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Shantung / Cheeloo
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Shields, Randolph T. 1938 Jan-Jun

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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

January 4th, 1938.

Ack 2/18/38

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

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

Friends

Dear ~~Garside and Castleton~~,

Since I wrote to you on December 8th a good deal has happened. I hope that the Domei Japanese news agency got telegrams to New York and London, so that you heard something of the details of the capture of Tsinan by the victorious Japanese army on the early morning of December 27th. Williamson tried to send cables to you both, but we are not sure whether they got through or not. We have been cut off from the outside world, except for radio news, since the occupation.

The situation looked pretty serious on December 25th and 26th. The Chinese blew up or burnt most of the public buildings in the city. Fortunately the Swedish Postal Commissioner was able to save the post office and the German in charge of the Electric Light plant saved that from all but a little damage. The Post Office is now sending mail to Tientsin, and the electric light plant is functioning again. Towards the last, the Chinese troops put up sand-bags at the suburb gate and said they were going to defend the place, so we expected street fighting. All the single women from weitze wai came into the Medical compound and Ella and I spent the night of the 26th in Ingle's house, as we did not want to be cut off from the hospital and the rest of our group. However, the turn-over was very quiet. The Chinese troops went out during the night of the 26th and the Japanese came in early on the morning of the 27th.

The Japanese have been very polite to us and have assured us of full protection. Our Committee visited the Colonel in charge and he gave us a number of proclamations to be posted on our gates. We had a visit later from a captain who said his regiment was in charge of this section of the city and wanted to know if everything was all right. He told us, if there was any trouble, to report the matter to him. So, as far as we personally are concerned, we are relieved of any anxiety and are carrying on more or less as usual. The Chinese have not yet recovered from their panic and there are

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very few patients coming to the O.P.D., but yesterday the announcement was made that the Peace Preservation Corps had been set up, with old Ma Liang at the head of it, and the police are coming back on the streets, and I hope, before long, the situation will be more or less normal. Some of the shops have already opened.

You will have to use your grey matter in reading our letters from now on. Obviously there are certain details about which I will not write. We have had no mail from America since December 18th, but we hope that, before long, we shall get something through Tientsin. We are so ignorant of what is going on that we are not even sure about the situation in Tsingtao. The radio is not very satisfactory. The Mosses and Prices were in Tsingtao at Christmas, the men having gone down to spend Christmas with their families. We have not heard one word from them. There are a number of other Cheeloo people who were staying in Tsingtao. You probably know more about them than we do! Dr.Gault was in Weihsien when we last heard, preparing to come back here. I am sure that you will have much more accurate daily news of the war situation than I can possibly give you. I am not sure that certain magazines will continue to come. Ingle hopes to be able to go through Tientsin to Shanghai, to meet his wife, the latter part of this month. We are, of course, cut off from Chengtu, but we hope that our staff and students there are all right. ( I cannot get in touch with Clayton, but am taking for granted that Garside has received our letters about sending $3000 U.S.currency to him. II do not know how Clayton can send it to Chengtu, but I hope Kilborn will be able to advance enough until we can get the money to him. )

This is no time to discuss the future. (I wrote to Ran a week ago and asked him, if he got the letter, to tell Garside of it.) I hope our friends have not been too concerned about us. (You might both send a copy of at least part of this letter to the Cheeloo people on furlough in America and England.)

We cannot, of course, communicate with the President at present. The last letter from him said that he hoped to leave for England about the middle of January. Castleton had cabled him to come. I suppose Garside knew about this and you may have already taken action in New York. I do not know just what he can do abroad just now, but certainly he cannot do anything here. When he leaves China, I am to be Acting President.

Yours sincerely,

R. T. Shields

RTS:MMS.

P.S. Jan.5th. A Victory Parade is being held in the city today. Police and street cleaners are on the job now, and the old Republic flag of five stripes is being flown everywhere.

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Univ. of Pittsburgh
FEB 7 1938
Hist. Dept.

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January 5, 1938

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

Dear Ran:

Thanks for your general letter of November 16th, and for your letter of November 29th addressed to Castleton and myself. We have mimeographed your general letter and sent it to all your friends on our New York mailing list and on your Tsinan list. We are also sending a copy to Nashville, for them to distribute as they wish to their constituency.

During recent weeks we have been watching with anxiety the news from Shantung Province. Sorry that events developed as they have, but are relieved that the change seems to have taken place with a minimum of disorder and destruction in Tsinan itself. We were happy to receive a few days ago a cablegram via Tientsin stating: "STAFF PROPERTY SAFE CHEELOO". Just this morning the Presbyterian Board tells us they have a message signed by Dr. Heren stating that a number of the Presbyterian quota at the University are in Tsinan so we hope that other members of the staff as well may have been able to remain in the city or to return there from other points. We can appreciate something of the strain under which everyone on the campus has been living during recent weeks, but we hope that from this point on the situation will become more peaceful. I will refrain from any comments on the political and military situation in general.

I am going up to Toronto tonight for a meeting of the Cheeloo Executive Committee there tomorrow. Questions as to the present financial situation of the University and of the Board of Governors will be considered and I hope that the Committee will face up in a serious way to the problem of providing the additional support which the University must have in order to keep going - whether in Tsinan or elsewhere. All the members of the Board are, of course, keenly interested in the question of whether some or all of the departments of the University will be able to reopen for the second semester on the Cheeloo campus. If they should be able to do this, it will be far easier for the Governors to appeal for additional support than if many of the departments are closed and the others are scattered over the country.

I should be writing to you again in this same mail to report on the meeting in Toronto, so will stop at this point.

I do, however, want to express our delight that you seem to be

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getting along well physically - as evidenced by your ability to eat anything and to play singles. All the gang here in the office join me in sending the warmest of greetings and good wishes.

Cordially,

B. A. Barnside

BAC:MP

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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

January 20th, 1938.

Ack 2/18/38

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

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

Dear Garside and Castleton,

If I felt sure that you had received my letter of January 4th, there would be practically no use in sending you a letter today. We have not received any letters from America since December 18th. My last letter from Garside was written on October 26th, and, of course, we have received no letter from Castleton in recent months: The Post Office has opened up a mail service to Tientsin,- from here to Yuch'eng by bus, and from there to Tientsin by rail. Letters from north China and from England have been received recently. Apart from this, our only sources of information are the radio and the daily paper printed in Chinese.

January 20th In case my last letter was lost, I will summarise part of it. You know, of course, of the capture of Tsinan, on December 27th. We have had absolutely no trouble with the authorities. The Japanese have been very polite and have given us full protection. No damage was done to personnel or property of the University. The new local government has been set up, with Ma Liang at the head.

Dr.Gault is still in Weihsien. The Mosses, Carsons, Lautens, Jim.Scotts, Dr.Witham and Miss Russell are in Tsingtao, as far as we know. We saw in a Tientsin paper that the Prices had left Tsingtao for Shanghai, and I presume that they have sailed for America by this time.x We have not heard from the President or Clayton for about a month.

We are cut off from Chengtu. I do not know whether Clayton sent them money while the sending was good, nor do I know whether Garside has sent U.S.$3000 to Clayton. I tried writing to Kilborn of Chengtu, sending one copy of the letter by regular mail and the other to Hongkong, to be sent from there. We do not know whether the President has decided to go to England and America. He may possibly have left China by this time.

x We agreed on his furlough this year.

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We are carrying on with the emergency Committee of Management, with Williamson as chairman. He is the very man for this job. When the President leaves China, I am to be Acting President, because I am the senior officer of the University on the ground. We are not trying to make plans for the future as yet. I think there will be no attempt to open any part of the University this spring.

This letter is written mainly to repeat things said in my previous letter and also to let you know that we are still all right. The Hospital is going on very much as usual. Dr.Yew has returned, so we now have two Chinese members of the clinical staff. I am still attempting to carry on the Eye department. It does not amount to much now, as there are very few patients coming to O.P.D. Our practically foreign staff is sufficient to carry on without any difficulty with the few in-patients and O.P.D. patients we now have. If and when patients begin to come to the hospital as usual, we shall be up against it, unless we get more of our Chinese staff back on the job.

About twenty of us are studying the Japanese language, under Mr.Yu K'ang Te. I do not know how far we shall get in this, but we shall, at least, learn something about the structure of the language.

We are, of course, making no attempt at a budget for next year. In fact, having lost our Treasurer somewhere, we do not know just where we are at financially, but we are going to run the hospital with assistance from various sources.

Hope to hear from you some day! I presume that you are passing the contents of these letters on to the people on furlough.

Yours sincerely,

R. T. Shields

RTS:MMS.

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January 24, 1938

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

Dear Rand:

Thanks for your letter of December 8th. Glad to know that you were still holding the fort in Tsinan. We hope that you have been able to remain there during the last five weeks, and that this will find you still on the job.

We have just about lost track of President Liu during recent weeks, and do not know whether he has remained in Chefoo, returned to Tsinan, or gone to Tientsin. A cable was sent him a week or so ago inviting him to visit Great Britain and America this spring if the situation in China made it possible for him to leave. As yet we do not know whether he will be able accept. We understand that if he does come he will spend two or three months in Great Britain before he comes to America so there will be time for us to plan his visit here.

We are anxious to assist in every way we can in the financial situation confronting the University. I am enclosing a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the North American Section held in Toronto on January ~~7th~~ 6th which show that rather substantial sums are coming in through our Associated Boards Emergency Campaign. We are hoping that still more will be available before the year is over. Within the last few weeks several hundred dollars in gifts designated for Cheeloo have come in, chiefly as a result of the good work of Mrs. Hughson. We can rely upon having in hand within a short time the balance of US$14,725 allocated by the Associated Boards, but we realize that this will not be enough. Just how much more we can secure and from just what sources it will come will have to be worked out.

There is one point at which you folks on the field could be of great help to us in our promotional efforts. That is to keep us always supplied with exact figures as to your emergency needs. I realize that it is difficult for you to give us exact statements as to the status of your budget situation, and the probable deficit which you will have at the close of the current fiscal year unless new funds are forthcoming. But unless our office here in New York can go before our various Boards, and before the general constituency, with concrete figures from China, it is almost impossible for us to make any vigorous or convincing appeal for help. Probably the best that either you or we could do is to prepare from time to time revised budget estimates which are as accurate as we can make them - even though some of the figures may be nothing more than the best

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guesses we can make under the circumstances. You are in a better position to make such guesses than are we here in New York, and your guesses will carry a great deal more weight than ours.

I enclose a letter to you from Dr. Phil Evans, which he sent us some days ago to be forwarded to you. Since he wrote this letter Dr. and Mrs. Evans have moved to New York and are now at 61 West 10th Street.

Very cordially yours,

B. A. Kaiside

BAG:MP
Encls.

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February 3, 1938

Dr. Randolph T. Shields
Cheeloo University
Tsinan, China

Dear Dr. Shields:

Congratulations upon your new duties and responsibilities as Acting President during the absence of President Liu. I am recognizing your added dignity by the above more formal type of salutation.

We are glad to learn from Mr. Liu's letter of December 27th that he was planning to sail from Shanghai about the middle of January. I hope that his plans worked out satisfactorily and that he is now well on his way to England. Our North American Section was extremely slow in getting off a cable concurring in the invitation of the British Section but we hope that it reached him before he left Shanghai. I will try to have a cordial letter of greeting awaiting him when he reaches England a few weeks hence.

Let me acknowledge also the receipt of Mr. Williamson's letter of December 29th. This describes the situation on the Cheeloo campus following the change in military status there in Tsinan. We are glad to have this confirmation of his cable with its assurance that the change took place without injury to University staff or property. We hope that the situation has remained quiet under the new regime and that it may be possible for the University gradually to resume its various types of service.

I note that at the time President Liu wrote Mr. Clayton was remaining in Chefoo and opening a Treasurer's office there. I hope it may have been possible by this time to return to Tsinan, so that the major administrative offices will all be together on the campus. It is very important that either the President's office or the Field Treasurer's office keep us fully informed of the University's financial situation and its needs. We are trying to secure emergency funds for the University here in North America without having very adequate facts - as regards either the financial situation or your plans for the future - to lay before possible supporters.

Very sincerely yours,

B A Garside

BAG:MP

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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

February 14th, 1938.

Ans 3/14

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

Dear Garside,

Just rec'd one Dec.30., one Jan 4.

The other day I had a letter from you, written on December 7th, and one from Castleton, written some time in November. You seem to have been receiving my earlier letters all right. I hope you have gotten the later ones. I wrote you last on January 20th. There is very little to be said about the general situation since then. You know more about it from your papers than we do.

Last week, the deadlock in the Post Office seems to have been broken, as we got papers of November and December from abroad, and of January from Shanghai. I think I have had all the letters that I expect that were written during November and December, so, evidently, very little, if any mail has been destroyed. I count on a letter from each of the children and from my aunt, written every Sunday, and they have come through.

The people who are absent from Cheeloo have not been able to return as yet, but we hear that through trains are running to Tientsin from to-day, and that they will run to Tsingtao in a few days. No news from Chengtu for a long time. Clayton has not yet arrived, though we hope he will before long, and, until he does, I cannot give any accurate estimate of the budget. The hospital is running somewhat in the red, but we have received money from the Lord Mayor's Fund, and probably we shall get some more. Clayton wrote me that you had sent G.$2000 to the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Tsingtao. I hope that you will keep on sending this money as we must have it for Chengtu. Clayton wrote that he could not transfer money to Chengtu at present, so I have written to Kilborn, asking him kindly to advance until we can send him funds. I sent one letter to him via Hongkong, and air mail from there, and I know that it, at least, was sent on from Hongkong.

Ingle went to Shanghai, three weeks ago, to meet his wife. He received a special pass from the Japanese authorities to go to Tientsin and to return. He expects to return some time this week. Williamson is expecting to go to Shanghai, via Tientsin, tomorrow. I fear he will be leaving us in the summer, and we shall miss him greatly.

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MAR 12 1938
JOINT OFFICE

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I am now Acting President, as President Liu is on his way to England. I have asked the old Emergency Committee to be an advisory committee. There is nothing much for the President to do now, but there will certainly be questions arising later, as to the opening of school and financial matters. Later in the spring I hope to go to Peking, to discuss educational matters with certain people there.

I had a letter from the editor of Who's Who Amongst Physicians and Surgeons, saying that my name was to be included in the 1937-38 edition, and sending a questionnaire to be filled in. There is no obligation involved. What sort of a racket is this? I never heard of it before. Did you have anything to do with it? As it will not cost me anything, I am filling in the questionnaire for them.

