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CHEELOO NOTES

No. 4.

JANUARY 1st, 1926.

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in China

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Office of the
Board of Governors
Shantung Christian University
19, Farnival Street, London, E.C.4

齊魯雜錄

Cheeloo Notes is a quarterly bulletin, published in connection with the work of the Shantung Christian University. Its title is derived from the ancient name for the province of Shantung, which has been adopted as the Chinese name of the University. Copies of this paper, or of subsequent issues, can be obtained on application to the Hon. Organising Secretary, S.C.U. Office, 19, Furnival Street, London, E.C.4.

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No.4.

January, 1926.

THE COURSE OF RECENT EVENTS IN CHINA

RENEWED CIVIL WAR.

SINCE the publication of the last issue of "Cheeloo Notes," the political horizon in China has again been overclouded by the outbreak of civil war. Marshal Wu Pei-Fu, who has been living in retirement in Central China since his defeat last year at the hands of the Manchurian war-lord, Marshal Chang Tso-Lin, declared war on his old rival in October, and dispatched his henchman, General Sun Chuan-Fang, to Shanghai. There, after a bloodless *coup d'état*, the latter succeeded in ousting Chang Tso-Lin's representatives, and took possession of the city. Following up his advantage, General Sun seized Nanking, and made a rapid advance along the main trunk railway connecting that city with Tientsin. He was opposed on the southern borders of Shantung by the Military Governor of that province—a supporter of Marshal Chang—and further progress was temporarily barred. Meantime, mutiny and disaffection broke out amongst Chang Tso-Lin's troops, both in Shantung and also in Manchuria, and at the time of going to press it would appear as if Chang Tso-Lin's influence in the struggle was largely eliminated. It is not yet clear, however, what Wu Pei-Fu's next move may be.

CAUSE AND EFFECT OF CHINA'S WARS.

One of the chief difficulties in following intelligently the course of these distressing wars, which so frequently occur in China, is the absence of any obvious principle underlying them. It has to be remembered that most of these struggles are for no other purpose than personal aggrandisement or party gain, and that the troops engaged in such hostilities are largely composed of mercenaries. It therefore follows that what would otherwise appear as acts of base treachery—as, for example, the transfer of a whole army to the opposite side—is nothing more than the natural corollary to such a situation. The fact that so many hundreds of thousands of Chinese are willing to enlist in these armies is not to be ascribed to a love of militarism—there is

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probably no nation less militaristic—but rather to the serious economic stress, and the ever-present spectre of poverty. One Chinese writer has recently described the recruiting of the hordes of soldiers as an unfortunate method of “paying unemployment doles.” It is only as education and enlightenment advance, and a strong body of public-spirited politicians are produced, backed up by the force of enlightened intelligent opinion, that this terrible handicap to China’s orderly progress will be removed. It is that essentially Christian philosophy of life, which regards positions of authority in the light of stewardship and service, which alone can save China’s political future and guide her to peace and prosperity.

THE POSITION OF MARSHAL FENG.

Great uncertainty has prevailed as to the attitude of Marshal Feng Yu-Hsiang—the Christian General—during the recent war, and he appears to have been reluctant to join forces with either side or to expose his troops to needless slaughter. At the present time he is “Tupan” of the great territory to the north-west of Peking, on the Mongolian border, with his head-quarters at Kalgan. There he is characteristically employed in a wide scheme of constructive effort on behalf of the community, his troops being employed in the building of roads and bridges, the sinking of wells, and the construction of irrigation canals. By this means he is hoping to reclaim sufficient land for the support of a million of his fellow-countrymen. This type of service, for which his troops are noted wherever they are encamped, is the best answer to those who question Marshal Feng’s sincerity or patriotism. If, as appears not unlikely, the recent defeat of Chang Tso-Lin gives Marshal Feng the opportunity of exerting a decisive influence in the political situation, there is every reason to expect that his first concern will be for his country rather than for his own personal gain.

MARSHAL FENG’S PRO-RUSSIAN SENTIMENTS.

What is the cause of Marshal Feng’s antagonism towards the British Government, and friendliness towards Russia? Three possible explanations have been offered, each of which possesses an element of plausibility.

In the first place it is thought by some to be due to the fact that Russia is the first of the great Powers to treat China as an equal Sovereign State. By the agreement of May, 1924, the Soviet Government voluntarily surrendered her extra-territorial privileges and handed back her Concessions at Tientsin and Hankow to China, whilst she has subsequently

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raised her Minister to China to the rank of Ambassador. By these measures she has acknowledged the full equality of China, and Marshal Feng, who is an ardent patriot, cannot but have been affected by such an action. His present antagonism to the British Government is mainly actuated by his belief that this country is not yet willing to acknowledge the full sovereignty and independence of China.

In the second place it is suggested that the Soviet’s communistic doctrines appeal to Marshal Feng as appearing to represent a political application of the Sermon on the Mount; and without knowledge or experience of the manner in which such doctrines are actually applied to-day in Russia, he may be attracted by what he possibly regards as a Christian theory of political economy.

