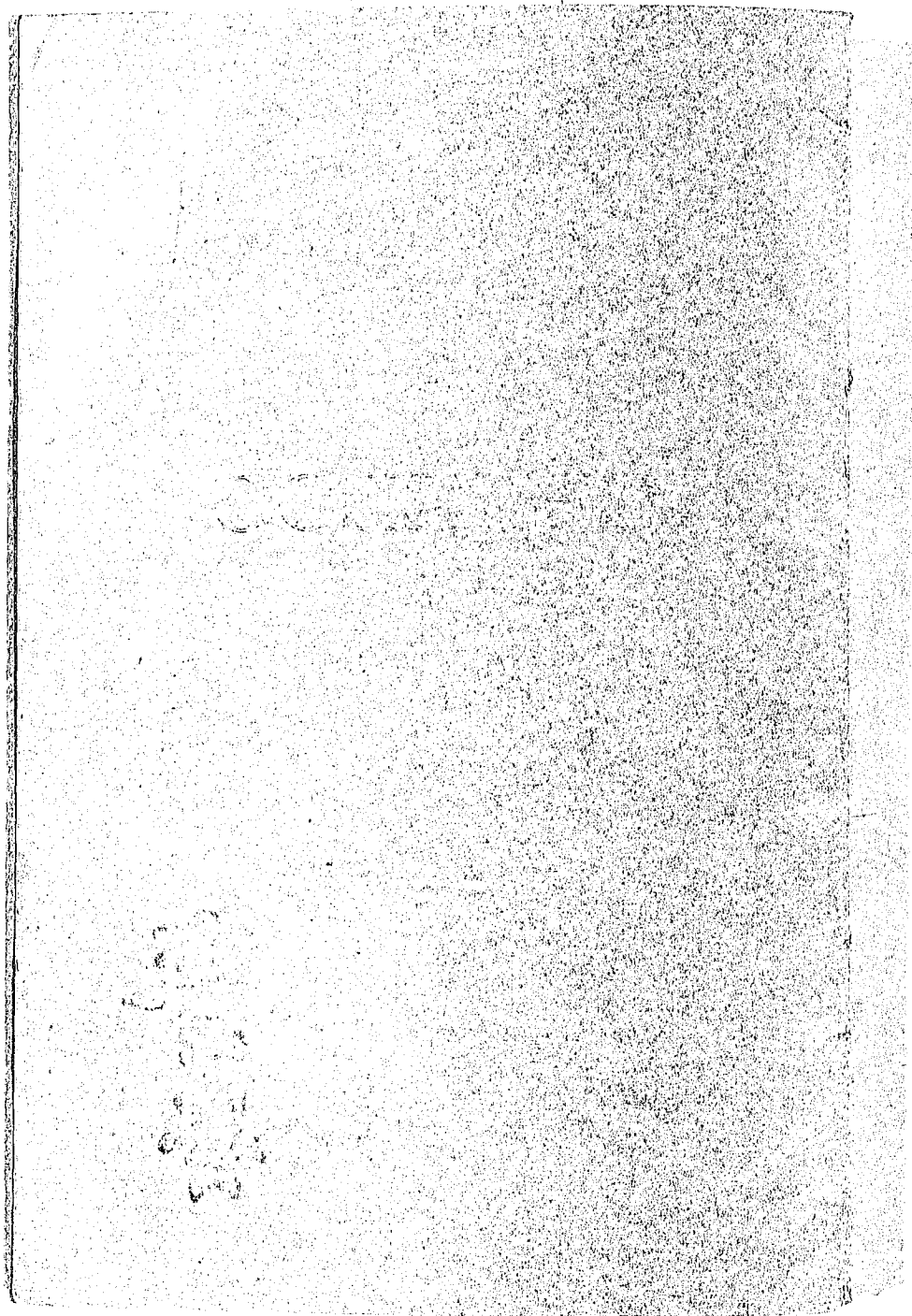


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CHEELOO

1926-1927

Extracts from Reports of the Acting  
President, Deans of Faculties and  
other Administrative Officers.

## Extracts from the Report of the Acting-President

THE present year has served to test the character of the structure which Christian education has sought to erect in China. The swift succession of events which followed upon the advance of the Nationalist armies northward, and the evacuation of foreign nationals, have revealed with such clarity as nothing else could have done the stuff of which graduates of Christian institutions are made. It is a satisfaction to report that everywhere in schools, hospitals, mission stations and churches, Cheeloo graduates have acquitted themselves so well as to prove beyond cavil that during the past decades we have built much better than we knew. Christian educationists, in common with other missionaries, have learned anew what it means to experience the intellectual zest of a period of revolution. Some have begun to live dangerously and more may yet face humiliation and bitter circumstances. The proposal to register Christian institutions under the Government has raised in an acute form the issue of the place of religion in education. Not a few influential leaders in Chinese education would find no place for it there; yet there is no real cause for anxiety. As one writer has said: "Either Christianity is rooted in the nature of things, the revelation of the real God who evidences

## CHEELOO

His nature by His works, or it is not. If it is, we need not fear but that men will find it out and make a place for it in their catalogue of realities."

Within the University itself we have been learning how much easier it is to cultivate prescribed conduct than to implant dynamic ideals, to transmute ideals into flesh and blood, to lead students to come to close quarters with the facts which lie close home. Once more, however, our unique experiment in the fellowship of nations and denominations has proved itself. The finest co-operation for the common good has been maintained at a time when it might well have been strained to the breaking point. There exists to-day a Cheeloo spirit which is something *sui generis* and which is prepared to meet with quiet confidence the shock of oncoming changes.

### THE EMERGENCY

The general life of the University was without outstanding event throughout the autumn and early part of the spring term, beyond the fact that in common with the whole city we were living under a strict military régime. With the continued success of the Nationalist armies, however, the situation suddenly changed. Immediately following upon the Nanking incident, toward the close of March, consular instructions were issued to all American and British families to prepare to leave for a place of safety. A few days later all women were evacuated and finally all American and British nationals by April 8th. The majority of our foreign staff took up residence at Tsingtao as the place most easily accessible and promising protection in the event of further developments. Here a temporary office for the president and treasurer was set up, and

## CHEELOO

from it has been conducted the necessary business of the University.

These precautionary measures had far-reaching consequences for the life of the University. The atmosphere was laden with rumours which did not make it easy either for staff or students to continue their work. Students from Nationalist territory were naturally restive and anxious to leave for home, while those from the north, either in anticipation of broken communications or from fear of approaching war in our midst, were also unwilling to remain. The result was that a large number of students in all schools requested permission to leave. In the nature of the case the University could not assume responsibility either for the conduct or the safety of students. The departure of the foreign staff made it impossible to carry on regular lectures in the School of Medicine and the School of Theology. Owing to the much larger proportion of Chinese teachers in the School of Arts and Science that school was able to retain a greater proportion of its students in attendance. By making certain readjustments the term was completed.

### PROVISIONAL SENATE

The Chinese staff were at once called upon to accept entire responsibility for the internal control of the University. Dr. Li Tien-lu had already been appointed acting Vice-President, and Dr. P. C. Kiang, Associate Dean of the School of Medicine. These appointments were now made effective, and Mr. S. C. Lo became acting Dean of the School of Theology. Under the chairmanship of Dr. Li these three members of staff were asked to constitute themselves a provisional Senate with power to co-opt additional members. They

## CHEELOO

chose Mr. G. D. Wang, who was appointed acting Dean of the School of Arts and Science in order to furnish necessary assistance for Dr. Li, Dr. C. H. Han, Mr. Li Wen-chang, Dr. H. H. Ts'ui and Mr. Chao Hsi Hsiu. Mr. L. D. Hsieh acted as Treasurer on the campus, orders being sent through the Treasurer's office in Tsingtao. Report of these months of administration appears in connection with the different departments of the University. It only remains for me to call attention to the willingness of these men to assume responsibility at a time when special problems of all sorts could not but emerge, and that without sufficient time for preparation. Consequently even the care of the women students had to be left entirely in their hands. We have been unable to secure a suitable Chinese woman to act as Dean, and the foreign Dean and her Associate had both left. The splendid manner in which the work of the University was carried on to the end of the spring term reflects the greatest credit upon the members of this provisional body, and goes far to justify the declared policy of Cheeloo whereby executive duties are increasingly to be transferred to our Chinese colleagues.

### REGISTRATION

Approval of plans for registration of the University under the government has been sought from the Board of Governors. The British Section of the Board has given its consent for the Board of Managers to proceed according to its own discretion in this matter. The North American Section has given similar consent with the expressed proviso that the Christian character of the institution and the principle of religious liberty should not be sacrificed. Within the University itself

## CHEELOO

a committee under the chairmanship of the acting Vice-President, Dr. Li Tien-lu, has been at work preparing the materials necessary for application to register. Dr. Li has also been in touch with the Provincial Commissioner of Education, and has made one visit to Peking to consult about ways and means with others interested in the issue. While the principle of registration is generally accepted, questions inevitably arise as to the declared purpose of the institution and how this shall be so expressed as to meet the requirements of registration on the one hand and conserve what is vital in the life of the University on the other. With political changes impending it becomes a question whether immediate steps should be taken. The experience of other institutions would indicate that the educational policy of the Government as such is not always effective in determining local regulations, while the institution itself has perforce, in the first instance, to do with the latter.

