, so far, nothing has happened. The weather is fine and we are living a more or less normal life. The psychological effect of all this is that people are coming back to the campus. My wife returned yesterday, with Mrs.Stanley and Hazel Myers. You may have heard that the latter had pneumonia when she left here in October, and has been recuperating in Tsingtao. Miss Hickson has sailed on her furlough. Gordon King is due in Shanghai to-morrow. Prescott is doing language study and some work in Physiology in Hongkong, and I think he had better remain there for the present. Cocker Brown wrote that they were sending Dr.Gale out for Cheeloo. Whether he has actually arrived in Peiping, at the Language School, I do not know. Dr.McClure left Tsingtao ten days ago, to stay with his daughter-in-law in Tientsin.

noted R.T.S.

I shall send a copy of this letter to Castleton. He does not deserve a separate letter until he writes to me!

Yours sincerely,

R. T. Smith

RTS:MMS.

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CHANGES IN MAILING LIST - DR.R.T.SHIELDS

Delete:

Dr.B.M.Knight and Mr.Richard Sharp, both of whom are dead.

noted + changed H M

Change address of

Dr.R.S.Cunningham from Nashville to
Dean of the Albany Medical College, New York.

Dr.Jean Curran, to
Dean, Long Island Hospital Medical College, Brooklyn.

Under the present conditions, I think I will not try to send any letters direct from here, so will you take charge of all three lists, unless you wish to send a copy of letters to Nashville and ask them to send out to the people on their list.

Glad to hear that John W. Garrow was asking about me. He wrote you Dec 15th. A year ago next week since the dinner in N.Y. I shall not forget how you & M.P. & others worked & succeeded in that. Hope Margaret is better. Give all the family my regards. Tell Jean week it about as usual.

P.

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Referring to the map, we see that China extends from latitude 18 to latitude 53. Including all of its so-called dependencies, China has 4,000,000 square miles with an estimated population of 400,000,000 people. Most of this population is confined to China proper, which has an area of 1,532,000 square miles. Compare this with the United States - approximately 3,000,000 square miles, population 125,000,000. Manchuria, which the Chinese always speak of as the three northeastern provinces, has 364,000 square miles (Texas 266,000), population 30,000,000. According to the Lytton report in 1932 there are 250,000 Japanese, 800,000 Koreans, 150,000 Russians, the rest of the population being Manchus, Mongols, and mostly Chinese. Inner Mongolia is now divided into three provinces - Chahar, Suiyuan, and Ninghsia.

HISTORY

The history of this part of Asia goes back to legendary times, but authentic history may be said to date from 2200 B.C., the Hsia Dynasty. Besides notable warriors who lived during these past ages, the best known historical characters are Lao-tze, who founded the Taoist religion around 600 B.C.; Confucius, 552-479 B.C., the founder not of a religion, but of an ethical cult which has had more influence on that section of the world than any other force; and Mencius, 372-289 B.C. a follower of Confucius. There is no time to go into the history of the past 4000 years - there were feudal barons, and changing dynasties. The most outstanding of the warrior type was Genghis Khan, and his son Kublai Khan, the Mongol conquerors in the 13th century who conquered not only most of Asia, but a large part of Europe. There was a development of literature, and art that experts tell me compares favorably with anything in Europe.

TRANSPORTATION

But we must look at the map as it relates to the 20th century. To help orientation remember that Peking is in the same latitude as Philadelphia, Tsinan the same as Norfolk, Shanghai as Mobile, and Canton about the same as the City of Mexico. The two largest rivers of China are the Yellow and the Yangtze. The latter runs 3200 miles east from the Tibetan mountains, the former makes several right-angle turns before getting to the coast. Note the railroads. At present I think there about 8000 miles