In the third place, it is not unlikely that his pro-Russian proclivities are more apparent than real, and are dictated by diplomatic motives. Russia is at present his next-door neighbour, on whom he is relying for his munitions of war and other assistance, and it may be that his attitude of friendship (like that of Chang Tso-Lin for Japan), is largely influenced by his need of Russian supplies. There is also the possibility that he is anxious to recover the confidence of the educated classes, which he forfeited to a large extent by the part which he played in the deposing of President Li Yuan-Hung and by his later action in reference to the Manchu ex-Emperor.

THE SHANGHAI JUDICIAL INQUIRY.

The unfortunate shooting affray, which occurred in Shanghai on May 30th last, is not yet disposed of. As soon as it became known throughout China that a group of students had lost their lives as a result of the collision with the Shanghai police, serious disturbances took place all over the country. The Peking Diplomatic Corps accordingly despatched a commission of inquiry to Shanghai, to investigate the affair, and their report is said to have been unfavourable to the police authorities, but this was challenged by the Shanghai authorities, and has never yet been published in this country. After long and serious delay a judicial inquiry was set on foot, conducted by American, British and Japanese judges, but from the first the Chinese Government refused to take any part in the proceedings, although repeatedly invited to do so. They contended that the matter had already been investigated by the Diplomatic Commission sent down from Peking, and that no further inquiry was therefore needed. The Chinese residents of Shanghai similarly

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refused to offer any evidence. The inquiry was completed at the end of October, but another regrettable delay has occurred in the publication of the judicial findings, owing to lack of unanimity between the judges. Meanwhile the situation drifts from bad to worse.

THE OPENING OF THE TARIFF CONFERENCE.

One of the chief sources of resentment felt by the Chinese against the conditions imposed upon them in their Treaty relations with this and other countries lies in the fact that they have no liberty to fix their own tariff on imported goods. Eighty years ago, at the conclusion of the first war between Great Britain and China, one of the conditions of peace was the establishment of the right of foreign trade, and it was then agreed that all foreign goods imported into China should be subjected to a tariff of five per cent. *ad valorem*. Since that time China has made repeated efforts to secure an increase in this tariff rate, both for purposes of national revenue and also as a protective measure for her own new industries, but up to the present the Powers concerned have been unwilling to concede any substantial change except as a *quid pro quo* for the abolition of the various forms of inter-provincial taxation ("likin," and the like), to which foreign goods are subjected in their transit to the interior of China. The whole matter is now being considered by a special Conference between China and the nine Powers signatory to the Washington Treaty. This Conference opened in Peking on October 26th, the Chinese representatives submitting a demand for full fiscal autonomy within the next three years, and a large increase of tariff on all luxuries during the intervening period. They contended that nothing short of fiscal autonomy is consistent with "the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China" which the Washington Treaty has pledged the contracting Powers to respect, and that they can therefore accept nothing less. The matter is still under discussion, but Sir Ronald Macleay has already stated that the British delegation, of which he is the principal member, is willing to submit for the ratification of their Government "such further measures as may be devised and agreed upon at the Conference, with a view to ensuring within a reasonable period the full realisation of China's claim to complete liberty of action in matters relating to the tariff."

MISSIONS AND EXTRA-TERRITORIAL PRIVILEGES.

In view of the Conference on Extra-territoriality which is to take place in Peking on December 18th, the following resolutions

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(or slightly amended variations) have recently been passed by several of the leading British Missionary Societies working in China, defining their own attitude to this vexed question:

- (1) The under-named British Missionary Societies working in China wish to make it known that they do not desire that the legal rights of their missions and missionaries in China should in future rest upon existing treaties between Great Britain and China, and in particular upon the so-called toleration clauses in these treaties dealing specifically with missionary work, and they desire that their future legal rights and liberties should be those freely accorded to them by China as a Sovereign Power, and mutually agreed upon in equal conference between China and other nations.
- (2) The under-named British Missionary Societies note with satisfaction the announcement of His Majesty's Government of their readiness to join in steps towards a comprehensive revision of existing treaties between Great Britain and China. So far as the interests of missions and missionaries are concerned they would welcome the abolition of the present articles relating to extra-territoriality, and the substitution for them of such provisions for the administration of justice and the protection of the life and property of British nationals as may be mutually agreed upon in equal conference between China, Great Britain and other powers.

A great deal of uncertainty still exists in some quarters as to what Extra-territoriality really means, and as to what would be involved in its abolition. Extra-territorial rights simply mean that when a foreigner possessing such privileges in China becomes involved in a civil or criminal suit in which he is the *defendant*, he can claim exemption from Chinese jurisdiction, and demand to be tried before his own Consular or judicial authorities.

As regards the abolition of such rights, it is not suggested that any precipitate change be made, but rather that it be dealt with in stages, the first of which would be the setting up of mixed tribunals in the leading Treaty ports, to be presided over jointly by a foreign-trained Chinese jurist and a foreign judge. All cases involving Chinese and foreigners would come before such a mixed Court, with the opportunity of reference to a higher Court of Appeal in cases of disagreement between the two judges. After a period of years to be mutually agreed upon, there would be a second stage in which the Chinese jurist would assume the whole responsibility of adjudicating, the foreign judge having the privilege of "listening-in," if he so wished—this stage in turn preparing the way for the complete withdrawal of the foreign coadjudicator.

