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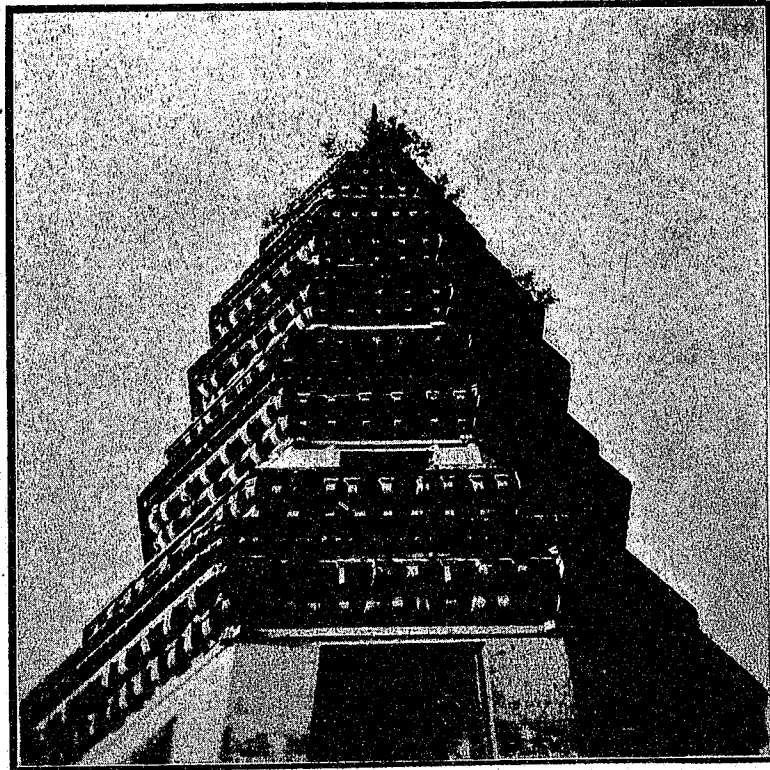
UBCHEA ARCHIVES  
COLLEGE FILES  
RG 11

Shantung / Chee loo  
Publicity / reports  
Brochures, pamphlets 1935-1937

中華民國二十六年

月份表

CALENDAR  
FOR  
1937



我們在天上的父，願人都尊你的名為聖。願你的國降臨。願你的旨意行在地上，如同行在天上。

馬太福音六章

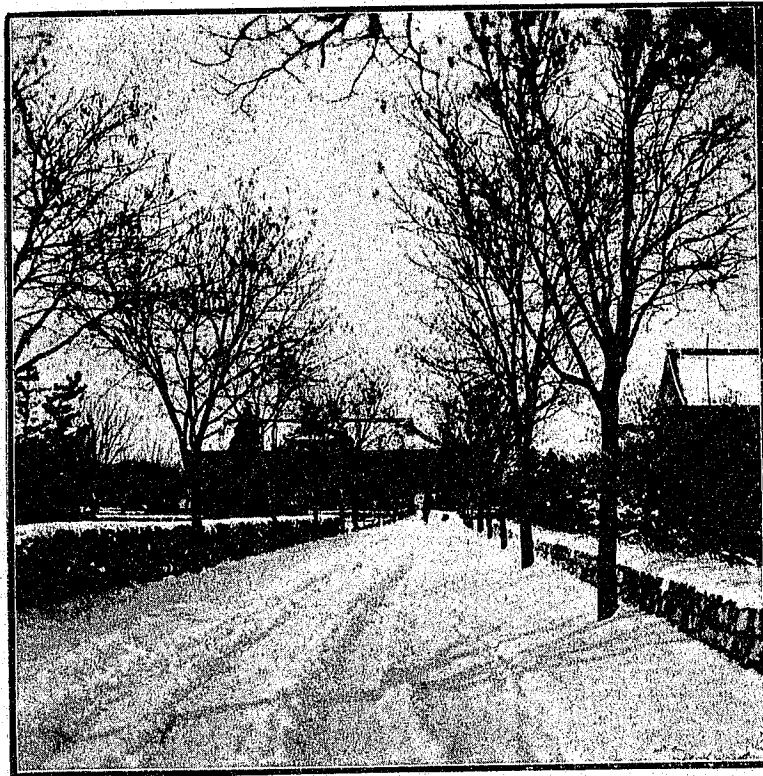
人若不重生，就不能見上帝的國。

約翰福音三章

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CHEELOO  
UNIVERSITY

齊魯  
大學



雪瑞歲新

THE NEW YEAR'S MANTLE

大道之行也，天下為公，選賢與能，講信修睦。故人不獨親其親，不獨子其子。使老有所終，壯有所用，幼有所長。矜寡孤獨疾者，皆有所養。男有分，女有歸。貨惡其棄於地也，不必藏於己。力惡其不出於身也，不必為己。是故謀閉而不興，盜竊亂賊而不作，故外戶而不閉。是謂大同。

孔子 禮運

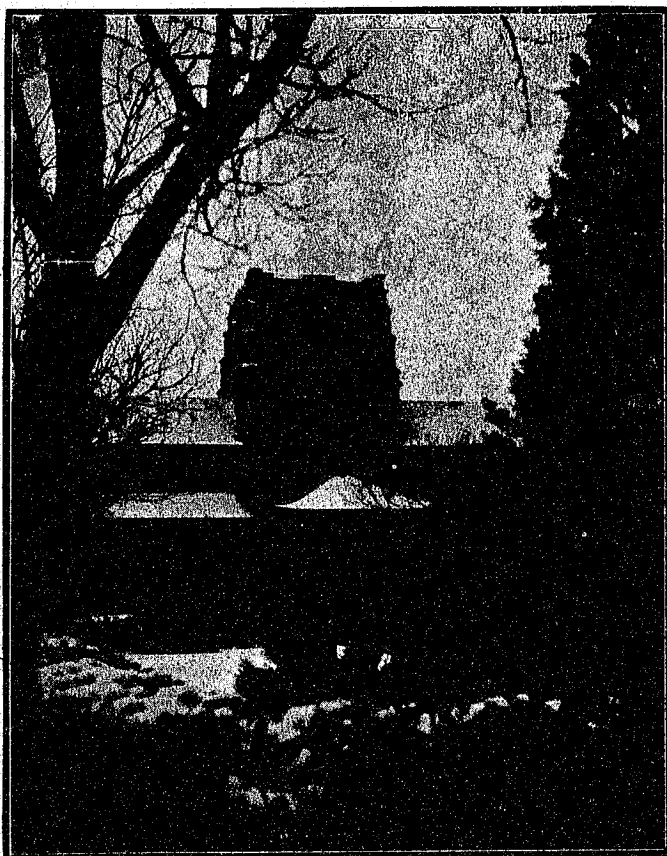
CHEELOO

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中華民國二十六年						
JANUARY 一月 1937						
星期 SUN	一 MON	二 TUE	三 WED	四 THU	五 FRI	六 SAT
x	x	x	x	x	1	2
3	4 <sup>(</sup>	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13 <sup>●</sup>	14	15	16
17	18	19	20 <sup>)</sup>	21	22	23
<u>24</u> 31	25	26	27 <sup>○</sup>	28	29	30
一日 中華民國成立紀念日						
六日 小寒			二十日 大寒			

齊魯

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帝上歸榮

TO THE GLORY OF GOD

天下有道，小德役大德，小賢役大賢。天下無道，小役大，弱役強，斯二者天也。  
 順天者存，逆天者亡。

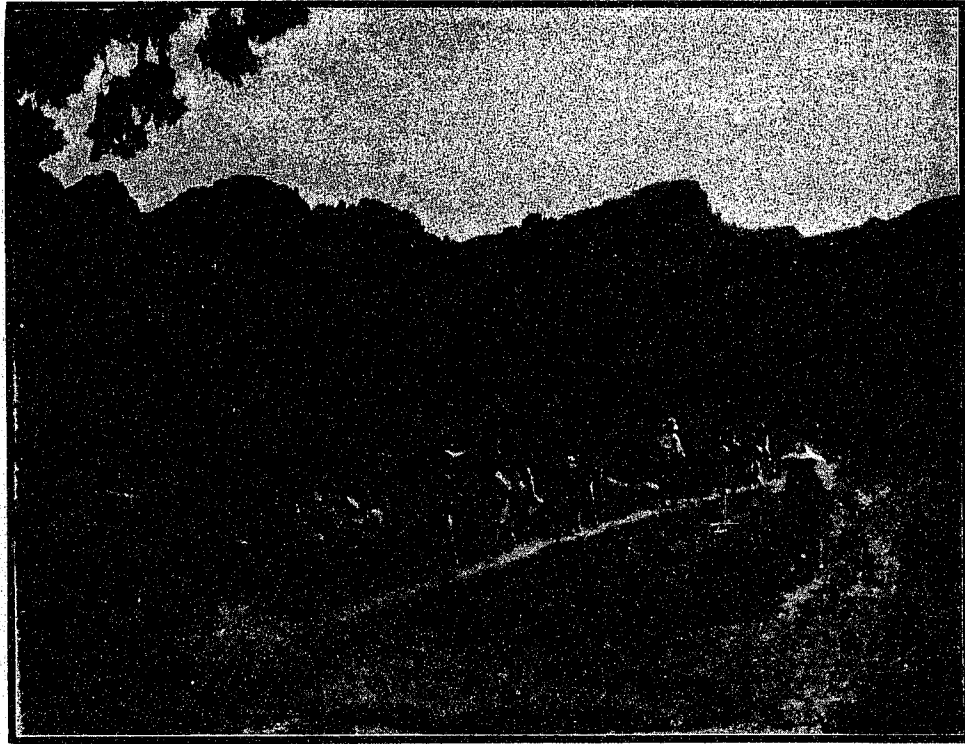
孟子 離婁上

CHEELOO  
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中華民國二十六年						
FEBRUARY		二月			1937	
星期 SUN	一 MON	二 TUE	三 WED	四 THU	五 FRI	六 SAT
×	1	2	3 <sup>(</sup>	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11 <sup>●</sup>	12	13
14	15	16	17	18 <sup>)</sup>	19	20
21	22	23	24	25 <sup>○</sup>	26	27
28	×	×	×	×	×	×
四日立春			十九日雨水			

齊  
 魯  
 大  
 學





幽尋刹古

THE MONASTERY VALLEY

天之意不欲大國之攻小國也，大家之亂小家也，強之暴寡，詐之謀愚，貴之傲賤；此天之所不欲也。不止此而已；欲人之有力相營，有道相教，有財相分也；又欲上之強聽治也，下之強從事也。上強聽治，則國家治矣；下強從事，則財用足矣。

墨子 天志中

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中華民國二十六年						
MARCH 三月 1937						
星期 SUN	一 MON	二 TUE	三 WED	四 THU	五 FRI	六 SAT
x	1	2	3	4	5 <sup>(</sup>	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13 <sup>●</sup>
14	15	16	17	18	19 <sup>)</sup>	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27 <sup>○</sup>
28	29	30	31	x	x	x
十二日 總理逝世紀念日 植樹節			二十九日 革命先烈紀念日			
六日 驚蟄			二十一日 春分			

齊魯  
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夫明白於天地之德者，此之謂  
 大本大宗，與天和者也。所以均調  
 天下，人和者也。與人和者，謂之  
 人樂，與天和者，謂之天樂。

莊子 天道篇



嶽東瞻仰

THE PILGRIM WAY  
 UP TAI SHAN

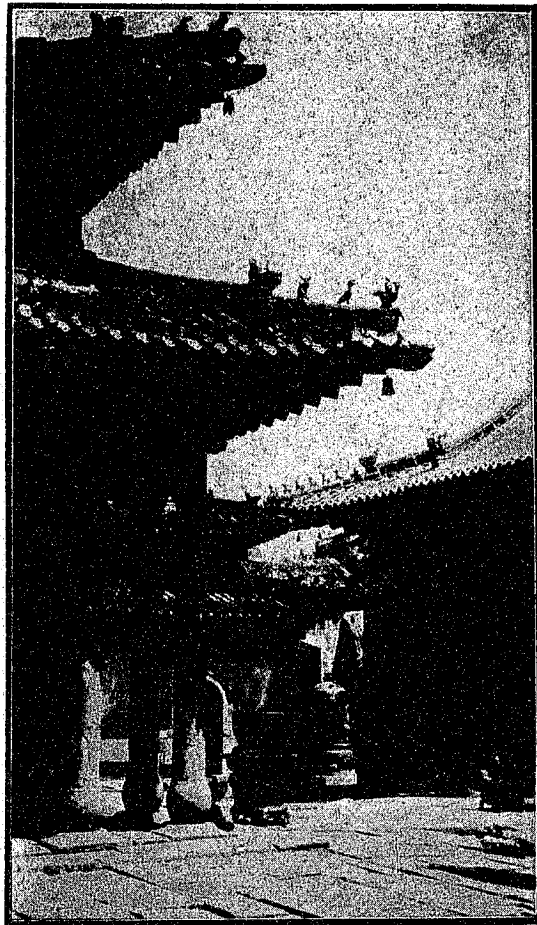
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中華民國二十六年

APRIL                      四   月                      1937

星期 SUN	一 MON	二 TUE	三 WED	四 THU	五 FRI	六 SAT
x	x	x	x	1	2	3
4 <sup>c</sup>	5	6	7	8	9	10
11 <sup>o</sup>	12	13	14	15	16	17
18 <sup>o</sup>	19	20	21	22	23	24
25 <sup>o</sup>	26	27	28	29	30	x
五 日 清 明				二 十 日 穀 雨		

齊 魯  
 大 學



雲岱踞雄 A TAI SHAN TEMPLE COURT

仁之美者在於天。天，仁也。  
 天覆育萬物，既化而生之，有養而成之。事功無己，終而復始；凡舉歸之以奉人。察於天之意，無窮極之仁也。人之受命於天也，取仁於天而仁也。

董仲舒 繁露

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中華民國二十六年						
五月						
MAY	一	二	三	四	五	六
星期	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
SUN						
x	x	x	x	x	x	1
2	3	4 <sup>(</sup>	5	6	7	8
9	10 <sup>o</sup>	11	12	13	14	15
16	17 <sup>)</sup>	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25 <sup>o</sup>	26	27	28	29
30	31					
六日立夏			二十一日小滿			

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塔古載千 POINTING UPWARDS A THOUSAND YEARS

玄者，幽攤萬類而不見其形者也，資陶虛無而生乎？規攔神明而定摹，通同古今以開類，攤措陰陽而發氣……仰而視之在乎上，俯而窺之在乎下，企而望之在乎前，棄而忘之在乎後。欲遠則不能，嘿則得其所者，玄也。

夫玄也者，天道也，地道也，人道也。

楊雄 太玄

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中華民國二十六年						
JUNE		六月			1937	
星期 SUN	一 MON	二 TUE	三 WED	四 THU	五 FRI	六 SAT
x	x	1	2 <sup>☾</sup>	3	4	5
6	7	8	9 <sup>●</sup>	10	11	12
13	14	15	16 <sup>☽</sup>	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24 <sup>○</sup>	25	26
27	28	29	30	x	x	x
六月芒種 二十二日夏至						

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慶衍生孿

THE CHEELOO TWINS

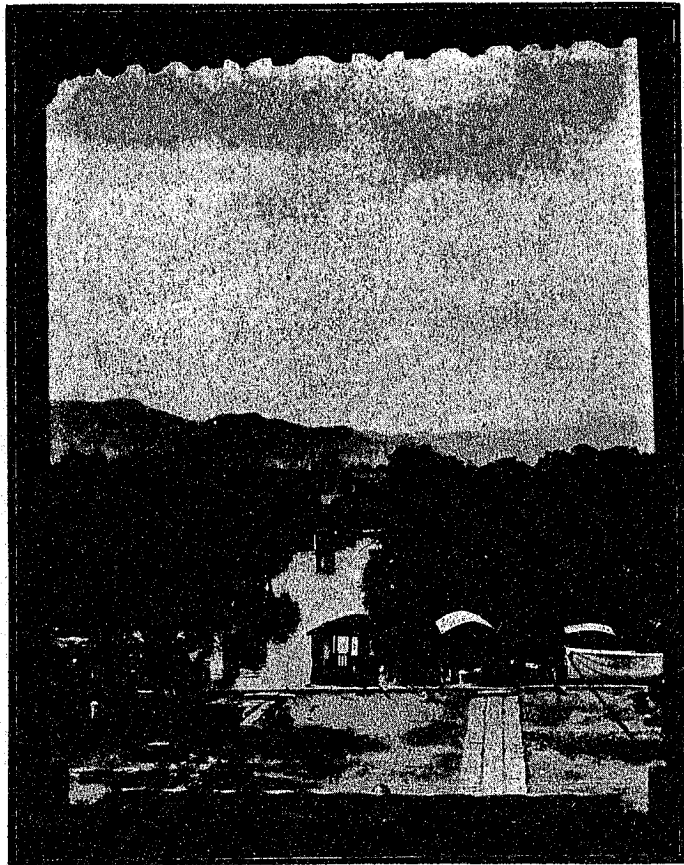
乾稱父，坤稱母；子茲藐焉，乃渾然中處。故天地之塞，吾其體；天地之帥，吾其性；民吾同胞，物吾與也。……尊高年所以長其長，慈孤弱所以幼其幼，合其聖德，賢其秀也。凡天下疲癯殘疾，惇獨鰥寡，皆吾兄弟之顛連而無告者也。