### WEEKLY ASSEMBLY

An innovation in the life of the University has been the weekly assembly each Wednesday morning at eight o'clock in the large lecture hall of the Extension Department, which has been redecorated and re-seated under Mr. Williamson's direction. Attendance at this assembly is compulsory, and has been strictly registered by the use of numbered metal discs which are handed in at the door as students enter. Attendance has so far raised no difficulties as students and staff alike have been deeply interested in the lectures given as a source of widening knowledge and general culture. Both cinema and lantern slides have been used for purposes of illustration, and a great variety of topics



## CHEELOO

of general interest have been discussed. These included biographies such as those of Shaftesbury, Pasteur and Faraday, a discussion of food values, insects and disease, adaptation to environment, the contribution of such Chinese philosophers as Chang-tzu and Mo-tzu to modern thought, the advance of culture as evidenced by archaeological discovery, etc., etc. It was possible, too, to take advantage of the visits of prominent leaders to secure from them lectures in this series. The majority of the lectures, however, were given by members of the staff. As the programme was announced well in advance, much time was given to preparation, and the result has been a number of most valuable contributions. One of the lectures is of special note as the first of the Armitage Memorial Lectures. The subject was "Pasteur" and the lecture was given by Dr. H. W. S. Wright. It is interesting to note that among subjects suggested by students for discussion were many of a distinctly religious character.

### STUDENTS

Student enrolment during the autumn term was larger than usual and reached a total of 383, made up as follows:—

School of Arts and Science	-	-	-	258
School of Theology	-	-	-	37
School of Medicine	-	-	-	88

The enrolment in the Middle School in the autumn was 26 and in the spring 30—equally divided between the two classes.

The usual student activities continued throughout the year. A special opportunity was afforded by the Extension Department for voluntary work on the part of students from all schools. Extramural work has

## CHEELOO

been to some extent hindered by strict enforcement of police regulations in the city. The theological students gave special attention to work in the country district of Lungshan. Special mention ought to be made of the good work done by students in the choir which, under the direction of Mr. Harrison and with the help of other members of staff, has been a great aid toward the worshipful character of our various religious services. The University had the privilege of offering hospitality to the China-wide Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association in August. On that occasion the students of the University played a splendid part both in making arrangements and in assisting the visitors in every way possible.

### FINANCE

In spite of uncertain conditions and deficits in the case of some Boards and Societies, all have maintained their usual appropriations to the various departments of the University, and we anticipate that the fiscal year will be closed with expenditures within the budget. The special conditions which have been thrust upon us call for the application of the principle of equivalent grants to be placed in the hands of the University, by which more Chinese members of staff can be secured at once. In the event of foreign teachers being unable to continue in the same numbers as at present in the work of the University, this demand will be insistent if the institution is to continue according to its present standards and make allowance for expansion.

The University will be called upon to face a reduction in income from students' fees, either through reduced attendance or local conditions which may affect the amount chargeable for fees. The smaller number of



## CHEELOO

students during the latter half of the spring term has meant but little change in the expenditure. Any saving has been more than counterbalanced by extra expenses connected with necessary University business being done from Tsingtao.

We wish to thank all the Boards and Societies and Churches, as well as the Christian public of Britain and North America, for their continued support of this great venture of faith during another year.

Owing to the disturbances of the present year we have not so far received a detailed statement of University finance, but realising that some of our readers are particularly interested in this aspect of the work, we give a summary of the year's approximate budget:—

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.		ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.	
	£		£
General University -	2,335	Grants from Missionary Societies, Contributions, etc.:	
School of Arts and Science -	7,558	From United States -	9,688
School of Theology -	3,026	From Great Britain -	8,839
School of Medicine and University Hospital -	17,671	From Canada -	1,871
Extension Department -	1,010	Grant from Cheeloo Associations of Great Britain -	680
Library -	305	Grant from China Medical Board -	4,385
		Contributions and Fees from Chinese sources	6,373
		Miscellaneous receipts -	69
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## CHEELOO

### EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

After the Nanking incident in March, foreigners in Tsinan were ordered by their Consuls to move to the sea coast. Students of the University caught the inspiration and also started to disperse. Psychologists agree that in case of strong emotions, expression rather than repression is the best means of control. As many students as cared to leave were allowed to do so. Nineteen out of 234 in the Arts School signified their determination to remain, and the School authorities decided to carry on as usual in spite of the reduced number of students. The nineteen formed the nucleus to gather around them another forty odd students, and the class work went right on without a break. Owing to the absence of foreign teachers, the Arts School had to provide instruction in English by three Chinese teachers. Two of these teachers were English and American returned students, and were doing their main teaching in the department of Education, while the other was a graduate of Cheeloo with the best training in the English language.

Later on, when the conditions in Tsinan remained quiet and peaceful, more students managed to slip back into the School and resume work, and up till a month before the closing date of the University we actually counted 112 students assiduously applying themselves to their studies as if nothing had happened. But it should be understood that this was accomplished in a state of affairs in which the students were under constant apprehension that at any moment any of them might be arrested and drastically dealt with by the local government on the charge of being sympathisers with the revolutionary movement.

## CHEELOO

### EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

We have just completed a year in which, in common with other departments of the University, the work of our School has suffered much interruption. On the other hand, the times are such as to make the pastoral vocation stand out in bold relief. More than ever the very life of the Church depends upon the resourcefulness, courage and genuine Christian spirit of its pastors and leaders. Not a few of these men in different parts of China, in opposition to party interest or popular favour, have already endured much hardship as good soldiers of Jesus Christ. The responsibility thus placed upon such a school as ours which seeks to train them is greatly enhanced. It is not enough that men should be taken through a routine course of three years. Amid a ferment of new ideas which are now daily taking concrete shape, they must know how to interpret, to appraise values and determine the spiritual significance of movements. Especially must they know the message of Christ to their own people *to-day* and understand how to make Him live again on the streets of these villages and teeming cities.

#### *The Rural Church*

In some villages the local school building, with light and heat provided, was placed at our disposal. Men, women and children all attended, and the result was most encouraging. At the beginning of the spring term, however, a larger venture was undertaken. The whole staff and students took to the villages. In addition to groups at Techow and Choutsun, in the Lungshan district alone some twelve students were

## CHEELOO

placed in pairs or larger groups, living in homes or in quarters provided by the people of the village. They conducted classes for illiterates, instructed children and taught the singing of hymns, and games of various kinds. Adults interested in Christianity also received further instruction. Members of staff were able to visit and assist the students in their work from time to time. It is felt that the month so spent was one of the most valuable of the whole year.

### EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

#### *Students*

There were eighty regular students in the Autumn term, of whom twelve graduated in January and one received his diploma in the spring. Four of these were given degrees, and nine diplomas. Two of these were girls. As usual, almost all graduates got positions in mission hospitals, four remaining with us as internes. (It will be interesting to ascertain how many mission hospitals are now being carried on by the graduates of Cheeloo.)

#### *Future Needs*

In order to keep the School of Medicine up to the proper standard it will be necessary practically to double the beds for in-patients and the space in the out-patient department. This would have been accomplished by the proposed new hospital, but of course plans have necessarily been stopped. It would be manifestly unwise to build such a hospital even were it possible, unless we have a reasonable assurance of an endowment sufficient to carry it on. It is impossible at the present date to think clearly of what should

### CHEELOO

be our next move in regard to the enlargement of the Medical School. We shall more than ever emphasise the filling of needed positions by Chinese instead of foreigners. The serious question in regard to this is where are the funds for salaries coming from ?

#### EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL SUPERINTENDENT

In spite of difficulties there has been much to encourage, and when the foreigners were forced to retire it was an inspiration to see the way the Chinese Committee took hold. This committee originally consisted of three men who were appointed by the Medical Faculty to take charge of the Hospital; they were Dr. Kiang, Professor of Biochemistry, who has been with us for several years; Dr. Wang, who has been Dr. Ingle's assistant in the Anatomy department and one of our own graduates, and Dr. Wu, also one of our graduates, who has been acting as "Resident" on the Surgical side. These three co-opted six others, viz. Messrs Yen and Fei, of the Business Office; Mr. So, who has been in charge of the dispensary for three or four years; Dr. Pa, one of the old P.U.M.C. graduates, and in charge of our Ophthalmic Department; Dr. K'ung, another of our graduates, and Mr. Wang, who graduated from our School of Nursing some five years ago. This committee of nine have organised the Assistant Residents, Internes, Nurses, Technicians, etc., etc., into various departments, each with its head man, with the result that the Hospital is running practically as it was before. Excellent work is being done, and although there were a few initial difficulties these were soon straightened out and everyone showed keenness

### CHEELOO

to make the experiment a success. Very soon the fact that two or three of the women nurses remained restored confidence, with the result that many who had left began to return, so that now there are fourteen women nurses, including four who graduated from our school, and fifteen men nurses, including Mr. Wang above mentioned and three others who are our own graduates, and one who graduated from Choutsun. In a former report it has been mentioned that our policy has been gradually to substitute women nurses for men, and last year no new men pupil nurses were taken on, with the result that when many of the women left the care of the women patients became quite a problem. Fortunately the early return of some of the women helped us out, but as many of them had to work in the men's wards and in the out-patient department there were not enough to run both women's wards, so that only one has been opened. This means that the Hospital can accommodate about eighty patients.

It gives us very great pleasure to be able to report that the work is being carried on with a high standard of efficiency by this group, many of whom are S.C.U. graduates, nor is this the only hospital that has reason to be grateful for the sons of Cheeloo who are carrying on in many places where it has been impossible for their foreign colleagues to remain.