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NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW TERM.

In spite of all the fears and gloomy prognostications expressed in various quarters as to the probable effect of the anti-British boycott upon the attendance at the University, the new term opened last September under the happiest and most encouraging of conditions. The entering class of new students is the largest in the history of the University, and the total enrolment represents an increase of twenty per cent. over the corresponding figures for September, 1924. The spirit of the students, as reported from all quarters, is excellent, and the special Retreat



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which was held at the beginning of the term for the leaders of the Students' Christian Union, was characterised by earnest determination to concentrate upon constructive measures for the good of their fellow-students.

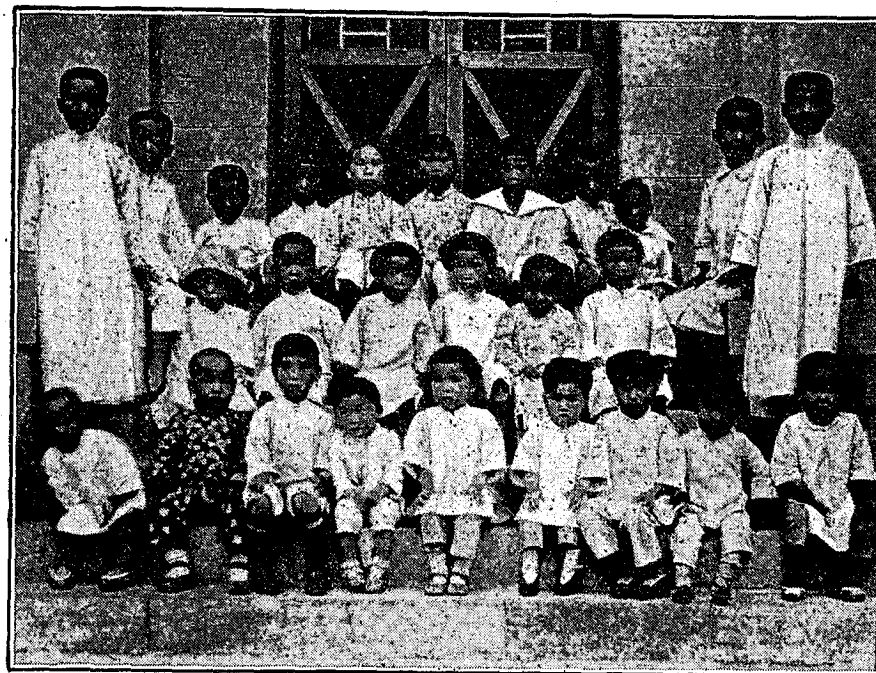
UNITY IN DIVERSITY.

In the whole course of its history there has probably never been an occasion when the spirit of Christian unity, which has been the most characteristic feature of the Shantung Christian University, was subjected to so severe a strain as during the

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intense anti-foreign feeling of last summer. This strain fell heaviest upon our Chinese colleagues, who had to endure a bitter campaign of intimidation and obloquy conducted by those who endeavoured to force them, on patriotic grounds, to dissociate themselves from their foreign colleagues. Their loyalty to the institution, and the absence of any inter-racial division, are causes of profound thanksgiving and encouragement.

Writing in the September issue of *Cheelo*—the quarterly



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magazine of the University—Mr. Drake makes the following interesting reference to what took place:

"When the storm came upon us—people of different nationalities and of different creeds—the supreme danger that overshadowed us was that of flying asunder; the history of the summer months has been the history of the manner in which we have drawn closer together; we have learnt the need of the other person's point of view; we have grown into deeper friendships; we have examined into the weaker parts of our work, and have questioned our aim and purpose; and triumphantly over all failure of the past has sounded the clarion call of our commission—simple and clear—and in the obligations of a common service we have transcended the bitterness of national strife."

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THE UNIVERSITY AND CHINESE NATIONALISM.

A special meeting of the University Senate was held at the end of July, in order to define more clearly its position towards the various nationalistic movements now taking place in China. It is inevitable that the students of China should take a prominent part in such movements—just as it was the students of Italy who rallied to Garibaldi's banner—for they represent the most highly sensitised part of the nation, and that portion which feels most keenly on all national issues. There is, however, a real danger of such movements being directed along purely destructive lines, wholly subversive of the spirit and teaching of Christ. The Senate accordingly passed the following unanimous resolution, which has since been communicated to all students of the University and to the co-operating missions and churches :

" THAT we as a University reaffirm our purpose to maintain an unswerving loyalty to Jesus Christ, and to pursue the ends for which Christian education exists (sound culture and the development of Christian character and personality). We are convinced that students and staff alike can best fulfil this purpose by giving diligent attention at all times to the regular studies of the University. We are in sympathy with the legitimate expression of patriotism, but we would strongly urge our students to devise ways of rendering constructive service to their country. We expect them to refrain from interference with their class-work which would be opposed to their own good, to the highest interests of the University, and to the welfare of the nation at large.

" Accordingly, when the attainment of these aims is rendered impossible by a strike, the University will be closed."

STAFF RETREAT.