張橫渠 西銘

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中華民國二十六年						
JULY		七 月			1937	
星期 SUN	一 MON	二 TUE	三 WED	四 THU	五 FRI	六 SAT
x	x	x	x	1 <sup>(</sup>	2	3
4	5	6	7	8 <sup>●</sup>	9	10
11	12	13	14	15 <sup>)</sup>	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23 <sup>○</sup>	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31 <sup>(</sup>
七日小暑			二十三日大暑			

齊  
魯  
大  
學



色秋湖明

THE LAKE IN THE CITY

天地之大德曰生。天地絪縕，萬物化醇。生之謂性。萬物之生意最可觀，此元者善之長也，斯所謂仁也。仁與天地一物也，而人特自小之，何哉？

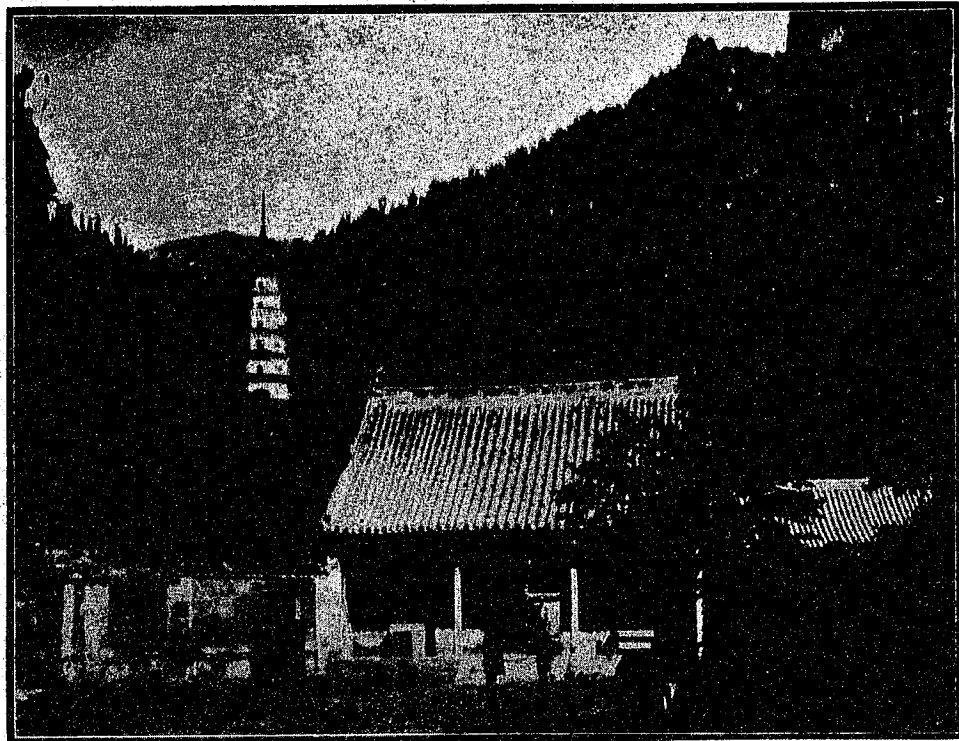
程明道 遺書

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中華民國二十六年						
AUGUST	八月					1937
星期 SUN	一 MON	二 TUE	三 WED	四 THU	五 FRI	六 SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6 <sup>●</sup>	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 <sup>⌋</sup>
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22 <sup>○</sup>	23	24	25	26	27	28
29 <sup>⌋</sup>	30	31	×	×	×	×
	二十七日	孔子誕辰紀念日				
	八日立秋	二十三日	處暑			

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境勝岩靈

MONASTERY OF THE SPIRIT CLIFF

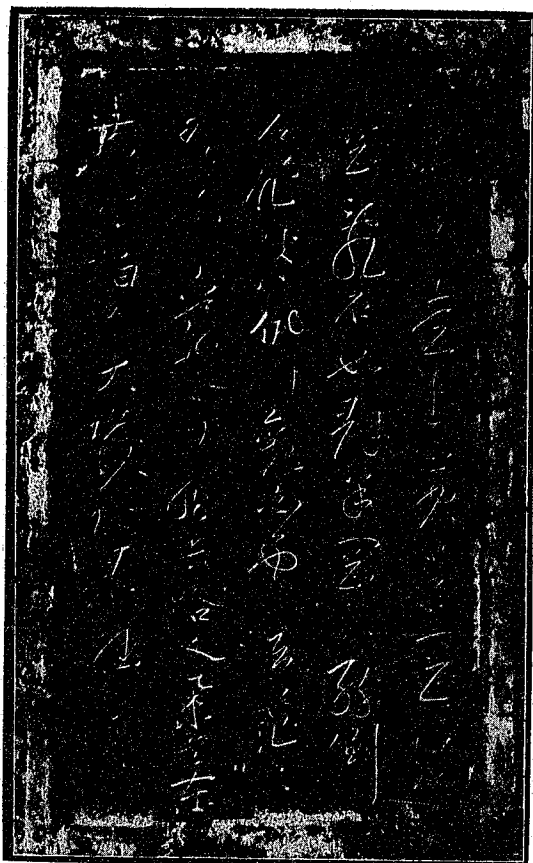
夫人自有生而梏於形體之私，則固不能無人心矣。然而心有所得於天地之正，則又不能無道心矣。日用之間，二者並行，迭為勝負，而一身之是非得失，天下之治亂安危，莫不係焉。是以欲其擇之精，而不使人心得以雜乎道心；欲其守之一，而不使天理得以流於人欲。則凡其所行，無一事之不得其中，而於天下國家無所處而不當。

朱子 文集

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中華民國二十六年						
SEPTEMBER 九月 1937						
星期 SUN	一 MON	二 TUE	三 WED	四 THU	五 FRI	六 SAT
x	x	x	1	2	3	4
5 <sup>o</sup>	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13 <sup>o</sup>	14	15	16	17	18
19	20 <sup>o</sup>	21	22	23	24	25
26	27 <sup>o</sup>	28	29	30	x	x
八日白露 二十三日秋分						

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蹟手坡東

SU SHIH'S POEM  
IN STONE

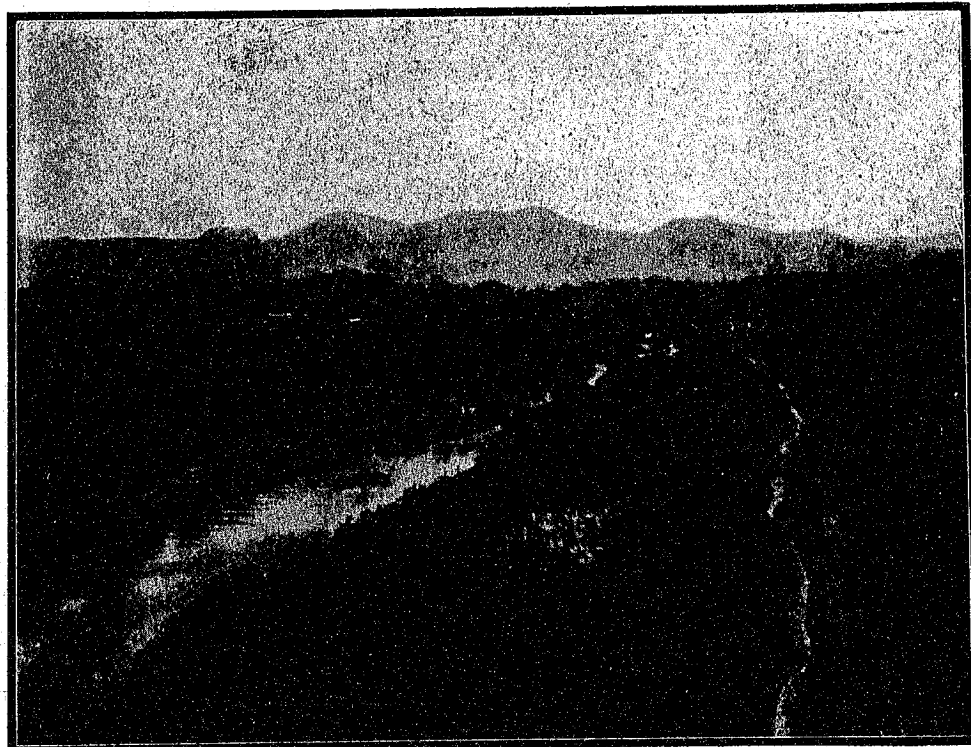
道遍滿天下，無些小空闕四端  
萬善，皆天之所與，不勞人妝點，  
但是人自有病與他相隔了。

陸象山 全集

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中華民國二十六年						
OCTOBER		十月			1937	
星期 SUN	一 MON	二 TUE	三 WED	四 THU	五 FRI	六 SAT
x	x	x	x	x	1	2
3	4 <sup>●</sup>	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12 <sup>☾</sup>	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20 <sup>○</sup>	21	22	23
<u>24</u> 31	25	26 <sup>☾</sup>	27	28	29	30
		十日	國慶紀念日			
	五日寒露		二十四日霜降			

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大學



望眺頭城

FROM THE CITY WALL

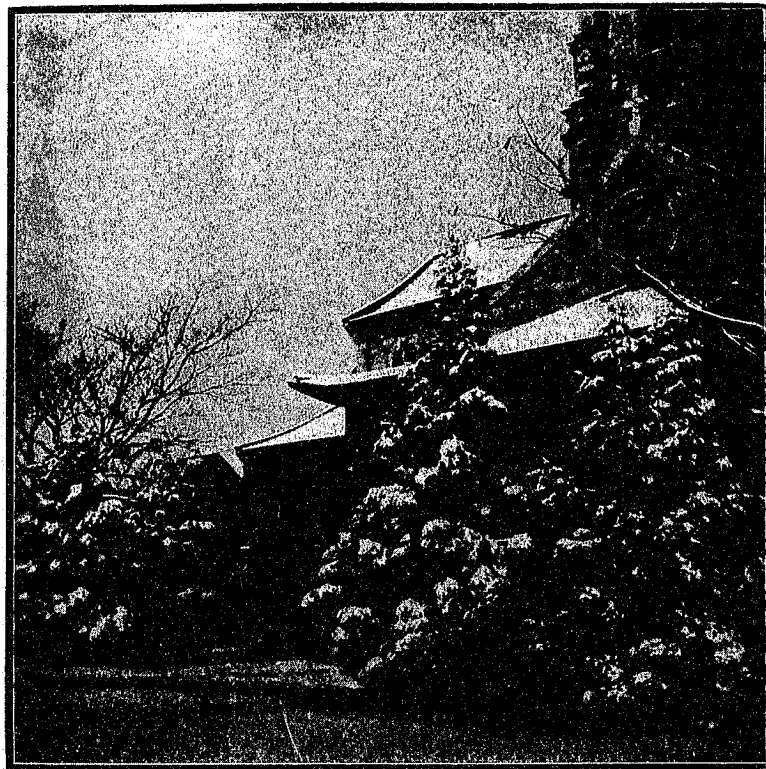
人心是天淵，無所不賅。原是一個天，只為私欲障礙，則天之本體失了。……  
 如今念念致良知，將此障礙窒塞一齊去盡，則本體已復，便是天淵了。

王陽明 傳習錄下

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中華民國二十六年						
NOVEMBER		十一月			1937	
星期 SUN	一 MON	二 TUE	三 WED	四 THU	五 FRI	六 SAT
x	1	2	3 <sup>o</sup>	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11 <sup>o</sup>	12	13
14	15	16	17	18 <sup>o</sup>	19	20
21	22	23	24	25 <sup>o</sup>	26	27
28	29	30	x	x	x	x
十二日 總理誕辰紀念日 八日立冬 二十三日小雪						

齊  
 魯  
 大  
 學



始復陽一

AS THE YEAR CLOSSES

遍觀世法，舍大同之道，而欲救生人之苦，求其大樂，殆無由也。大同之道至平也，至公也，至仁也，治之至也。雖有善道，無以加此矣。

康有為 大同書

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中華民國二十六年						
DECEMBER	十二月					1937
星期 SUN	一 MON	二 TUE	三 WED	四 THU	五 FRI	六 SAT
x	x	x	1	2	3 <sup>o</sup>	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11 <sup>)</sup>
12	13	14	15	16	17	18 <sup>o</sup>
19	20	21	22	23	24 <sup>o</sup>	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	x
七日大雪			二十二日冬至			

齊  
魯  
大  
學

## 中華民國二十六年日月蝕，水星過日面

日全食 六月八日，中國不得見，全食帶自南太平洋內新希不立兌斯羣島至南美洲祕魯國。

日環食 十二月二至三日，中國不得見，復圓後不久，中國東部即見日出。環食帶自父島至加力佛尼亞灣外。

月偏食 十一月十八日，食分爲一分五，在濟南，北平月出後不久即復圓。

水星偏過日面 五月十一日，亞洲南部，菲力賓羣島，澳洲西部，印皮洋，非洲中部南部均得見，相掩最大數爲七秒三分〔水星視直徑十二秒〕在南洋可見之。中國北部不見，南京僅不得見。香港可見。始切下午四時四十七分，終切下午五時十一分(中原時)，左偏上。

### SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSES, AND TRANSIT OF MERCURY, 1937

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, JUNE 8. INVISIBLE IN CHINA. THE BELT OF TOTALITY EXTENDS FROM THE NEW HEBRIDES ACROSS THE PACIFIC TO PERU.

ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, DECEMBER 2-3, INVISIBLE IN CHINA, WHERE THE SUN RISES SHORTLY AFTER THE END OF ECLIPSE. THE PATH OF ANNULAR ECLIPSE LIES WHOLLY OVER THE PACIFIC, EXTENDING FROM BONIN TO LONGITUDE 115° W, OUTSIDE THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA. PARTLY VISIBLE AS A PARTIAL ECLIPSE IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA.

PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, NOVEMBER 18. MAGNITUDE OF ECLIPSE 0.15. THE ECLIPSE ENDS A FEW MINUTES AFTER MOONRISE AT TSINAN AND PEIPING.

PARTIAL TRANSIT OF MERCURY OVER THE SUN'S DISC, MAY 11. INGRESS AND EGRESS VISIBLE GENERALLY OVER S. ASIA, PHILLIPINES, W. AUSTRALIA, INDIAN OCEAN AND CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA. MAXIMUM INGRESS 7.3" (APPARENT DIAMETER OF MERCURY 12"), VISIBLE ON SOUTHERN OCEAN.

TRANSIT INVISIBLE IN NORTH CHINA; JUST NOT VISIBLE AT NANKING; VISIBLE AT HONGKONG, INGRESS 4.47 P.M. (POINT OF FIRST CONTACT 77° TO LEFT OF HIGHEST POINT OF SUN'S LIMB), EGRESS 5.11 P.M. CENTRAL ZONE TIME.