#### *Evangelistic*

The past year has proved one of the best in our hospital evangelistic work. At a time when patients are torn with anxiety regarding the safety of their villages, homes and families from brigands or soldiery, many of them have shown a great eagerness to hear the message of Him who promises a sense of inward

## CHEELOO

peace in face of all outward difficulties. A far larger number of patients than usual have given in their names as being eager to become disciples of Christ or to learn more concerning Him, and we know that some of these will eventually become connected with country or city Churches. Where no such Church is available we believe that God will still reveal Himself to some by means of the copies of the Scriptures which they take back to their homes. The daily ward services have been regularly maintained by a band of Chinese and foreign volunteers, while with the added help of some extra slides, the lantern has been used more than ever before, and these services have proved most popular and helpful as the added appeal to the eye causes some patients to talk for days of the slides they have seen. Personal work has gone on as usual, and this year some of our staff have also been going regularly to the Leper Hospital outside the wall, where work among leper patients has proved most encouraging, nearly all being keen learners. Some have definitely become Christians during their long stay in the Hospital. One most pleasing feature is that three or four of these lepers have been discharged physically cured of their disease as the result of the latest method of treatment.

### Statistics

		Eleven Months ending May 31st, 1927.			1925- 26.	1924- 25.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Total.
In-patients	-	927	439	207	1,573	1,819
Out-patients	-	New. 11,450	Return. 29,207	Total. 40,657	Total. 43,637	

## CHEELOO

### EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE EXTENSION DEPARTMENT

#### *Young People's Society*

The children and young people who formerly attended a Sunday night meeting have been organised into a Mutual Help Society, which has a regularised membership and badge. In addition to systematic Scripture teaching on Sunday afternoon, with graded classes and teaching, classes in First Aid have been organised, and also classes in Chinese. The more advanced members take certain classes themselves, and in every way possible the children are guided into ways of mutual help and interest. The classes which require adult leadership have been taken by members of the staff and their families, and for the first-aid classes we have been fortunate in securing the valued help of Dr. D. J. Evans and Dr. H. W. Wang. In this way quite a new lease of life has been imparted to the children's work.

### EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S UNIT

#### *A Chinese Dean of Women and Other Chinese Women Teachers*

For the sake of emphasis we place first in our topics the need of a Chinese Dean of Women. Even before the situation developed which led to the complete evacuation of the foreign staff of Cheeloo, the present Dean had written: "In these days of impassioned objection to foreigners serving in executive positions, and still more because one of their own race could

### CHEELOO

understand better the personal problems of the students, and keep more closely in touch with their daily life, we should like to invite one of two or three outstanding Chinese women to take this position. But no invitation can be given until a salary is assured."

In addition to the Dean, it is hoped that at least two Chinese women physicians will be added to the staff, whose salaries can be paid from the appropriation made by the Women's Committee toward the running expenses of the School of Medicine, or if that is not sufficient, that one of the salaries provided for a foreign physician can be used for this purpose. If these two women can be secured, and Dr. Marion Yang, whose salary would be provided by the American Board, consents to join the staff, a fine beginning will be made toward the end which we should have in view, namely, having at least half of our staff Chinese. The need of women teachers in the School of Arts and Science, and the School of Theology was mentioned in last year's report, and is felt more deeply now that it has been necessary to leave the women in the two Schools for over two months entirely in the charge of the men teachers. They have carried the responsibility most willingly and successfully, but it is not right to ask them to continue to carry it.

#### *Our Women Students and Their Life*

Fifty-three women students attended the autumn semester, three of whom graduated in January, two from Medicine and one from Theology, and a few dropped out, so as only two new women were received, the number the second semester was forty-eight. Eighteen were in the School of Medicine, three in the

### CHEELOO

School of Theology and thirty-two in various departments of the School of Arts and Science (nine in the regular classes, sixteen pre-medical, one pre-theological, and six "specials" in education). We have had an exceptionally fine, earnest group of young women this year, as is proved by their keeping their minds on their work in spite of reports of the devastations of war and bandits at the homes of many of them, and of personal dangers threatening nearer at hand. Their Self-government Society had to take on only a little added responsibility when the Dean of Women and all the other women teachers left early in April, and on her return in May there was the cheering report that only one minor case of discipline had been taken up by Dr. Li, and that indiscretion was committed by a girl who had only been in the school a few weeks. In the group of women students twelve of the twenty-two provinces and Korea are represented, also fourteen different missions and thirty secondary schools or colleges.

In community service more than half of the women have given generously of their time, chiefly under the direction of their own Y.W.C.A. For the second time since the three university Students' Christian Associations united with the Y.W.C.A. to form a University Students' Christian Association three years ago, a woman has acted as President. The local Sunday School for children and a nearby camp for 5,000 women and children from districts devastated by floods or bandits, have been their main fields of work.

#### *Our Second Greatest Material Need*

Leonard Hall has been practically full this year, and the revolution has given only a temporary check.

### CHEELLOO

Even in this year of war and financial stress twenty-five women students came to us, and those of us who believe in the better days which are coming for women in the new China should give hostages to hope in the shape of a dormitory for the women who will come to Cheeloo.

## THE CO-OPERATING MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

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### GREAT BRITAIN

Baptist Missionary Society.  
English Presbyterian Mission.  
London Missionary Society.  
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.  
Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.  
Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society Women's Auxiliary.

### UNITED STATES

Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.  
Church of the Brethren.  
Methodist Episcopal Mission Board.  
Norwegian Lutheran Mission Board.  
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions (North).  
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions (South).  
Women's Auxiliary of Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions (North).  
Women's Foreign Missionary Society (Methodist).

### CANADA

Foreign Mission Board of the United Church of Canada.

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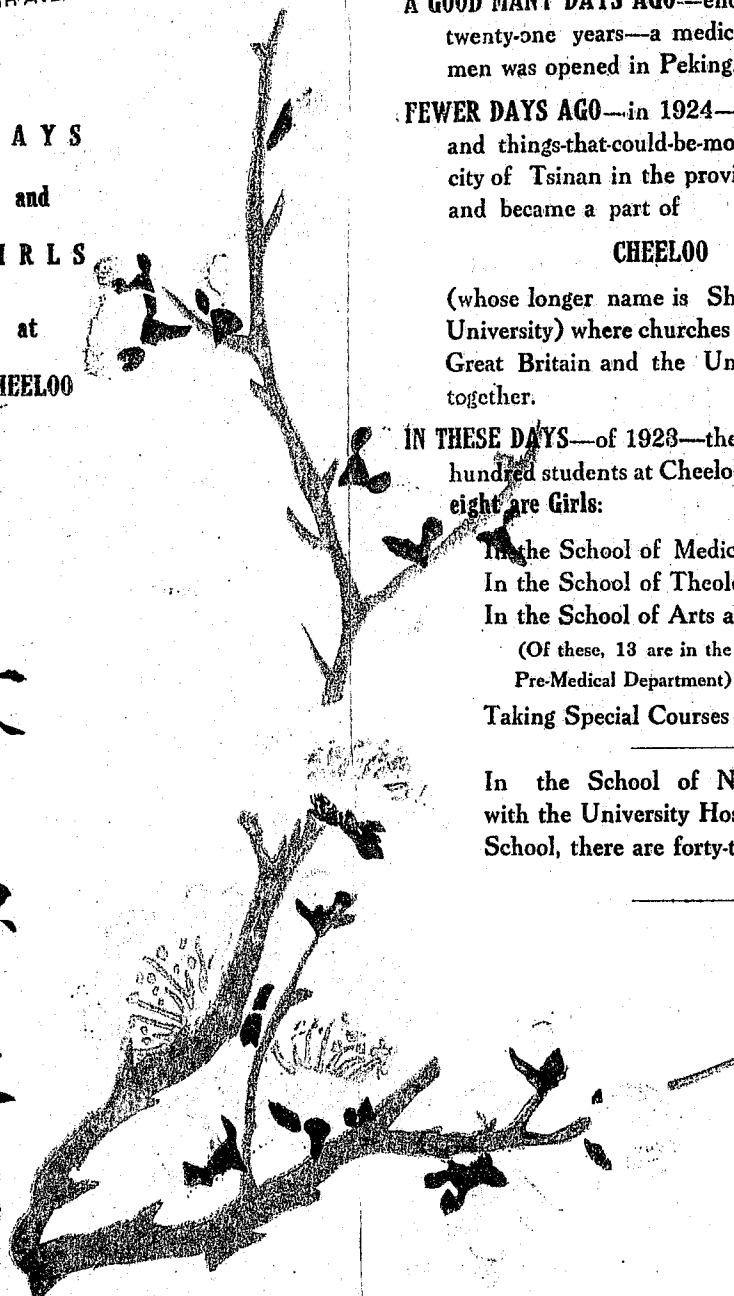


ca. 1928

Federation of Women's Board  
of Foreign Missions of W. M.  
419 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

DAYS  
and  
GIRLS  
at  
CHEELOO

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魯  
大  
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**A GOOD MANY DAYS AGO**—enough days to make twenty-one years—a medical college for women was opened in Peking.

**FEWER DAYS AGO**—in 1924—its staff, students, and things-that-could-be-moved came to the city of Tsinan in the province of Shantung and became a part of

#### CHEELOO

(whose longer name is Shantung Christian University) where churches of China, Canada, Great Britain and the United States work together.

**IN THESE DAYS**—of 1928—there are about three hundred students at Cheeloo. Of these, **Forty-eight are Girls:**

In the School of Medicine -	14
In the School of Theology -	4
In the School of Arts and Science -	28
(Of these, 13 are in the Pre-Medical Department)	
Taking Special Courses -	2

In the School of Nursing, associated with the University Hospital and Medical School, there are forty-two girls.

#### ONE GIRL

-a Third Year Medical Student-

#### ONE DAY

"I got up early, quickly dressed, made my bed and had my morning watch. I prepared two lessons for that day. Then I went to breakfast at 8 o'clock. After that I ran to the medical school for the chapel meeting.