I want to write a general letter soon, but you can imagine that it will be difficult to compose it properly. I can write to you and you can read between the lines, but there are many people to whom my letter goes who will not understand the situation as well as you do. I am glad that you have sent excerpts from my letters to my friends: that is all I wanted you to do. In the last mail, I received an envelope from your office, but it contained only a letter you were forwarding from my old friend Borden Burr, from Birmingham. I put him on my list and he wrote a nice letter, the first time I have heard from him since I parted from him in 1898! We played football together.

I suppose you are keeping up with the Cheeloo people at home. We have had Christmas cards from the Evans and Winfields, but no letters. I am glad that Ned Dodd saw Ran in Philadelphia not long ago. Ran had not secured an appointment in surgery when he last wrote. I hope he will get a suitable place. I think you know that Evy is teaching in a school in Pittsburg. I do not have her address with me at present.

We are going along pretty much as usual, but we cannot make any definite plans for the future. Dr.T'an is in Shanghai. He wrote to us some time ago and we referred the letter to President Liu, who later saw T'an in Shanghai and afterwards wrote to me and to Williamson, that he thought the scheme of Cheeloo joining the Shanghai Union University was not a practicable one, or words to that effect. T'an wrote about this five University union scheme for Shanghai. I have also had a long letter from Cressy, the usual hot air style, saying that T'an was doing an indispensable piece of work for the union scheme, and also saying that President Liu had appointed T'an as his representative on the committee in Shanghai. Now, where are we at? If we recognise Cheeloo as being a part of that scheme, we must pay T'an a salary.

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UNIVERSITY
MAR 12 1938
JOINT

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So far we have been able to find that there was one Cheeloo student in Shanghai, benefiting from this scheme, though there may be more now. T'an has also written to Chandler and Carson, wanting them to come to Shanghai, to teach in this union university this spring. This might be a good idea, as they cannot teach here, but it is a Presbyterian mission affair, I think. A very important point, of course, is that, if a man is not working for Cheeloo, he receives only 12½% of his salary: if he does work for Cheeloo, he can get his whole salary, with a cut of 28% only. I am writing you this as you may hear something about it. It was even suggested that the medical students might go to St.John's, as part of the union, which suggestion, of course, is ridiculous.

Yours sincerely,

R. T. Shields

RTS:MMS.

Copy to Rev.A.G.Castleton.

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JOINT PRINT
MAR 12 1938
UNIVERSITY

February 18, 1938

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

Dear Rant

We have your letters of January 4th and 20th. Glad to have this confirmation of our hopes that the weeks following the change in authority at Tsinan continued to be reasonably quiet and peaceful. We are sending excerpts from your two letters to the list of your friends who are always anxious to have word from you.

I am sorry that the acting Field Treasurer of Cheeloo seems to have been lost, strayed or stolen. I hope he eventually turned up on the campus. I have never understood just why he set up an office in Chefoo, and we have assumed that he would return to Tsinan just as soon as the situation seemed reasonably safe there, so we have been addressing all of our communications to him in Tsinan rather than Chefoo.

Just as soon as you can possibly do so, I hope you will write us in detail as to the financial outlook for the balance of the fiscal year 1937-38 and your preliminary plans for 1938-39. We can secure at least a modest amount of funds for your work here in America if we can give a straight forward statement of just what you need now and what you will probably need next year. But until we do have some fairly definite figures on which to base our appeals, we are not able to accomplish much.

Had a China Colleges luncheon in Philadelphia this week at which your handsome young son was present. I am glad to find that he seems more anxious than ever to get out to China just as soon as he can possibly do so. I also attended a China Colleges luncheon in Brooklyn yesterday where several of your friends were present. Among them was Dr. Curran who was out in China about the same time as we were, though I did not have the privilege of meeting him then.

With all good wishes, I am

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

February 28th, 1938.

Ack 4/4/38

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

Dear Garside,

Your letter of January 24th came two days ago. Foreign mail is coming through very promptly and I am sure that I have not lost any letters written in the fall. My family letters have all come sooner or later.

I wrote to you on February 14th and sent a note to Evans about Wolfe's salary. I presume that you have got both of these.

There is nothing further to say about personnel, except that Dr.and Mrs.Ingle returned last week. Williamson is still in Shanghai. The one person we want specially to see is Clayton and we know he has been in Tientsin for a week. We are expecting him every day and have heard nothing from him. Until he gets here, I cannot write you anything like an accurate estimate of our finances. I am trying to get others to check up the hospital accounts, to see how we stand there.

I will try to give you a rough financial statement in regard to the Medical School. We have 11 teachers and 3 technicians in Chengtu, and we are paying them all reduced salaries. Here, we have 3 teachers who are getting 12½% of their salary and several technicians and coolies who are drawing small wages. It cost us $100 apiece to send our people to Chengtu, and I am sure it will cost us that or more to bring them back, so Mex.$3000 would be a conservative estimate for travel.

For 4 months of the year we paid everybody full salaries. Since the end of October, the salaries have been reduced, so we can say, roughly, that we paid $12,000 for Medical School salaries for the first four months, and we are paying $14,000 for the next nine months.

There are two people paid by Public Health funds that were left over from the grant received for 1937-38, from the Government. I did not include them in the above list.

This brings our salary list to approximately $26,000,

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MAR 26 1938
JOINT OFFICE

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to which we must add $3000 for travel, making a total of $29,000. The budget for this year gives $39,000 for salaries. I am counting the Secretary's salary and part of the Business Manager's salary in this.

As to departmental expenditures, the budget gives $12,000, but I am sure that we shall not spend one third of this. I have authorised Kilborn to use our money to help run the departments when needed.

Maintenance will not be down much because the buildings must be kept in repair, and though we have not used as much heat and light, yet our coal has been more expensive than ever before.

I hope, before long, whether Clayton comes or not, that Gordon King and the Assistant Treasurer may be able to make out monthly statements for the hospital, for the last two or three months. The income and expenditures of the hospital are both going to be down tremendously. Whether the income is going to match the expenditure, I do not know, but we are getting money from the Lord Mayor's Fund, and we hope to get more. This is to be used for refugees and war casualties which have constituted a large proportion of our patients.

Before we broke up in October, we estimated that we had enough money to carry on as we are now doing for this year, and this year only, and salaries were cut in accordance with this. You, no doubt, have a copy of Minute 0314, of the Executive Council, Oct.6th, 1937. There are very few Arts and Science people on full (that is 28% reduction) salaries: most of them are getting 12½%. I cannot tell you as much about the Arts and Science as I can about Medicine even. I have written to Lucius Porter, asking him if we can expect the Harvard Yenching Institute to continue their appropriations during this year, and I heard yesterday that he has already gone to America. You can find out about this better than I can.

I am not worried about our being able to meet our expenses, both in the Medical School and Hospital and the General University, for this spring, but I do not see what we are going to do in the fall. You can see, from the estimated budget how much the Arts & Science School depends on students' fees. If we should open, can we get students? If you look at the budget for the School of Medicine for 1937-38, you will see that there is a deficit of Mex.$22,000 to be made up by money which I raised in the States, For next year, we can, I suppose, count on the same amount of money coming in from the missions, but we can count on nothing from the Chinese Government or the China Foundation, and students' fees will probably be decreased. Therefore, if we open the Medical School in the fall and run on the very meagre budget as for 1937-38, we shall be down more than Mex. $22,000, and we shall not have any special fund from which to make this up. As soon as Clayton comes, I hope to get at this budget business in a proper way, and will send you and Evans a statement.

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MAR 26 1938
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JOINT OFFICE

Since I have been Acting President, the Emergency Committee as such has ceased to exist, but I have asked Williamson, Heeren, King, Stanley and Wolfe to be an advisory committee to the Acting President. I called them the other day to discuss the question of what I should write to you in regard to the future policy of Cheeloo University. We all felt that it was impossible now to fix on any policy. You and Winfield are writing for a fixed policy, so that you can raise money on it, and that is logical. Some of the men in Chengtu, though they would prefer to be back in Cheeloo, as far as the school is concerned, are very strongly of the opinion that neither they nor the students will come back to Cheeloo under the present conditions. The Dean of the School of Arts is in Shanghai, evidently working full time for the Shanghai Union Universities scheme. He seems to think it is possible to set up Cheeloo temporarily in Shanghai. The administrative officers of Chengtu have written to me more than once urging me to come to Chengtu, to help to consolidate the three medical schools that are working there now. They seem to think of it as a more or less permanent situation, and want as many as possible of our teachers to go there. Now, what are we to do? If we should open here in the fall, will our teachers and students return? It is not practicable to think of moving the whole of Cheeloo University to Chengtu. It is practicable to think of moving the Medical School there. On the other hand, this hospital should go on as a mission hospital, whether it is connected with a medical school or not. In talking it over with a number of people, I think we can say that we should go on the assumption that at least the Medical School, if not the Arts and Science Schools, should be opened in the coming fall, and we should attempt to adjust our budget to this. President Liu left here on the assumption that the University would open in the fall. You will have a change to talk the matter over with him before long. I am writing him now to London. You will also see Phil Price before very long.

I got Dr.Evans' letter in yours, so you know about his financial arrangements and what he may or may not do in the future.

By the way, what has become of Gehner and my article for the Educational Forum? I spent a good deal of time and some money on this. If they are not going to use it, you might get hold of it and keep it in the office. There is some good dope on medical education in that article.

I heard from Evy that my old friend Newton Baker is dead, and I saw in a paper the other day that Admiral Carey Grayson has also died. My old friend, Ed.Wilson, in Philadelphia, has had a stroke recently, so Ran wrote me. Ran had not been able to get a surgical residency when he last wrote. He was going to apply also to the Memorial Hospital, New York. I am glad he has gotten in touch with Ed. Dodd.

Give my regards to everybody in the office.

Yours sincerely,

RTS:MMS.

Ran

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March 1, 1938

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

Dear Ran:

Under separate cover we are mailing you a copy of the January issue of the Educational Forum and twelve reprints of your distinguished article, "Medical Education in China". Mr. Gehner has sent us a total of fifty reprints. The remaining thirty-eight are being distributed here wherever they can do the most good.

We hope that you have now received our letter of February 9th in which we stated that we has received $20 for your article, and we are depositing this amount to the Field Treasurer's account of Cheeloo University at the Bankers Trust Company here in New York City.

We will save a few of the reprints until we hear from you, for you may have special friends whom you would like to receive copies, but whom we might not think to include.

Cordially,

B.A. Garside.

BAG:MP

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*Reprinted from*
THE EDUCATIONAL FORUM, January, 1938

# MEDICAL EDUCATION IN CHINA*

RANDOLPH T. SHIELDS, M.D.

## I

THE EARLIEST chapters of the history of medicine in China are shrouded in the mists of four thousand and even five thousand years ago.

The first treatise on medicine[1] is said to have been written in the twenty-ninth century B.C. by the legendary emperor, Sheng Nung, now revered by the Chinese as the God of Medicine.

About two hundred years later another legendary emperor, Huang Ti, is believed to have written of diagnosis and the pulse. By careful observation of the rate and character of both radial pulses various diseases were diagnosed and proper medical or surgical remedies applied. To Huang Ti are also ascribed works on acupuncture, which is discussed more in detail later.

Until the establishment of the Chou dynasty in the twelfth century B.C. there are no authentic medical records, only legends. During these ancient days medicine was mixed with religion, the priest and the doctor being usually the same individual.

By the time of the Chou dynasty, priests and doctors were separate people. Medicine was still dominated, however, by philosophical speculation and not by scientific observation. About the middle of the Chou dynasty there lived three of the greatest Chinese philosophers—Confucius, Mencius, and Lao Tze.

During this period the "science" of medicine was mixed up with the principles of "yin" and "yang," a position which even Confucius accepted (Fig. 1). It is impossible for us to understand all the intricacies involved in the "yin" and "yang" concept. They were opposites—they were complements—the male and the female principle. The universe is made up by the union of "yin" and "yang." All life consists of "yin" and "yang" principles. Some organs of the body are "yin," and others "yang," and therefore diseases are classified as "yin" and "yang" diseases.

In addition to "yin" and "yang," the "five elements"—metal, wood, water, fire, earth—all entered into the composition of all substances. The body was an harmonious mixture of the five elements.

The "Nei Ching," or canon of medicine, is traditionally ascribed to the emperor Huang Ti, though it was probably written at the end of the Chou dynasty in the third century B.C. It is interesting to note that the Nei Ching states that "the heart regulates all the blood of the body" and

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*The position of medical education in China, as described in this article, is based upon the situation prevailing during the first half of 1937, before the development of the present conflict. Just how seriously this conflict will disrupt the whole program of medical education in China it is still too early to predict. During the last half of 1937 practically all medical schools and hospitals in the bombed and invaded areas were affected by these military developments. A number of the hospitals and medical schools mentioned herein have been so seriously injured that they have been compelled to close temporarily and transfer students and staffs to locations further inland. The author, who is Dean of the School of Medicine, Cheeloo University, Tsinan, was in Tsingtao during the bombardment of Tsinan, but returned to Cheeloo about January first.—EDITOR

[1]The historical facts in this article are taken from Drs. Wu and Wong's *History of Chinese Medicine.*

that "the blood flows continuously in a circle and never stops." There are other ideas in the Nei Ching in regard to anatomy and physiology, and one authority gave measurements and weights of the different organs of the body though there is no direct evidence that dissection was actually practiced.

As far back as the Chou dynasty there seems to have been some attempt at organization of medicine. There were physicians, surgeons, dietitians, and veterinarians. One finds references to preventive medicine in such sentences as: "The sage does not treat those ill, but those well." Hospitals for various classes of sick people are also mentioned.

During the Han dynasty (206 B.C. to 220 A.D.) more emphasis was laid on observation. In this dynasty lived three great Chinese physicians whose names are revered to this day. Ts'ang K'ung wrote case histories, though they are not to be compared with those of Hippocrates for they have little scientific value. He used drugs, acupuncture, and hydrotherapy. Chang Chung Chin composed volumes on typhoids and other fevers, wrote regular prescriptions, and advised enemas of pig's bile. He evidently had keen powers of observation and very high ethical ideals. After his death scientific medicine degenerated and there were no later writings of any value until the Sung dynasty (960-1279 A.D.) Hua T'o, often called the God of Surgery, is credited with many remarkable operations, as well as the use of "narcotic wine," and "effervescing powder" as anaesthetics. He probably used species of datura, rhododendron, jasmin, and aconite in his anaesthetic mixtures.