# 民國二十六年天象錄要 PHENOMENA 1937

(由航海曆書 NAUTICAL ALMANAC 摘譯)

月	日	時											
			°				°						
1	1		地過近日點					12	20	水合月	水	1	南
	5		水星留					14		火星留			
	6	12	火合月	火	6	北		18		金下合日			
	12	01	木合月	木	1	南		20		水過東大距		20	東
	14		水下合日					28	11	火合月	火	1	北
	14		天王留					30		水星留			
	16	23	金合月	金	6	南		30		天王合日			
	17	12	土合月	土	8	南	5	2	22	木合月	木	4	南
	24	10	金合土	金	1.9	北		6		金星留			
	26		水星留					7	21	土合月	土	8	南
2	4	00	火合月	火	5	北		8	23	金合月	金	3	南
	5		金過東大距		47	東		11		水下合日			
	7		水過西大距		26	西		11	19	水過日面			
	8	21	木合月	木	2	南		15		木星留			
	9	15	水合月	水	2	南		19		火衝日			
	13	23	土合月	土	8	南		23		水星留			
	15	07	金合月	金	3	南		24		金星最明			
3	4	07	火合月	火	3	北		25	02	火合月	火	0.6	北
	8		海王衝日					28		海王留			
	8	17	木合月	木	3	南		30	04	木合月	木	4	南
	12		金星最明				6	4	10	土合月	土	8	南
	15	22	金合月	金	2	北		6	06	金合月	金	6	南
	16		土合日					6		水過西大距		24	西
	21	09	日入白羊宮，春分					7	15	水合月	水	6	南
	25		水上合日					9	05	日食			
	27		金星留					18	19	金合天王	金	2.7	南
4	1	05	火合月	火	2	北		20	18	火合月	火	0.1	北
	5	10	木合月	木	3	南		22	04	日入巨蟹宮，夏至			
	7	23	水合金	水	6.8	南		26	05	木合月	木	4	南
	10	06	土合月	土	8	南		27		金過西大距		46	西
	12	16	水合天王	水	2.4	北		27		火星留			



# 民國二十六年天象錄要(續) PHENOMENA 1937

(由航海曆書 NAUTICAL ALMANAC 摘譯)

月	日	時					月	日	時			
7	1	19	土合月	土	8	南	25			土衝日		
	5	07	金合月	金	5	南	30			水過西大距	18	西
	5		地過近日點				10	1	01	水合海王	水	0.2 北
	8		水上合日					2	12	金合月	金	7 北
	15		木衝日					3	14	水合月	水	7 北
	18	05	火合月	火	0.7	南	11	14	金合海王	金	0.3 北	
	18		土星留				12	02	火合月	火	5 南	
	23	05	木合月	木	4	南	13	01	木合月	木	4 南	
	29	00	土合月	土	8	南	18	16	土合月	土	8 南	
	31		水合獅頭	水	0.4	北	29		水上合日			
8	3	17	金合月	金	0.8	南	30	01	火合木	火	1.5 南	
	9	00	水合月	水	5	北	11	1	16	金合月	金	6 北
	15	04	水合天王	水	2.6	南		4		天王衝日		
	15	10	火合月	火	2	南		9	15	木合月	木	4 南
	18		水過東大距		27	東		10	05	火合月	火	6 南
	19	07	木合月	木	3	南		15	00	土合月	土	8 南
	19		天王留					18	16	月食		
	25	04	土合月	土	8	南	12	1	22	金合月	金	2 北
	31		水星留					2		土星留		
9	2	11	金合月	金	4	北		3	07	日食		
	6	13	水合月	水	0.5	北		5	01	水合月	水	5 南
	11		海王合日					7	08	木合月	木	5 南
	13	02	火合月	火	3	南		9	08	火合月	火	7 南
	13		木星留					12		水過東大距	21	東
	14		水下合日					12	09	土合月	土	8 南
	15	14	木合月	木	4	南		20		水星留		
	21	09	土合月	土	8	南		22	14	日入摩羯座, 冬至		
	22		水星留					24		海王留		
	23	19	日入天平宮, 秋分					30		水下合日		
	24		金合獅頭	金	0.3	北						



# 民國二十六年朔望兩弦節氣濟南太陽出入時分及日中地方平時表

THE PHASES OF THE MOON, TWENTY-FOUR SOLAR PERIODS, TIMES OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN TSINAN, AND LOCAL MEAN TIME OF APPARENT NOON, 1937.

月二十	月一十	月十	月九	月八	月七	
合朔 三日上午七時十一分 上弦 十一日上午九時十二分 月望 十八日上午二時五十二分 下弦 二十四日下午十時二十分	合朔 三日下午零時十六分 上弦 十一日下午五時三十三分 月望 十八日下午四時十分 下弦 二十五日上午八時四分	合朔 四日下午七時五十八分 上弦 十二日下午十一時四十七分 月望 二十日上午五時四十八分 下弦 二十六日下午九時二十六分	合朔 五日上午六時五十四分 上弦 十三日上午四時五十七分 月望 二十日下午七時三十二分 下弦 二十七日下午一時四十三分	合朔 六日下午八時三十七分 上弦 十四日上午十時二十八分 月望 二十二日上午八時四十七分 下弦 二十九日上午七時五十五分	合朔 八日下午九時三十三分 上弦 十五日下午五時三十六分 月望 二十三日下午八時四十六分 下弦 三十一日上午二時四十七分	朔 望 兩 弦
大雪 冬至	立冬 小雪	霜降 寒露	白露 秋分	立秋 處暑	小暑 大暑	節 氣
十二月七日 下午八時二十七分 十二月二十二日 上午十一時四十九分	十一月八日 上午三時五十六分 十一月二十三日 上午一時十七分	十月九日 上午一時十一分 十月二十四日 上午四時二十七分	九月八日 上午十時零分 九月二十三日 下午七時十三分	八月八日 上午七時二十六分 八月二十三日 下午九時五十八分	七月七日 下午九時四十六分 七月二十三日 下午三時七分	濟南日出入時分
日出 七時十一分 日入 四時五十六分 日出 七時二十一分 日入 五時零分	日出 六時四十二分 日入 五時九分 日出 六時五十八分 日入 四時五十九分	日出 六時十三分 日入 五時四十五分 日出 六時二十七分 日入 五時二十五分	日出 五時四十八分 日入 六時三十一分 日出 六時零分 日入 六時八分	日出 五時二十三分 日入 七時十二分 日出 五時三十五分 日入 六時五十三分	日出 四時五十九分 日入 七時三十四分 日出 五時十分 日入 七時二十六分	日中地方平時
十一時五十一分 十一時五十八分	十一時四十四分 十一時四十六分	十一時四十七分 十一時四十四分	十一時五十八分 十一時五十三分	十二時六分 十二時三分	十二時五分 十二時六分	

除日中時外以上諸時分均係中原區時(東經120°)

All Times, except those of Apparent Noon, are Central Zone Time (Longitude 120° E.)

# 1937 中華民國二十六年月份總表 1937

一月 JANUARY							五月 MAY							九月 SEPTEMBER							
星期 SUN	一 MON	二 TUE	三 WED	四 THU	五 FRI	六 SAT	星期 SUN	一 MON	二 TUE	三 WED	四 THU	五 FRI	六 SAT	星期 SUN	一 MON	二 TUE	三 WED	四 THU	五 FRI	六 SAT	
-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	26	27	28	29	30	-	-	
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
二月 FEBRUARY							六月 JUNE							十月 OCTOBER							
星期 SUN	一 MON	二 TUE	三 WED	四 THU	五 FRI	六 SAT	星期 SUN	一 MON	二 TUE	三 WED	四 THU	五 FRI	六 SAT	星期 SUN	一 MON	二 TUE	三 WED	四 THU	五 FRI	六 SAT	
-	1	2	3	4	5	6	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	28	29	30	-	-	-	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
三月 MARCH							七月 JULY							十一月 NOVEMBER							
星期 SUN	一 MON	二 TUE	三 WED	四 THU	五 FRI	六 SAT	星期 SUN	一 MON	二 TUE	三 WED	四 THU	五 FRI	六 SAT	星期 SUN	一 MON	二 TUE	三 WED	四 THU	五 FRI	六 SAT	
-	1	2	3	4	5	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
28	29	30	31	-	-	-	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	28	29	30	-	-	-	-	
四月 APRIL							八月 AUGUST							十二月 DECEMBER							
星期 SUN	一 MON	二 TUE	三 WED	四 THU	五 FRI	六 SAT	星期 SUN	一 MON	二 TUE	三 WED	四 THU	五 FRI	六 SAT	星期 SUN	一 MON	二 TUE	三 WED	四 THU	五 FRI	六 SAT	
-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
25	26	27	28	29	30	-	29	30	31	-	-	-	-	26	27	28	29	30	31	-	

本月份表係本校理學院天文算學系所製，本校印刷所承印。  
 This Calendar is compiled by the Department of Mathematics and Astronomy, and printed at the University Press,  
 Cheeloo University, Tsinan, Shantung, N. China.

中華民國二十六年

行星

水星

爲晨星 二月，六月，九月底  
爲晚星 四月，八月，十二月

金星

爲晚星 自一月至四月初  
爲晨星 自四月底至年底

火星

半夜出 二月底  
半夜中天 五月  
日入時中天 十月底

木星

日出時在東南 二月  
半夜出 五月初  
半夜中天 七月  
日入時在西南 十二月

土星

日入時入 三月  
日出時在東南 五月  
半夜出 六月底  
半夜中天 九月底

THE PLANETS 1937

MERCURY { IS A MORNING STAR IN FEBRUARY, JUNE, END OF SEPTEMBER.  
IS AN EVENING STAR IN APRIL, AUGUST, DECEMBER

VENUS { IS AN EVENING STAR UNTIL EARLY APRIL  
IS A MORNING STAR FROM END OF APRIL TO END OF YEAR

MARS { RISES AT MIDNIGHT AT END OF FEBRUARY  
IS SOUTH AT MIDNIGHT IN MAY  
IS SOUTH AT SUNSET AT END OF OCTOBER

JUPITER { IS SOUTH-EAST AT SUNRISE IN FEBRUARY  
RISES AT MIDNIGHT EARLY IN MAY  
IS SOUTH AT MIDNIGHT IN JULY  
IS SOUTH-WEST AT SUNSET IN DECEMBER

SATURN { SETS WITH THE SUN IN MARCH  
IS SOUTH-EAST AT SUNRISE IN MAY  
RISES AT MIDNIGHT AT END OF JUNE  
IS SOUTH AT MIDNIGHT AT END OF SEPTEMBER

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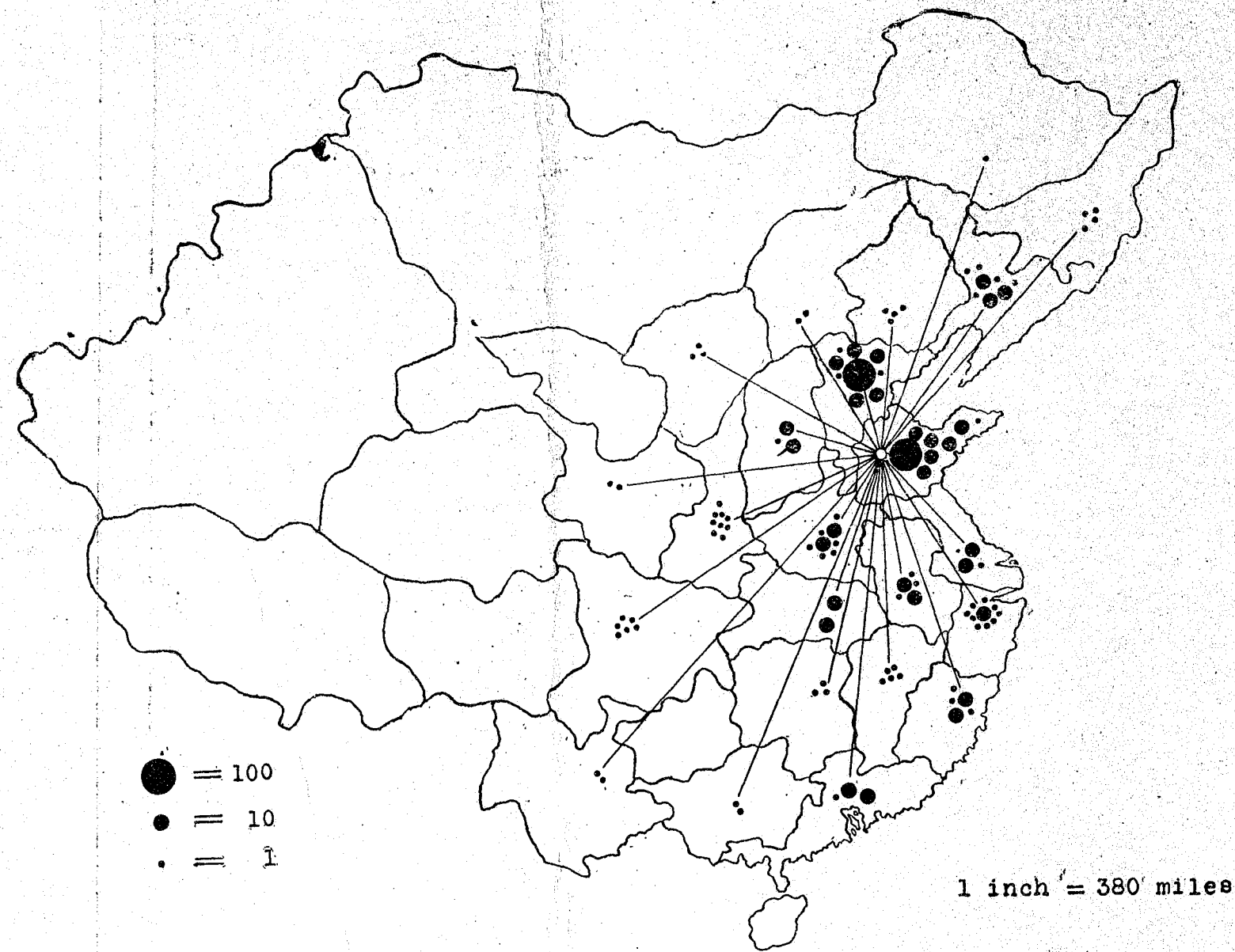
# CHEELOO

1936-37

1936-37



# CHEELOO STUDENTS HAIL FROM TWENTY-THREE PROVINCES



Anhwei	23	Honan	26	Kansu	2	Kwangtung	21	Suiyuan	3
Chahar	2	Hopei	153	Kiangsi	5	Liaoning	35	Szechuan	6
Chekiang	19	Hunan	3	Kiangsu	22	Shansi	21	Yunnan	2
Fukien	23	Hupei	20	Kirin	4	Shantung	161		
Heilungkiang	1	Jehol	4	Kwangsi	2	Shensi	9		

These figures include Arts, Science, Medicine, Pharmacy, and Radio

# CHEELOO UNIVERSITY

formerly named

## Shantung Christian University

TSINAN, SHANTUNG, NORTH CHINA

齊魯大學

"True Christianity, including education and changed economics, could and would save China.

"I wonder at the greatness of the minds that conceived the idea, and then gave reality to the ideal.

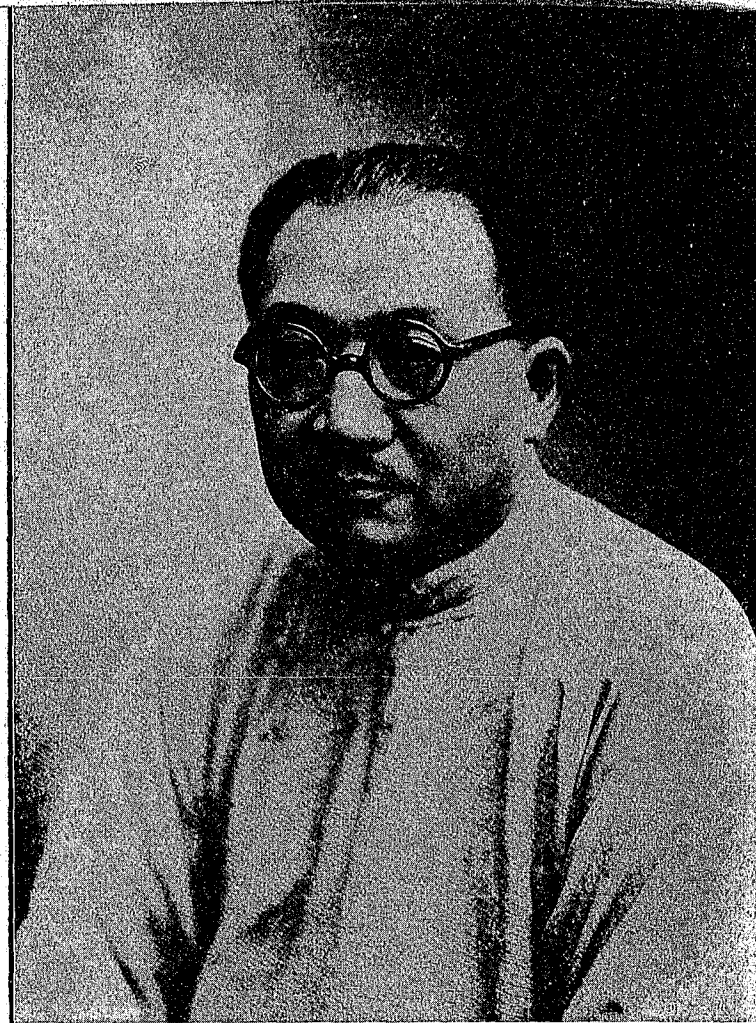
"If I had wished a proof of the missionary efficacy of the University, I should not have looked farther than the faces of the students.