"I had Dermatology from 9 to 10, Ophthalmology from 10 to 11, Surgical Clinic from 11 to 12, and Surgery from 12 to 1. When the bell rang at 1 o'clock, I ran to my dormitory, and had my dinner.

"That afternoon from 2-5 o'clock, I had laboratory diagnosis experiments to be done. Two of my classmates and I together were to make blood analysis—urea, sugar, creatinine. I offered my arm to let them have the blood sample from the vein of my arm. Unfortunately the blood did not come out quickly when the needle entered my arm, therefore the helper asked the servant for the blood. We then had 6 cc. of blood and had our experiments done without difficulty.

"I had Bible study class from 5:15-6, and supper at 6. From 7 to 10 in the night, I used 1/3 of my time in preparing lessons in medicine, and 2/3 in copying lectures in Surgery.

"When the sleeping bell rang at 10 o'clock, I quickly went to bed and entered the Sleeping Hollow soundly. Oh, isn't a busy day a happy day!"

#### A PART OF ANOTHER GIRL'S DAY

9-10 Medicine- 'Acute Nephritis'

10-11 Pediatrics- 'Rickets'

11-12 Surgical Clinic- Dr. Ingle asked me to examine a woman with a cancer of the breast. This was my first practice therefore I was a little frightened and gave a funny wrong report.

12-1 Surgery- 'Aneurysm'

1-2 On the way back to our dormitory (Leonard Hall) my classmates teased me about the wrong report. Looked for letters. After letter reading I ate dinner. Rested for a while and started for school again.

2-5 In O. P. D. helping in the Eye division. Today we had 78 patients in this division only.

5-6 In dormitory again. Newspaper reading and notes copying.

6-7 Supper. We talked freely at the table."

(That the Days of this Cheeloo Girl are rarely marked by "funny wrong reports" is evidenced by her winning a prize of \$50—tying with a man in her class for the highest marks in the first two years of the medical course.)

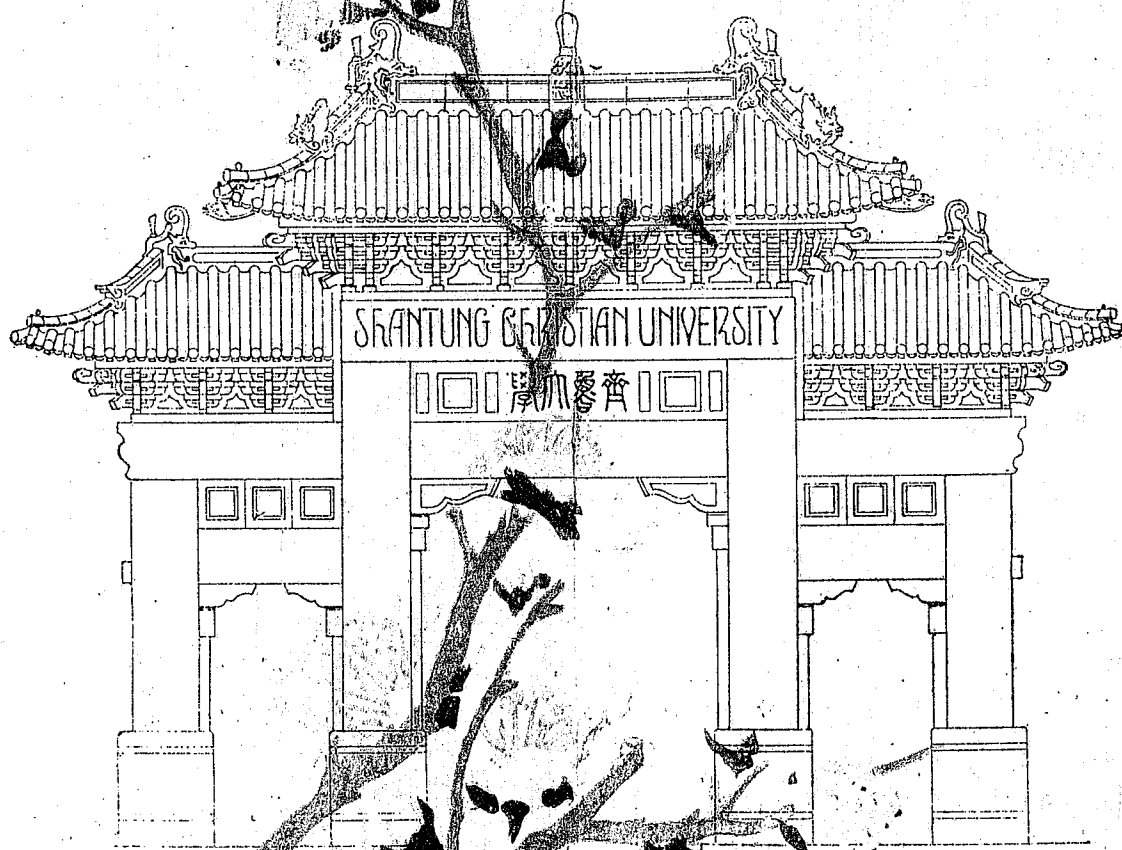
**Self-Government Association:** "We control things like healthy, athletic, intellectual and musical phases. We have proctors who are responsible for quiet-keeping and electric lights."

The kitchen committee tends to hiring the cooks, buying and weighing millet, flour, salt and coal and planning the meals. Another committee hires and oversees launderers. The sanitation committee inspects rooms and supervises the wash-rooms.

**Winter Days of 1927-28:** "The Committee of the Refugee-Helping... We had nearly 300 children who lived near our campus and had nothing to eat. Every day we fed them twice with bread and soup. We had studying classes offered..."

**Y. W. C. A.:** "We have a weekly meeting on Saturday 6:30--7:00 o'clock."

A Sunday School is organized and taught by Cheeloo Girls. "Seven fellow-students join in this. About 50 children come regularly. We have hymns, prayers, golden texts, and Bible stories. Children offer their collections, too, and we use them to help the blind ones..." --- "Most of the children are the children of the teachers in Cheeloo. They are clean and cute and sweet. If you saw them you would like to share the teaching with us."



Through this Alumni Gate, Cheeloo students go to class-rooms, laboratories, the Library, the Chapel, the Administration Building, the dormitories, the athletic field...

They come back through the gate to go to the Medical School and the Hospital, inside the city, three minutes' walk...

## FEBRUARY DAYS for A GIRL IN THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

"On the eighth day of the second moon of this year, at the opening of the spring semester, we students of the School of Theology went to live in several villages for three weeks—here a band, there a band—learning to practice in the field the art of village preaching.

... "One look at the life of the village people—and oh, the difference between it and our college life was like the distance from earth to heaven!

... "I had to show that same sacrificial love for people that Jesus had, so although there were things on the surface that were not to my taste, I tried hard to study and understand them all... So every day though I lived with stranger-friends, I was happy.

"After morning rice, crowds of women and girls and children surrounded us on the big street, listening to us as we sang hymns, explained The Way, and told stories and played games with the children.

In the afternoon, we went to a nearby village, again gathering the people to hear about the all-important Way of Christ.

After evening rice, the women and children of the village, over forty of them, came to the room where we lived. We taught them to sing and to pray; we told stories, too. And they were peaceful and quiet in listening, which made us twelve parts happy!

"Day after day was like this, until three weeks had passed. There were some of the villagers we felt we couldn't leave. And they were pleased when we promised to keep coming to them. There was no one there to guide them, to lift them up to live nobly, to lead them to love kindness.

"The Lord said, as we read in Isaiah, 'Whom shall I send? Who is willing to go for me?' How many are there, I wonder, who can reply, as Isaiah did, 'Here am I. Send me!'"

**ONE GIRL**  
in  
**THE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCE**

"My father is a farmer and I have seven brothers and sisters. I am number four. When I was eight or nine I learned to spin cotton which I did till I was fourteen . . .

"I entered the primary grade school . . . I studied in Middle School with great application . . . I wanted to come to college but I had a young brother whom I wanted to send through school. So I taught seven years that he might go.

" . . . Just as I was in despair, I heard that the Education Department of Cheeloo was open to women students . . . I found that I could come and accomplish my desire to graduate from the University and to give my services to my fellow-countrymen who are so needy. Now that I am here, every day I am at peace and study very zealously to do my work . . ."

**GLIMPSES OF OTHER GIRLS**

"We students of the Educational Department all join the newly-born Education Society, and our teachers help in it. We can take in and give out the new broader investigations concerning education."

"School closed—Now I may enjoy a few days of free life. How happy I am!"

"I have a holiday and I hope to go to the mountains with my schoolmates. We will ride donkeys because we think that is interesting."

"Sometimes we go to Horse Saddle mountain. I am never tired of such things."

Music: "Since I have studied in Shantung, I have practiced music constantly. The more I have practiced the more I have found cheerful enjoyment. By it my heart has been touched, my emotion delighted, my mind broadened, my gloominess removed."

The Choir: "At every morning service we have a choir composed of students. It is always a help to the congregation. Their angelic voices assist us to think more of the grace of God. As a whole we cannot help but thank the choir for their enthusiastic part in our religious meetings."

**IN THESE DAYS** in China, there are Cheeloo Alumnae in many places—

Fifty-two who graduated from the Medical College for Women in Peking.

Ten who have completed their medical course in Tsinan.

These—who have given over four hundred years of medical service to China—are serving in hospitals, in private practice, in their own homes and cities.

One Girl, a graduate of the School of Theology in 1927.

"She spends part time teaching in a Theological School, and part time extending the Gospel."

**IN THE DAYS AHEAD**—there will be changes at Cheeloo. There are plans being made; there are dreams being dreamed, and many of them will come true:

There will be a Chinese Dean of Women; there will be more Chinese women on the staff; there will be a University School of Nursing; there will be more dormitories for more girls . . .