Acupuncture, as mentioned above, was probably practiced in very ancient times. In the T'ang dynasty(619-907 A.D.) there is reference to a professor of this subject. The practice of acupuncture was carried to Japan at an early date, and in the seventeenth century was introduced into Europe. Acupuncture is practiced by driving long sharp needles into the part of the body where there is pain or where the seat of the disease is supposed to be located. The favorite locations for this operation are shown in the accompanying photograph (Fig. 2) of a model used to instruct surgeons in technique. The depth to which these needles are driven depends upon the nerve of the operator and the courage of the patient. As these needles are never sterilized, serious and sometimes fatal cases of joint and abdominal infections are often brought into modern hospitals as a result of the treatment.

Early Chinese practitioners also used counter-irritation by burning on the sky a cottony material, moxa, prepared from Artemisia moxa. Massage was also employed in ancient times.

The "Pen Tsao Ching" is a remarkable set of books. The first edition is ascribed by tradition to Sheng Nung, twenty-ninth century B.C. Various treatises or commentaries on this were written later. In 656 A.D., the Emperor appointed 22 men to revise the Pen Tsao Ching and they produced a work of 53 volumes. In the Ming dynasty, the Pen Tsao K'ang Mo was begun in 1552 and finished in 1578. This work, consisting of 52 volumes, was done by a father and son and published in 1595. The substances treated in this book are divided into 16 classes, such as water, fire, earth, metals, vegetables, insects, fish, birds, beasts and

men. There are 1871 different individual substances mentioned: 1074 from plants, 443 from animals and the rest from minerals. There are also 142 drawings and 8160 prescriptions in this work, which is now the Materia Medica of Chinese doctors of the old school. Part of it was translated by Dr. George Stuart, who, however, died before he had finished the whole work.

In the Ming dynasty (1368-1662 A.D.) medicine was divided into five sects which may be called the Yin, Yang, Radical, Conservative, and Moderate schools. The decline of Chinese medicine began in this dynasty. The profession was divided into still more sects during the Ch'ing dynasty (1662-1911 A.D.).

Medicine was one of the phases of Chinese culture which greatly influenced the surrounding nations of Asia. There were many translations of Chinese books made in Japan, for example. In 982 A.D., Yashuyori wrote the I Shin Ho, said to be the oldest Japanese book in existence. This book gives symptoms, diagnoses and carefully written prescriptions which remind one of the prescriptions given in western textbooks 30 years ago.

The coming of Buddhism into China in 67 A.D. brought many medical as well as new religious ideas to be mixed in with the Taoist practices of incantations, magic, etc.

## II

Medical education in China may be said to have started in the T'ang dynasty (619-907 A.D.) during which period an Imperial Medical College was founded with a staff of officers and 300 students. This school was abolished in 1166 and reëstablished in 1191. Other schools were established by imperial edict in the Sung dynasty (960-1279 A.D.).

Medicine, surgery and acupuncture were taught, the curriculum consisting of diseases of adults and children, midwifery, fractures and wounds, acupuncture, charms and incantations. Students were supposed to know the structure of the body and materia medica, an assumption which seems fallacious because there is no record of their having studied dissection, or chemistry or botany. Examinations consisted of written, oral and clinical parts. State medical examinations were in existence as early as the tenth century B.C. The work of doctors was examined and their salaries fixed according to the results shown. If only one out of ten patients had died, for example, the attending doctor received a good mark and correspondingly high compensations; contrarily, if as many as four out of ten died his grading and salary were low. In 1317 A.D. competitive examinations similar to those held for literary and official appointments were first applied to the medical profession. The examinations were conducted over a three-year period in progressively difficult stages, the last stage eliminating the majority of candidates. The survivors of the final examination were then divided into three grades: court physicians, assistant examiners, and teachers. Medical candidates, including women doctors, who were first recognized by the profession in the early fourteenth century A.D., had to be over 30 years of age, of good medical knowledge and of high moral character, and esteemed by their friends.

The teacher-student relationship in medical schools carried severe penal-

ties for the former: If students did not attend school regularly, the teachers were fined. If the teachers were lazy or incompetent, they were either fined or dismissed, or both.

Despite state and competitive examinations and the establishment of medical schools by imperial edict, there was very little regulation of practices by the profession, and no attempt was made at government supervision until recently. As Morse says, it was "one grand free for all profession, with no registration or code of ethics whatever." Medicine was looked upon as a more or less second-rate business. No ethical standards were followed, though formerly there were some very good rules, such as the "Five Don'ts," which applied to such things as the avoidance of delay in paying a call on poor and rich alike, the propriety of having a third person present when attending a woman patient, and care in compounding prescriptions, not substituting other substances for pearls, etc., given by patients to be dissolved in the medicine. Coolies, old women and incompetent men started medical practice on the slightest provocation and usually supported only by one or two old medical treatises. But there was, of course, more confidence in those who had descended from medical families. The patient called one or more doctors depending upon his economic status and each doctor prescribed his medicines without consulting the other attending doctors.

As we have stated, there has been a distinct decline in Chinese medicine from the time of the Ming dynasty (1368-1662 A.D.). At present, anyone may prescribe drugs, which are readily accessible in the old-style shops dealing in all sorts of vegetable, animal and mineral substances. The drugs are used according to the ancient methods, with incantations and a good amount of magic and superstitious practices involved.

## III

Modern medicine may be said to have begun in China in the early nineteenth century, but the Western influence on Chinese medical history was first noticeable in the sixteenth century with the coming of the Jesuit missionaries. One of the first of the Jesuits was Ricci, to whom may be credited the introduction of modern medicine along with religion and science. It is a well-known fact that the Jesuits cured Emperor K'ang Hsi (1655-1723 A.D.) of malaria by the use of quinine. Father Parrenim translated an anatomy in the seventeenth century and also works on chemistry, toxicology and pharmacology. Several other priests practiced medicine in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but the Catholic missions did not send qualified doctors, the priests doing what they could to aid the people medically. It is interesting to note that inoculation with human virus was used by the Chinese for smallpox about 1000 A.D.

In 1805 Dr. Pearson of the East India Company first introduced vaccination and later opened an ophthalmic hospital in Macao. These were the beginnings of true "modern" medicine. Some fifteen years later the first dispensary was opened in Macao by Dr. Livingstone of the East India Company and Morrison, the first Protestant missionary to China.

Dr. Peter Parker was the first regular medical missionary to come to China. He was sent out by the American Board Missionary Society to Canton in 1834 and founded the Canton Hospital and, with Bridgman and Colledge of the East India Company, started the Medical Missionary Society of China in 1838. He also opened a hospital in Macao and began the teaching of students.

The London Missionary Society in 1839 assigned Dr. Hobson to medical work in China. Dr. Hobson is known as "the first medical book-maker for China." His "Outline of Anatomy and Physiology," published in 1850, was the first book of its kind written in Chinese.

Dr. John G. Kerr of the American Presbyterian Mission came to Canton in 1854, taking charge of the Canton Hospital when Dr. Parker was appointed American Minister to Peking. Dr. Kerr was connected with Canton Hospital for thirty years during which time he produced a prodigious amount of work: Over 500,000 patients passed through his, or his assistants', hands; he is credited with having performed over 1000 operations on bladder stone; he had more than one hundred students, and translated or compiled twenty-seven books, including the six-volume "Manual of the Theory and Practice of Medicine"; he also founded the first Refuge for Insane, in 1898.

There are many others who were outstanding in clinical work, but in this brief article, we must confine ourselves to the educational leaders. Passing mention also should be made to Dr. Osgood, who published the first large translation of anatomy; to Dr. Mackenzie of the London Missionary Society who in 1881 with Li Hung Chang, his patron, founded a medical school in Tientsin; to Dr. Combs, who came to Peking in 1873 as the first woman medical missionary.

Besides the teaching work done by Dr. Kerr and others, schools were founded between 1880 and 1900 in the following places: Tientsin, Shanghai (later the medical department of St. John's University), Soochow, Mukden, Hangchow, Nanking, and Hongkong.

The Medical Missionary Association was founded by the Protestant missionaries in China in 1886 and a journal begun, first as a quarterly, then as a monthly. This is now amalgamated with the *Journal of the Chinese Medical Association.*

From 1834 to 1887 there had been 150 medical missionaries all told in China. Between 1887 and 1890, 46 more arrived. The pages of the medical journal after this period are full of articles dealing with medical education. A much disputed question was whether English or Chinese should be used as the medium of instruction. Translation work and the need of a uniform terminology was emphasized. In 1890, Dr. Kerr wrote a paper in which he outlined the need for medical education: (1) to provide qualified physicians for the mass of the people; (2) to train assistants for mission hospitals; (3) to train teachers. He said: "The education of physicians and surgeons for the people of this great empire is a subject of the utmost importance and one which may well engage the attention of the medical profession of the world," and he advocated that teaching should be

carried on in the Chinese language.

After 1900, there was a marked increase in the number of medical schools. The Hackett Medical School for Women had been begun in 1899. A school was started in Hankow in 1902. In 1906, the Union Medical College and the Women's Medical College, as well as a School of Nursing, were opened in Peking. The Hankow College became the Union Medical College in 1908. Nursing schools in Nanking and Anking were opened in this year. The Kung Yee Medical School in Canton was started in 1909. 1910 saw the opening of the Tsinan Union Medical College and of the Medical Department of Nanking University. In 1911, the Mukden Medical college was opened and steps were taken to organize a medical college in Chengtu, Szechuen. The Harvard Medical School, Shanghai, was started in 1912. The Pennsylvania Medical School joined St. John's University Medical School in 1914 and the Hunan-Yale Medical School was organized the same year. At this time, the nine leading mission medical schools in China had 300 students. At the conference of the Medical Missionary Association in Shanghai, in 1915, there were over 100 medical missionaries present and several important events occurred during or following this meeting. The Joint Terminology Committee was formed at this time and the first meeting was held in August, 1916. This committee was composed of representatives from the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Chinese Medical Missionary Association, the National Medical Association, the Medical Pharmaceutical Association (students returned from Japan), and the Chinese Chemical Society, together with a representative of the Education Department of the Government.

In June 1915, an agreement was made between the Rockefeller Foundation and the London Missionary Society, in regard to the Union Medical College in Peking, and the Rockefeller Foundation took over this institution on July 1st, 1915. The National Medical Association (a purely Chinese body) was formed in 1915, and, at its first meeting, held in February 1916, there were 55 members present. In 1932, the National Medical Association and the old China Medical Missionary Association, amalgamated to form the new Chinese Medical Association, whose membership is not limited to any nationality. At the 1935 meeting there were 2400 members reported as belonging to the Association. This Association has the usual councils on Medical Education, Hospital Standardization and Publication, etc.

In 1916, the Rockefeller Foundation, in addition to their school in Peking, planned to start a school in Shanghai. For this and other reasons, the Medical Department of the University of Nanking closed in 1917, some of its teachers and students going to Tsinan. The Hankow Medical College did the same thing in the following year. Three classes of the old Union Medical College, Peking, and one teacher were already in Tsinan, so the School of Medicine of Cheeloo University is practically a combination of the Nanking, Hankow and Peking schools, with the original Tsinan school. Later, in 1923, the North China Women's Union Medical Col-



FIG. 1. THE YIN AND THE YANG, SURROUNDED BY THE "PA KUA" (THE EIGHT SYMBOLS) CHIEFLY USED IN DIVINATION.

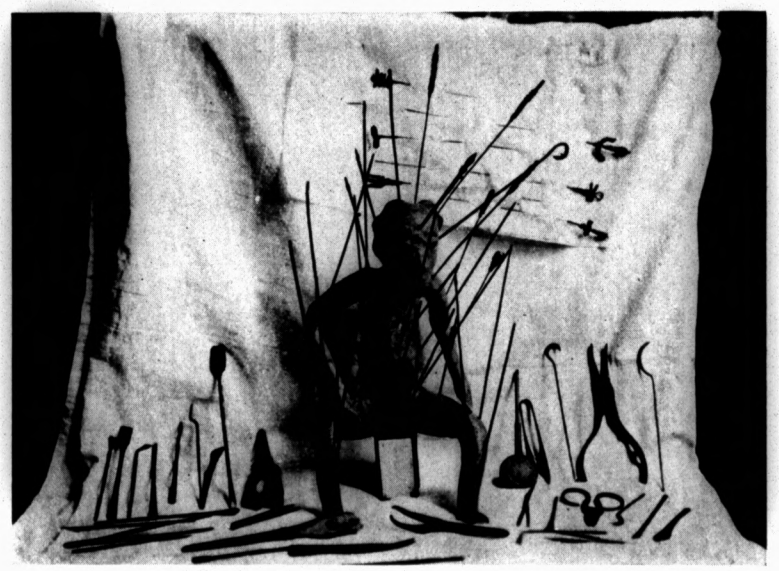


FIG. 2. MODEL FOR DEMONSTRATING ACUPUNCTURE, AS USED BY THE OLD-STYLE CHINESE PHYSICIANS. SOME OF THE ACTUAL INSTRUMENTS USED ARE SHOWN ON THE SHEET.



A Ward in Cheeloo University Hospital



衛生教育系編製之衛生標語圖畫

Health Posters Prepared and Printed by the Department of Health Education

lege united with the Cheeloo School of Medicine and transferred teachers, students and funds to Tsinan.

At present, there are three foreign-supported non-mission medical schools in China: the Peiping Union Medical College, of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Japanese school in Mukden and the Hongkong University School of Medicine.

In 1935, the *China Medical Journal* reported 30 medical schools in China, of which 15 were listed as private and the others as government. (Of these the Medical Department of Hongkong University is purely British and the Japanese Government has a medical school in Mukden.) The curriculum, as prescribed by the government, requires six years after graduation from a senior middle school, for the higher grade colleges, and four years after high school, for the second grade medical schools. The majority of colleges listed claim to belong to the higher grade. It is interesting to note that the language of instruction in these schools is given as follows: Chinese, 14; English and Chinese, 7; English, 4; German and Chinese, 1; German, 1; French, 2; Japanese, 1. All except three of these schools have been founded since 1900, and 13 of them since 1920. Only eleven of the schools have more than 30 teachers, and in only three schools are all teachers on full time. Registration in 28 medical schools show enrolments totaling 3616 students, of whom 636 are women.