Following the happy precedent of former years, a special Retreat for members of the staff was held at a hill resort outside the city of Tsinan during the week-end preceding the opening of the new term. A large attendance of Chinese and foreign professors was present, including some of the lady members. These three days of quiet detachment from the distractions of University life afforded a unique opportunity for mutual conference and prayer upon the spiritual issues which are at stake, and upon the many new problems with which the University is now faced, particularly in view of the anti-foreign and anti-Christian movements of the day. Living and eating and praying together, with no dividing barriers of colour or race or creed, the sense of a common life in Christ, and of a common purpose to present Him as the One great solution of China's ills, became deepened and strengthened, and the reality of spiritual fellowship assumed a new significance.

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ILLNESS OF DR. COCHRAN.

It is with deep regret, and with a profound sense of the irreparable loss that it may mean to the School of Medicine, that we have to report the receipt of a cablegram from the University, announcing that Dr. Samuel Cochran is suffering from pernicious anæmia. Before joining our staff, Dr. Cochran was for many years in charge of the American Presbyterian Mission Hospital at Hwai-Yuan, Anhwei, where his brilliant scientific gifts and deep devotion endeared him to all, and earned for him a reputation never surpassed in the ranks of medical missionaries in China. Dr. Cochran joined the University in 1921, first as Professor of Bacteriology, and subsequently as Dean of the School of Medicine. In this position he has made a remarkable impression on the life of the whole University, whilst his outstanding service as a missionary and scientist have recently led to his election as the first President of the China Medical Association. Our deep sympathy is extended to his wife and family, and our prayers are offered for the recovery of this valuable life.

THE DORMITORY PROBLEM.

The question is often asked as to why the University has so few students, when compared with the large size of its staff.

In the first place, the size of the staff is dependent upon the number of different subjects that have to be taught. Schools of Arts and Science, Theology, Medicine and Nursing, with courses extending from three to seven years, necessarily demand a large number of expert teachers, and the present staff of 77 professors and administrative officers is none too large to cope with its duties.

In the second place, the scholastic standards of the University have been following those of similar institutions in other lands, and it is only within recent years that education in China has advanced to such a stage as to enable many students to equip themselves to meet such a demand.

The third and more serious cause is connected with the available accommodation in the dormitories. All students of the University are required to be in residence, as the city offers no suitable facilities for non-residential students. Our present accommodation is only sufficient for approximately 400 students and 60 nurses, and it is already being strained to the extent of its capacity. With the increasing number of students now qualifying for admission (this year's entering class exceeds

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150), the need for providing additional dormitories is becoming very acute, so that full advantage may be taken of our unique opportunity. Each new dormitory unit (accommodating 60 to 80 students) costs approximately £5,000, and funds are urgently needed for this purpose.

WOMEN STUDENTS.

Although only two years have elapsed since women students were first admitted to the University, 53 are already in residence this term. These students come from thirteen of the twenty-one provinces of China, and represent twelve different missions or churches. Thirty of these are in the School of Medicine or Pre-medical Department, 16 in the School of Arts and Science, and seven are taking courses in the School of Theology. Dr. Luella Miner, the Dean of Women, reports that at the present rate of increase the Women's Dormitory will be entirely filled by next autumn, and steps should be taken immediately to provide further accommodation. There is a widespread demand for well-qualified Christian women in all departments of Christian service in China, and the fact that Chinese is the main medium of instruction at Tsinan brings many students who could not otherwise secure University training.

MEDICAL STAFF AND CHINESE RED CROSS.

The following Reuter telegram, which was published in the *Daily Telegraph* of November 17th, 1925, will be of interest to all readers of "Cheeloo Notes," as the "foreign doctors" referred to in the telegram are members of the staff of our School of Medicine and Hospital.

"Tsingtao, Monday.

"The mutinous 5th Shantung Division yesterday fired on the White Russian brigade attached to Chang Tso-Lin's troops, from the rear, while the Russians were endeavouring to stem the advance of the forces of Wu Pei-Fu's alliance. The majority of the 3,000 mercenaries were killed, including an armoured-car party. The wounded lay without medical aid of any kind until foreign doctors from Tsinan-fu, with great daring, proceeded into the fighting area. The doctors brought back the wounded, and found that gangrene had already set in in numerous cases.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

In addition to Mr. Ronald Adgie, whose departure for Tsinan was mentioned in the last Bulletin, two new members of staff have recently proceeded to China. These are the Rev. Joseph M. Woods, M.A., of Princeton, who has gone out to the University for three years as a teacher of English, and Miss Margaret

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Cochran (a daughter of Dr. Cochran, whose regretted illness is announced in another page), who has joined the depleted ranks of our nursing force in the University Hospital.

The Rev. Joseph W. Hunter, who has done splendid service in the University for many years as a professor in the School of Arts, as Registrar, and as Acting Treasurer, has arrived in this country on furlough.

Dr. Thornton Stearns, of the Department of Surgery, has been lent to the Peking Union Medical College for one year, in view of a serious shortage of surgeons on their staff.