**AND FOR GIRLS AT CHEELOO**, the Days-To-Come will be as the Days-That-Have-Been and the Days-That-Are . . .

Busy Days  
Happy Days  
Breadly Days . . .

*duplicate*

President Chu's Resignation

PRINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

TSINAN, SHANTUNG

1933

Cheeloo University.  
Sept. 7th, 1933

To Whom it may concern:

President King Chu was granted leave of absence for one year in August 1932 to assist in reorganizing the educational work of the Province of Hunan. At the end of this period the pressure was so strong to have him remain in Hunan that he felt constrained to offer his resignation. The following correspondence is printed for the private information of members of the Board of Directors and other interested persons and is not for public circulation nor publication.

Board of Directors.  
L. J. Davies, Secretary.

### *Special Meeting of Administrative Council*

August 19th, 1932

A special meeting, called by President Chu, of the Administrative Council, convened at 8 P. M. in the Board Room, August 19th 1932.

Mr. Chu stated the purpose of the meeting to be the consideration of the efforts being made by the Government of Hunan Province and by the Central Government at Nanking to persuade him to go to Hunan to act as Provincial Commissioner of Education. Mr. Chu stated that he had several times refused to consider this proposal, that he did not wish to leave Cheeloo but that the approach of the Nanking Educational authorities had become so insistent that he felt compelled to call the Administrative Council to advise with him. Mr. Chu added that the exact form in which the request was being presented to him was that he should go to Hunan for six months or a year to set up the new educational system for the Province.

President Chu then withdrew and informal discussion of the situation followed. Two letters from General Chang Chih Kiang, writing as a member of the University Board of Directors, were read. General Chang urged the temporary release of Mr. Chu.

After long and detailed consideration of all the questions involved, the following actions were taken unanimously:

#### **D 1013. Leave of Absence for President Chu. (A.C.M. 0327)**

"Whereas the Government of Hunan Province has repeatedly and earnestly requested President King Chu to go to Hunan for six months or a year to serve as Provincial Commissioner of Education, and

Whereas the representative of the Hunan Government, when present in Tsinan, asked definitely for the loan Mr. Chu for a period of six months with the understanding that he would be released from service in Hunan to return to his duties in the University at the end of that period, and

Whereas it appears very difficult for the Government Educational authorities to secure a suitable Commissioner, and

Whereas the University is willing to make any reasonable sacrifice of its private interests to assist the general educational work of the country, and to show its sympathy and desire for cooperation with the Ministry of Education in the stupendous work which it is undertaking, Therefore,

*Resolved,*

I. That President King Chu be granted, and hereby is granted, leave of absence for a period of six months to one year, at his discretion, to assist in educational reconstruction in the Province of Hunan;

II. That Mr. Chu be requested to confirm in writing, to the University Board of Directors, the promise just made verbally to the Administrative Council that he will return to the University within one year;

III. That his salary and use of residence be continued to Mr. Chu during his absence; (see Mr. Chu's letter below)

IV. That, pending the possible appointment of an acting President the University Executive Council shall administer the affairs of the University in the name of President Chu.

V. That numbers "I" and "II" of the above actions be communicated to the Hunan authorities and to the Nanking Ministry of Education.

The members of the Administrative Council expressed to President Chu individually and collectively their high appreciation of his services, so loyally and effectively given to the University during the past year, and assured him that only the seeming necessities of the situation brought them reluctantly to agree to this leave of absence, and wished him a successful period of service in Hunan.

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Copy of letter from Mr. Chu replying to actions noted above:  
August 22nd, 1932.

The Board of Directors,  
Shantung Christian University,  
Ladies and Gentleman,

An invitation to go to Hunan Province to serve temporarily as Commissioner of Education has been repeatedly presented to me by the Hunan Government. I have several times declined to accept this invitation.

However the Central Government insists on my going and has made the actual appointment. As soon as I received the news of the appointment I immediately informed the Central Government that I could not leave the University without the consent of the Board of Directors.

Since my coming to the University I have enjoyed the hearty support of every member of the faculties and staff. It is due to this cooperation that we were able to carry the University work without break through the last academic year in the midst of great national anxiety. I have no intention to leave this institution. The unflinching persistency of the Hunan people reveals their great need for help. I feel that their call for assistance should not be ignored.

At its meeting held August 19th, the Administrative Council has agreed with me that, in the circumstances, a favorable reply should be made to the request of the Government and has kindly granted me temporary leave of absence. Allow me to say that my heart is always with the University and that my family will stay on the University Campus during my absence. I shall seek opportunity to come back as soon as possible and in any case I will return to the University before the end of August, 1933.

In regard to the resolution of the Council continuing my salary and the use of my house during my absence, though I thank the Council for its kind consideration, I must decline to accept any salary, as the government regulations do not allow me to do so, but I shall be glad to use the house. Hence I will draw no salary after August 31st, and the University is free to use this money for other purposes.

In closing allow me to express my hearty appreciation of the loyal support given me by both the Board of Directors and the faculties of the University.

Sincerely yours,

King Chu



*Letter from Chairman Ho to Dr. Kung and the Board  
of Directors of Cheeloo University*

June 6th, 1933

In my telegram of the 6th, I informed you of the reason why Commissioner Chu could not leave Hunan. He has been here only a few months. All the educational work has been only partly carried out and part is still being planned. If he leaves just now all his work will come to nothing, which will be very harmful indeed to the welfare of Hunan. I beg you therefore, to let him stay here to accomplish what he has just started. I am sending Mr. Liu Ting Feng to see you and I hope he will tell you everything.

*From Minutes of Board of Directors*

June 15—18, 1933

**D 1025. Request for Release of President King Chu**

Whereas a telegram has been received from the Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government, a rough translation of which reads as follows:—"Board of Directors, Cheeloo University: Since Mr. Chu Ching Nung's coming and serving as Commissioner of Education for this Province he has entered heartily into the reconstruction of educational work and it is now on a very satisfactory basis. We cannot permit him to leave the province. We beg your sympathy with the needs of our provincial education and ask you to release Dr. Chu from the duties of Cheeloo University and let him devote himself to his present service in order that he may complete our programme of educational reconstruction. We send this telegram and are appointing Mr. Liu Ting Fang to present the matter to you in person. We beg your sympathetic consideration.

Ho Chien  
Chairman of Hunan Provincial Gov."

**Vote:** That a Chinese translation of the following letter be sent to the Chairman of the Hunan Government:-

"Dear Sir,

We have received your telegram asking that the Board of Directors of Cheeloo University release President Chu for service in Hunan for an

indefinite period. A year ago at this time, with great reluctance, we acquiesced in the request of the Hunan Government that President Chu should be released for a period of six months to assist in the organization of the educational work of the Hunan Province. We felt at the time that the University was decidedly sacrificing its own interests in releasing Mr. Chu for this temporary work, but we were anxious to do all in our power to give assistance in the important work of developing the Hunan educational system. The request of the Hunan government was quite definitely that we grant Mr. Chu a six months' leave of absence. The action of the Board of Directors extended the possible leave to one year. This fact was clearly stated to the Hunan Government at the time and was understood by the Ministry of Education. When the action of the Board was communicated to Mr. Chu he gave the Board a definite statement in writing that he would return to his duties as President of this institution not later than the end of the year for which leave had been granted.

"The absence of our President has been detrimental to the work of the University and now his presence is more urgently needed than ever. We have already shown by our action that we are by no means indifferent to the needs of the educational work in Hunan, but we are convinced that Mr. Chu's return to his work here is essential to the welfare of the University.

"We therefore with respect and regret find ourselves unable to accede to the request of the Hunan government."

Further: that the Rev. H. L. Yee and Mr. Davies be appointed as representing the Board of Directors to meet any delegation which may come from Hunan in regard to this matter.

*Letter from Mr. Davies to Dr. Kung*

of June 21st, 1933

It is with regard to the question of the return of President Chu that I am specially writing you this morning. I enclose herewith a copy in English and Chinese of the action taken by the Board. The Chinese letter is being forwarded at once to Chairman Ho of the Hunan Province. This action of the Board was taken unanimously. The return of President Chu is imperative for the welfare of the institution. We have

had a very good year but there are matters which we believe would have been much better handled had Mr. Chu been on the ground, and others which seem absolutely to demand his presence here during the next school year. Before it took this action the Board had laid before it a telegram from Chairman Ho in which he formally requested the Board to release Mr. Chu for indefinite service in Hunan. Careful consideration was given to the relationships of the University with the government authorities both in Nanking and Hunan and the action declining to accede to the request of the Hunan government was taken after careful and deliberate thought. It is reported that the Hunan people propose to send a delegate to Tsinan to press their request for Mr. Chu's release and the Vice-chairman of the Board, the Rev. Yee Hsing-lin, and I were appointed to represent the Board provided such a delegation comes to Tsinan. It is also reported that this delegation will seek you out in an endeavour to secure your support for their request. I am therefore sending you these copies of the action of the Board and giving you the information which this letter contains, in the expectation that you will strongly support the Board in the insistence that it is vital to the welfare of Cheeloo that Mr. Chu return to his duties here. As a final word on the matter, I am confident that I am correct in saying that it is Mr. Chu's personal desire and that of Mrs. Chu that he return to serve Cheeloo.

*Letter from Dr. Kung to Mr. Davies*

June 24th, 1933

I note the unanimous desire of the Board to have Dr. Chu return to his duties and shall be glad to support the board when the delegation from Hunan approaches me on this question.