With the present irregularities as to legal requirements and registration of doctors and of hospitals, it is impossible to obtain accurate statistics, but the most reliable figures available list 430 hospitals in China. Probably one-third of these would not be recognized as hospitals by an investigating committee. The majority of the hospitals are well-equipped and staffed, with a bed capacity of approximately 20,000. The number of doctors is given as between 5000 and 6000, but there are hardly that number of properly qualified modern physicians. The tragic piece of data is that there is *one doctor to every 80,000 persons* in China. About 90 per cent of the total doctors are Chinese. The old style non-scientific medicine is still practiced by thousands of "doctors" throughout the country. Time and the growing education of the masses will no doubt ultimately eliminate these practitioners.

## IV

The Protestant missionary societies conduct six medical schools, the scope of whose activities is too great to chronicle here. We may take the Cheeloo Medical College, with which the writer is connected, as an example of what such international medical missionary institutions are doing. Although only 350 doctors have been graduated from this school in twenty years, their influence cannot be estimated by the smallness of their number. They are helping to operate over 60 of the best mission hospitals in the country and in many cases they are acting as superintendents of these hospitals. Since the Government has begun its program of public health work, an increasing number of Cheeloo graduates are going into school and rural public health activities. One is in charge of the model centers for rural and school public health work near

Nanking. Another is head of public health work in Kansu province. Still another is the head of the Isolation Hospital in Nanking. One young woman graduate is in charge of a large maternity hospital in Nanking, and is also head of the Midwifery School of that city.

In 1935 there were 260 mission hospitals reported, 325 medical missionaries (practically all British and American), and 271 foreign nurses. These hospitals employed 530 Chinese doctors, 1000 Chinese graduate nurses, and had nearly 4000 pupil nurses in training. These figures are remarkable when one considers that thirty years ago there were probably no properly trained Chinese nurses. There are five institutions in which a regular course in pharmacy is offered.

Private practice as understood in the West is not practicable in China, except in the large cities. Doctors usually have to run their own hospitals where they can control the medical and nursing care of the patients.

There is much that could be criticized in regard to the program of modern medicine as it is seen in China today, but when one considers the vastness of the country and population and the tremendous social and economic handicaps, one cannot but be surprised at the really worthwhile progress that has been made; and most of this progress, as far as the indigenous institutions are concerned, has been made since the reorganization of the Government in Nanking in 1928. The Central Health Administration and the Ministry of Education are going ahead energetically in tackling their vast problem. There is a Commission on Medical Education of the Ministry of Education, and it has drawn up elaborate programs for the training of physicians, public health officers, school health workers, midwives, nurses, pharmacists, technicians and second and third grade medical assistants, to be used especially in rural areas. The plan is to have an intelligent assistant available for every village in the country. There is also a program for the post-graduate training of specialists and research workers.

The economic condition of the agricultural classes especially, and the fact that probably 85% of the people of China live in rural areas, makes it obvious that state medicine is the only way in which to deal with the problem. The Government has invited experts from the League of Nations as advisers on its various educational and health programs, one of the first reports on medical schools in China being that of Dr. Faber, in 1931. This report has been the point of departure for the national medical policy. The Rockefeller Foundation has also assisted in medical education, research and public health work, besides having built and endowed the Peking Union Medical College. The Henry Lester Institute for Medical Research, in Shanghai, built and endowed by a legacy from Mr. Lester, a British business man, is devoted, as its name implies, entirely to research, both in purely scientific and clinical work. The Public Health Administration is carrying out research along various lines, especially in regard to diseases found in Asia, such as Malaria, Schistosomiasis, and Kala-azar. The Government has already set up institutions for the production of various vaccines and sera.

The central offices of the National

Health Administration and Central Field Health Station are located in Nanking, but their activities along the lines of training personnel, setting up health stations, curative and preventive medicine, extend throughout the whole country. Nine provinces alone recently reported 144 health stations. Millions of people are being treated by vaccination and inoculation.

It is impossible in a short article to give a description of the work now being undertaken by the central and provincial Government authorities. In no other country and in no period of history has such a nationwide program on such a vast scale been undertaken for the urban and rural reconstruction of a nation.

The medical needs of a population of 450,000,000 are tremendous and, though hundreds of students are now being trained in the various types of institutions, it will be many years before these needs can be adequately met. Even if funds were available for buildings and equipment, the lack of a sufficient number of trained teachers is an insuperable handicap at present. But when we realize what remarkable progress has been made in so few years, we can readily see that modern medicine is ultimately going to fulfill the same important function in China that it does now in Europe and America.

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*Medicine in China had its beginnings before recorded history, and produced great physicians long before Hippocrates. Under the Chans the state held yearly examinations for admission to medical practice, and fixed the salaries of the successful applicants according to their showing in the tests.*—WILL DURANT in "The Story of Civilization," Vol. I, "Our Oriental Heritage."

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March 12, 1938

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

Dear Ran,

Thank you for yours of February 14th straightening us out on the travel for Mrs. Wolfe. Apparently she expects us to pay an allowance for November and December as well, but the letter received from Shuming T. Liu stated that payments were to begin from January 1st. We will take the matter up with President Liu when he arrives here.

You at Tsinan are to be congratulated in escaping horrors similar to those in Nanking. We all are exceedingly grateful for this deliverance, and know that you likewise feel the same. No one knows what the situation holds in store for you all, and we feel deeply for all those who are on the front line of work in the Orient.

We have been plugging along here as best we can, having raised a little more than $160,000 for emergency for all the Colleges to date, with some more capital funds, which swell the total to around $230,000. In view of the depression in which we again find ourselves, and the unsettled conditions all over the world, plus the many appeals for assistance for unemployed ant the like, we feel that we have done fairly well. The costs are not as low as we would like to have them, but when all of our budgets are taken into consideration, the total charged for handling our finances is well below that of the average Mission Board, and far below it for special campaigns such as the Presbyterian Church North put on this last year.

Both Emma and myself speak about you frequently and wonder how you are getting on. She will be greatly pleased to have this word from you.

With sincerest personal regards and best of wishes to you all, I remain

Very truly yours,

C. A. Evans

CAE:RC

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2 more of this made and given to Miss Attridge (1 Copies)
L.L.

Rec'd 4/14/38
M.E.B. 4/14/38

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

March 14th, 1938.

Miss Helen Kittredge,
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

RECEIVED
APR -9 1938
PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN BOARD
TREASURERS OFFICE

Dear Miss Kittredge,

Our last correspondence seems to have been your letter of May 27th, 1937 and my answering one of June 29th. We were living in the past age at that time. Early in July I had my cancer scare, went to P.U.M.C. and woke up from the anaesthetic to hear the guns at Lukouch'iao. I did not have a cancer, only an ulcer, and I have made a rather unusual recovery. When we finally got away from Peking, in August, we travelled on the train with your nephew and another very nice young fellow, and I saw them again while I was in Tientsin. I referred to this in a letter which I wrote to Garside about that time. My wife and I got back to Tsinan early in September, but left again in October and spent some time in Tsingtao, when most of the people evacuated. We were back here in plenty of time for the taking over of the city by the new regime. This is enough of the historical setting, but it explains what I mean by living in a different age, and thinking in a different way from what we did in June 1937.

I take it for granted that you received my letter of June 29th, in which I went into details regarding the hospital, the Medical School and the women's part in it, and quoted the following resolution passed by our Medical Executive Committee:-

> "That we approve of Dr.Shields writing to New York requesting a transfer of U.S.$3000 from New Hospital Building Funds in order to meet hospital current expenses next year."

We felt in June that we should need this money. We know now that we need it acutely. In spite of the fact that we have received Mex.$6000 from the Lord Mayor's Fund, and other English contributions (and please note, not one cent from America), we are running about $6000 in the hole. It has been impossible in the last few months to run in the normal way: a certain amount of overhead had to be carried on. Coal has been about double the usual price. We dismissed as many workers as we could, but we had had to keep on some,and we paid at least part of their salaries before they were finally dismissed. The wealthy class of patients is practically not here now. We have had a lot of refugees

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Women as well as men

and other injured who had to be admitted to the hospital whether they had any money or not. For some time we were running on a purely foreign staff, but now we have a number of nurses and three Chinese doctors on the staff. There is no chance of making up much of our deficit, even though now patients are increasing. Aside entirely from the future of the University and the School of Medicine, we feel that this hospital should continue to carry on, and we are counting on our backers in England and America to see that it does. Of course there is no talk now of doing any further building. The new building of which I wrote was finished in September and is now being occupied by nurses. It is intended for women doctors and nurses.

I find it very unsatisfactory to write letters these days, as circumstances over which we have no control make it advisable to be very discreet in whatever statements we make. If I could see you in 156 again I could tell you some things. I have written to Garside from time to time and I know that he has sent out parts, at least, of my letters, so you know pretty well what has been going on. We had a tense situation for a long time, but we did not get what we expected to, for which we are very thankful. This city was almost exceptional in this respect.

I hope that you and the Building Committee will grant us the $3000, as we requested. If we do not see our way clear to running this hospital, we shall have to take drastic steps and cut down the efficiency of the hospital, by discharging workers and also by refusing to take in charity cases. I think this would be a great pity. We are trying to stick to our jobs as we feel that we have never before had such an opportunity for Christian service, and we expect you people to back us up.

You might tell Garside about this letter, or show it to him.

With kindest regards,
Yours sincerely,

R. T. Shields

RTS:MMS.

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March 14, 1938

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

Dear Rans

Glad to get your letter of February 14th. It is most gratifying that the first six weeks of 1938 passed so uneventfully on the Cheeloo campus. Glad to learn that the railway from Tientsin is running again, and that you were expecting the trains from Tsingtao to be coming in within a few days. We hope that Mr. Clayton long ago got back to the Cheeloo campus so that your administrative group has gotten together again.

I have written several times during recent weeks on the general subject of finances. There is not much more I can add until I have more definite word from you or Mr. Clayton as to what you will need this year and what are the prospects for 1938-39.

We are interested in your comments on the proposal for a temporary coming together of a number of the China Colleges for union work in the Shanghai area. We have had comments on this proposal from a number of sources during recent weeks, but our Cheeloo friends seem to be the only ones who oppose the idea.

So far as I can discover, it would be quite safe for you to send the biographical information requested by the editor of Who's Who Amongst Physicians and Surgeons. I have checked up with some of our doctors here and they consider the publication to be quite reputable. The only "racket" involved in this publication and others of a similar sort is that most dignitaries who have their names included are vain enough to order copies for their own use. Of course such publications also have a fairly wide circulation for reference purposes, so enough copies can be sold to cover the cost of publication.

Phil Price dropped in to see us two or three days ago. He has just arrived in America, and brings the latest direct word from Tsinan. He did not give us any important information which we had not already received in your letters.

With all good wishes, I am

Very cordially yours,

B.A. Garside

BAG:MP

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April 4, 1938

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

Dear Rans:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 28th. Many thanks for supplying us with this information as to the financial situation of the University in general and of the Medical School and Hospital in particular. Sorry that you were still handicapped by Mr. Clayton's absence from Tsinan. We hope that he arrived not long after you wrote.

As to the current fiscal year, we hope that the emergency funds being secured here in North America, together with the support being received from the Lord Mayor's Fund, will be sufficient to keep things going to June 30th. We are, however, awaiting with keen interest more definite word from the field as to the financial situation and needs for 1938-39. We realise that it is difficult, and many times impossible, for you on the field to give any accurate estimates as to what you will need or what work you will be doing next year. But until something concrete comes to us from China it is even more impossible for the Governors to give any very intelligent study to the question of what support they are expected to provide after July 1st.

You tell of the letter you have written to Lucius Porter asking whether the Harvard-Yenching Institute is continuing their appropriations for this year. The Institute has been paying over their quarterly appropriations to the New York office as usual and in the case of each of the six universities we have authorized the Field Treasurers to draw, or have been holding funds here awaiting instructions from the field. In the case of Cheeloo, we have deposited the first two quarters of the Institute's appropriations in your Field Treasurer's account in the Bankers Trust Company, and Mr. Evans has written Mr. Clayton telling him that this deposit has been made. The third quarter is being held in the Governors' account here in New York, while we are awaiting word from Mr. Clayton. Mr. Evans tells me that he has had no word whatever from him with reference to this appropriation. Both the third and fourth quarterly payments will be deposited to the Field Treasurer's account in the Bankers Trust Company whenever Mr. Clayton indicates any desire to have this done. We must keep in mind that the Trustees of the Institute will expect a detailed report and accounting for 1937-38, to be submitted as soon as possible after June 30th, 1938. So it is important that Mr. Clayton keep accurate figures as to expenditures made in the Departments of Chinese Cultural Studies, and that we give evidence to the Institute showing that

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any unexpended balance is being retained and segregated for future use in line with the original purpose of these appropriations. I am today sending a statement to the Harvard-Yenching Institute summarizing the activities of the six universities receiving support from the Institute's Restricted Account. The Institute Trustees hold a meeting a week from today and will be giving very serious study both to the present situation and the probabilities of the future program of these institutions.

You suggest that the deficit of Mex. $22,000 on the School of Medicine accounts for 1937-38 can be met from the funds which you raised while you were here in America. We have been hoping that Shaeloo's share of the special emergency fund now being raised would be sufficient to take care of this operating deficit in the medical school budget for this year, so that all the money you raised a year ago can be kept as a nucleus for our proposed Randolph Tyndor Shields Endowment Fund. In the first allocation of these emergency funds US$4,725 was appropriated to Shaeloo. Last week the Committee on Allocation appropriated another US$4,500, bringing the total up to $19,225. In addition you are receiving some funds from the Lord Mayor's Fund, though as yet we do not know just how much. We trust that these allocations, together with the possibility that other funds may be available before the campaign is closed, will make it unnecessary to dip into the special funds which you secured last year. Please give us more detailed information on this suggestion whenever you can do so, so that our records can be kept straight.

Of course it is still too early to form any final decisions as to the future policies in our Christian higher educational work in China. But it is not too early to be giving very serious study to the situation as it exists, and to the trends which seem to be developing. Out of every period of disturbance China has thus far had, the Christian forces have been able to gain some valuable benefits, through effecting readjustments and improvements that were impossible in more stable times. We hope that such gains as this can be brought about as a result of the present disturbances.

We have had the privilege of seeing Ran once or twice recently, and occasionally have a letter from Evy. When I last heard from Ran he had not made final plans for next year. It would be very pleasant if we could have him around New York next year, though we know that he would be too busy for us to see him very often.