Dr. and Mrs. Balme expect to leave this country during the month of January, taking with them Monica and Wykeham, and leaving David and Margaret at school. We know that a wealth of love and sympathy will follow them as they start once again for China; under present conditions special problems, as well as special joys, must inevitably await them. More than ever will they look to us, their friends at home, for the strong support which it is ours to give as we direct our prayer to God and look up to Him on their behalf.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY'S COMMISSION AT TSINAN.

The Royal Society of Great Britain have during the past summer despatched an important Commission to China, to investigate the serious tropical disease known as Kala Azar. The Commission consists of Major Patton, I.M.S., Lecturer in Entomology in the University of Edinburgh, and Dr. Edward Hindle, of the London School of Tropical Medicine. These two scientists are making Tsinan their head-quarters and are pursuing their researches in our University laboratories, with the assistance of Dr. P. C. Hou, Dr. C. H. Han, and other members of our staff.

NEW LEPER HOSPITAL.

Encouraging progress is being made with the construction of the new Leper Hospital in connection with the University, the site for which has been contributed by the Chinese, whilst the building itself is being erected and equipped by the Mission to Lepers. Christian Chinese in Tsinan are taking a keen interest in this splendid project for the relief of leper patients, and are hoping to contribute a large share of the maintenance of the hospital. It will be under the management of a special Board of Directors, composed partly of members of the University staff and partly of prominent Chinese gentlemen.

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PROGRESS AT HOME

The last three months have seen a considerable amount of work done at home on behalf of Cheeloo. Of this the brunt has fallen upon the President, who has given himself ungrudgingly to the interesting but onerous task of bringing Christians in this country into closer touch with the work of our University. Great interest has been shown in all that helps to elucidate the puzzling Chinese situation or to reveal the underlying causes of the anti-foreign movement. But perhaps the most cheering feature of Dr. Balme's whole tour has been the quick and eager response to the message of Christian unity as exemplified at Cheeloo. Again and again the story of twenty-one years spent in ever-deepening fellowship and co-operation has seemed to come as a revelation of possibilities. In a number of cases members of local Cheeloo Associations have taken special pains to make clear that their desire to join the group has been on the grounds of the opportunity it affords for fellowship at home on behalf of corporate work abroad. So that, as we face the prospects of 1926 and wish our friends a truly happy New Year, we do so with renewed courage, believing that while we have much to ask from fellow-Christians in this country, we have also something to offer in the way of inspiration and good cheer in our common service.

The following notes on places visited by Dr. Balme will be of interest.

Brighton and Hove.—Two visits have been paid to Brighton and Hove and an immense amount of enthusiasm aroused, with the result that at a recent committee meeting it was unanimously decided to form a Brighton and Hove Council, with sub-committees working in both towns. The new Council will be presided over by the Bishop of Chichester, with Admiral Sir George King-Hall, Sir Alfred Sargeant, J.P., Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., and Miss Ghey as Vice-Presidents, and will have as its supporters representatives of all the denominations and others interested in educational and philanthropic work. Plans are being made for organ recitals, drawing-room meetings and other schemes, the object for the present being to get the organisation well known rather than to concentrate on the mere raising of money. About £70 have been collected this year.

Bristol.—While the University has a considerable number of warm friends and supporters in Bristol, it has been difficult hitherto to link them into an organisation similar to those established elsewhere. However, after a successful meeting convened by the Rev. G. W. Harte and addressed by Dr. Balme,

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it was decided to form a Cheeloo Association and attempt some specific piece of work, but we are still searching for an energetic Treasurer and Secretary, and it looks as if more "spade work" will have to be done before the Bristol Association can be considered a live concern.

Calne.—The little town of Calne, in Wilts, is a shining example of devotion to the Cheeloo cause. During the last three years close on £150 has been raised there, and a most enthusiastic meeting, due to the energetic efforts of several staunch friends, together with the head mistress and pupils of St. Mary's Hall, was held on Thursday, October 22nd.

Cambridge initiated its Cheeloo Association during the spring of 1925. Its hard-working Committee is to be congratulated on the splendid meeting held at Trinity College at the end of November, when a large audience gave close attention to Dr. Balme's lecture on "Higher Christian Education in Relation to the Present Situation in China." The Association has set itself the task of raising no less than £200 per annum, whence it will be seen that Cambridge, for all its many interests, proposes to take a big share in our financial responsibilities.

In *Edinburgh*, again, we have to report an exceptionally well-attended and enthusiastic meeting. To engage the Rainy Hall for the occasion had been indeed a venture of faith on the part of the Committee, but their hopes were more than realised and they look forward to raising their full quota for the support of their own representative on the staff of the School of Arts and Science.

In *Glasgow*, owing to several unavoidable complications, it was found impossible to arrange a large public gathering, but at a smaller meeting held by invitation in the Hall of the Medical Faculty, a Cheeloo Association was launched, and an energetic Committee and officers have since been elected, who are setting themselves the task of raising £300 each year for the support of the Chair of Chinese Classics at Cheeloo. It will be remembered that Glasgow headed the list of contributing centres last year, and we quite expect to report the same result in 1926!

(It might be noted here that our Cheeloo Associations are usually taking the course of directing their funds towards the support of an increased number of Chinese members of staff, so relieving some of the financial strain upon the administration).