"I am thrilled by it. Its Christian spirit has captured me completely."

A newcomer to the Cheeloo staff.

## A LEADER OF TODAY

H. H. KUNG, M.A., Litt. D.  
Minister of Finance in the  
Chinese Government. Chair-  
man of the Board of Direc-  
tors of Cheeloo University



### Cheeloo Milestones

- 1864 American Presbyterian College founded at Tengchow, Shantung
- 1885 English Baptist High School and Theological School founded at Tsingchow, Shantung
- 1904 Baptist and Presbyterian Union Educational Scheme
  - Arts and Science College, Weihsien
  - Theological College, Tsingchow
  - Medical College, Tsinan
- 1917 Shantung Christian University, Tsinan
- 1925 The University received a Canadian Charter
- 1931 The University registered by the Ministry of Education of the Chinese Government.

### International and Interdenominational

The undermentioned Missionary Societies cooperate in Cheeloo

#### United States

Presbyterian Mission, N.  
Presbyterian Mission, S.  
Methodist Episcopal N. Women's  
Missionary Society  
American Board Mission

#### Great Britain

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

#### Canada

United Church of Canada Mission  
United Church of Canada Women's  
Missionary Society

IN THEIR HANDS

LIES

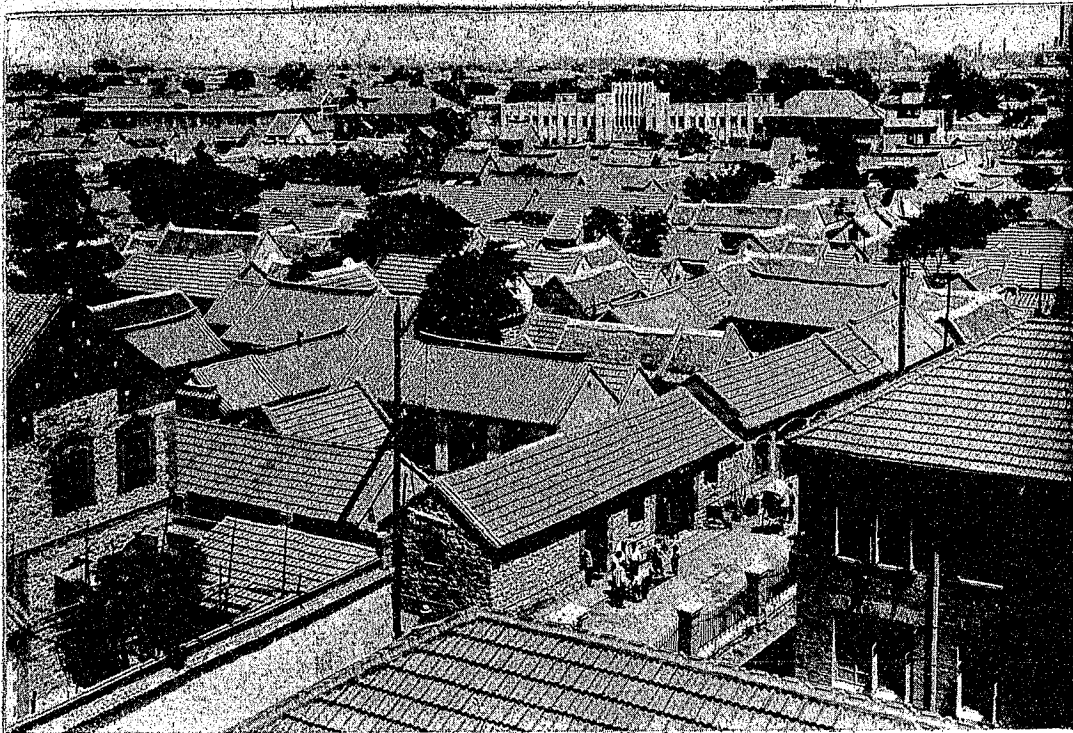
THE CHINA OF TOMORROW



### 1936-37 Cheeloo's Students 651

	Men	Women	Total
Arts	135	79	214
Science	155	62	217
(including Pre-medicine)			
Medicine	76	25	101
Pharmacy	11	3	14
Radio	21	—	21
Physiotherapy	2	2	4
Laboratory Technique	4	—	4
Nursing	—	58	58
Theology	9	9	18
	413	238	651





A view from the roof of the new Hospital.

The Medical College and Hospital lie just within the South Suburb.

## BETWEEN THE CITY

Seventy-five years ago the great Yellow River changed its course and usurped the bed of the smaller Tsi, but Tsinan, south of the river, retains the name it has held for two thousand years.

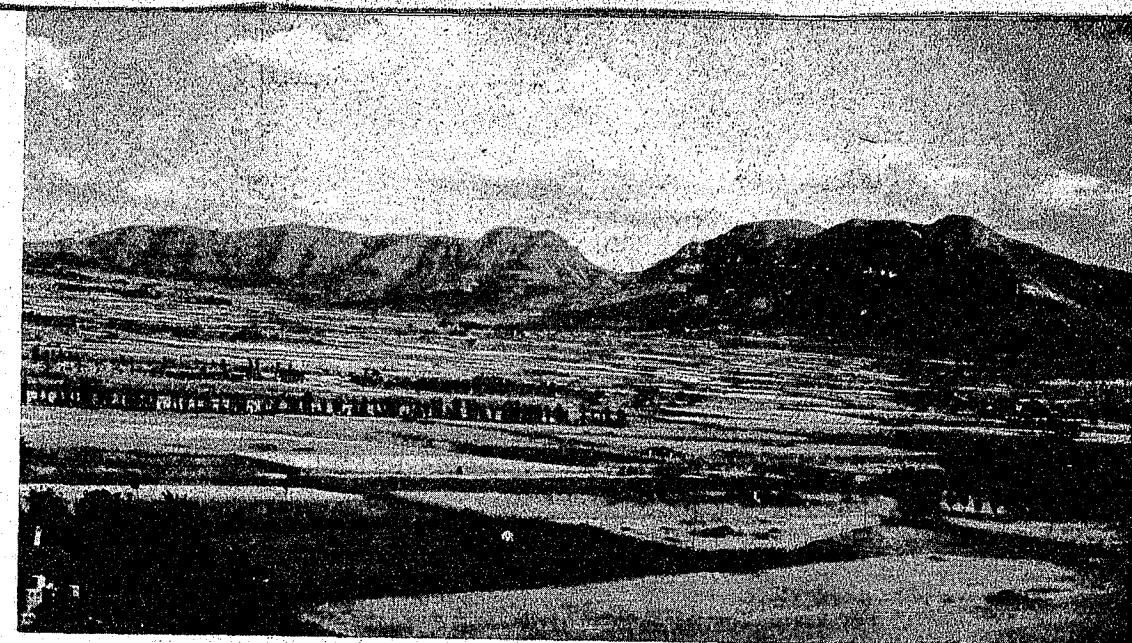
Here, in the seat of Shantung's Provincial Government, dwell half a million souls.

Indicative of the city's growing industries are its many flour mills, cotton spinning mills, silk filatures, match factories, and ironworks.

## AND THE HILLS

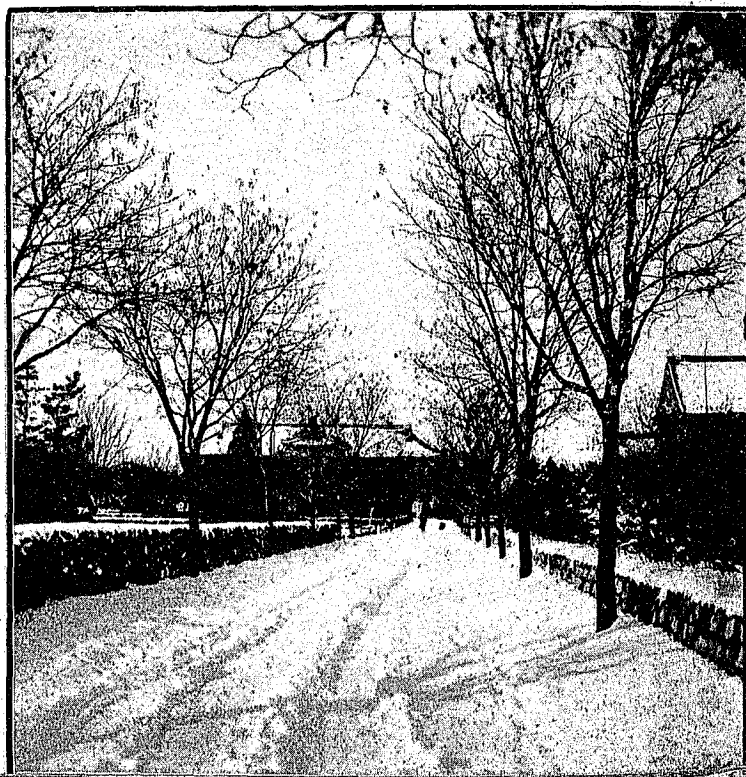
The vast majority of Shantung's 35,000,000 people are farmers. The fertile soil of the Yellow River plain yields crops of wheat, sorghum, millet, soy beans, cotton, tobacco, and peanuts.

Shantung's institutions of higher education are the National Shantung University, Tsingtao, the Provincial Medical College, Tsinan, and Cheeloo.

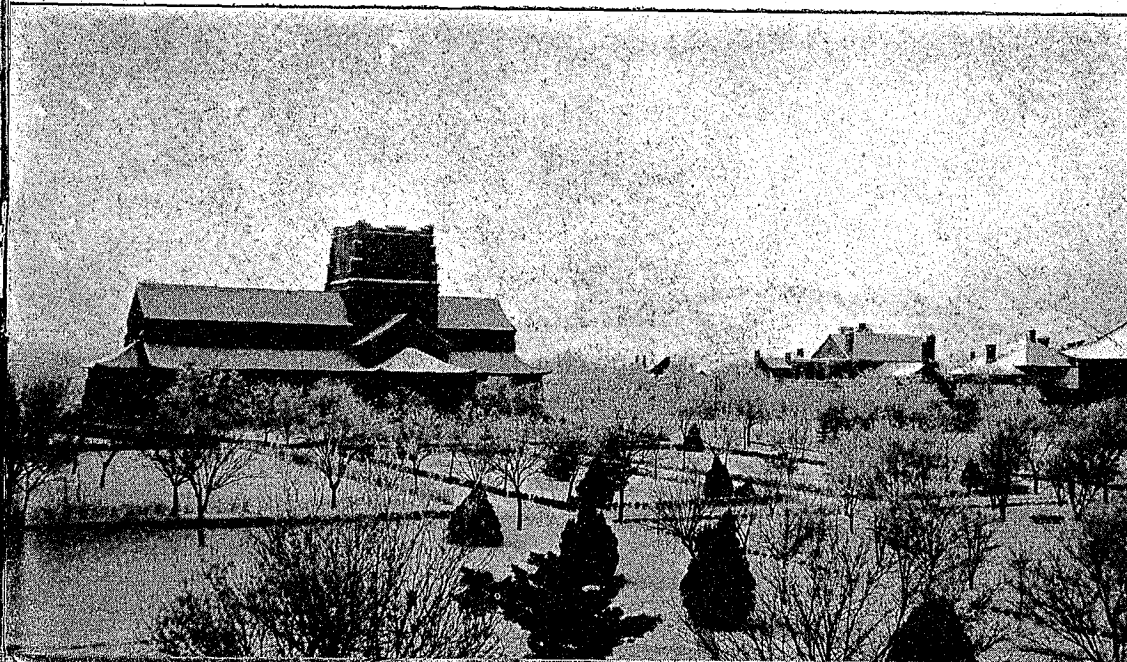


The wheat is ready for harvest at the end of May. Cheeloo's Leper Hospital lies in the trees to the right.

January on the campus

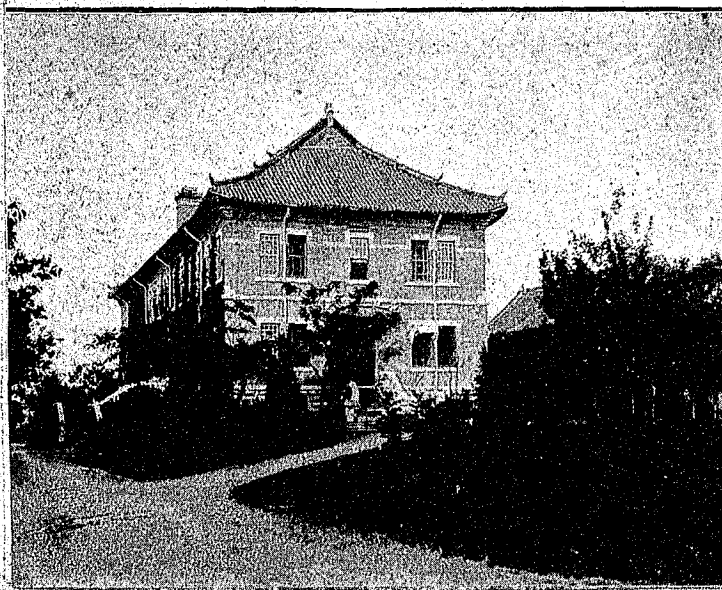


Winter. Looking south across the campus.



Dominating the campus stands Kumler Chapel, built of rock hewn from the neighbouring hills. It was the gift of Mrs. W. G. McKelvy of Pittsburgh in memory of her father.

This magnificent house of worship witnesses to the Christian faith that created Cheeloo and inspires its work.



McCormick Hall, Cheeloo's Administration Building, lies on your left as you enter the spacious campus outside the South Suburb wall. It was the gift of Mrs. Cyrus McCormick of Chicago.



## ARTS

Chinese Literature, Education, Foreign Languages, History and Sociology, Political Science and Economics; these are the Departments among which the Arts College student may make his or her choice.

Class-work in Sociology is closely linked with the work of Cheeloo's Rural Institute.

Cheeloo is to cooperate in the Home-making side of the Tsining work of the North China Council of Rural Reconstruction.



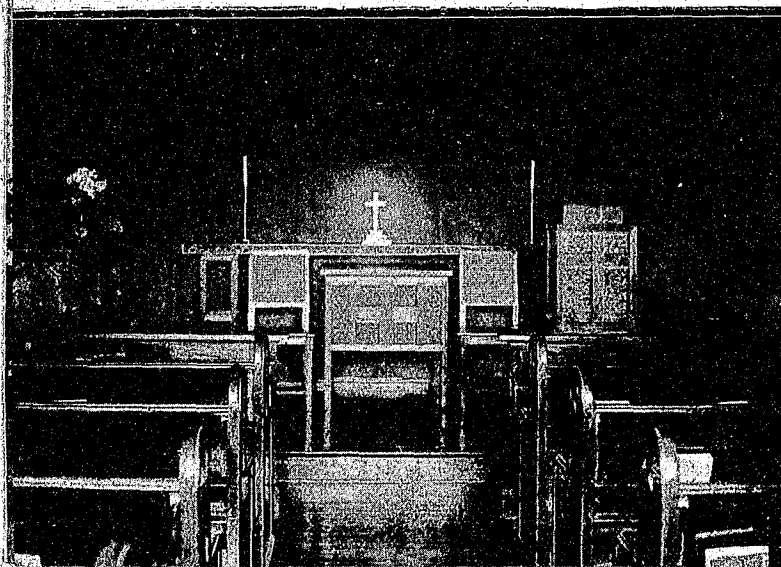
The Augustine Library, gift of a Winnipeg church, holds on its shelves over 100,000 Chinese and 20,000 English volumes. Its reading-room receives 400 periodicals, mostly Chinese.

## THEOLOGY

The Cheeloo School of Theology, formerly named the Gotch-Robinson School, stands for vital personal religious experience and sound scholarship.

Among its students are to be found the future leaders of the Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian branches of the Church of Christ.