All the gang here in the office join me in sending the best of good wishes to Mrs. Shields and yourself.

Very cordially yours,

Your suggestion that the deficit

RAGaMP

any unexpended balance is being retained and segregated for future use in line with the original purpose of these appropriations. I am today sending a statement to the Harvard-Yenching Institute summarizing the activities of the six universities receiving support from the Institute's Restricted Account. The Institute Trustees hold a meeting a week from today and will be giving very serious study both to the present situation and the probabilities of the future program of these institutions.

Dr. Shields -3- April 4, 1938

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(Excerpt from letter of Dr. Shields, dated April 4, 1938)

You have been writing for something on policy and a budget. I cannot get anybody to talk policy definitely, and the budget is intimately mixed up with this. We are applying to the British Boxer Indemnity Trustees for their grant of $10,000 Medical and $5,000 Science College, stating that we hope to open the University in the fall. There are practical difficulties in the way which may be insuperable. Many of our students and prospective students are not living under the same regime that we are. Dr. Kilborn writes that he figures it would take about Mex. $500 for a student to travel, partly by air, from Chengtu here.

The budget for the General University for 1937-38 was $24,000. According to your letter of Feb. 25th, we can only expect $17,000 this year for General University. I do not see where we can very well cut down expenditures, and, if we open the University, we expect to have Mrs. Yui. If the Dean of Women is not here, would the Women's Committee pay $3,250? Will the Schools of Arts, Science and Medicine be able to pay $11,500 to the General University?

Arts & Science College budget, 1937-38, $81,000. There is no hope of getting anything like $43,000 from students' fees or of $12,000 from the Ministry of Education. Note that more than 50% of this budget was students' fees. Will students come?

Medical School budget, 1937-38, $78,000, which frankly carried a deficit of $20,000 in it. Cut out the Government Grant of $12,000 and the problematical students' fees and where are we at?

Hospital. The Hospital is the only part of the University about which we can really talk sensibly in dollars and cents. I am getting Gordon King to work on his hospital budget. The expenses this year were estimated at $141,000 and receipts would almost match, there being a deficit of $2,000. As a matter of fact, for 8 months of the year, we have spent $60,000. At the rate we are going, the year's total expenses will be, I think, a little over $100,000. The receipts will be $40,000 to $50,000 less than we expected, but we have received already about $6,000 from the Lord Mayor's Fund, and we hope to get several thousand more. If the Women's Committee will send out the $3,000 gold which we have asked for several times, the hospital will probably be able to split even at the end of the year. We have had to keep up a certain amount of overhead all the time, and, for a month or more, we were running at a loss. Now, patients are increasing, so that I am sure we are making money off O.P.D. and probably not losing much on in-patients. But you must remember that the hospital is run almost entirely now by foreign mission supported staff. There are only three Chinese doctors for whom we are paying, and there are a number of graduate, and a few undergraduate, nurses. If we get back some of our residents and assistant residents whom we need, we shall have to pay out more. The Chinese members of the medical faculty working in the hospital would have their salaries paid from the Medical School.

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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

April 4th, 1938.

Mr.C.A.Evans,
150 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

Dear Carl,

I am going to write a financial letter to you.

1. Your letter of Feb.25th to Mr.Clayton. Outside of the School of Theology, you reckon that the income to the General University will be $17,000 Chinese currency.

2. Treasurer's Report of the North American Section, Jan.1937. Not being a book-keeper, there are some things here that I do not understand, so I shall ask some questions.

(a) On the first page, what does Medical School Endowment $464.55 mean?

(b) On page 2, School of Medicine, Special Gifts, $12.15.00

(c) Balance Sheet, page 1. We have been looking up the Princeton Class of 1893 Equipment Fund, and my recollection is that it was to be used for operating room equipment. If that is true, we want to buy a Sterilizer and other equipment for the operating room now.

(d) On the same page, what is Medical School Endowment Fund, $1594.55?

(e) On page 2, what is the item $4215 for the School of Medicine?

(f) On page 3, Medical School Suspense 1937-38, $4572.45.

What I am after is to find the amount of $9489.75 which was sent me by Garside, as contributions towards my Medical Endowment Fund. You have sent out three amounts of $2000 each for the School of Medicine this fall and winter. Presumably, this came from the $9,000 odd above mentioned. I know that something over $1000 of this money which was first contributed you have on your books as Endowment, but the rest of it is subject to call for this year or whenever it is needed.

3. Garside has been writing for something on policy and a budget. I cannot get anybody to talk policy definitely, and the budget is intimately mixed up with this. We are applying to the British Boxer Indemnity Trustees for their grant of $10,000, stating that we hope to open the University in the fall. There are practical difficulties in the way

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CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

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which may be insuperable. Many of our students and prospective students are not living under the same regime that we are. Dr.Kilborn writes that he figures it would take about Mex.$500 for a student to travel, partly by air, from Chengtu here.

I am not sending ~~you a statement which you can compare with the 1937-38 budget of the University~~. The budget for the General University for 1937-38 was $24,000. According to your letter of Feb.25th, we can only expect $17,000 this year for General University. I do not see where we can very well cut down expenditures, and, if we open the University, we expect to have Mrs.Yui. If the Dean of Women is not here, would the Women's Committee pay $3250? Will the Schools of Arts, Science and Medicine be able to pay $11500 to the General University?

Arts & Science College budget, 1937-38, $81,000. There is no hope of getting anything like $43,000 from students' fees or of $12,000 from the Ministry of Education. Note that more than 50% of this budget was students' fees. Will students come?

Medical School budget, 1937-38, $78,000, which frankly carried a deficit of $20,000 in it. Cut out the Government Grant of $12,000 and the problematical students' fees and where are we at?

Hospital. The Hospital is the only part of the University about which we can really talk sensibly in dollars and cents. I am getting Gordon King to work on his hospital budget. The expenses this year were estimated at $141,000 and receipts would almost match, there being a deficit of $2000. As a matter of fact, for 8 months of the year, we have spent $60,000. At the rate we are going, the year's total expenses will be, I think, a little over $100,000. The receipts will be $40,000 to $50,000 less than we expected, but we have received already about $6,000 from the Lord Mayor's Fund, and we hope to get several thousand more. If the Women's Committee will send out the $3,000 gold which we have asked for several times, the hospital will probably be able to split even at the end of the year. We have had to keep up a certain amount of overhead all the time, and, for a month or more, we were running at a loss. Now, patients are increasing, so that I am sure we are making money off O.P.D. and probably not losing much on in-patients. But you must remember that the hospital is run almost entirely now by foreign mission supported staff. There are only three Chinese doctors for whom we are paying, and there are a number of graduate, and a few undergraduate, nurses. If we get back some of our residents and assistant residents whom we need, we shall have to pay out more. The Chinese members of the medical faculty working in the hospital would have their salaries paid from the Medical School.

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You can compare the list I am sending you and this letter with last year's budget and make out as accurate a budget for the General University and the Schools of Arts, Science and Medicine as I can. I will send you the Hospital budget when I can get it done and also we shall have to take some formal action about the other budgets. If you see P.Lair, tell him I miss him. If he is in New York, make him come down to the office and talk this over with you.

I have from the Treasurer the statement that the Medical School has spent, through February 1938, $29,017.75. We have also sent to Chengtu, for salaries and necessary expenses, $11,549.40. This should be almost enough to pay all expenses in Chengtu up to July 1st. We estimate that, when we have paid up all items on the School of Medicine by July 1st, we shall have to add approximately $8,875 to the above, making a total of $49,442.15. Estimated income, $35,000: deficit $14,442.15. If the women do not send the $3000 asked for, and if we do not get any more grants from the Lord Mayor's Fund, the Hospital will have a deficit of $8,000. Add this to $14,000 and we shall have $22,000 as the deficit for the School of Medicine and Hospital. We are counting on making this up by using the $6,000 which you have already sent out. I know that, in addition to this, Garside wrote that there was over $9,000 U.S.currency, to be used by the whole of the University, to make up deficits for this year. So we shall have a few thousand dollars left over after June 30th, but I do not see how any school of the University is going to be able to carry on very well after that, unless we can get more money from abroad. There is practically no hope of getting anything from Chinese sources.

I am not trying to solve the problem for you, but I am only showing you how it looks to us. I hope to be writing you again before long about this and will send you a more formal budget.

Yours sincerely,

R.T. Shields

RTS:MMS.

Tell B & G Jotbin letter, but he did not enclose Gehner's - he wrote $20. Did Gehner's people take my article & pay 20.00 for it? R.P. at north South Univ.

Can we count on Endowment $15,000 @ 4%.
" " " " H.T.S funds for 1938-39?

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P.S. In answer to your letter of Feb.22nd, to me, tell Charlie Thomas to send the books, but I think that they will get through better if they are sent in small parcels by post. We have received books by post recently, but I do not know how much trouble we should have with freight. I will write to C.C.T. and thank him.

A.Z.

Wrote Thomas 5/10

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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

April 15th, 1938.

Ack 6/6/38

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

Dear Garside,

My last letter, of April 4th, was to Carl Evans. I asked him a number of questions about the financial statement which we have recently received. I also told him that we were sending a detailed statement to the British Indemnity Trustees, in regard to their grant of $10,000 for the School of Medicine and $5000 for the School of Science which has already been made to us for this year. They require such a statement before they actually give the money.

I have talked a good deal to members of the medical faculty, singly and as a group, and also to Clayton and others outside the wall, about your wanting a budget. I have sat down and figured at it a number of times, and I still cannot get anywhere. The nearest thing to a budget that I can get is the information about the general University which I gave in my letter to Evans. The G.U. will receive, according to Evans, about $17,000 Mex.,and we can cut down the expenses to approximately that amount. The School of Arts & Science will receive about $22,000, from missions,and they could trim down the number of salaries paid,and the amount paid in each salary, and their other expenses,to something like this amount, if it has to be done. As you know, the Arts budget has depended more than 50% on the receipt of student fees. No-one can predict how many students we are likely to have, if we should open in the fall.

As far as the Medical School is concerned, I can give you figures a little more in detail. We shall receive about $25,000 from the various missions. If we have a few students and get in a little rent and something from our endowment, we may have an income of $28,000. If we give nothing to the General University, we can cut our administration down to say $4000, our salaries to $27,000, departments $10,000, maintenance $7,000, a total of $48,000. The deficit can be made up from money raised while I was in the States which we hope we shall not use this year, since you have said that you have raised over $9000 gold for the University's emergency expenses. We are counting absolutely on this $9000 to clear up the

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deficit on Arts & Science, Medicine and the Hospital, if necessary, and we hope there will be something left over for next year. Gordon King and I think that the Hospital, since it has received about Mex.$9000 from the Lord Mayor's Fund and $2000 more from British sources, will be able to close the year with a deficit of from $5000 to $8000.

In all of your thinking about Cheeloo, remember that the hospital is the one unit which has been able to function without closing for a day, and has been even more useful to this community than ever before. I am sure that the impression made on the people in various neighbourhoods by the keeping open of mission hospitals is going to be a tremendous asset to our work in the future.

Clayton is away for a few days in Tsingtao. When he returns, I will take up again with him the matter of a budget, but I am sure that you will get no more than what I have just written you. Circumstances over which we have no control make it impossible for us to make out a sensible statement, except in so far as the hospital is concerned. The amount of money to be spent depends entirely on the number of people employed and the number of students paying fees.

I am sending you the minutes of our faculty meeting of yesterday. The reason for the first resolution is that West China has received a 2-year grant from the government for Pathology, The first year they spent the money on equipment and this year the government insist that they shall have a professor of Pathology, and they do not have the man. Kilborn wrote me about it and I am sure there is no desire on their part to steal our pathologist from us.

The resolution regarding policy is the first that we have put down on paper. It represents our hope, but I cannot say that it really represents our belief. You will see Cressy probably before you get this letter, and he will tell you about the attitude of our teachers in West China. I have heard from other sources that there is a distinct feeling in regions to the south of us that it is unpatriotic to open schools. I have seen a copy, sent by hand, of a letter to a Board of Trustees, which you have no doubt already read.

I want to write to President Liu next. I have written all the above to you, almost forgetting that he will be with you when you get this. He must try to get back here early in the summer. There is no-one here to take the responsibility of the final decision as to whether the University shall open or not. We are going ahead building air castles. It is a little easier to talk about the Medical School, because we have a hospital which we intend to keep going, and we have an active group of doctors in the hospital, and also an active group of doctors and students in West China. The Arts and

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Science faculty, naturally, are very much scattered and we do not know where most of the students are, and whether they would or could come back. Tell the President that Mr. Fu thinks there are probably a few students who could enter the Medical School, that is as "3rd year"(Government classification, 1st year with us) and that there are some who could enter the 1st and 2nd year premedicine. He also thinks that there are a number of students in the surrounding country who have finished their middle school and could enter the University, Arts or Science, but I cannot get him even to guess at figures. Notices in regard to the opening of the University should be sent out early in the summer, of course.

I am sure you were all shocked to hear of the death of a well-known educator in Shanghai. I will not make any comments. I presume you are reading the papers carefully. There has been a remarkable change in the weather this spring. not meteorologically speaking

I presume that you and the President are keeping in touch with the Cheeloo staff members at home. I will write to them before long, but they will want some authoritative statement from you. We are expecting Struthers back, of course, and there is a job waiting for him in the hospital, and we certainly want P.Lair. Members of the Arts & Science faculties will hardly be needed on the campus unless it is possible to open these schools. I am going to write to Dr.Ch'en Yen Ping, whom we expect back. If we have a first year medical class as planned, we shall need him specially. If we do not have this first year class, I really do not know what to say to Ch'en, or to Prescott, who is now studying the language in Peking, and who fully expected to come here this winter to begin work. Dr.Witham is at Yenching, as there is nothing special for her to do here at present. All of these preclinical people would teach 1st year students, but none of the three are clinicians. I do not know what P.S.Evans is going to do. We are not paying his salary now, and I really do not think that he and Mary ought to come back under present circumstances. I am glad you saw Phil Price. He ought to be able to give you some of the inside dope.

I got the Educational Forum and reprints. Many thanks. I also got the notice of the receipt of the $20, which I am turning over to the Medical School. I am glad this article finally came out. It gives Cheeloo a little advertisement. I sent list long ago to whom to send Reprints, did you send to Rau?