Liverpool.—Several engagements of a more or less private nature were arranged by generous friends in Liverpool, including, as in most other centres, a visit by Dr. Balme to the Rotary Club. Much interest was aroused, and it is hoped from this centre to

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collect enough funds to guarantee the support of one of the most important administrative posts in the University—an ambitious project, worthy of so great a city!

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—The Newcastle Committee arranged for Dr. Balme to speak two or three times during a brief one-day visit, and have since sent in over £100 towards the funds. A more representative organisation seems to be called for here, and will, it is hoped, materialise before long, and bring into being the much-desired Newcastle Chair at Cheeloo.

Redhill and Reigate.—The Congregational Church, Redhill, and the Presbyterian Church, Reigate, united in giving Dr. Balme an opportunity of addressing their week-night service, and it is hoped in time to follow up this and previous efforts by strengthening and enlarging the scope of the existing Committee.

Sutton and Cheam have again maintained their good reputation, and a capital public meeting was held on Friday, November 13th. Here also a Cheeloo Association, with a Committee representative of all the Churches, is coming into being, and it is hoped to exceed the contribution of £50 which was obtained last year.

* * * * *

In addition to the special Cheeloo Meetings enumerated above, Dr. Balme has had many opportunities of speaking on the wider aspects of the Chinese question, and their corollary, the urgent need for a trained Christian leadership. Birmingham, Cardiff, Darlington, Eton, Hastings, Leeds, London (in which place Dr. Balme has addressed meetings in various churches, City of London School, Middlesex Hospital Christian Union, Eighty Club, C.M.S., etc.), Manchester, Northampton, Norwich, Oxford, Salisbury, Southampton and Swansea have all been visited, and invitations elsewhere regretfully declined for lack of time.

Several members of the staff are now at home and will be delighted to speak on behalf of Cheeloo during the spring and early summer as other engagements permit. Applications should reach the Hon. Secretary with as little delay as possible.

S.C.U. OFFICE.

We wish our friends to know that the Shantung Christian University has just established itself in a new office at 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, E.C.4, where we are renting a room of our own under the hospitable roof of the B.M.S. We shall be glad at any time to welcome visitors, to give them the latest Cheeloo news, and even, should the fates permit, a cup of tea!

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No. 7.

OCTOBER, 1926.

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1925-26

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Board of Governors
Shantung Christian University
22, Farnival Street, London, E.C.4

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CHEELOO NOTES

No. 7.

October, 1926.

CHEELOO DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1925-26.

THE past few months, fraught with such deep anxiety for all who have any stake of interest in China, have brought news of a reassuring nature from our own particular University.

Shantung Province was in the throes of civil war during the late autumn of last year, and it is only too likely that its strategic position in relation to coast and railway may bring it again within the zone of military activities. But the course of 1926 has been marked by comparative freedom from disturbance, while Reports for the academic year, 1925-26, show little interference with the normal routine of University life and work. We wish our readers could enjoy these Reports in full. They are no more of the dry-as-dust type than are the delightful letters and journals which drift homewards with special frequency after the onset of the summer vacation! The Cheeloo Staff always has lots to say—and says it well—and all are so in love with their job that their enthusiasm is very infectious. (By the way, one member of the said staff has just been describing in vivid and unconventional fashion “What it feels like” in the Medical School at Cheeloo—see publications of the Student Christian Movement Bookroom). The best we can do here is to make a few extracts from these telling Reports of President, Deans and other administrative officers.

First, perhaps, it will be most in order to quote from the President's reminder of “the purpose we are endeavouring to fulfil, and of the reason for the association of high educational aim with dominating religious motive in the carrying out of such an enterprise.” This he sums up in the following sentences, which surely have an application for us who are trying in our own way to share the high purposes of Cheeloo: “The most valuable part of University education, and that which exerts the deepest and most permanent influence upon the student mind, consists in the daily impact of living personalities and in the traffic of human thought and action. It is thus that character is made or marred, and the spiritual value of this Christian University will always depend, in the last analysis, on the personalities of the

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teaching staff, and on the life and example of our Christian students."

On the outstanding events of the year, Dr. Balme comments as follows:

"*The Student Body.*—As we look back over the chief events of the past year, in the light of this dominating purpose, our first note must be one of thankfulness to God for the measure of Christian solidarity and harmony which has been experienced. Forces divisive and disruptive are testing the foundations and superstructure of every form of Christian enterprise in China to-day—and non-Christian enterprises also, to no less degree—and it is mainly due to the unity of purpose which has characterised the staff, and to the good feeling which has existed between the staff and student body, that these forces have been happily resisted. This was seen in marked fashion at the commencement of the academic year, when, in spite of the serious anti-foreign disturbances of the summer, the University opened with a record enrolment of 392 students—an increase of 20 per cent on the corresponding figure of the previous year. This enrolment included 53 women students, and was classified as follows:—

	Men.	Women.
School of Arts and Science ..	219	25
School of Theology	30	7
School of Medicine	90	21

The spirit which has been shown by the student body, both in the discipline of the schools and attention to study, the development of a stronger corporate spirit, the strengthening of athletics and other extra-curricular activities, and in the maintenance of social and religious services, has been most gratifying, and in spite of the unrest which has prevailed amongst student circles throughout the country, the work of the year has proceeded without any untoward incident. For this happy result our thanks are due to the wise and sympathetic leadership of the Acting President, Dr. MacRae, and the associated administrative officers, to the splendid support of the teaching staff, and to the loyalty of our student leaders.