"Realm of the Spirit"  
The School of Theology's Chapel designed as a place of worship that can be reproduced in the villages.

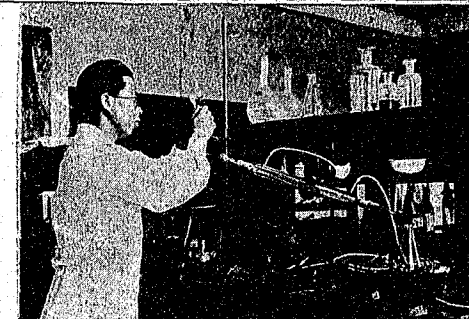


## SCIENCE

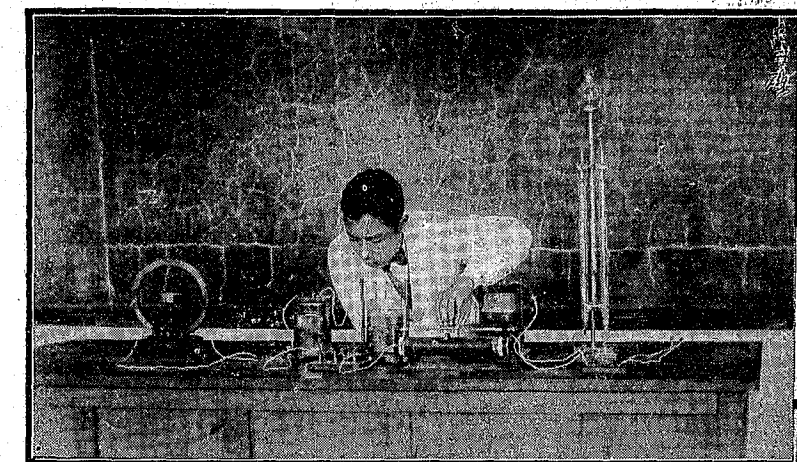
The majority of Cheeloo's Science College graduates enter the teaching profession, to which they have made a splendid contribution during the past seventy years.

Students taking the four-year degree course choose between one of the following Departments: Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics and Astronomy, and Physics.

The College offers a two-year Pre-Medical course, and a two-year course in Radio Engineering. The latter is registered by the Ministry of Education and is the only course of its kind in China.

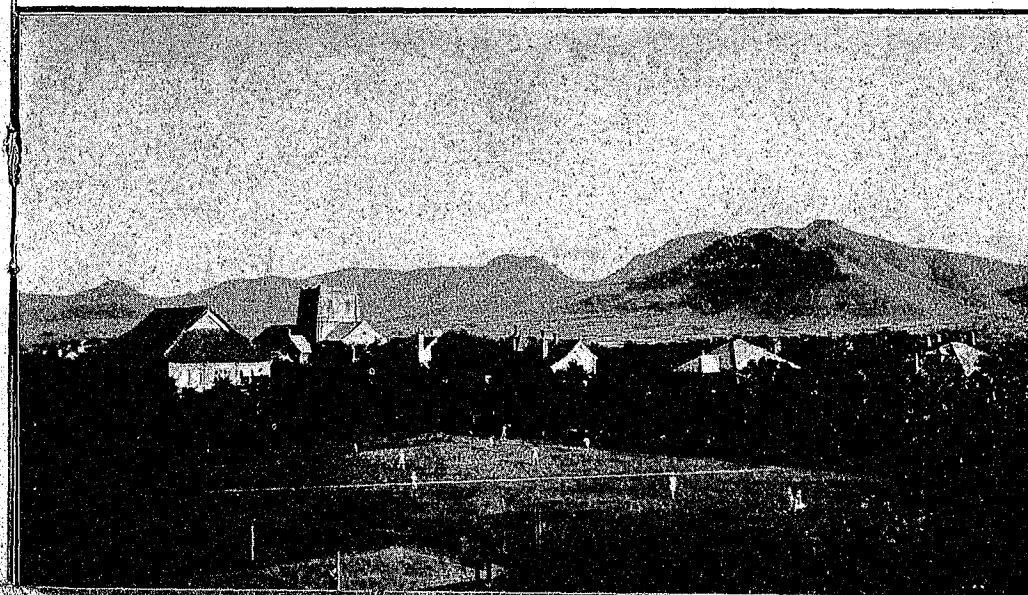


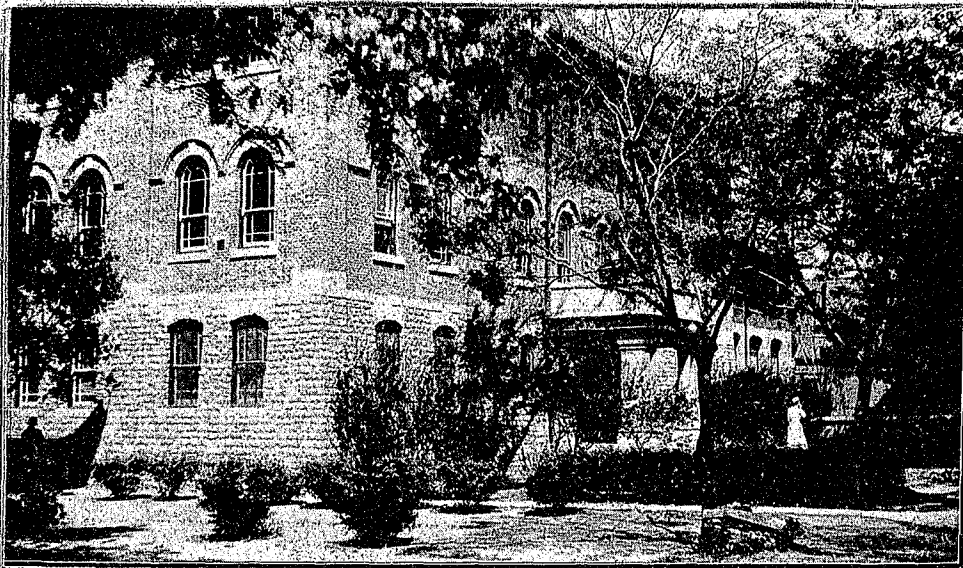
In the laboratories



Summer spreads a leafy canopy around campus roads and buildings.

The School of Theology is to be seen in front of the Chapel. Some staff residences lie to the right.





The Medical College

## MEDICINE

The Medical College admitted the first class to its Tsinan buildings in 1910.

Today there are 370 men and women doctors who have graduated from the five-year college course and are ministering to the health of the people in sixteen provinces. A large proportion are serving in mission hospitals.

In addition to the Medical degree course, the College and Hospital are responsible for a

Pharmacy School

Nursing School

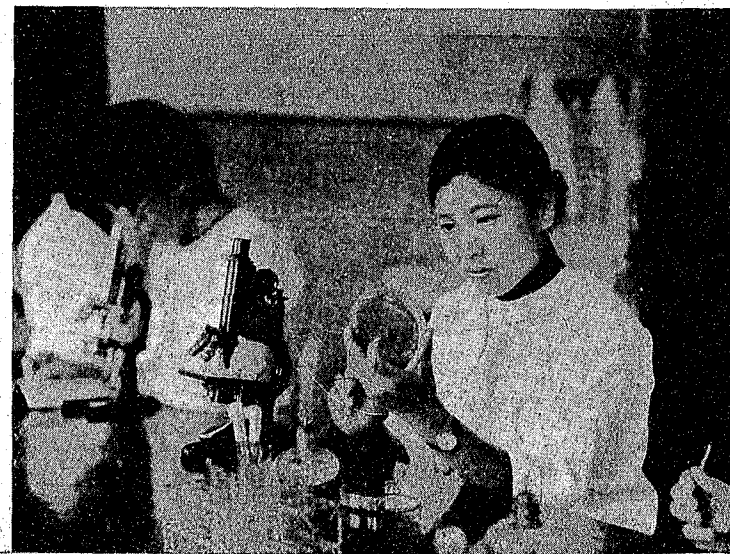
Physiotherapy Training Course

and a

Course in Laboratory Technique

The staff of the College has made a great contribution to modern medical literature in the Chinese language.

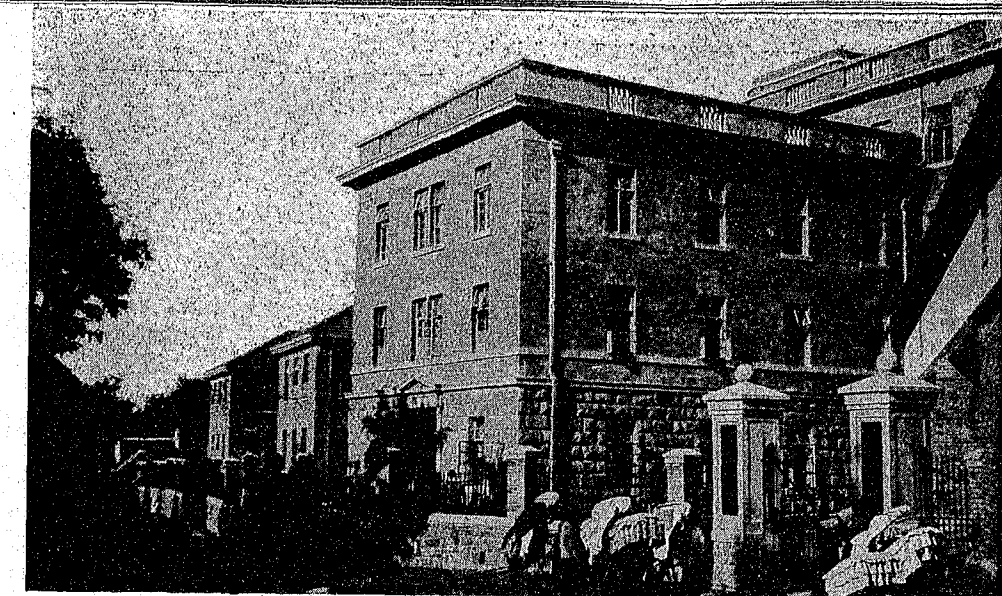
Students at work in the Bacteriology Department



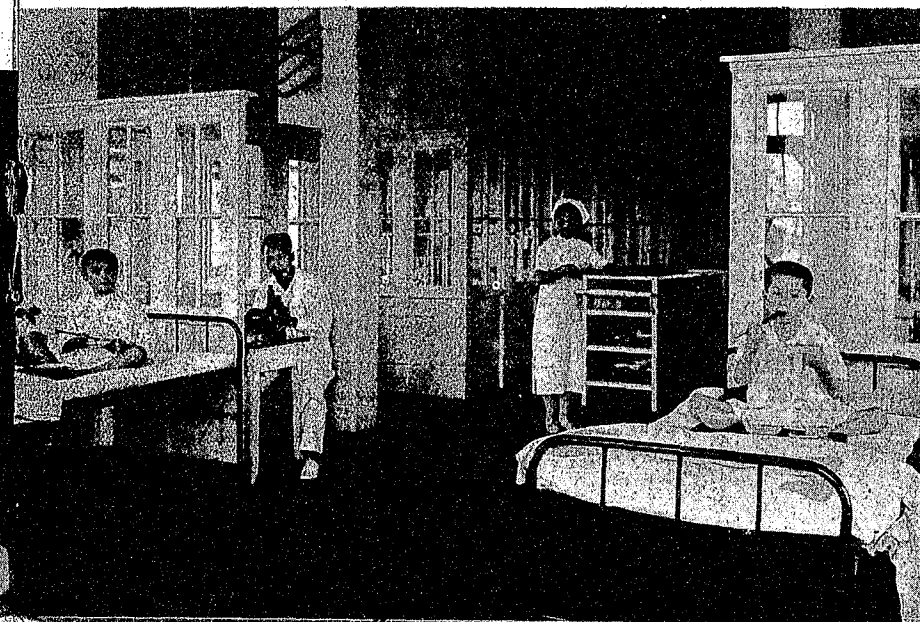
## THE HOSPITAL GROWS

The original Hospital, built in 1915, had 110 beds and was the best equipped in North China.

The new premises, erected in 1935-6, have added 60 beds and a spacious Out-patient Department.



The Main Entrance to the new Hospital and Out-patient Department. The covered bridge on the right connects with the original Hospital.



Dinner-time on the Children's Ward

The building programme, when completed, will give Cheeloo a 240-bed university hospital, with adequate out-patient accommodation, isolation building, and increased housing facilities for resident doctors and nurses.

Hospital Service 1935-6  
 Number of In-patients 2,806  
 Out-patients, total visits 84,252



The buildings here named are within the South Suburb.



Nurses' Hostel

Medical College and Hospital

Power Plant

Whitewright Institute

Institute

Water Tower

Women's Dormitories  
School of Theology

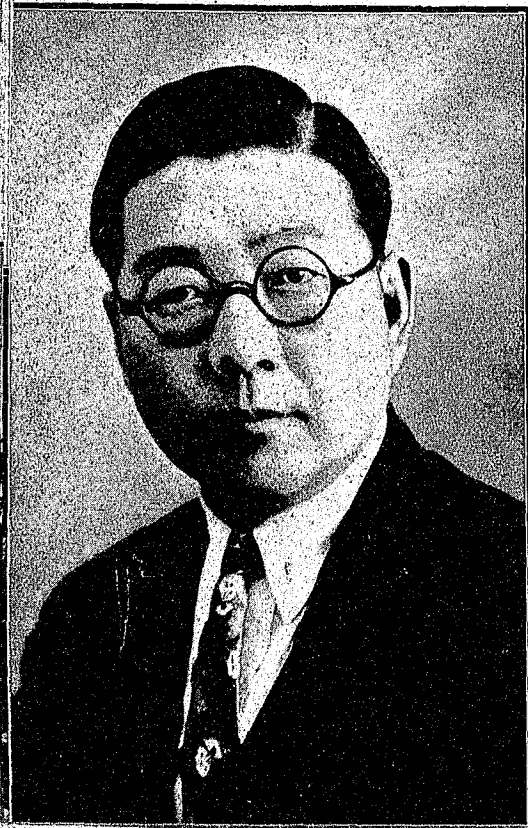
Bergen Hall  
(Arts and Science)

The curving line of the South Suburb wall shows clearly in this view from the Kumler Chapel tower. Beyond the city, in the haze stretches the great North China Plain.

McCormick Hall

Mateer Hall  
(Arts and Science)

Arts and Science Men's Dormitories  
Augustine Library



Shuming Liu returned to his Alma Mater as President in 1935.

### Cheeloo Faculties

	Full-time members			Part-time
	Total	Christian	Missionaries	
Arts	19	12	7	10
Science	22	21	4	5
Medicine	32	30	14	—
Theology	6	6	3	—

The very great majority of courses of instruction in Cheeloo are given in the Chinese language.

### Grants-in-aid

Cheeloo has been privileged to receive financial assistance from the following sources:

- Ministry of Education, Nanking
- Provincial Bureau of Education
- Rockefeller Foundation
- China Foundation (American Boxer Indemnity)
- British Boxer Indemnity Funds
- Hall Estate
- Hall Estate Harvard-Yenching Institute
- Kiao-Tsi Railway Administration
- China International Famine Relief Commission

and many personal donations from friends in China and the West.



Kumler Chapel interior





The Public Health Nurse on the road.

## RURAL

### Public Health Nursing Mothercraft Training

Members of the senior class in the Nursing School spend a month in supervised nursing practice in the country.



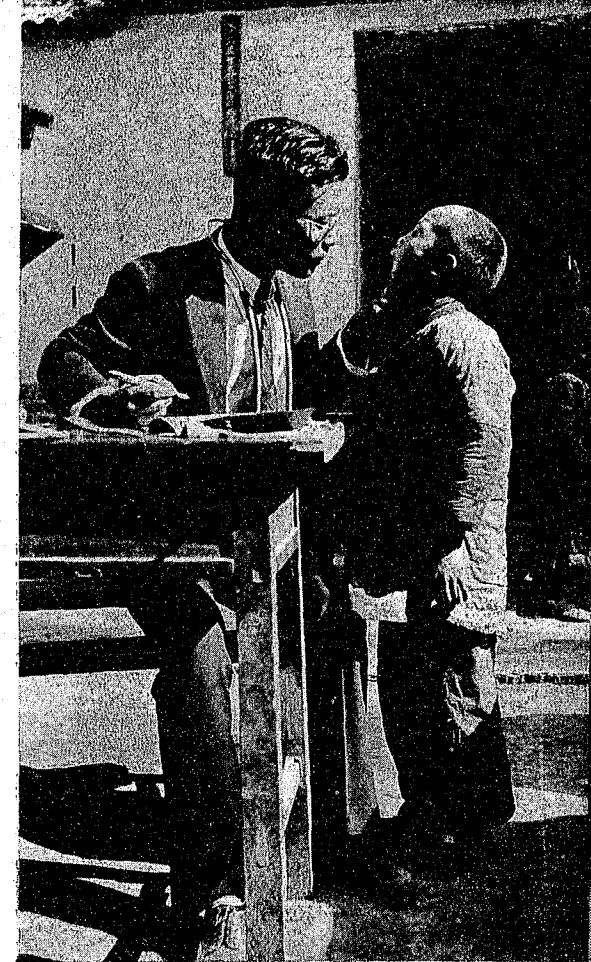
These women have just completed the Mothercraft course at Tungchia village.