I hope that our friends were not unduly anxious when they saw the absolutely untrue statements which Reuter sent out this week, that Tsinan had been captured by Chinese soldiers. We have been, on the surface, perfectly peaceful here. Do not believe these wild rumours, and only partially believe statements that are signed by special correspondents with their own names.

I hope Margaret is getting better. Give my regards to everybody in the office.

Yours sincerely,

RTS:MMS. R.T. Shields

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Copies for Mr. Clayton
Miss Cloud

April 27, 1938

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

Dear Ran:

A letter has just come from you to Miss Kittredge which has been causing us quite a bit of concern. I believe your letter was written about the 12th of March. You stated that up to that time not a dollar of special emergency funds had been received from North America, though certain amounts had been received from the Lord Mayor's Fund in Great Britian.

On January 25th we wrote a letter to President Liu, sending copies to Mr. Clayton, Mr. Castleton, and Dean Stanley. I am wondering whether in some way all three of the copies which went to China were lost or delayed. I am enclosing another copy herewith. In that letter we stated that we were depositing US$9,632.55 to the credit of the Cheeloo Field Treasurer's account in New York and that we hoped to make other deposits from time to time as the Associated Boards was able to pay over the balance of the firs t allocation to Cheeloo from the emergency funds, totalling $14,725.

The entire $14,725 has long ago been turned over by the Associated Boards to the Cheeloo Governors and is available for use by the field. The balance reported by the Bankers Trust in the account of the Cheeloo Field Treasurer indicates that no substantial portion of this money has been drawn.

We are hoping that the Cheeloo Women's Committee will see its way clear to appropriate the US$3,000 which they should have granted toward the Hospital budget for the year 1937-38 at our meetings in the spring of 1937. But this $3,000 we have always thought of as a part of the regular support of the Medical School and Hospital work, and not as related to the emergency fund we are now trying to secure.

We have had almost no letters from Mr. Clayton for many months. We have had no letters from you for a number of weeks now. So we are quite at sea as to the state of finances on the Cheeloo campus. We are trying, however, to keep ample funds in your bank account here in New York, so that they will be available whenever and however you can draw them.

Very sincerely yours,

B. A. Garside

BAG:MP

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Cheeloo University,
Tsinan.
May 4th, 1938.

My dear Friends,

My last general letter was written in November. Since then I have written to Mr.Garside and asked him to send messages to my friends. When in Tsingtao, I wrote personal letters to some of you, which you did not deign to answer. You can realise, I hope, that, at present, it is a little difficult to write and express oneself freely.

This city was captured the day after Christmas. We shall never forget Christmas 1937, trying to keep stable in the midst of panic. The Chinese troops in the end retreated without fighting in the immediate vicinity of the town. We had been expecting to have some of the same kind of treatment most other places received, but we were very fortunate. The Japanese authorities have been very polite to us foreigners. We have been given special gate passes which allow us to go through the suburb gate leading to the main University campus, even after the wire barricades are up in the evening.

We are going on with our hospital work as usual, almost all of the foreign staff and three Chinese doctors being here, while 14 of the Chinese staff of the Medical School, with most of the medical students, are carrying on their work in West China Union University, Chengtu, Szechuan. For a time, patients were very few, as thousands of people had left town, and the country people did not come in, but now that conditions are more normal, patients have greatly increased. We have a fairly complete staff, except that our Eye and E.N.T. specialists are not here. The surgeons are doing the E.N.T. work and I am running the Eye clinic; not that I know anything about eyes, but I have the time to do it, and the majority of cases I can treat and relieve. As we have no pathologist here now, I am doing the necessary work in that line for the hospital, with my old technician. My duties as Dean of Medicine and Acting President are very light, but I have to realise that if and when anything happens, I have to be prepared to act. The President of the University is now in England and expects to go to the U.S.A. and Canada the latter part of this month, when I hope some of you will meet him.

We in Tsinan have not had very much of the problem of refugees and wounded which has burdened other places. There has been no acute food or fuel shortage, though certain things have been hard to obtain. The Lord Mayor's Fund, from England, and special emergency funds raised in America for the Christian Colleges of China will probably enable us to carry the necessary overhead of the University and take care of the large number of charity cases in hospital for the current year. Also, by means of the fund to which many of you contributed while I was in the U.S., we hope to keep our group going as a Cheeloo unit in Chengtu until they can return here. In the meantime, we hope to start a new class in medicine here in the fall, with the staff now here to teach it.

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MAY 4
1938



My wife returned here from Tsingtao early in December and she is kept busy, helping with the hospital evangelistic work and records, meeting groups of women and girls, and teaching a men's Bible class. Although we are living in quiet, yet the future is very uncertain, and we cannot make any very definite plans for the opening of the University. I presume that you read your papers, and some of you may have studied maps, so I will not attempt to make any comments. I have spoken and written my opinions to you before, and I still hold to these opinions, even more so than formerly.

Many of us are studying the Japanese language, but find it very difficult, as we have had little opportunity so far for practising the few sentences we have learned. At first, I had only two textbooks in Chinese-Japanese, but now I have an English-Japanese book and a little conversation dictionary. Those of you who were at college with me, and specially my old teachers who tried to teach me Greek, Latin and French, can hardly imagine me in my old age trying to learn Japanese through the medium of Chinese!

Travel is not very convenient just now. The Yellow River railroad bridge which was blown up by the Chinese before they left Tsinan, will take a long time to repair; but the Japanese soon built two temporary bridges, for cars, and then, later, abbridge for the railway; but the latter is not now used, and passengers have to walk across the river and entrain again on the other side. (Tsinan is 6 miles from the river). From there to Tientsin, the railroad runs across a great plain, and travel is not often stopped, but, to the east and south, the railways pass through hilly country and just now through traffic is broken. Motor roads cannot be used to the south at present. In spite of this, the mails are carried, irregularly, of course, by bicycle, mule or cart. Some time ago, after the damage to some mission property in a town to the south of us, one of the missionaries from here was escorted in a military car, by an officer, to see the place, but lately, as the Japanese are very anxious to protect foreigners, no passes can be given to go south.

Many of you, no doubt, have felt that it was useless to write letters to us, but I do not think we have actually lost any mail, though for a while, it was irregular. Now it is coming in almost as usual. During the past months, we have received letters and cards from many of you:- Mrs.W.H.A., O.L.A., Mrs.O.P.A., J.A., H.B., Dr.G.B., L.C.B., A.S., Mrs. C.S.B., B.H.B., Mrs.P.C.C., S.C., E.M.D., Mrs.F.A.F., N.S.F., Mrs.C.W.F., E.C.L., J.W.J., R.F.G., A.G., H.R.V., W.S.P., H.W., N.W., J.L.H., W.G.L., F.M.P., L.T.P., C.P.W., A.H.W., D'A.R.,E.R.A., S.C.H., Mrs.H.M., J.S.U., L.V.C., F.P.H., C.C.T. and Newton D.Baker, all of which we were glad to get. I appreciate the fact that some of my friends have phoned or written to Mr.Garside, asking about us or our work. We have written regularly to Evy, now teaching in Pittsburg, and to Ran, in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and to other relatives.

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MAY 4
1938

Fortunately, the policy of some of our near-sighted senators could not be carried out, and most of the American missionaries have remained at their stations or, when that was not possible, have moved elsewhere in China. Our consuls could only advise, not order us to leave. The British government, with its usual good sense, did not attempt to get its people out of the country. I cannot go into details, but the stabilising influence and protection in time of panic afforded by the presence of missionaries, as well as the physical help given by hospitals, is something that is not going to be forgotten for a generation at least. When peace comes, I am sure we are going to have a far greater opportunity for missionary work than we have ever had before. We are, in many places, apparently marking time now, but we believe that a better day is coming. It has cost something, of course. Many foreigners have been and still are in positions of danger, and a few have lost their lives. We here have been more fortunate so far than the majority of our friends. There are possible complications in the future, as you can well imagine, but we are keeping up a more or less normal existence, with tennis and reduced social activities, and I, personally, am working in my garden as usual.

It is a great satisfaction to know that most of our nearly 400 graduates in medicine, including this year's graduating class, are serving their country in mission hospitals or in other capacities. We have been able to hear from, or of, a great many of them. Our teaching work has been temporarily stopped, but what are a few years in the march of time? We believe that we shall be able to carry on the work of training men and women for service even more efficiently in the future, for the new country which is being developed.

Naturally, we have been more interested in local events than in outside ones, but we have been able to keep up, to a certain extent, with news of what is happening in Europe and America. I am glad to know that the danger of a European war seems lessened. We receive a daily paper from Tientsin, "Time" and the "Reader's Digest" from home, and occasionally we see the New York Times magazine and pictorial section which is sent to a friend of ours.

This letter is to be sent out to my full mailing list, of 340 names, but I do not expect to send to so many hereafter. I do not care to add to the number of circulars chucked into the waste-paper basket.

Yours sincerely,

RTS:MMS.

R. T. Shields

0570

1150

JOINT OFFICE
UNIVERSITY
JUN 3
1938
RECEIVED

Yours sincerely,

RTS:MMS.

This letter is to be sent out to us until mailing list, to
240 names, but I do not expect to use of the number of circulars enclosed into
I do not care to add to the number of circulars enclosed into
the waste-paper basket.

Naturally, we have been more interested in local events
than in outside ones, but we must be able to keep up, to a
certain extent, with news of what is happening in Europe and
America. I am glad to know that the general of a European new
seems lessened. We receive a daily paper from Frankfurt, "Time"
and the "Reader's Digest" from home, and occasionally we see
the New York Times magazine and picture section which is sent
to a friend of ours.

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Yours sincerely,

RTS:MMS.

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the New York Times magazine and picture section which is sent
to a friend of ours.

This letter is to be sent out to us until mailing list, to
240 names, but I do not expect to use of the number of circulars enclosed into
keeping up a more or less informal exchange with us, I do not
regard social activities, I do not propose to attend
them as usual.

If it is true that of late years there has been a growing
interest in Japan and Japanese, and Buddhism, it is to be
hoped that we shall be able to carry on the work of training
men and women for service even more efficiently in the future,
for the new country which is being developed.

Naturally, we have been more interested in local events
than in outside ones, but we must be able to keep up, to a
certain extent, with news of what is happening in Europe and
America. I am glad to know that the general of a European new
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the New York Times magazine and picture section which is sent
to a friend of ours.

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240 names, but I do not expect to use of the number of circulars enclosed into
the waste-paper basket.

Yours sincerely,

RTS:MMS.



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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

May 5th, 1938.

Ack 6/6/38

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

Dear Garside,

A few days ago I received a letter from you of April 4th. I am glad you told me about the Harvard Yenching business. I do not understand how all the colleges out here have got away with the spending of this money as they have. It is usually none of my business, but I suppose now, as Acting President, I do have some responsibility about it. I will pass on your letter to Clayton, if and when he returns. He went to Tsingtao for Easter. We do not know when he is coming back, but we have heard that he is now in Chefoo.

After you wrote me you would have got my letter telling about the Lord Mayor's Fund and recognising that you had over $9000 from emergency funds for the University. I note that you say the allocation now will bring the total up to $19,000. This will carry us well over into next year and I hope, as you do, that the money raised when I was at home may finally be set aside for an endowment. I shall write to President Liu before long.

I was very glad to get Chevalier's letter, and to know that he had met the Lairs and others.

This letter is mainly to accompany a general letter. I shall send a copy of the general letter to Nashville, with their special list, so you need not bother about them. I expect you to take care of the lists sent you last spring, which were originally divided into the letters to be sent out from Tsinan and from New York. It is not practicable to send them out from here now, so will you send all of them. I will take up these mailing lists now and ask you to check in accordance with what I write.

NEW YORK LIST.

✓ Cunningham, Dr.R.S., change to Albany Medical College, Albany N.Y.
✓ Curran, Dr.J.A., change to Dean, Long Island College of Medicine, Brooklyn.
✓ Fitzpatrick, Mr.Herbert. If you did not find his address

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and send to him previously, never mind about it. I mentioned him and others in my letter to you of April 16th, 1937.

Roszel. Delete his name, as I have just heard of his death.

Dr. Billet, Vienna — I will write him.

Other names of which I wrote before and asked you to get the addresses are:-

Olmsted, Mr.& Mrs.Geo.Welch
Thornburg, Mr.& Mrs.S.R.
Vaughan, Mr.& Mrs.E.C.

Also try to find and send to
Rev.J.C.Garrett, formerly at Nanking, Presbyterian Board.
Rev.Frank Garrit, Disciples Mission Board.
Dr.J.R.Cash, School of Medicine, University of Virginia.
Mr.Harry Clemons, Librarian, University of Virginia.
Rev.L.V.Cady, 120 E.College Street, Oberlin.

In the so-called TSINAN LIST which I am turning over to you, omit Baker, Hon.N.D., and
Grayson, Rear Admiral Cary T.
McCormack, Mr, and send to his wife. He has recently died.
Sharpe.

Add:(if not already on the list)
Finney, Dr.J.N.T., Baltimore. I do not know his address, but everybody knows him in the town.
Hoffstot, Mr.& Mrs.F.N., 1130 5th Avenue, New York.
Hornbeck, Mr.S.K., State Department, Washington, D.C.
MacLennan, Mr.K., London. (Castleton will know his address).

There are a number of names on this list of friends in England. Do as you please, either send them direct from New York, or ship them in a bundle to Castleton and let him deliver.

Read the enclosed to Gehner and then send to him.

Yours sincerely,

R. T. Shields

RTS:MMS.

Regards to the Gang. Tell Jim my neck has not yet healed up.

Taken care of as far as possible
H M

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RECEIVED
JUN 3 1938
JOINT OFFICE
UNIVERSITIES

over

INDEXED

May 9, 1938

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

Dear Ran,

I have before me your letter of April 4th, which came to hand last Monday, but as that was the week for annual meetings, you can well imagine that we were practically buried with the continuous meetings which occupied the whole week.