*Letter from Dr. Kung to Mr. Linn*

June 28th, 1933

I have received a letter from Chairman Ho saying that President Chu cannot leave Hunan at present. I have informed him that the matter had to be decided by the Board of Directors. I have also written to President Chu to ask his opinion. I enclose Ho's letter and a copy of my reply to him.

*Telegram from Gen. Chiang*

July 13th, 1933

Telegram from Chairman Ho saying he was very much pleased with the educational work done by Commissioner Chu in Hunan. Cheeloo wants him to return. Please ask Dr. Kung to inform Cheeloo that they must get some other person for the presidency, so that Commissioner Chu will be able to devote all his time to Hunan. Please inform the directors of Cheeloo.

*Letter from Dr. Kung to Mr. Linn*

July 15th, 1933

I hope you received both Chairman Ho's letter and my reply to it which I sent to you a few days ago. I also wrote to President Chu whose answer was that he was still willing to come back to Cheeloo but he did not know whether General Chiang would allow him to do so as the General is much interested in the educational work in Hunan. He asked me to communicate with the General about the matter, which I did. I enclose General Chiang's telegram. Please present it to the Board of Directors.

*Letter from Dr. Kung to Board of Directors Cheeloo*

July 20th, 1933

Your letter has just reached me. I wrote to Dean Linn enclosing General Chiang's telegram which I hope he has presented to you. I have received another letter from Chairman Ho and also a telegram from General Chiang. I enclose both of them herewith.

I think under the circumstances President Chu will hardly be able to return to Cheeloo at present. Why not grant him another year's leave? Whether this is practicable I leave to your judgment.

*From Chairman Ho to Dr. Kung*

July 12th, 1933

I have received your kind letter. Commissioner Chu has not been here very long and his work is only just begun. If he leaves now it will

be very harmful to Hunan. Education goes slowly and we must have him remain here. Please communicate with Cheeloo and ask them to get a new president so that Commissioner Chu can devote his whole time to Hunan. Very much obliged.

*Telegram from General Chiang*

July 18th, 1933

Telegram from Chairman Ho saying since Commissioner Chu's coming to Hunan education in the province has progressed greatly. Cheeloo urges him to return. All the schools in Hunan feel unhappy. Please ask Dr. Kung to request Cheeloo to get a new president so that Commissioner Chu can continue his work here. He has also written you to the same effect. Please request Cheeloo to release Commissioner Chu.

*Letter from Dr. Kung to Mr. Linn*

July 20th, 1933

I have received your kind letter. I hope you have got mine. I have also received a letter from the Board of Directors to which I replied at once together with Chairman Ho's letter and General Chiang's telegram. I think President Chu will hardly be able to return and it is better to give him another year's leave. But I know that you as acting-president must be very tired. Please discuss the matter with the Directors.

P. S.

I have heard from President Chu. He is willing to come back so I think we had better grant him another year's leave, but if the university prefers to have a new president I also agree to that.

*Letter from Dr. Kung to Mr. Davies*

July 21st, 1933

In continuation of my letter to you of June 24th, I have pleasure in sending you enclosed a letter from Dr. King Chu, which is self-explanatory.

I might add that both General Chiang Kai-shih and Governor Ho Chien have communicated with me on the subject, urging me to ask the

Board of Directors of Cheeloo to invite someone else to take the Presidency so Dr. Chu would be able to remain as Commissioner of Education in Hunan.

I shall be pleased to hear from you further on this matter so that I can answer General Chiang, Governor Ho and Dr. Chu more definitely in this regard.

*Letter from President Chu to Dr. Kung*

of July 15th, 1933

I presume that you have received my letter of July 1st. Chairman Ho informs me that he has sent a representative to see you and also has obtained satisfactory results. I like to know both the attitude of the Board of Directors and that of General Chiang. If I am permitted to return to Cheeloo, I wish to leave Changsha at the end of July, so that I have time to prepare my work before the university reopens. If General Chiang thinks I must stay here, I do not think it is right for my family to occupy a house on the Cheeloo campus. In that case I must remove my family somewhere in the near future. Whatever the decision may be, kindly let me know by air mail. Personally I prefer to serve the university, because my limited ability will suit that sort of work better. Since you know clearly the situation of both the Government and the University your kind advice will be cordially appreciated.

*Letter from Pres. Chu to Mr. Davies*

of July 23rd, 1933

Your two letters were both received. I am sure Dr. Kung is kept busy in correspondence with both the Hunan Government and General Chiang in Kiangsi regarding my returning to Cheeloo. I have not changed my mind to fulfil my promise one year ago. If possible, I will leave Changsha without the consent of the Government. Let me know, if you have further information from Dr. Kung.

*Telegram from Mr. Davies to Mr. King Chu*

of July 24th, 1933

Extreme pressure being exerted, almost orders to release you. This seems unjustifiable interference private liberties. Am unwilling to yield

but must call special meeting Directors to formulate reply. Board's position extremely difficult. Final decision really rests with you. Welfare of mother, family and University requires your return. Please wire decision for presentation

*Reply from Mr. King Chu*

of July 25th, 1933

Planning return against orders. Position extremely difficult. Misunderstanding unavoidable.

*Letter from Mr. Dvies to Dr. Kung*

of July 27th, 1933

Your letter of July 21st following that of June 24th, has reached me. I have also, as I told you before, seen the letters in Chinese which you sent to Acting-president Linn and I have given all these careful consideration. In these matters relating to the question whether Mr. Chu shall remain in Hunan or return to Cheeloo I have been in consultation with one of the vice-chairmen of the Board of Directors, with Dean Linn, with Mrs. Chu and certain others. After going over the documents in Chinese which I received from Mr. Linn and discussing the whole question with the Rev. H. L. Yee, one of the vice-chairmen of the Board of Directors, and later carefully thinking the matter over and again talking with Mrs. Chu, I decided that no action could properly be taken nor any representations made on behalf of the Board of Directors until we had heard directly from Mr. Chu himself. I therefore sent him a telegram. To this I received an answer making it perfectly clear that he really wishes to return to Cheeloo. Mrs. Chu has also received letters from her husband indicating very clearly the same thing. Mr. Chu's letter to you of July 15th, seems to me to be rather indefinite. It is all very well to be courteous but one should I think express his meaning clearly in such a matter as this, and from what Mr. Chu said to me when he was here at Commencement time, as well as from his telegram and his letter to his wife, I am of the belief that he really desires to return to Cheeloo. This is the first point which I wish to make in replying to your kind letter.

The second is that it is quite impossible at this time to assemble the full Board of Directors for formal action. The reason for this you will quite understand. I am acting this year as secretary to the Board. I feel perfectly confident that I express the sentiment of the entire Board when I say that no question would exist in the minds of the members of the Board as to whether Dr. Chu should return to Cheeloo or not. If all the members of the Board could be present at a meeting today and each one were to express his opinion without coercion I am sure that there would be a unanimous vote in favour of his return, and the Board would not consent to his remaining in Hunan unless it did so under virtual compulsion.

In the third place I myself, and I think everyone with whom I have talked on the subject, feels that unfair advantage is being taken and undue pressure exerted by the Hunan government to retain Mr. Chu. The formal reply made by the Board of Directors has been sent to you in the minutes but lest this may not be immediately available I enclose another copy. The statements made in this reply to the Hunan government I consider to be entirely accurate and restrained. We did not want to allow Mr. Chu to go to Hunan a year ago. He was asked to spend six months in Hunan. We agreed to release him up to a year. A little later when it was assumed by some of the people in the Ministry of Education that he had been permanently transferred to Hunan Mr. Chu wrote making it perfectly plain that he was loaned to Hunan and that his service there was of a temporary nature. This was also clearly understood by Chairman Ho and we had a communication later from the Ministry of Education indicating that they had corrected their former impression and understood that Mr. Chu was still our president, giving temporary service in Hunan work. It is very clear to me that people here feel that effort is being made on the part of the Hunan government to do something which is not fair. This is a private school, without consent of the Board of Directors no official has the right to step in and remove any of our officers. I do not wish to overstress this point, but I must say that the impression produced on me by some of the papers in Chinese which you forwarded gives me a perfect right to raise this question. I recently heard of a case in which a Commissioner of Education in a certain province over-ruled the action of the Board of Directors of a private school

which wanted to dismiss its principal and compelled the school to keep him. This would be just the reverse of our situation if anything like arbitrary authority is brought to bear on this case. I do not wish directly to assert that this is being done but we cannot free our minds from this impression.

In the fourth place, Cheeloo University very much needs Mr. Chu at the present time. You are perfectly well aware that it is no easy thing to secure a man who is suited to do the work of the presidency in such a school as this. We have here on the staff people of at least seven nationalities. To be able to conduct the affairs of such an institution as this so that all those concerned are kept in working order and in harmonious relationships is no small task. During the year which Mr. Chu spent here he gave evidence of having very many of the qualities which go to make a successful president for this place. There are certain matters which are requiring adjustment next fall which will be very difficult to handle unless he is on the ground. You can understand that feeling as we do that we have a right to have him here the sense which we have of imperative need of his presence makes us even more unwilling to consider releasing him.

Again, as I wrote you a few days ago by hand there is a very positive moral obligation resting on Mr. Chu to return to Cheeloo. If he should be compelled to remain in Hunan by official pressure the effect on the staff and on the students would in my opinion be very harmful. He has agreed to come back. He made this agreement at a time when he knew all about the Hunan work. When he returned at Commencement time he reiterated his purpose to return. There are people to whom such a point as this does not seem to appeal. To me it is of very vital moment. I consider that one of the most important things which this institution can do is to develop in the minds of its students a high standard of moral responsibility and I cannot agree to any action which I think will work against the accomplishment of this purpose.