Cheeloo also has its own Mothers' Club in Tsinan.

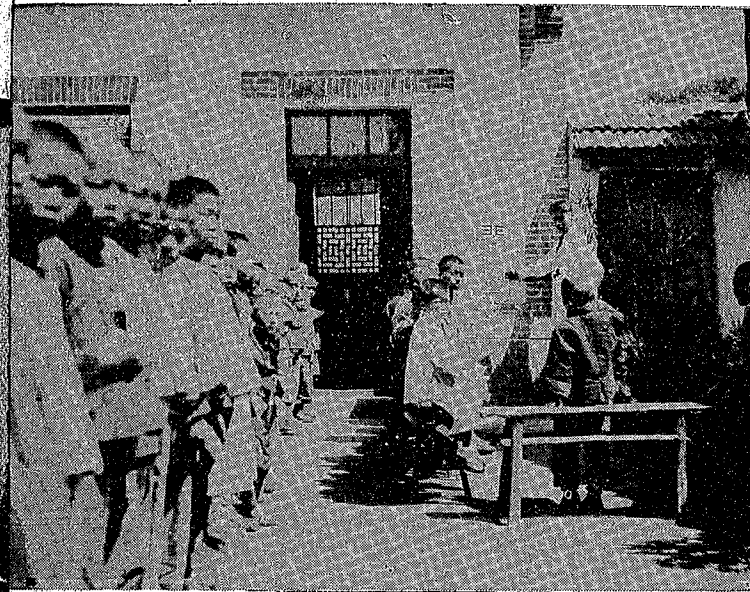
## HEALTH

### Village School Health Care of Flood Refugees

Responsibility for public health in the Provincial Government's experimental area centred at Tungchia village; cooperation in the health work of the North China Council of Rural Reconstruction at Tsinan. These are Cheeloo's immediate contribution to rural health. Cheeloo medical graduates have important responsibilities in the Tsouping Rural Institute.



A Cheeloo student examines a village school pupil.



The Eyesight Test



19,500 flood refugees were accommodated in 27 camps in Tsinan through the winter of 1935-6. Their medical care was in the hands of Cheeloo staff and students.





## AGRICULTURAL SANITATION

Compost — a safe fertiliser  
Flies and Disease



Surface soil sampled to determine the most suitable types of compost.

The Rockefeller Foundation makes it financially possible for the Biology Department to carry forward important research in the use of composting as a method of disposing of fecal material and of improving fertilizers.

Flies spread disease. A staff member visits fly traps in the villages while pursuing his studies in fly breeding and population.



Mr. Chang, a Christian farmer, elected Chairman of the Lungshan Cooperative Credit Union, which acts as a central banking agency for forty village societies.

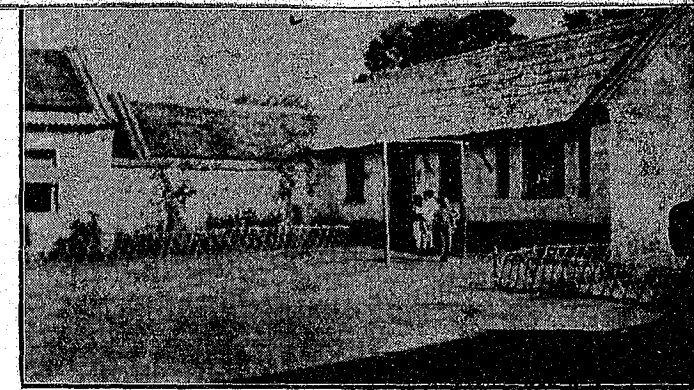


The southern section of the Cheeloo campus is an Experimental Farm, one of number in which Cheeloo cooperates with the Kiao-Tsi Railway Administration, the Famine Relief Commission, and the University of Nanking. North China needs drought- and disease-resisting grain.

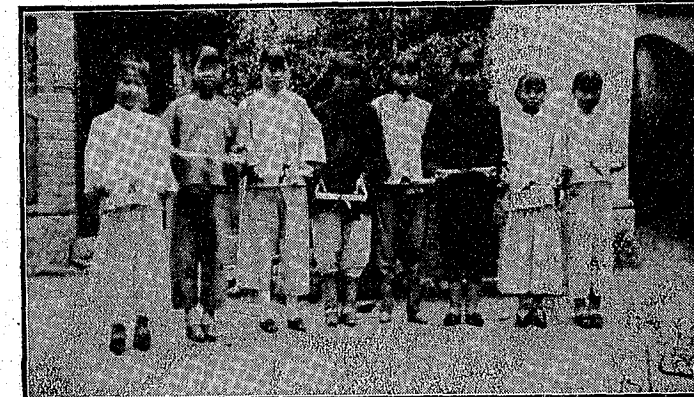
## THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY AND IGNORANCE

Literacy Classes  
Cooperatives  
Crop Improvement

These country girls have just received their diplomas for the literacy course. Besides having mastered the Thousand Characters, they have learned important facts concerning health and home-making.

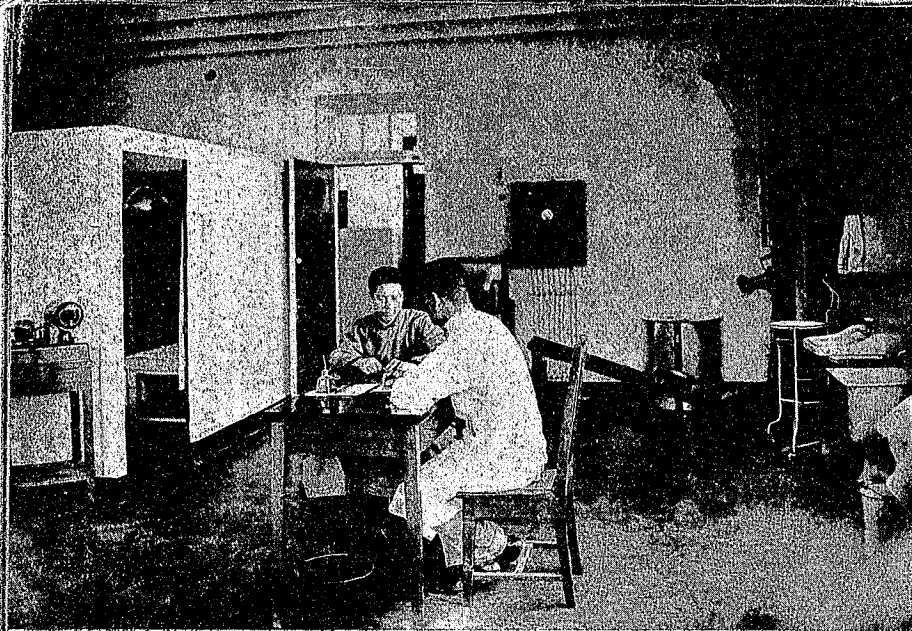


The courtyard at Cheeloo's Village Service Centre, Lungshan.



Street waste is being dumped at the composting station.





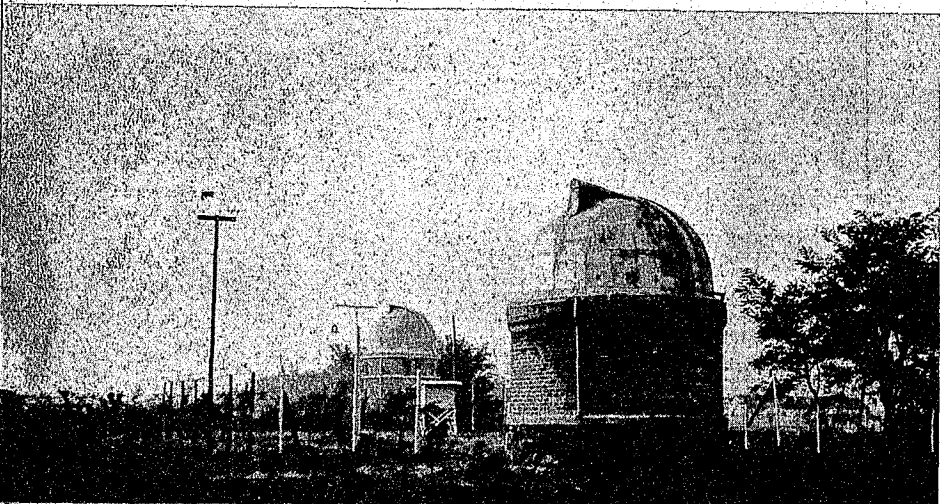
## PHYSIOTHERAPY

Cheeloo offers the only diploma course in Physiotherapy in China. Doctors and graduate nurses come from hospitals in different parts of the country and return thither well-equipped to give electrical and massage treatment to their patients. Up to the present 22 students have graduated from the Department.

## OBSERVATORY

Astronomy has been a feature of the Science College curriculum since Cheeloo's earliest years. In addition to student instruction and extension work, the Observatory now carries a programme of Sunspot and Variable Star observations.

Meteorology students record the changes of Tsinan weather five times daily.

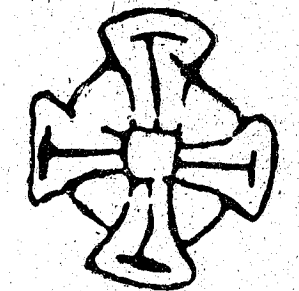


## CHINESE STUDIES



These Oracle Bones were inscribed before Moses' day. They bear witness to the early Chinese belief in a personal God.

The Institute of Research in Chinese Studies seeks a deeper understanding of the culture of China in past centuries, and its fuller interpretation to modern China and the West.

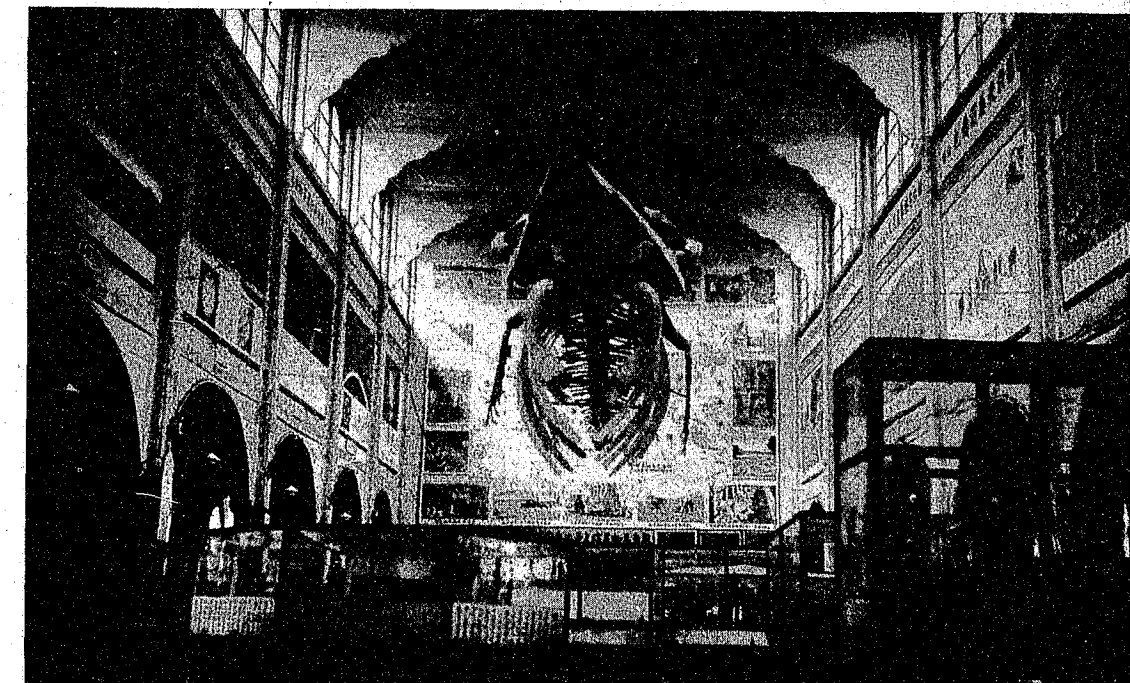


One of the Nestorian bronze crosses that Marco Polo noticed on his travels.

## A PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY

400,000 times a year the turnstile of the Whitewright Institute clicks to admit a visitor from town or country. Through every form of eye-gate the people learn more of the realm of nature, the story of mankind, and the ways to healthier, happier living. Gospel addresses are given at hourly intervals each day.

The Institute's own workshop produced the varied models, the large pictures on the walls, and the model skeleton of a whale hanging in the main hall.





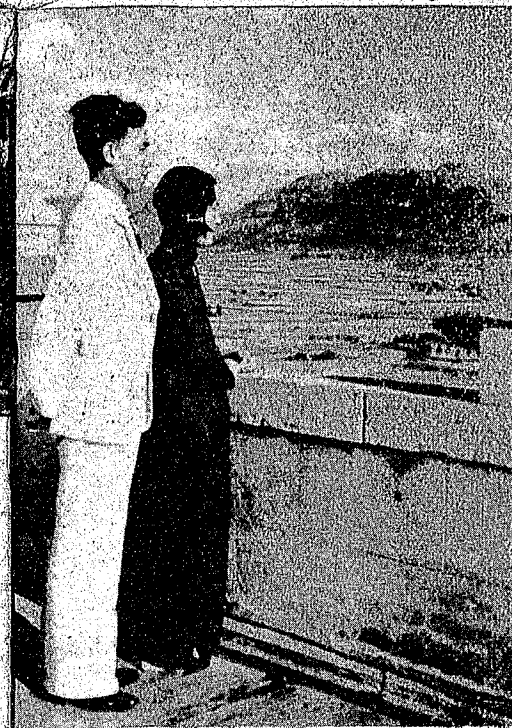


Between lectures in December

# STUDENT LIFE



Apricot blossoms make gay the road to Leonard Hall, one of two hostels for women students.



Kumler Chapel roof is the place to go for a wide view over fields and city.

Small groups like this spot for corporate Morning Watch.



Young geologists rest near the summit of Pagoda Hill



The brush is more subtle and more responsive than the pen.

Kumler Chapel steps solve the problem of the book that must be read and the spring sunshine that should be enjoyed to the full.



A Cheeloo Christian Fellowship mid-term retreat concludes with a lunch picnic on the Theology Lawn



Cheeloo students in summer make full use of the many tennis courts.