You raise a number of questions regarding the treasurer's report, which in reality is dated June 30, 1937. I will answer your queries in the same order as you letter them.

a. If you will note the first two lines under endowment on the first page of the report, you will notice that endowment funds increased in total by $5,810.60 throughout the whole year. Of this amount Medical School endowment increased $464.55. In other words, those who gave designating their gifts for endowment, donated $464.55 during that fiscal year, which ended June 30, 1937.

b. The $1,215. under Current General expenditures for the year represented the amount included in the budget for 1936-37, and which was sent to the field. In other words, you received it last year and used it.

c. You are correct in your understanding that the Princeton '93 equipment fund was to be used for operating room equipment. As of June 30, 1937, the total fund amounted to $7,442.19, of which we had invested, as you will note, $4,975., the balance being held in cash, which is a part of the $2,867.01 shown in the report. We believe you are entirely within your province to use any part of this balance of cash on hand, ($2,467.19). May I call your attention to the investment in this account which was turned over to us by the Presbyterian Board. It consists of $5,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway 4% due 5/1/33. Apparently this bond was purchased at 99½, and on Saturday was selling at 45½. In other words, if it was sold on the present market, there would be more than a 50% shrinkage. Rails generally are low on the present market, and if any relief is accorded to them by the government, or if wages are only slightly reduced, with an ordinary upward trend in business, these bonds should come back quickly to around 75 - 80. Your guess is as good as any other.

d. The Medical School endowment fund of $1,594.55 is the sum total of the funds received specifically designated for Medical School endowment. The interest on this fund, of course, is available for current use of the medical school.

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INDEXED

May 9, 1938

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

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e. You will notice that this item of $4,215. is on both sides of the books. One represents receipts for the School of Medicine, the total amount having been disbursed to the field in the last item on the opposite side in the current disbursements for the School of Medicine. In other words, all the receipts designated for the School of Medicine current funds were disbursed to the field and used.

f. A certain portion of the receipts for the Medical School were designated for 1937-38. They were put into Suspense and held until the beginning of the year 1937-38, and have been transferred to the Current General section. In other words, the $4,575.45 represented gifts for this year's budget, but were carried in Suspense last year. Up to date we have received on current gifts for the School of Medicine $9,517.95. There are a number of pledges still due which go to make up the $9,289.73 appropriated under special funds in our budget analysis for the current year. You will note that $6,005.81 has been disbursed against this account.

We are all somewhat familiar with the difficulties you are encountering, but only those on the field are fully aware of the extent to which the present situation has disrupted all former methods of procedure. Indeed there are many practical difficulties in the way of opening up this fall, which may make it utterly impossible when the time arrives.

The question you raise as to whether or not the women would pay $3,250. to the School of Arts and Science in case Mrs. Yui does not return to the campus, I believe is answered in the attitude of the Woman's Committee, which has a strong desire to take all of their funds, even including the Hall Estate one-third, and administer them for the full benefit of the women on the campus. As to the balance of the expected income for next year, that seems to be available for such purposes as the University may elect. Of course you face a very real problem as to whether or not students will come in any large ratio, although Yenching's experience has shown that practically three quarters of the enrollment has returned to the University. It would appear as though the main consideration might be as to the way the University is operated and whether or not it conforms to the needs of the locality in which it is situated.

I presume the question mark at the end of a deep statement of fact is a challenge to give you the proper answer. I wish we could accommodate you. As a matter of fact, will not the whole situation represent a working out from day to day of a procedure and a plan which would meet the conditions?

I have nothing to add as to what the Woman's Committee has done regarding the request for $5,000. From several individual angles I understood that favorable consideration would be given. There is one element, however, on the committee which does not favor of paying out income from principal funds. There is another faction, however, which believes that in all probability as the funds will not be used for erection of further buildings just at present, all the income should be used for maintenance. I presume the ladies will have to answer this question themselves.

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We have written you previously about the Gehmer situation, so no further comment is needed regarding that.

You will note from our letter of February 25th that General Endowment is figured at $6,500. Home administration and incidentals certainly should require a portion of that amount, so it would hardly seem justifiable to figure on a flat $6,000 from this fund.

We will communicate with Thomas and suggest that the books be forwarded if they make small packages.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. Evans.

CAE:RG

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copy for N. Y. office

Original sent to Pres. Liu 6/21/38

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
Tsinan, China

May 10, 1938

Mr. Shu-ming T. Liu
c/o Mr. B. A. Garside
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Liu:

I got your letter of April 19th a few days ago. We hope, if it is possible, that we shall have some classes on the campus in the fall. The medical faculty is ready to teach a first year class in Medicine, and also to take a class of internes, if we can get them back. With Phillips and Winfield back, the Science School could take one or two classes. It will not be so easy for the Arts. I have talked this over with several men, especialy Mr. Fu, Carson and Yang. Carson is having a meeting of his group today and he will write you fully about their plans. He, Stanley and I have talked about this matter of setting up a department of rural reconstruction. Carson's hope is that this department will later grow into a college. I am glad to see that the Governors feel that we should open at least part of the University, if possible. There has been some silly talk about its being unpatriotic to open the institution here. Yenching University has been criticised also by people living mostly in Shanghai, I think. There is a group in Shanghai that would like us to move the Arts and Science colleges there but I am sure that you agree with me that there is no sense in this. We are here to teach students who live in North China and will not, or cannot go to Shanghai for their education. There are four Christian universities working in Shanghai now. I have said to people here that, if the Board of Directors wants to do anything like this, they will have to find another Acting President. I am not going to try to undertake something with which I absolutely disagree. From your letter some time ago, I know that you agree with me.

I hope to hear from you again soon. You should be in New York about a week now.

In regard to the letter from Mr. Evans of March 9th, about Mrs. Wolfe's salary and travel expenses, I showed the letter to Wolfe and he said the matter had been settled satisfactorily. You can get the details from Evans. Evans wrote to me about this long ago and I answered the letter.

We were very sorry that Reuter published such a foolish report early in April about the local situation here. We have not had any fighting in the city of Tsinan this year. It is rather interesting that our hospital and the University were the two institutions mentioned. I am sorry now that we did not send a cable at once denying the report. There are so many rumors that one cannot send cables about all of them, however. Anyway, you all know by this time that there was nothing in the rumor. For obvious reasons, I will not go into the details of the present situation. You will get it from the papers.

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Since I wrote you last, Dr. Gault has returned, but Dr. McClure is still in Tientsin. Mr. Clayton went to Tsingtao for Easter. I heard from him yesterday from Chefoo. He expected to go from there to Tientsin and then come back here, so we hope to see him some day and get out another month's report. I have written a number of letters to Garside and Evans about finances. I am sorry that we cannot be more definite but we are doing the best we can.

I am sure you will have a pleasant time and a busy one, meeting people in the United States and Canada.

With kindest regards,
Yours sincerely,

/s/ R. T. Shields

RTS:MMS

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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

May 11th, 1938.

ack 6/27/38

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

Dear Garside,

This is a note to enclose a suggested list to whom you could send reprints of my article in the Educational Forum. I think I sent you a similar list long ago, and you have probably already done this.

I wrote you a few days ago, enclosing a letter to Gehner. I forgot to mention in my letter to him that the editors of the E.F. had made quite a mistake in giving my biography. They asked me about this and I told them the facts, but they put down in the paper that I had gotten my medical degree from the University of Virginia and Harvard., neither of which institutions I ever attended. May be they got the Harvard idea from R.T.Junior!

I am directing this envelope to you, instead of to the President, as this may be the best method of sending. Please give him the enclosed which, of course, you will read also.

Yours sincerely,

R. T. S.

RTS:MMS.

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RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
JUN 13 1938
JOINT OFFICE

0582

Copy
for N. Y.
Office

Original sent to Pres. Liu
6/21/38

CHEELDO UNIVERSITY
Tsinan, Shantung
China

May 13th, 1938

Mr. Shu-ming T. Liu
c/o Mr. B. A. Garside
150 Fifth Avenue
New York

Dear Mr. Liu:

I wrote to you two days ago. This letter is to take up two matters specially.

We have just heard indirectly that the Executive Committee (I think) of the Shantung Mission of the Presbyterian Board has formally invited Mr. Lair to the Tsingtao station for evangelistic work. I have not been officially informed of this, but Mr. Carson told me about it. Whether they have corresponded with Mr. Lair or not, I do not know. I shall write to the Chairman of the Shantung Mission about this, but, in the meantime, I want to notify you, so that you can take the matter up officially with the Board in New York.

As far as merely keeping the books is concerned, Mr. Lair will not have so much work to do when he returns, as the University is not open and Mr. Chang is here, but most of us feel that Mr. Lair is the man above all others to take the active leadership as Acting President or Dean, whatever you wish, if the situation continues as it is and you cannot return to the Cheeloo campus on your return to China. I am willing to take full responsibility, as far as I can, as Dean of the Medical School, but I do not want to take the responsibility of opening the Schools of Arts and Science under present conditions. There are going to be a number of problems to settle in connection with this. If neither you nor Dr. T'an are here, then we need at least an Acting Dean of Arts and Science, and, as the situation is at present, I feel that it would be almost essential to have a foreign Acting Dean. Mr. Clayton has said very positively that he will not carry on the Treasurership after Lair's return to China. In fact, I think he would quit this summer anyway. Incidentally, I told you in my last letter that he was still in Chefoo. He returned two days ago to Tsinan.

I do not know where Lair is, probably on his way east now, but you will, no doubt, see him when you arrive in New York. I am sure you understand the situation very well and there is no use in my writing more about it. Talk it over with Garside and go straight to the Presbyterian Board. We cannot protest to the Board about this action, but we can protest that it was not a sporting thing for the Shantung Presbyterian

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Mission to do, to ask for a man without even notifying us that they were doing it.

Another matter. Two days ago, we received a formal letter from the Hwaiking station of the U.C.C.M., sending us a set of resolutions which they had passed. The gist of it is that they want Bob McClure to go on furlough in the fall of 1938 and they want E. B. Struthers to take his place for a year in the Hwaiking station. They have sent an air mail letter to Dr. Armstrong, who will see Struthers, of course, and they want us to send an air mail letter also to Armstrong, to present our side of the case. There are arguments to be made on both sides. I think it is finally a matter for the Board in Toronto, and specially for Dr. Struthers himself to decide. There has been some talk about Struthers and/or Dr. Morgan going to Chengtu, to help in the clinical teaching. Struthers himself asks, in his last letter, whether his services would be required at Chengtu. There has been no official request from Chengtu for either of these people, however. I do not see any possibility of having our staff and students return from Chengtu during the next session, though, of course, one cannot predict what may happen in the future. This is one of the perplexing questions that are constantly coming up about our future. I have to write to Mr. Prescott. We are going to ask him to come here, because we hope to have a first year class in the fall, and also because we want him to get started in work here, fearing that he may switch off into something else in China. We are expecting Dr. Gale, the new surgeon sent out by the L.M.S., next spring.

With kindest regards,
Yours sincerely,

/s/ R. T. Shields

RTS:MMS

Another question we shall have to decide before your return. Is the 12½% on salaries and free rent to continue after July 1st? I think I'll continue these until your return at least.

R.T.S.

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Copy for N.Y. office

Original sent to Pres. Liu

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
Tsinan, China

May 20, 1938

Mr. Shu-ming T. Liu
c/o Mr. B. A. Garside
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Liu:

I wrote to you on May 10th and again on the 13th, the latter letter being in regard to Mr. Lair and Dr. Struthers. We have written to Dr. Armstrong, about Struthers, and also to both Struthers and Lair. I presume that, just now, you are in Toronto, but you will be back in New York soon. I hope this letter will catch you before you leave. You have not yet given me the name of the boat on which you expect to return to China.

I may have written you that, after the Emergency Committee, which you appointed, was dissolved and I became Acting President, I asked most of these men to remain as an advisory committee. Mr. Williamson is away at present, in Peking, investigating the probable murder of Dr. Wyatt and Miss Glasby by bandits in Shansi. When he returns I expect to have a meeting of this committee, and discuss the question of the opening of the University - how many classes we should attempt to take - and also the matter of the 12% salary and free rent for houses. When action regarding these two matters was taken last fall, it was understood that the regulations held until June 30th. Personally I feel that we have got to run over until say September anyhow. By that time, if we cannot open the University, I think we should dismiss a good many of our present people. For instance, there is no use in the world having two secretaries in the President's office, with practically nothing to do.

There is another matter that I want you to consider. It has been suggested by several people that, when you get to Shanghai, we should, if possible, have a meeting there with as many members of the Directors as we can get, including Williamson and myself, and that, after this meeting, you should go to Chengtu, to represent the University there in all dealings with the government, and help to hold together the Cheeloo unit. I talked to Mr. Fu about this the other day.

I am now sending out letters to the mission middle schools that I know of in North China, to find out how many possible students that they would have, wanting to apply for entrance to the University in the fall. I shall get Mr. Fu to send out some letters also. We must arrange before long for entrance examinations to be held. We are counting on Phillips and Winfield returning, and I hope that you are going to get Mr. Lair to return, not only as Treasurer, but as Acting Dean of Arts & Science, unless Dr. T'an can return. I am not willing to head up the Schools of Arts and Science, in addition

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to the Medical School. I am fairly busy now, doing clinical work in the hospital. I have written to Dr. T'an asking him if he thinks it would be possible for him to return in the fall, but I very much doubt if he will try it. As to yourself, I should advise you very strongly not to come here, as things are at present. You understand exactly what I mean . I hope that, later, it will be possible for you to return. The people in Chengtu still want me to go there, and they are taking a rather peculiar attitude, I think. They feel that we should not open school here, and that we should move the University to Chengtu. I expressed myself on this question in my last letter to you. The people in Chengtu seem to have been unduly influenced by Dr. C. K. Chu, who has been on a visit there. You know what I think of him.

Mr. Williamson is leaving Shanghai the middle of July. I do not know the exact date. I hope you will get there in time to meet him, and it is possible I may go there too, to see you. Travel is a little uncertain these days, but those of our people who have gone to Tientsin and Peking recently have been able to go and return without any real difficulty. I shall be glad to see you back in China. I hope you are having a profitable, as well as a pleasant visit to the States and Canada.

With kind regards,
Yours sincerely,

/s/ R. T. Shields

RTS:MMD

My son is to be at Lenox Hill Hospital, N.Y. from July 1st. Try to see him if you can.

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June 6, 1938

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

Dear Rans

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letters of April 15th and May 5th.

Your letter of April 15th. Thanks for the information you give as to Cheeloo finances. This has been of help to us in preparing our statements as to the situation during the balance of the current fiscal year and the budget needs for next year. (I comment at greater length on both these topics later in this letter).

President Liu has been establishing contacts with practically all of the Cheeloo staff members here in America. He is helping all of those who are clearly needed to return this fall, or whenever their regular furloughs end. Phil Price has been somewhat uncertain as to his plans, so Liu made a special trip to Baltimore to talk to him. I have not seen either of them since the meeting took place so do not know just what has been decided. The Canadian Honan Mission has been making some suggestion that Struthers spend a year or so in Honan when he returns to China to carry on their medical work during the furlough of some other medical man or men. (I am not sure of names). Liu was going to talk this over with the Canadian brethern during his stay in Toronto last week. When he gets back tomorrow we will find out more about it.