In the sixth place, Mr. Chu has an aged mother who is in feeble health. Her eyes are not good and she is not strong. She is eighty-three years of age. To her the prospect of moving to Changsha is very disagreeable. She is a Buddhist of strong moral character and holds the old standards of filial piety. She says frankly that such action as is proposed

indicates the destruction of proper moral standards. At the present time she is not well. Whether it would be physically possible for her to survive a move to Changsha I cannot tell.

I am putting these things to you in this way thinking of you as the chairman of the Board of Directors of Cheeloo. I am also of course well aware of your relationships to the leaders in the central government. I shall be very sorry if General Chiang feels led to order Mr. Chu to remain in Hunan. I know the impression made here by such action would be bad. I speak from the standpoint of a man who has from the beginning been strong in supporting the central government. I feel that for the government to respect the rights of this school to have its president back will be of more value to it than his services in Hunan if these are secured in a way which leads people to say that the result was brought about by the exercise of arbitrary authority. If you can so put these matters to General Chiang and Chairman Ho that Mr. Chu can be released without misunderstanding or ill-feeling we will be under still greater obligation to you than we are already, and it is my personal belief that you will have done the central government a genuine service.

*Letter from Dr. Kung to Mr. Linn*

of July 27th, 1933

I hope you received all my letters. I have just received one from Mr. Davies which seems overstressed and not free from misunderstanding. President Chu has repeatedly told me that he wished to be back in Cheeloo but the Hunan government and General Chiang would not let him go. They are of the opinion that the educational work in Hunan has only just started and it would certainly be detrimental to have a new head for such important work. Moreover since President Chu accepted the appointment he has to obey the government. He can no longer act as a free agent. That is why he asked me to communicate both with the university and General Chiang hoping to find a way out. Please inform the Directors and explain the situation to them.

*Letter from Dr. Kung to Mr. Davies*

of July 27th, 1933

I was very glad to hear from you and to learn that the Board of Directors is giving President Chu's requests consideration.

I will send any further correspondence I receive concerning President Chu on to you and will be very interested to hear what decision is reached.

*Letter from Pres. Chu to Mr. Davies*  
of July 28th, 1933

Since my return to Changsha I have been repeatedly telling Chairman Ho and other colleagues in the Provincial Government that I should go back to Cheeloo to fulfil my promise at the end of August, and have made preparations to go, but Chairman Ho refuses to give any consent. He is trying every means to detain me here. He asked the Minister of Education and General Chiang to exert their pressure both on the Board of Directors and on myself. My situation is as difficult as that of the Board, if not more. The Government takes the action on the theory that the state can call a citizen to service whenever necessary. Though I have made all sorts of appeal to the chairman and others that I must go to Cheeloo, but they are not convinced. In recent two days, both the Ministry of Education and General Chiang informed us that another year's leave of absence might be granted by the Board, but I am annoyed by the news. If I cannot be released at the end of the first year, how can I be released at the end of the second? I wish either to be allowed to return to Cheeloo this year, or to resign from Cheeloo altogether. It is not justifiable to keep the University waiting for two years without a president.

I will go to Kiangsi to make a personal appeal to General Chiang on August 1st. I shall let you know the result.

I have been planning to leave here without the consent of the Government, but at the same time I am trying my best to avoid misunderstanding that will give bad effect to the University as well as to myself.

Has the Board of Directors already met? Please inform me by air mail, if any decision has been reached.

Note: President Chu did not go to Kiangsi but came direct to Tsinan.

*Letter from Mr. Davies to Pres. Chu*  
of August 1st, 1933.

With this I am sending you copies of the following documents:

1. Letters from Dr. Kung and telegrams,
2. My letter of July 27th to Dr. Kung,
3. Dr. Kung's letter to Mr. Linn written after he received my letter,
4. My letter to Dr. Kung based on his last letter.

Further consideration of the circumstances and of all the interests involved in the question of your return to Cheeloo leads me to the conclusion that we have been making your position more difficult than is at all reasonable. In judging matters in which one is personally greatly interested, it is hard, if not impossible to give the unbiased consideration one would wish to give. That you really desire to fulfil your engagement to return to Cheeloo we are all convinced. That in the circumstances it seems impossible for you to do this appears equally clear. For the Board of Directors rigidly to insist on the literal fulfilment of your promise would be, in these conditions, impossible. Hence I feel that, speaking for the Board of Directors, we should release you so far as your promise made to the Board is concerned and leave you entirely free.

This does not mean that there has been any change of attitude on our part toward you, but simply that we wish to relieve you of the mental distress which you suffer, if you must remain in Hunan, on account of your promise to return to Cheeloo. I am convinced that no member of the Board will blame you in the least if you do not return.

We know that your heart is with us in the University. Whatever our future relations may be we look forward to happy association with you. We shall regret very much if you can no longer be working directly with us in the University. But even though this be impossible we will be glad that the work in Hunan, as a part of the general educational program of the whole country, may have the benefit of your services.

A copy of this letter is going forward to Dr. Kung.

*Letter from Mr. Davies to Dr. Kung*  
of Aug. 1st, 1933

Your letter in Chinese written after you had received mine of July 24th, has received careful attention.



Your judgment as to what is required in the circumstances is far better than mine. We are convinced of your profound interest in Cheeloo University, and in this matter of the return of Mr. Chu to the University, or of his remaining in Hunan, we are satisfied that you have the interests of the University fully in mind. Your position, experience and knowledge make it possible for you to take a view of this situation which is more inclusive than ours.

We are therefore cordially accepting your judgment and are writing to Mr. Chu releasing him from the promise he made our Board and leaving him free to act as seems best to him.

A copy of our letter to Mr. Chu is enclosed.

*Telegram from Changsha*

August 2nd, 1933

Cheeloo University. Tsinan.

Leaving Hunan third. King Chu

*Letter from Dr. Kung to Mr. Linn*

of Aug. 5th, 1933

Thank you for your letter from which I learn that you have informed Mr. Davies how difficult a position President Chu is in. I am pleased to know that Mr. Davies understands. I hope you will explain everything clearly when the Directors meet.

According to today's paper President Chu is leaving for Tsinan on the 3rd. Is that true? If that is the case everything will be clearly explained. A friendly talk is the best thing.

*Letter from Chairman Ho to Board of Directors,  
Cheeloo University*

August 5th, 1933

Regarding Commissioner Chu Ching-Nung's case, we deem it proper to make some further statements for your sympathetic consideration.

This government neither neglects the interest of, nor forgets the agreement which it entered with your honorable institution. But we

deem it quite consistent with the received principles of the Western Land that civil duties should have a determined precedence over private obligations whether institutional or personal. During the World War, professors were called away for technical duties irrespective of their teaching contracts. As you well understand, China, in her present situation, is in no way less extraordinary than the allied nations during the Great War. She needs the services of men like Commissioner Chu. The state calls for his service. He will have to answer the call of the state.

Commissioner Chu has kept, and still keeps his promise well. Twice he has resigned, but twice the Ministry of Education refused to accept his resignation. The matter is beyond his control now. As a matter of fact, he cannot leave his present post without the consent of the Ministry which is not a party to our agreement and yet directly connected with your institution. For this we regret, but we hope you will sympathetically understand.

For the higher ideals which you cherish, we sincerely hope the members of the Board who are either friends or citizens of China will favorably decide Commissioner Chu's case, be it even detrimental to the interest of a good private institution.

*Letter from Mr. Davies to Chairman Ho Chien*

of August 14th, 1933

This will serve to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 5th, addressed to the Board of Directors of the University, in which you refer to the desire on the part of the Hunan Government that President Chu should return to Hunan for further service as Commissioner of Education.

On account of the fact that the members of the Board are scattered during the summer months on vacation it is impossible at the present time to call a meeting of the Board. At as early a date as possible a meeting of the Directors will be called and your communication presented for action.



*Letter from Dr. Kung to Mr. Davies*

of August 7th, 1933

I have your letter of August 1 and the copy of the letter you wrote Mr. Chu on that date, and I think you have written to him in the fairest possible manner regarding his release from Cheeloo.

I read in the newspapers, however, that Mr. Chu is returning to Cheeloo, so maybe you will get his services after all. I certainly hope everything works out to the best interests of everyone concerned.

*Telegram from Ministry of Education to Mr. Chu*

of August 10th, 1933

Since you served as Commissioner of Education of Hunan you have reconstructed and reformed the Hunan education and made notable progress. Now the educational affairs of that province are depending upon your continuous service and endeavours. By all means return to your post of Commissioner at once to secure greater results. There is no occasion for discussion about your request for resignation.

*Second telegram from the Ministry of Education*

August 17th, 1933

(First part omitted)

You are urgently needed to carry on the educational program in Hunan. By all means return to your post immediately in order to release the government from anxiety and to act according to the earnest desire of people in Hunan.

*A Telegram from Hunan Commissioner of Finance to Pres. Chu*

of August 18th, 1933

Both your letters were received. I have consulted with the chairman about your resignation. He asks me to request you to give up the presidency of Cheeloo and devote your full time in the educational work of Hunan. Please ask the university to elect a new president and remove your family to Changsha immediately. This is not only the Chairman's personal wish, but also the earnest request of the educational circle as a

whole. To say frankly it affects seriously the national affairs as well. Don't give up your task here because it is difficult. It is not the time for you to seek an easy life in Cheeloo. The urgent appeal of your Hunan friends must not be neglected. We have also remitted the expense for your removal.