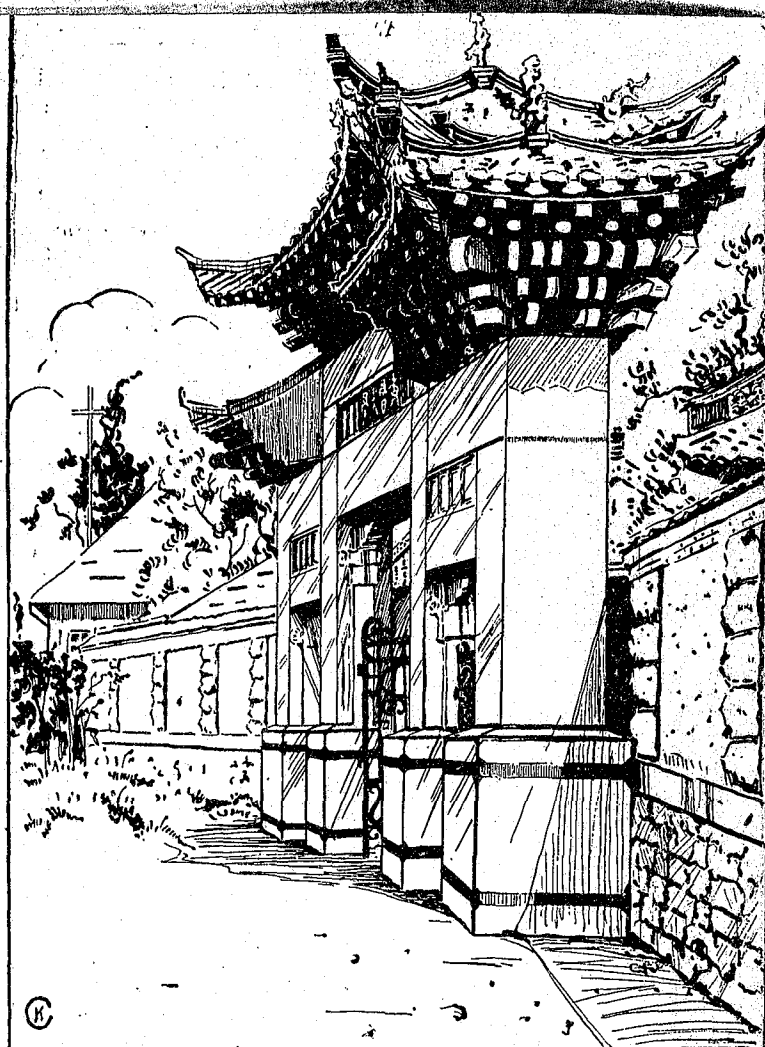
Netball and volley ball are the most popular winter games. A cinder track encircles the soccer pitch.



## ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CHEELOO MEN AND WOMEN

are to be found today serving their people throughout the length and breadth of the land. Most of them came to Cheeloo from the homes of the great eighty-five per cent who live close to the good earth. You will find but few of them in the large cities where material prospects are brightest. The majority have returned to serve the people whence they came. Cheeloo is rightly proud of its alumni.

560 are in Christian schools  
130 are in other schools  
370 are doctors  
350 are pastors, evangelists, or in social work.



The main entrance to the campus is the Alumni Gate, the gift of Cheeloo's graduates to their Alma Mater.

You are invited  
to hear more of Cheeloo

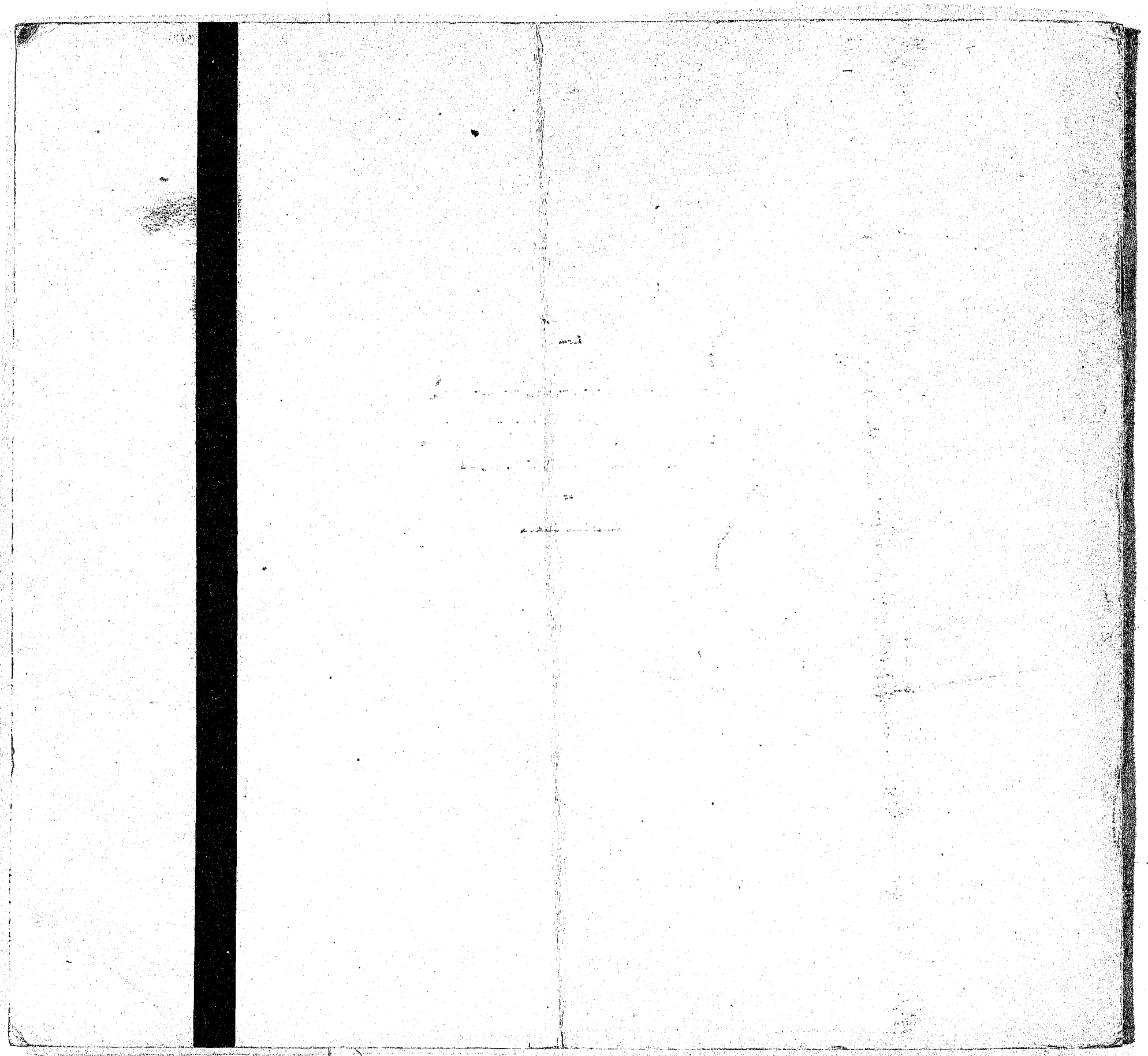
from

The Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China,  
150, Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., U. S. A.  
The United Committee for Christian Universities in China,  
2, Eaton Gate, London, S. W. 1., England

or

direct from Cheeloo.

Printed at the University Press  
Cheeloo University, Tsinan, Shantung, N. China





Library of the  
YALE DIVINITY SCHOOL  
New Haven, C

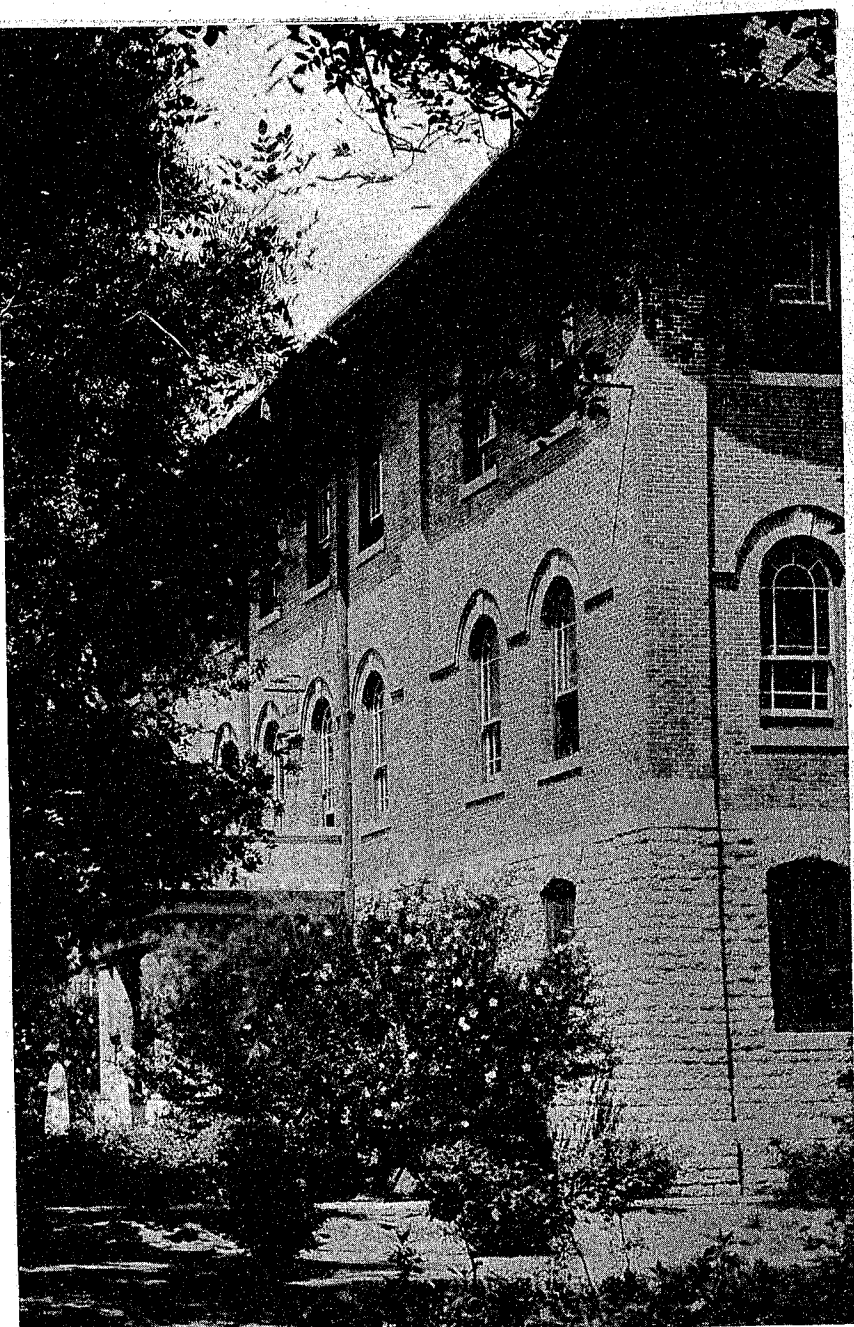
Training

Christian

Physicians

for

China



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CA14mp  
x

School of Medicine  
Cheeloo University

TSINAN • SHANTUNG • CHINA



### CHINA'S MEDICAL NEED

THE United States with a population of 122,000,000 has 156,000 physicians, one physician for every 785 people. China with a population of 475,000,000 has less than 5,000 physicians, one physician for every 95,000 people. This need has in recent years produced a fine response. To the medical work first established by missionaries there have been added medical schools and the beginnings of public health work under the auspices of Chinese National and Provincial governmental authorities, who are carrying on the ideals of Medical Education, the need of which remains as great as when, one hundred years ago, Peter Parker opened the Canton Christian Hospital and began to train Chinese to act as his assistants. For as many years as one can see ahead, the demand for well-trained men and women to carry on public health work and to serve in the hospitals of China will be many times greater than the supply.

It is obvious that this need can be met in the only practicable way by the training of Chinese doctors as practitioners, public health workers and teachers. Money spent for this objective in China will produce much larger proportionate results in the relief of human suffering than equivalent amounts could do in America.

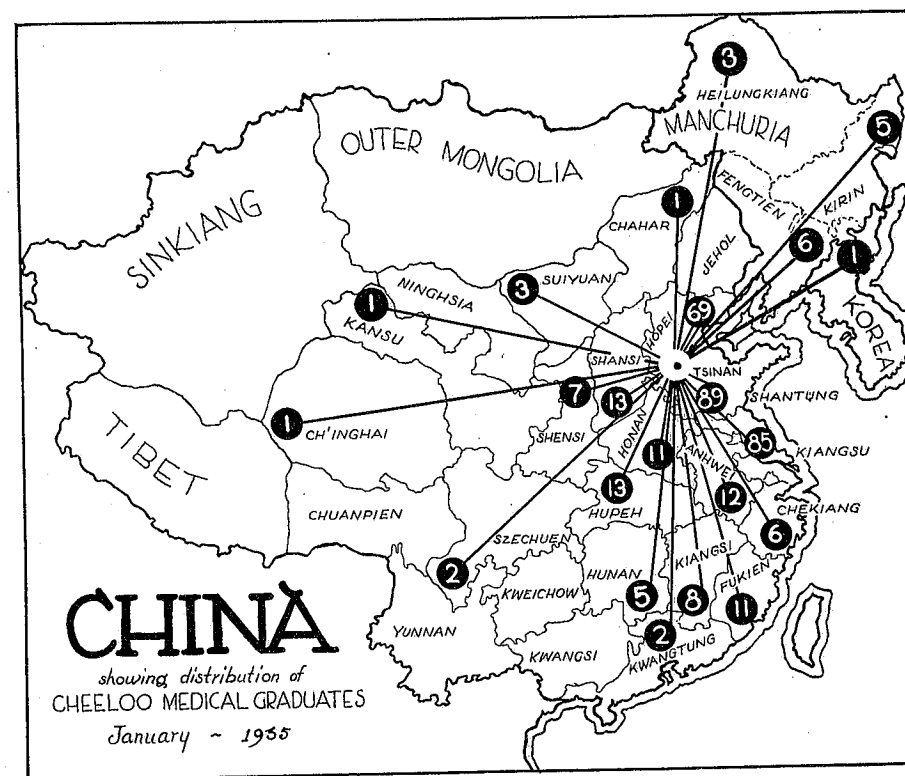
This burden of training is now being carried by a few well-equipped medical schools. Of these Cheeloo has been conspicuous by reason of the high quality of service rendered by its graduates in mission hospitals and public health centers. The extent of this service is briefly pictured on the following pages.

### THE RESPONSE OF THE CHEELOO MEDICAL SCHOOL

IN a dramatic way Cheeloo graduates have for many years been demonstrating the value of their training and the sincerity of their professional zeal.

Of 359 living graduates (survey of January, 1935), 130 were working in 81 mission hospitals; 59 were in Government hospitals or public health service. Of the class of 20 graduated in June, 1935, 19 are in mission hospitals where they are beginning their service to their people and preparing for future responsibilities.

The radiating influence of Cheeloo's medical service is here shown on a map of China.



## STANDARDS AND SPIRIT

In all its work, Cheeloo Medical School keeps in view three ideals:—

**High professional standards.** For admission to the School, students must have completed both their secondary training and a thorough two-year pre-medical course. The medical course itself requires five years, the last of which is an interne year.

The full-time medical faculty of more than thirty men and women includes Chinese, British, and American members, and maintains a high average of professional achievement. Besides the teaching and hospital service rendered, a certain amount of research is carried on.

**Instruction in Chinese.** Realizing that instruction can be available for any large proportion of the students of a country only as it is given in their native tongue, the School carries on its work largely through the medium of the Chinese language. A majority of the Publication Council of the Chinese Medical Association are members of the faculty of the School of Medicine, so this school has taken the lead in making modern medical science truly indigenous to China. Knowledge of the English language is required for entrance, and instruction in English is part of the curriculum. Most graduates are able to use English medical literature without difficulty.

**Development of Christian character.** Only the spirit of the Great Physician can overcome the appeal of selfish commercialism and can hold the new profession to high ideals. The School has always been permeated by a strikingly sincere and purposeful Christian atmosphere. The medical graduates, of whom about ninety per cent are professing Christians, are characterized by a fine spirit of service.



DR. RANDOLPH T. SHIELDS  
*Associate Dean, Medical School*

## APPRECIATION OF CHEELOO

**F**OR many years the Rockefeller Foundation has given annual grants to the Cheeloo School of Medicine. In 1934-35 the Foundation, having entered upon a new program in China, gave proof of its continued interest in Cheeloo by an emergency grant of \$6,000 local currency.

During the year just past the China Foundation with funds from the American Boxer Indemnity also made an emergency grant of \$14,000 local currency.

To assist in putting Public Health work at Cheeloo on a basis of permanent high grade, the National Field Health Administration is permitting Dr. Yao Hsun-yuan, one of its important officers, to act as Head of the Department at Cheeloo, concurrently with his appointment in Nanking.

The National Government granted for 1934-35 \$9,000 to the Cheeloo School of Science and \$21,000 to the School of Medicine. An increase in these grants is expected for 1935-36.

Twenty-six of the most prominent Chinese physicians are allowing their names to be used as sponsors for the \$500,000 Endowment campaign recently begun in China for the Cheeloo School of Medicine.

From Dr. C. E. Lim, President of the Chinese Medical Association, and Head of the Department of Bacteriology in the Peiping Union Medical College, the following tribute is impressive: "The graduates you have produced, their achievements, and the careers some of them have carved for themselves are a credit to any institution. You have succeeded in turning out men and women with a spirit of duty and self-sacrifice."