Your letter of May 5th. With this you enclose a copy of a general letter to your friends which we are mimeographing and sending along. We are also passing along to Mr. Gehner your letter of May 5th.

President Liu and P. Lair have been here in New York at the same time for a few days, so we had several opportunities to talk over Cheeloo matters of finance and policy. Unfortunately, our opportunities were very limited. Lair has now started back to California, and expects to sail before the end of June so we do not hope to see him again this furlough. President Liu will be here tomorrow and Wednesday, and then starts westward to spend four days at the College of Wooster over the commencement season. From there he will probably go on westward, since he was planning to sail the latter part of June.

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Lair should have the latest available information with regard to the state of our Cheeloo finances, so I need not go into any detailed discussion of them. We are making every effort to complete our $300,000 emergency fund before June 30th - the major question now pending being that of whether the Rockefeller Foundation is going to make a grant of $100,000 toward that end. If the full amount of the fund is raised, there should be ample to take care of the needs of all the Colleges up to June 30th and to give us a good start toward the new year. If the Foundation does not come through, we still have enough to meet most of the very urgent needs.

We enclose herewith copies of the minutes of the meeting of the North American Section of the Cheeloo Governors held on May 5th and also of the Executive Committee held on May 24th. I will comment briefly:-

Meeting of North American Section, May 5th

Report of Woman's Committee. You will be interested particularly in the action taken by the Woman's Committee with regard to your request for a contribution of $3,000 toward the support of the Hospital during the current year. For some reason, which I do not altogether understand, the ladies, after almost making up their minds to appropriate the $3,000 requested, suddenly took a conservative turn, and decided that they should conserve the income as well as the principal of the Hospital Building Fund for the ultimate completion of the new hospital plant. They therefore voted that instead of appropriating $3,000 from the Hospital Building Fund, they would turn over to the hospital the anticipated surplus in the current income account for 1937-38. On May 5th this was estimated as approximately US$900. I believe, however, that the amount when we close our books on June 30th will be found to be about $00 larger. I assume that it will not be necessary to transmit the funds until after the books are closed on June 30th and we know exactly how much is available. We are, however, making a notation to see that the matter is followed up as soon as our books are closed.

Observations by Professor Klisseeff. We enclose herewith a copy of the report by Professor Klisseeff. Will you please see that the observations with reference to Cheeloo are turned over in due course to whoever is or may in future be in charge of the work in Chinese Cultural Studies at Cheeloo.

Matters Arising from Meeting of Associated Boards. I have already sent you a copy of the minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Associated Boards, and have commented upon the various items discussed at that time. One of the most important problems we are trying to work out this year is that of effecting a more unified and efficient organization, with a definite budget secured year by year from specified sources. While the amounts that each of the Boards of Trustees is asked to bear in this composite budget seem startlingly large, as a matter of fact, the actual cost should be decreased if all cooperate in the undertaking.

Financial Items. You will note the summary of the financial statement and forecast to June 30th. Up to the first of May the amount of emergency funds applicable to the budget of the University was $16,479.80,, and for the Woman's Committee was $523. We hope, however, that these amounts will be

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substantially increased before June 30th.

Meeting of Executive Committee, May 24th

Welcome to President Liu. Most of the time of the meeting was given to listening to President Liu's statement of the situation at Cheeloo and discussing this statement with him. Mr. Liu gave a very fine statement and made a most favorable impression upon all of those who were present. We all regret that the circumstances do not permit him remaining in America for a longer period, but we hope that as soon as the situation in China is somewhat more settled, he will be able to return for a more prolonged stay.

Budget, 1938-39. Attached to the minutes is a preliminary budget summary as worked out by Dr. Lair and Mr. Evans. It is based upon the general assumption that Cheeloo will be able to reopen most of its work for next year. We all realize that this is a very unreliable assumption. It does, however, give us a point of departure from which we can move in whatever direction the situation demands. The Governors will try to provide not only the regular sources of income, but also to secure whatever emergency funds the situation demands. We must, however, have definite word from the field just as soon as possible, confirming or correcting the estimates in this budget summary. If Cheeloo is able to carry on only a part of its work, the revised budget figures should be sent us before the end of the summer. This is one of the matters which we suggest that you and Lair can work out very soon after he arrives in Tsinan.

We will not attempt any extended comments on the developments in China during recent weeks. But we do hope that the summer will pass quietly in Tsinan and that it will be possible for you to get a little rest and recreation.

With all good wishes, I am

Very cordially yours,

B. A. Garside

BAG:MP
Encls.

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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

June 9th, 1938.

Ack 8/13/38

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

Dear Garside,

Every time I write to you I promise myself that I will write again in a week or ten days, and I find it has been a month since I wrote my last letter. Thank Evans for his letter of May 9th, re finances, which I have received. I have told Gordon King that he can go ahead now and order a proper sterilizer for the operating room, from the cash in hand, $2467, of the Princeton'93 Equipment Fund. I certainly am not going to advise the selling at 45½ of what was bought for 99½! It is up to Carl to make a guess on this. So far, I have heard nothing from the ladies one way or the other about our request to the Women's Committee for $3,000.

CAE

I wrote to President Liu some time after I wrote to you, and, no doubt, you will see that letter. I wonder what his plans are. Williamson and I have been talking about trying to have a meeting in Shanghai before Williamson goes and after Liu arrives. We can get a few members of the Board probably at that time. I am regretting as time goes on, that I have this job of Acting President and have to decide the matter of how much of the University we are to attempt to open, and, therefore, how many of the faculty members of Arts and Science and H.Y.I. workers we are to retain. There is a list of 19 people connected with Arts and Science and 8 on H.Y.I., all drawing 12½% of their regular salaries, and, according to the ruling, this 12½% ceases on June 30th. If we are not going to use some or all of these men, there is no sense in keeping them on this salary. Which ones are to be dropped? I do not know. I feel like dropping the whole lot or passing the buck to the President to decide after he arrives in China. It is all very well to talk about opening the institution, but, if the students get into trouble, it will be up to me, and one or two others, to try to get them out of gaol. A few regular students inside of our hospital compound would be comparatively easy to manage, and a few students in Science would probably not raise any controversial questions with the powers that be, but if we open the whole institution, there are certain subjects that must be taught in an Arts course, and they have to be taught at present under certain regulations.

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Williamson has just returned from his trip to Taiyuan, where he went on account of Dr.Wyatt's and Miss Glasby's murder. As soon as convenient, I am going to have a meeting with him and a few other of my advisors and take up this matter of salaries, and discuss further steps for opening. I am advised by friends,who have had experience to the north of us, to take a negative attitude towards the newly installed authorities.

I am trying to help Clayton in working out his report. It is pretty hard on him, being a new man, and not knowing the past history of some of these financial entries. I wish P. were here, to run the Treasurer's office and also to be Dean of Arts & Science, or Acting President or what not. It seems to me, every time this institution gets into a hot place, that they make me Acting President, and I am thoroughly fed up with it. I have almost thought of writing to some of my friends in America to see if I can get an assistantship somewhere, where I won't have to act as head of anything. Incidentally, who is going to run the H.Y.I. business? I wish Menzies would come back and take charge of this. I know nothing about it and, to be frank, I care nothing about it. It has piled up a surplus of over $20,000 on the books, so I told Clayton just to put it down and let it go as is.

q/c salary - $845.00

$400.00 Miss Fuller's charge was refunded by Presby Bd - Bal stand

Why are we charged $646 for Mrs.Yui's expenses while in the States? Was this for travel, or board or what? Also there is an item of G.$796 against the University, for Miss Fuller. I thought that the Women's Committee, with the Women's Endowment Funds (formerly called Hall Estate) were responsible for Mrs.Yui and Miss Fuller. Also, who is responsible for paying the travel of the President to England, America and return? It seems to me that the Joint Boards are responsible for this, and not the field. I hope we are going to hear soon the date of the President's arrival in Shanghai.

We are talking about having a meeting of the Women's Committee of the Board of Directors in Tientsin, possibly in July.

With regards to all,
Yours sincerely,

P. J. Shields

RTS:MMS.

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山東濟南私立齊魯大學
CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, CHINA

Ach 8/23/38

校長辦公室
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CABLE ADDRESS: CHEELOO

June 27th, 1938.

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

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

INDEXED

Dear Garside and Castleton,

I wrote to Garside on June 9th. Since then I have received a letter from the President, written on May 25th, which he, no doubt, saw. It is interesting that both the President and I decided that Lair was the man to be Acting Dean of Arts & Science. Of course, if he does this, he would need help with the Treasurer's work. I doubt if we can get Clayton to carry on with this, but he might be willing, with Lair's help.

You will be glad to know that Williamson has decided to remain in China at least until October. This means that he will cut out a proposed visit to India and go direct from here to England. Since he made this decision and we heard from the President that he was going to Chefoo, we have decided to try and call a meeting of the Board, with what members we can get, in Tsingtao, after Lair arrives, sometime in the latter part of July. Theoretically, this should be easy to do, but, just at present, railroad communications on the Kiaochi line are very uncertain. Heeren went to Tsingtao the other day, and, since then, the line is cut again, and we hear it will be two weeks before there will be a through train. Now I hear there is to be a train to-morrow.

For certain reasons, we wanted to know positively about Phil Price's return, so we cabled ten days ago, and received his answer "Return indefinitely delayed", which we all take as a polite way of saying he is not coming back. We cannot blame him for this decision. They do not want to bring Mary back to conditions as uncertain as they are: also, he is still a young man and can make a position for himself in the States. If he waits until he is much older, it would be very difficult to do this.

We are going ahead with tentative plans for opening. I have postponed, until the President arrives, the decision as to the members of faculty to be invited back.

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You will be getting Clayton's Treasurer's Report about the time you get this letter. It is very well done. It has not been easy for him, as a new man, to work this out. You will note that we decided to make all departments come out even and not leave any deficits to carry over. By having the Emergency Fund, we could do this and still leave $31,000 to be applied to next year. You will see that $18,000 of the Emergency money was given to the School of Medicine, because of the transfer from Medicine to the Hospital of $11,000. The Hospital has done very well,not to have had a larger deficit, but it was only because we received about $10,000 from the Lord Mayor's Fund in England. Nothing yet from the ladies in New York in regard to the $3000 for which we asked. I am not advertising this Emergency Fund of $31,000 because I am sure we shall have to use it. In opening the General University and the School of Arts & Science, we must employ a number of teachers, and student fees will not amount to much. Also we must continue paying our reduced salary rate to thirteen people in Chengtu for the School of Medicine. I have not arranged with the West China Union University as to the disposition of student fees there. Theoretically, Cheeloo should receive part of the Cheeloo students' fees, which would go towards helping to pay the salaries of our teachers. I feel very strongly that we should carry on these teachers for this coming year. If present conditions continue beyond this year, this question will have to be considered again.

You will note that the Medical School Special Fund, $20,000, has not been touched, and I hope that we shall not have to use any of this next year. We should have had to use practically all of this if you had not raised the Emergency Fund in America, so that I was right when I asked you to send this money out at the time I did, in the fall. If we could have known of this Emergency Fund, and also of the tremendous change in the exchange rate, we should have doubled our money if we had waited until this time to bring it out.

Medical School Endowment, $10,000 plus, is money that was raised out here, mostly before I went to America in 1935.

I do not know the status of the Christian Farmer.

Book Deposits means that we had ordered a lot of books for medical students from America, in conjunction with the P.U.M.C. Almost all of the books are still in Peking and cannot be delivered to the people who bought them. The students have paid a deposit of one third of the cost of the books and I hope we shall ultimately get rid of this account.

You will note President Liu, Travel $4417. We have no special money for that and we are expecting you,an the New York and London offices, to take care of it.

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Harvard Yenching Funds are booming, though I realise that the interest on this fund and other endowment funds (formerly called Hall Estate) has gone down a great deal. If Menzies does not come back to run this, I do not know whether the H.Y.I. would be satisfied with a Mr.Ma who is the head of the research work. I have asked Dr.Heeren tentatively if he were willing to tackle this job. Of course, the great advantage of Harvard Yenching is that there are a number of teachers paid by the H.Y.fund who do part time teaching in the School of Arts, and, as Mr.Fu remarked to me the other day, "if we do not have the H.Y.funds, we cannot run the Arts School".

The President gave me more news about people at home than I had had from any of you. I wonder what Sargent is going to do. If we have any kind of freshman classes, there will be a good many students who have to be taught English. We have Miss Deens, full time, and Clayton and Mrs.Heeren part time, in this department. I hear that Lauten is not expecting to come back to Cheeloo at present, and I think this is wise,for political reasons.

Ella and I do not expect to go away for a vacation this summer. We had enough last year of not getting home when we wanted to. We are planning for a meeting of the Women's Committee of the Board of Directors, in Tientsin, in July, and I expect to go to that and, if so, I shall go to Peking, and see J.L.S.

Yours sincerely,

P. T. Shields

RTS:MMS.

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Yours sincerely,

R.I.Aylmer

RTS:MMS.

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Mr.B.A.Getridge
Rev.A.G.Cassidy



Hetherington Engineering Engineers are pooming, though I testify that that interest in this building and other engowment funds (formerly called Hall Estate) and some two or three deal.
It Menzies goes for come back of mut this year, I go for work mafter the and I.Y.H. would be satisfied with a Mr.Am new it fenestratively it be were milling of sock the lot. Of course, the best of reserve bird yd the Mr.Y.H remarked to me the and it the School to AtA, and, as Mr.Th remarked to me the offer yes, "if we do not send the Y.H and Mrs.Y.H. School ata".

The President says me more news about people at home than I had had from one to you. I wonder what Hetherington is going to do with all his classes, there will be a good many students who send to be sending Mr.Hooten per time, Miss Deene, Mrs Hall time, and Clyton and Mr.Heeten not expecting of in this department. I hear that Lawton is not expecting come back to Cheslop as present, and I think this is wise, for political reasons.

All and I do not expect of go of yews for a reception this summer. We had anone lest to not Getting home when we wanted of. We are planning for a meeting of the Women's Committee of the Board of Directors, in Trent, and Vict, and I expect of go of that and, if so, I shall go of Perking, see L.L.S.