Granting of Degrees.—Another event which has made the year conspicuous has been the granting of the first academic degrees under our new charter.

This historic Graduation Ceremony took place on Thursday, January 28th, 1926—a day which will ever be remembered in our annals, for it marked not only the first "capping" of Cheeloo students, but also the first occasion on which we have had the

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pleasure of including women amongst our graduates. Twenty-five students in all received their Bachelors' hoods (in addition to eight others who received the ordinary diploma), twenty-one graduating as Bachelors of Medicine, three as Bachelors of Arts, and one as Bachelor of Science.* It is interesting to record that of these graduates, eight have accepted service in our own University for the ensuing year, two have received internships at the Peking Union Medical College, whilst all the remainder, with two exceptions, have joined the staff of Christian schools or hospitals.

Finance.—In spite of the difficulties affecting all forms of mission finance at the present time, we are glad to report that the co-operating Boards have all maintained their former appropriations, and that there is every reason to hope that the various departments of the University will be able to close the fiscal year within their income. This has not been possible without rigid economy, especially in view of the unexpectedly heavy cost of fuel consequent upon the civil war, but fortunately the receipts from tuition fees were greater than had been anticipated."

In a private letter Dr. Balme writes of the new Cheeloo Graduates:

"It is immensely encouraging to think of this group and of the sixteen who graduated but did not receive degrees as representing the output of the University for this year—all of them well qualified to make a real contribution to the life of China, as preachers, teachers or doctors, and all of them, so far as I know, Christians. These are days in which the chief talk out here is of 'devolution'—to use the popular term. The financial stringency which all missionary societies are suffering from is limiting the number of foreign missionaries who can be sent out from Europe or America; the growing national movement of China is demanding more Chinese control and leadership in the carrying out of the Christian movement; the Chinese Church is showing increasing ability to undertake the responsibility of evangelising and uplifting China. All these facts have an obvious corollary, and that is that the chief job which we missionaries can undertake these days is to try and replace ourselves by well qualified, consecrated, Chinese Christian workers. It is fine to see new medical missionaries and nurses coming out to China to make a contribution towards the relief of the appalling suffering which still exists in the country, but it is still finer to see Christian Chinese doctors and nurses tackling the job themselves."

* Since that date twenty-five further students have graduated, and seventeen further Bachelor degrees have been granted, three being in Arts, nine in Science and five in Theology.

BRIEF EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS

"Cheeloo's Women Students come from thirteen Provinces and Korea. Two from the Province of Szechuan (in the far West), who have not returned home since they went to Peking seven years ago for pre-medical work, are among this year's graduates in Medicine, and return with joy to the work awaiting them there.

"No more pressing appeals come to us than those for women to take responsible positions in churches and in schools, especially on the lines of religious education both in city and country. In the first ranks of Chinese Christian leadership, women as compared with men hardly number one in ten. Cheeloo is the only Christian University now in China where women can get this higher training for service *in their mother tongue*."

(DR. LUELLA MINER, *Dean of Women*).

"The larger enrolment this year in the School of Arts and Science is in no small measure due to the operation of the revised regulations for entrance, which have brought us on the whole a better grade of students, with good preparation for college work and excellent spirit in school activities.

"Our hearts are gladdened to find among our students small groups banded together and meeting regularly for meditation and devotion."

(DR. LI TIEN-LU, *Dean of School of Arts and Science*).

"At least one beneficial result of disturbed political conditions and different forms of attack directed against the Christian cause has been the clear recognition of the fact that the Christian Church in China is somewhat less securely established than had been supposed in days of a more favourable atmosphere. We have been led to re-examine our real position. Those directly interested in theological education have felt called upon to study afresh the place and function of the ministry in the Christian community and society generally."

(DR. J. D. MACRAE, *Dean of the School of Theology*).

"The Hospital and Out-Patient Department have experienced the busiest year in their history, 1,764 In-Patient admissions and 42,941 Out-Patient attendances having already been registered,



S.C.U. GRADUATES, 1926

□ □

PASTOR NIEH

One of the first English Baptist Mission Converts at Tsingchow-fu, who afterwards became Mr. Whitewright's first student in the Theological Training School. For many years he was a country pastor and now is the Hospital Evangelist.

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although three more weeks have still to elapse before the completion of the year. In addition to caring for every type of suffering humanity, a special ward was opened for the reception of wounded soldiers, a large number of serious cases, both Chinese and Russian, being admitted. The pressure on our available accommodation has been greater than ever, and in spite of this extra Red Cross ward, and the hostel for the less serious cases, there has been a constant demand for beds. It is with great satisfaction that we can record that the negotiations for the purchase of the land needed for our new In-Patient Department have now been completed . . . and that plans are now being prepared for the new building.