*A Telegram from Chairman Ho to Mr. Chu*

of August 18th, 1933

We appreciate fully what you said in your letter which was handed to me by Commissioner Chang. We depend solely upon you to rejoin the education in Hunan, and have wired again to the Ministry of Education not to accept your resignation. Please ask Cheeloo to elect another president in order to enable you to concentrate your mind on the educational administration in Hunan. We venture to remit you the necessary expenses for the removal of your family to Changsha.

*An answer from Mr. Wang Ching Wei, the President of the Executive Yuan, to Mr. Chu*

of August 19th, 1933

Sorry to learn that your mother is not feeling well. We wish her speedy recovery. It is impossible for us to obtain a suitable person to succeed you as commissioner in Hunan. We request you to return to your post without delay.

*A Telegram from Gen. Chiang Kai Shek to Mr. Chu*

of August 22nd, 1933

Your letter of 4th inst. has been carefully considered. Please come immediately to Kiangsi for personal consultation.

*Letter from Mr. Chu to the Board of Directors Cheeloo University*

of August 26th, 1933

When you granted me on August 18th, 1932 a leave of absence for one year to assist in educational administration in Hunan, I promised to return to the University not later than the end of this month. As soon

as I arrived at Changsha last year, I told Chairman Ho Chien about this agreement, and later informed the Ministry of Education as well, assuming that I might be released when the promised time came.

When I attended the Commencement last June, I reminded both the Central and Provincial authorities that my promise to Cheeloo must be fulfilled, and asked them to appoint my successor within one month's time. Unfortunately the Government failed to secure a suitable person and insists that I must remain in Hunan as Commissioner of Education. The authorities contended that the State may call any citizen into service in the time of necessity, even if it is against his own will. The theory is expounded in Chairman Ho's letter to the Board of Directors and needs no further explanation.

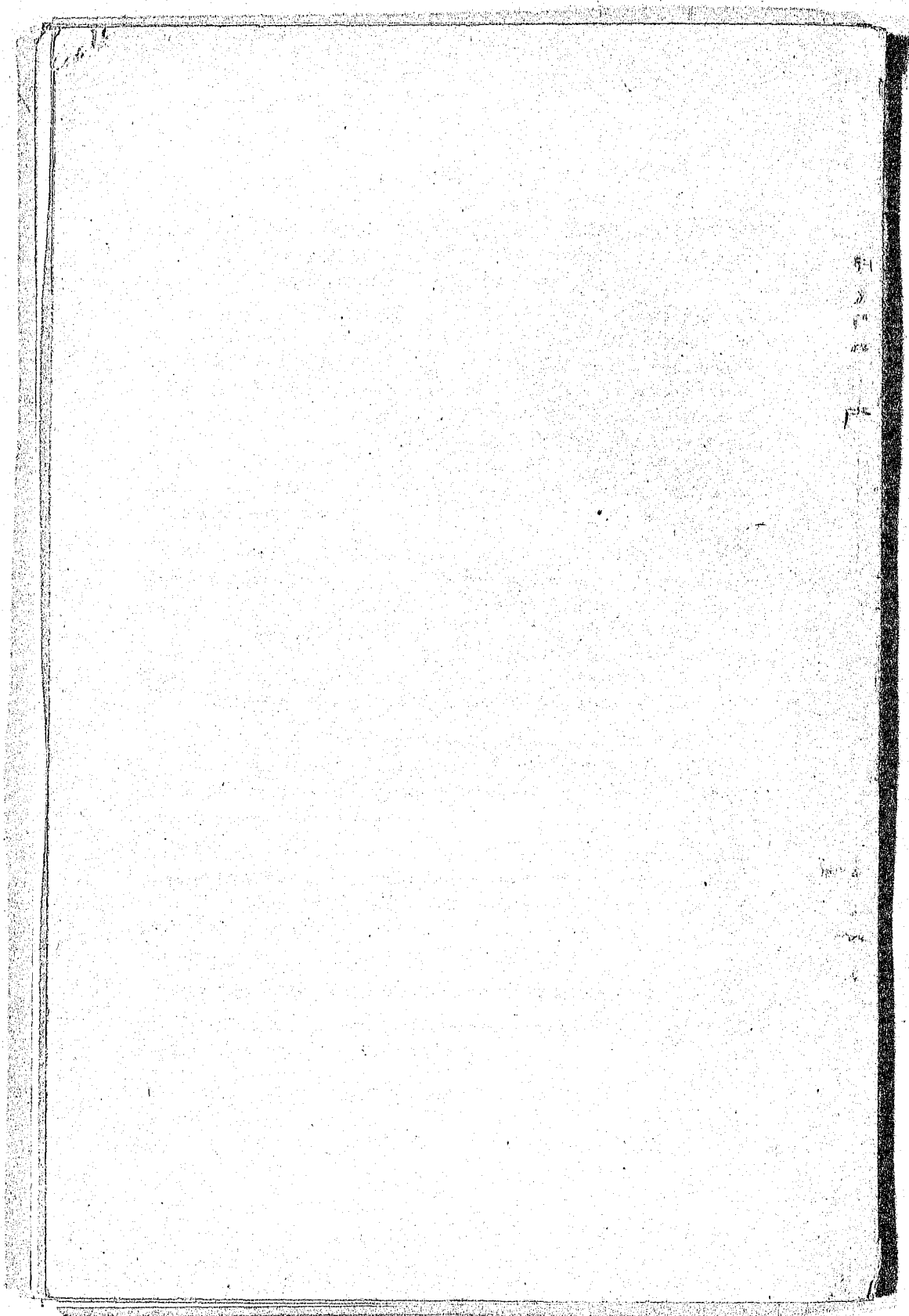
Since my return to Changsha last June I repeatedly appealed to the Government to let me come back to serve the University, and informed them of my wish to leave Hunan in the beginning of this month. Chairman Ho did everything within his power to keep me there. He asked the Minister of Education, General Chiang, and Dr. Kung to ask the University to release me from the Presidency. The details may be found in the attached documents which Mr. Davies will present to you.

On August 3rd, I left Changsha as I planned and handed in my resignation to the Ministry of Education. Besides, I wrote many letters to different authorities to explain my situation, and came right to Cheeloo without waiting for their consent.

However, within the last twenty days I have received telegram after telegram from various authorities, urging me to return to Hunan without delay. Six of these telegrams have been selected and translated into English for your reference.

Under such circumstances, the only thing that I can do is to offer my resignation to the University, though it is done with much regret.

Let me thank you for all the kindness you have shown me during the past years.



CHEELOO University is located at Tsinan, "the crossroads city" where three great trade routes of China meet—the Yellow River, the Shantung Railway and the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

IT STANDS at the crossroads between the historic holy land of Confucius and the newer political centers of China.

IT REPRESENTS the crossroads of modern Chinese education. Its students have come from more than 95 preparatory schools scattered over a score of China's provinces.

IT IS the crossroads of the Past and Future. In its melting-pot the conservatism of ancient China blends with the liberalism of modern industrial China.

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**CHEELOO UNIVERSITY**  
*American Offices*  
**150 Fifth Avenue**  
**New York**

**CHEELOO UNIVERSITY**  
Tsinan, Shantung Province  
China

*Rec'd Apr. 1934*

1934

**From  
A RECORD  
of  
70 YEARS**



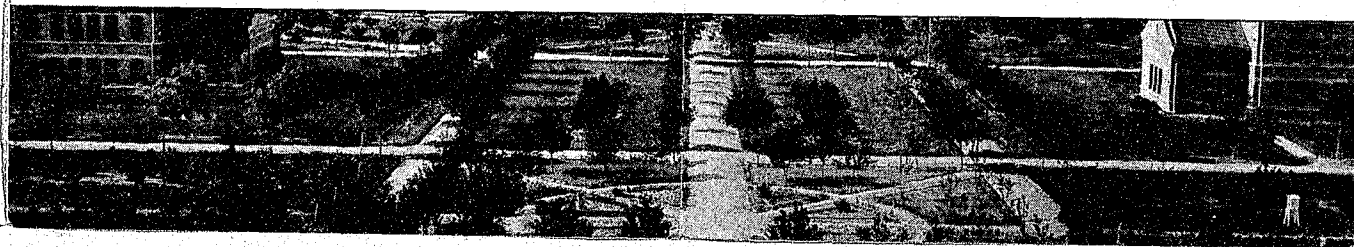
**A**T THE CLOSE of its first 70 years of service, Cheeloo University, with its history dating back to the founding of Tengchow College in 1864, reviews a record of singular achievement and looks forward to meet an increasing call for the fulfillment of the mission expressed in its motto: "Advancement of the Kingdom of God through Service to His Children, the People of China."

CHEELoo TODAY is recognized in the correlated program of Christian higher education in China for its leadership in medical education. In all of its Colleges it is training men and women for service in town and country as doctors, nurses, teachers and religious and social workers.

**D**URING ITS 70 years, Cheeloo has had 1,419 graduates—more than any other Christian university in China. Of these, 715 are teaching; 301 are practicing medicine; 179 are in the ministry or other religious work; 146 are in business and various occupations, while 78 are deceased.

THE HISTORY of its medical graduates is typical. They are to be found in every region of China. Some 41% are in private practice or in their own hospitals; 30%, in mission hospitals; 16%, in government medical service; 7%, on Cheeloo's faculty or hospital staff, and 2% doing postgraduate work.

ENROLLMENT at Cheeloo this year has increased 17.5% as compared with 1932-33—541 students now as compared with 458 a year ago.



## THE ALUMNI GATEWAY

Cheeloo's Gateway Is an Open Door to Knowledge



## HELPING CHINA TO LIVE

The Hospital Sun Corridor



Refugee Children at Cheeloo



Medical Students and Staff Members



## THE CAMPUS FROM CHAPEL TOWER

Left to Right: Chemistry, Administration and Physics Buildings