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completed in the whole country. The most important from the standpoint of world affairs are those located in Manchuria. A Soviet spokesman has said recently that the Japanese have built 765 miles of railroads since their occupation in Manchuria. The Korean ports are Rashin, and Seishin. Hulutsan, in Manchuria, is 50 miles north of where the Great wall meets the ocean. From these points railways meet the general system of lines in Manchuria. It is easy to see that all of these railroads can serve two purposes - carrying raw products to Japanese ships, and carrying Japanese soldiers toward the Northwest. The development of means of transportation in China is a subject about which I find most Americans very ignorant. Progress along these lines does not make as good headlines as battles. Therefore it does not get into your newspapers (unfortunately, this same newspaper attitude obtains in the East - my Chinese friends know more about bootlegging, divorces, gangsters, rackets and rotten movies than they do about some of the better aspects of our civilization). The Chinese have not done much along the lines of railway building in recent years. They have an opportunity which we did not have in America to build up railway systems, highways and airways as a more or less co-ordinated whole. Regular passenger and mail planes have been flying for several years over the Western mountains to Szechuan, and Kunmu, connecting with other lines to Europe. Railroads have not even been surveyed through these mountains. There are regular airways running north and south, east and west. Various figures are given as to the highway mileage. Mr. Forbes who has just returned as the head of the United States Economic Mission in China, states that there are 47,000 miles of highways. This figure probably includes only the better surfaced roads. In my own province of Shantung there are over 10,000 miles of highways built within the last few years, and the Governor told me he expected to have at least 10,000 more. Few of the roads are properly surfaced so that they still are not usable for motors in the worst months of the winter and of the summer. There are only between 40-50,000 motor vehicles in China. Outside of such centers as Shanghai, Tientsin, Nanking and Peiping, private cars are rather rare, but the bus system of passenger transportation is being greatly developed. 300 Ford 20-passenger buses have been put in operation by the Government owned highway monopoly in the last year in our province. The rapid increase in modern methods of transportation has made the mixture of

ancient and modern conveyances in the average cities an interesting sight. One could see near a modern railway center - planes flying over head, first class automobiles, tram cars, carriages, rickshaws, wheel-barrows and sedan chairs carrying passengers along the modern streets.

Progress

China suffers from the ignorance and poverty of its masses, from famine and disease, bandits, gangsters, and graft (this country is not entirely free from the latter evils). On the other hand, the Chinese are an intelligent, industrious, likeable people, peace-loving unless driven by desperation to fight. Looking backwards over a period of years one can see a great many signs of progress even in political life. I believe General Chiang Kai-shek and his government have made real progress in getting the people together and they would have gone much further if not for certain outside influences. Any unprejudiced observer must recognise that all of the modern progress in China has been due directly or indirectly to the influence of Christian mission work- education and medicine, improved agriculture, sericulture, emancipation of women, famine relief work, asylum for insane, blind, deaf, and dumb, lepers - all started by the pioneer missionaries. Besides these concrete evidences there is a spirit of service, which has been introduced by Christianity. (Gov. Han, Mayor Wen, etc.) I heard a statement recently that in previous famines, whereas five parts to one of the relief money came from America, in the last famine about 1/20th of the money for relief came from America. There are 400,000 Protestants, 1/1000 of the populace, but the influence they have is far out of proportion to their numbers. A large proportion of the leaders in politics and educational and medical work are members of the Christian Church. If you could see Christian institutions and know individuals as I know them and their changed lives you could not but believe in the work the missionaries have done and are doing.

EDUCATION

Modern education might be said to have been begun by the Government in 1906 when the edict of the Dowager Empress did away with the old system of classical examination,

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but the seed had been sown one hundred years before by the Missionaries, especially Americans. Amongst such a proud, conservative, bigoted group as the old scholars of China, Western education was not appreciated for many years, but at present there are 15 or 16 mission colleges mostly American in whole or in part. The Government and private schools are willingly modeled on the American plan. There are now some first class Government schools and a good primary and secondary school system. Each province has its own Commissioner of Education and there is a Ministry of Education in Nanking. The mission and Government schools work side by side in many places very harmoniously and with even a certain amount of cooperation through interchange of teachers in certain instances. The growth of athletics has been another feature of American and British life which has done a great deal for the youth of China. There is nothing better than athletics to show boys and girls the difference between the old idea of saving face and the new idea of a sporting spirit.