"Our need for more adequate consultation and treatment rooms is self-evident to any visiting the present building. With the planning of the new hospital, adequate provision for the nine departments housed at present in our small quarters will be made."

(DR. E. R. WHEELER, *Hospital Superintendent*).

"The new Hospital for Lepers has now been completed and registered by the Government authorities, who have generously promised to contribute the sum of \$475 per month towards its upkeep. The building, which will accommodate 50 lepers, has been erected by the kind gift of the Mission to Lepers, the land being contributed by the Government."

(DR. R. T. SHIELDS, *Dean of the School of Medicine*).

"In November, when the war came nearest and the city was in danger of attack, the Institute and Church premises were opened as a "Refuge for Women and Children." About 500 refugees were accommodated for some days. Our halls resembled primitive dormitories. The people brought their own bedding and made their beds either on benches or on the more solid ground. Fortunately the attacking armies were beaten off and our guests soon departed with their belongings. Two Government schools for girls came and slept on Church premises for over a month. They seemed glad of the peace and shelter of the Christian Church. At Christmas, however, the anti-Christian Student Movement (financed from Shanghai) tried to raise a disturbance. A few girl students came into the Christmas gatherings and surreptitiously distributed printed appeals to "Rise and shake off the foreign chains" that were said to be

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enslaving them. But the friendly spirit that had been fostered among the body of non-Christian students was so strong that these appeals to destroy the power of the Christian Church all missed fire badly. 'How can we attack the people who for two months have been providing our women and children with a free place of refuge?' they said. The total number of visitors to the Institute has been 407,515. Over one hundred and twenty-six thousand have listened to the preaching, and the attendance at daily evening prayers has totalled 13,864."

"An important part of the health work is to make the principles of health known to people outside the University sphere. Calls and interviews have been paid to the local influential members of the community. There are as yet no signs that anything can be done for the city. Unstable conditions have much to do with this.

"However, things within our own control have been done to a certain extent. A course of lectures on school hygiene was given to a group of teachers connected with the East Suburb Church last autumn. Help has been tendered to the First Girls' Normal School and Y.M.C.A. Boys' School for smallpox vaccination. A course of lectures on Urban Sanitation is to be given to the local Red Cross Squad.

"It is hoped that during the coming year some organisation may be formed to promote public health work in the city. At present publicity work can only be carried on to a certain extent, such as child health exhibitions, popular lectures, etc."

(DR. HAN CHUNG-HSIN, *University Health Officer*).

"Ten years ago, when the present Hospital was first built and the Nurses' Training School established, there were four foreign nurses on the staff. To-day, with all the growing demands of an enlarged medical force and a large increase in the number of patients, and with the immediate prospect of doubling the ward accommodation by the building of the new hospital, there remain but four foreign nurses, one of whom has been crippled by ill-health for the last three years. The Canadian Presbyterian Mission and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have both promised us new nurses, but in neither case has any appointment yet been made, and the only recruit at present in sight is a nurse who is being sent out by the American Presbyterian Board (North) in the place of Miss Cochran. Unless further help can be speedily secured by the joint action of all

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Boards interested in our women's work, we shall not only jeopardise the success of our Nurses' Training School, with its splendid past record, but we shall have to face the possibility of being unable to open the new hospital when completed. We earnestly appeal to all co-operating Boards, both in Britain and America, to assist us in averting this calamity."

(DR. LUELLA MINER, *Dean of Women*).

STATEMENT OF UNIVERSITY FINANCE

The Finance Statement of the University for 1925-26, when exchanged into sterling at the current rate, is as follows :

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Grants from Missionary Societies, Contributions, etc. :			General University and Library	2,092	13 6
From United States	12,301	9 8	School of Arts and Science ..	4,606	10 3
" Great Britain	12,219	10 5	School of Theology	717	16 4
" Canada	2,426	9 6	School of Medicine and University Hospital	12,528	2 8
Grant from Cheelo Associations of Great Britain	779	6 8	Extension Department	740	3 0
Grant from China Medical Board	3,850	0 0	Salaries and Allowances paid by Co-operating Societies and British Section direct to their representatives	18,126	0 8
Contributions and Fees from Chinese sources	8,166	1 2			
Miscellaneous Receipts	478	18 3	Balance in hand	38,811	6 5
				1,410	9 3
				<u>£40,221</u>	<u>15 8</u>
	<u>£40,221</u>	<u>15 8</u>		<u>£40,221</u>	<u>15 8</u>

N.B.—The disbursement of the "Grant from Cheelo Associations of Great Britain" is not shown separately, but is included in the expenditure of the various departments of the University.

The apparent discrepancy between this grant (£779 6s. 8d.) and the grant forwarded to the University according to the statement in the July issue of CHEELOO NOTES (£1,006 11s. 9d.) is due to the difference in the fiscal years of the University and the British Section of the Board of Governors.

LATEST NEWS

During August the Tenth National Convention of the Y.M.C.A. in China was held on the University Campus, and a student committee from the University Y.M.C.A. rendered yeoman service in carrying out all the endless details of preparation for over 400 guests. The Convention was notable for the fine quality of the Chinese leadership and the cordial co-operation