MEDICINE

Medical work began in China in 1835 when the first vaccinating was done by an East Indian physician in Canton working with Robert Morrison, but the first medical missionary, Parker, went to China in 1834, sent out by the American Board of the Congregational Church. Medical missions have been used in China probably more than any other part of the world, and the results achieved have proved their value. In the pioneer days medical work was a means of opening the door to the educational and evangelistic missionaries. It was a concrete expression of the love of God that the evangelists were preaching. The history of the development of this work is very interesting, but I must hasten on. I could talk to a group of doctors about the difficulties which the pioneers faced, about the lack of sanitary conditions, and especially the number of interesting diseases which are not found on the American continent. To bring us up to date, there are now about 575 British and American mission doctors and fewer nurses in 250 mission hospitals. There are about 500 doctors, 800 graduate nurses and 3000 pupil nurses working in these Mission Hospitals alone. Most of the hospitals are very well equipped and staffed. Millions are treated every year in the out-patient departments.

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tens of thousands in the out-patient departments. In the beginning there were no assistants for the foreign doctors, therefore apprentices had to be trained. This led to the formation of small schools. 30 years ago there were a great many so-called medical schools throughout the country. By cooperation and elimination, fewer and better schools have been gradually established. There are now six mission schools - one in Manchuria and five in China. To take Cheeloo as an example - this school was formed by the amalgamation of three men's and one women's schools, and at present there are 4British, 2 Canadian, and 3 American Missionary Societies supporting the school and hospital. There is a staff of 35, 16 of whom are American or British. There are usually about 100 students divided into five classes, approximately 1/5 of the students are women. The hospital has recently been enlarged by the building of a new wing and out-patient department. (The money to do this was given us years ago by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Presbyterian and Methodist Women of the United States.) Last year we treated 78,000 patients in the O.P.D. The enlarged facilities this year will enable us to treat over 100,000. We are rather proud of the record that our graduates have made since 1915. There have been 333 graduates, 11 of whom have died. The 1935 figures show 120 of these in Mission Hospitals, over 50 in Public Health of other Government work. The rest are in private practice. In addition to this we are training nurses, pharmacists and technicians. The nine Missionary Societies support twenty-two doctors and nurses and contribute about $30,000 Chinese currency annually. The Rockefeller Foundation up to July 1935 has generously contributed to capital funds for building and equipment about 20% of our budget for maintenance. Owing to a change of policy of the Foundation, and not because they do not approve of us, this grant has now been cut off. Outside of the 22 foreigners, the budget amounts to about $200,000 Chinese currency, or to $70,000 U.S. currency. More than half of this comes from Chinese sources. The National Government is also giving us a grant of $20,000 currency. I think there has been no more encouraging sign of progress in China in the last few years than in that of medicine. Thirty years ago there was scarcely a Chinese doctor with a first class education. Now there are many hundreds. There are some

first class hospitals, and a very few worthwhile medical schools. There are a great many low standard medical schools and the difficulty is that there is a dearth of teachers to man these schools; but even here progress is remarkable. The old China Medical Missionary Association and the new National Medical Association, in 1932 by unanimous vote decided to amalgamate and formathe Chinese Medical Association where there is no distinction in regard to race. The National Government has the Public Health Administration, part of the Department of the Interior. It has a first class building in Nanking, manned by a competent staff, which directs the activities of Public Health work throughout the country, particularly stressing Rural Public Health, and it is in this branch of service that a large number of our graduates are entering. China has a tremendous problem along these lines, but she is making real progress.

I am often asked, "Do the Chinese want us?" There is abundant evidence that they do. The fact that twenty-six of the leading Chinese doctors are sponsors of the drive which we are making for endowment in China, and the fact that the Government is giving us grants for Public Health work, and have actually allowed our School to elect one of their officers as concurrent head of our Public Health Department is proof of approval. We are cooperating with the provincial Government in Rural Public Health work and School Public work. Just now the International Famine Commission and the Shangtung Provincial Government have asked our School and Hospital to take medical charge of 16,000 famine refugees housed in camps in Tsinan for this winter.

What is to be the future of mission institutions? Most mission work is necessarily temporary. The Chinese must and will carry on the work as begun by the missionaries. The burden will gradually become an indigenous one. The Christian Church will necessarily become a Chinese institution. Smaller schools and hospitals can be taken over by Chinese organizations. We hope that some of the larger institutions will retain their international character. Our hope for our own School is to obtain adequate endowment from China and America to enable us to continue the work which has been begun, maintaining professionally the highest educational standards, and what is more important, maintaining an ethical standard based on Christianity. Thus our School will be able to do its part towards the training of men and women for service to the needy China of today and for the greater China that is to be.

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