DR. P. C. KIANG  
*Dean, Medical School*



## IMPRESSIONS OF A VISITOR TO CHEELOO MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL

The following impressions of activity in the Medical School and Hospital were written by Dr. Laurence M. Ingle after a tour of the buildings with a group of visitors.

"I was impressed myself at the extraordinary amount which is going on. One hardly appreciates it till one goes round and gets a bird's-eye view of it all. First the Library, where there are nearly always some students at work. Then on to the Laboratories where others are at work with their microscopes—looking at malarial parasites, it may be, or doing blood counts—or are dissecting. On again to the Pharmacy Laboratory, where another group is being trained to take charge of the dispensaries in various mission hospitals.

"Upstairs to the Translation Bureau, where four or five big textbooks are in various stages of translation, and where the current foreign medical periodicals are being combed out so that the most valuable work may be circulated in Chinese.

"Downstairs again to the Pathological Department, where reports are being made on material sent to us from hospitals as far afield as the B.M.S. Hospital in Sianfu. Across to the Hospital, where it is visiting hour, and the wards are full of anxious friends. Into the Operating Theatre where the sterilizers are in full use preparing for tomorrow's operating list. Down into the basement, where the hospital linen is coming back from the laundry across the way, and where the

new stores from Cambridge and elsewhere are being assessed. On through the hospital kitchen where tomorrow's bread is being made, and past the admitting office, besieged by men and women anxious to snap up the first empty bed we have. Through the engine room, lately completed, where we are providing our own steam and electricity.

"And then out-patients, a small building, so small that our visitors are disappointed, but every corner of it in full use. The Baby Clinic—in three little rooms, barely larger than a single bedroom, the antenatal clinic, in rooms of the same size, but doing a big and efficient piece of work under Dr. King's direction—the Eye Department, dealing with almost hundreds of cases of trachoma a day, in addition to testing refraction and providing glasses—the big Medical and Surgical Clinics, the Ear, Nose and Throat Department, nearly the whole of whose equipment has been made for us locally. Upstairs to the Massage Department, where we have recently installed Ultra-Violet and Infra-Red heating apparatus, and to the X-ray Room.

"One gets a tremendous impression of much good work being done in a very small space and with very modest equipment."



## THE SCHOOL AND ITS SUPPORT

The Medical School and Hospital maintains:

1. A four-year medical course and internship, with a teaching staff of thirty-four full-time instructors, and an undergraduate student enrollment of one hundred;
2. A hospital of 110 beds, with the necessary staff;
3. A school of nursing, with a teaching staff of seventeen, and a student enrollment of fifty.

Twenty-five years of effective service lie behind this work. Its yearly record of out-patient treatments is now 80,000, and more than 2,000 are annually cared for as in-patients.

This impressive work is maintained by a cash budget of less than \$100,000, together with the services of twenty-two doctors and nurses, whose salaries are paid by missionary societies. Student fees and the income of the hospital take care of 50% of the yearly cost of the institution. Cash grants from missionary societies provide another 20%. The balance to be secured annually from other sources is approximately \$25,000.

The assurance of this amount from a settled source of income is necessary to make possible the continued service of the Cheeloo Medical School.

## THE FUTURE?

THE preceding pages have given a glimpse of the place and importance of the School of Medicine of Cheeloo University in the growing and urgently needed work of transplanting modern science to the Orient.

If the School of Medicine is merely to continue the work it is now doing, it must, within the next year, secure from its friends both in the East and the West, a generous response to the needs that are facing it today. If it is to develop and improve this work, the response must be still greater.

OUR AIM is to raise as endowment for permanent income a sum equal to Chinese currency \$1,500,000, which is approximately \$700,000 U. S. currency. Of this the appeal in China is for \$500,000 local currency, and in America for \$500,000 United States currency.

In laying its needs before its friends, the School is confident that the response will be confined to no one nation or group. In China the growing band of Chinese Christians, and many others who have seen something of the splendor of Christian service, will be giving as they are able toward the continuance and progress of this school which they are coming more and more to treasure as being of and for China. In the West—in Canada, Great Britain, and the United States—from their greater abundance many must give according to their ability, that the work may go forward until the day when China will herself be fully able to carry the burden of its continuance.

### COOPERATION — INTERDENOMINATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

**C**HEELOO UNIVERSITY, as it exists today, represents the merging of six independent institutions. It is, therefore, the heir of the seventy years of growth in Christian education which began in 1864 with the founding of a college at Tengchow in Northern Shantung by Dr. Calvin Mateer.

Twenty years later medical training in Shantung was begun near Tsinan by British and American missionary doctors, and theological training was started in Tsingchowfu by the English Baptists. In 1904 these three colleges were merged to form Shantung Christian University (known in Chinese as Cheeloo University), the first instance of the union of interdenominational and international missionary bodies to carry on Christian higher educational work in China. Between 1917 and 1920 the Medical Department of the University of Nanking, the Union Medical College of Hankow, and the North China Union Medical College for Women were merged in Cheeloo.

The governing body of the University is composed of Chinese, British, and American members, and eleven missionary bodies are contributing to its support.

#### WESTERN OFFICES OF THE UNIVERSITY

In Canada: 299 Queen Street West, Toronto 2, Ontario  
DR. A. E. ARMSTRONG, *Secretary*

In Great Britain: 2 Eaton Gate, London, S. W. 1, England  
DR. HUGH H. WEIR, *Secretary*

In the United States: 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York  
DR. B. A. GARSIDE, *Secretary*

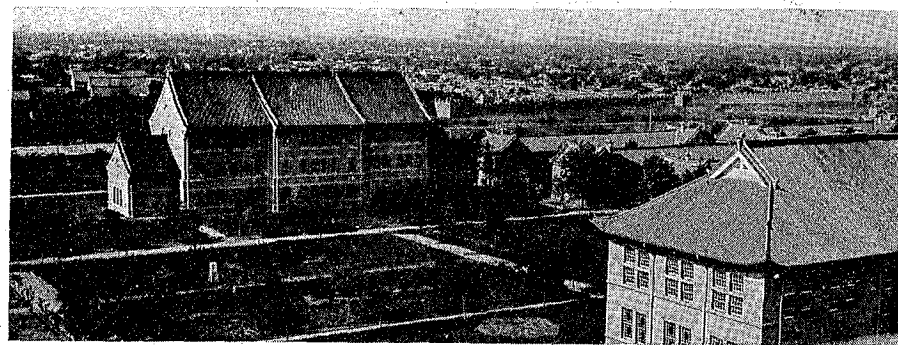
### WHAT IS YOUR GIFT TO BE?

**G**IFTS of any amount will be welcome. To assist you in deciding what you will give, we append hereto a statement of the specific needs which gifts of varying sizes will meet.

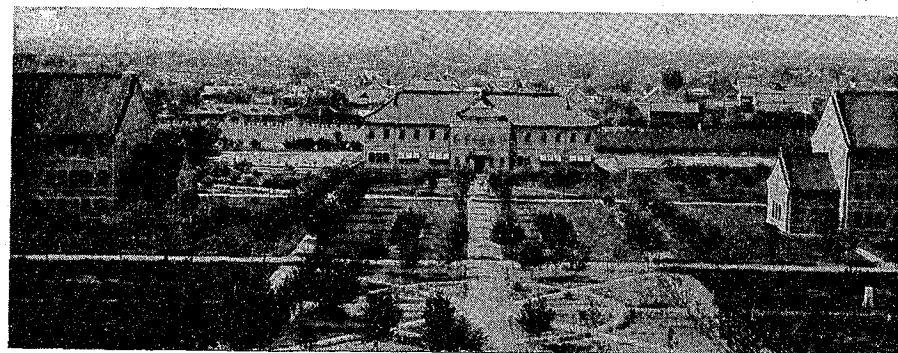
<i>An Endow- ment of</i>	<i>Or Annual Payment of</i>	WILL PROVIDE
\$120,000	\$6,000	Full endowment for one of the major pre-clinical departments, such as Anatomy, Histology, Bacteriology, Pathology, or Biochemistry, including salary, travel, and study expenses of one professor and one associate professor, and general departmental operating expenses.
100,000	5,000	Endowment of one of the minor departments, including salary, furlough, travel, and study expenses of one professor and one assistant professor, and general departmental operating expenses.
60,000	3,000	Endowment of a Professorship, including salary, rent, furlough, travel and study expenses.
50,000 to 40,000	2,500 to 2,000	Endowment of Associate Professorship, including salary, rent, furlough, travel and study expenses.
25,000 to 20,000	1,250 to 1,000	Endowment of Assistant Professorship, or upkeep of a department.
15,000	750	Salary of Resident in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Pediatrics, etc.
10,000	500	Salary of Assistant.
2,000	100	Scholarship for a deserving student.



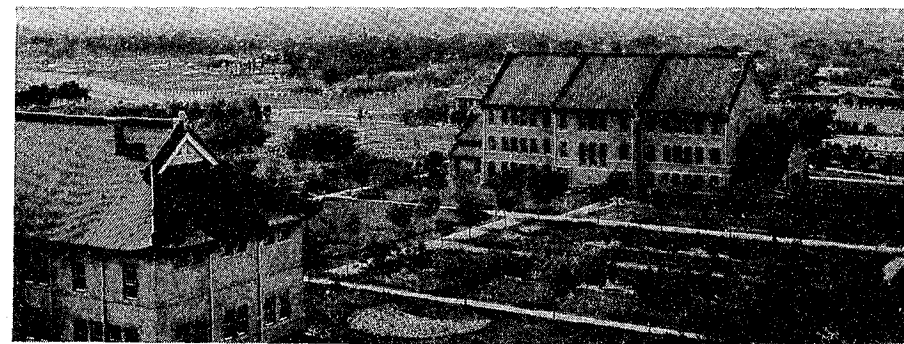
THREE CHEELOO VIEWS FROM  
THE CHAPEL TOWER



*Looking East*



*Looking North*



*Looking West*

1935-36

**CHEELOO**  
**AND**  
**FLOOD REFUGEES**

**CHEELOO UNIVERSITY,**  
**TSINAN, SHANTUNG, N. CHINA.**



Quilts for Refugees in Camp 22



### CHEELOO AND THE FLOOD REFUGEES

When the Yellow river burst through its dykes last July\* it completely flooded several counties in Shantung and some in Kiangsu. An area of about 6000 square miles. In Shantung the property loss was around \$2,000,000 mex., The Provincial Government at a cost of \$700,000 mex. a month has housed and cared for 300,000 refugees throughout the long cold winter. Of this number 19,500 were accommodated in twenty-seven camps in and around the city of Tsinan. The daily cost for food was six cents per. person a day. This provided bread made from fourth class flour, millet soup and a small piece of pickled turnip. The refugees were also supplied with wadded garments. \$4.00 was paid to a mother on the birth of a child and \$10.00 to a family if a death occurred. On returning to the land, adults were given \$1.00 each and children 50 cts. The Provincial Government deserves very great praise for the splendid humanitarian work it has accomplished this winter.

Contrast this with Dr. H. A. Smith's description of refugees from a similar flood in 1888.

"The wretched survivors escaped northward, slowly spreading themselves all over that part of the province, single wheel-barrow conveying half-a-dozen people, from the old man and woman to the puny infant, literally born on the road. The people of the villages which they invaded often in droves, generally gave them a few bits of the hard, dark cake made from sorghum or threw them a little cash and hastened them on. Large bands moved together to distant Shensi. The county officials, even if they had the best will in the world, were absolutely helpless to deal with the situation. Such relief as was afforded was isolated and ineffectual."

#### Generous friends

in Peiping, Tungchow, Tsangchow, Weihsien, Chefoo, Taian, Tsingtao, Shanghai, England and U.S.A. and members of this community and students subscribed over \$2,000 which sum has been used to afford extra relief for some of the more pitiful cases. Two Chinese helpers, Miss Chi Yu-Chen and Miss Wang Shan Ch'un, rendered devoted service in the wise administration of this fund.

\* The break in the dike was closed March 27th.

### Combatting Deficiency Diseases

Carrots contain carotene, an excellent source of Vitamin A, which provides resistance against infection and also prevents keratomalacia, a condition which not infrequently causes complete blindness in children. 14,800 pounds of carrots have been issued to the refugees and 37 gallons of cod liver oil given by spoonfuls to the children.

Early in the year, patients began coming to our hospital complaining of pain in the legs. Soon there were some showing large hemorrhagic patches under the skin of the legs, and sore, spongy gums. These are well known signs of scurvy. Over 150 definite cases of scurvy have been seen and the most serious are being treated in hospital. In the four or five months that the flood victims had been on a diet lacking in vitamins, they had exhausted all reserve supplies, especially of Vitamin C. Cabbage contains this vitamin and will prevent scurvy. We have consequently been sending cabbages to all the camps and, in all, 20,160 pounds have been supplied. Three thousand of those who came to be deloused were given a meal of cabbage, carrots and meat, and 1627 given red fruit which contains vitamin C.

### Extra Covering

Clothing — including 371 garments — contributed by members of the University was distributed before the coldest weather set in.

One picture shows the distribution of quilts at the hospital. An investigation was made of families without bedding and such were given tickets to be presented at the Hospital or Institute. One quilt was given to a family, an aged person, an orphan, or one suffering from chronic bronchitis. These quilts were not made up, the materials only being supplied. This consisted of a coloured cover, 3½ lbs. cotton wool, white cotton under-sheet and enough thread for the making. 1,100 quilts of this kind were prepared, at an average cost of \$1.70 each.

### Medical Work

This was undertaken at the request and financed by the China International Famine Relief Commission. The work was organized under the Public Health Department with Dr. Sun Chia Ch'i's able assistance.

The organisation set up in October consisted of eleven teams with one or two doctors and seven or eight students in each. Every member of the Medical College staff and all the students have had as much work as they could do. Altogether 819 group visits have been made to the camps. We are indebted to the Government, through the good offices of Commissioner Chang Hung Lieh, for the loan of a car and a bus to convey teams to the more distant camps, five or six miles off.

Our relations with the Government officials responsible for the inspection of food and living quarters have been most cordial. Seven members of our medical staff were co-opted by the Government Sanitary Board. Seven groups, each of which inspected four camps every fortnight, met regularly at the Municipal offices to discuss ways of improving conditions and to send recommendations to the Mayor's Committee.

### Infectious Diseases

Smallpox had spread to 16 camps soon after our work had begun. There have probably been over 200 cases with a mortality of about 30 per cent. Strenuous efforts were made week after week to persuade the refugees to be vaccinated, and in the end practically all susceptible persons were given this protection. A total of 9,910 were vaccinated by our staff in addition to another 1,000 by government doctors. The epidemic was stopped, but sporadic cases continued to appear in those who came to the camps from other parts of the country.

Measles caused the largest number of deaths in infants and young children, who on poor fare readily developed pneumonia. Chicken-pox and mumps were both prevalent but fortunately there were only a few cases of diphtheria. A policeman, on bringing a refugee child to the Hospital with this disease, when he found it could not be given a bed, said "If I return this child to the camp it will be a menace to all the other children. I have no children at home, so I'll just take it to my own home until it is well." The child had already been given on appropriate dose of anti-toxin.

Other diseases dealt with were dysentery, pneumonia, which took a heavy toll of very young and very old, erysipelas, which caused not a few deaths, diabetes, tuberculosis, kala-azar, relapsing fever, typhoid, meningitis (one case), and several fevers, some of which simulated typhus but were probably typhoid fever.

The number of cases of infectious diseases was much less in January and February than in December, and was almost nil in March.

#### Delousing.

As both typhus and relapsing fevers are transmitted by both head and body lice, it was evident that if they were to break out in the camps a serious situation would result. It was therefore essential to delouse the refugees as completely as possible.

Women and children were almost all infested with head lice and all had body lice. The head lice were tackled first. Miss Ch'i and Miss Wang—both university graduates, it may be remarked—started in with kerosene and combs in the nearest camp. 21 children's heads were cleared the first day and the result so pleased the women that they were willing to be treated next. A 2½% solution of carbolic acid was later substituted for the kerosene and proved effective while leaving no objectionable odour.

One day a doctor visiting a camp noticed a woman fumbling with her fingers under a child's cap. She was blind and feeling for lice in her daughter's hair. This incident led to all the camps being supplied with "hair solution" and combs, with instructions for their proper use. These were given to the women in charge of each 20 or 30 women in the camps. Thus at little cost, 7000 heads were able to sleep undisturbed, though their possessors did not realise that the chief reason for removing the beasties was to prevent transmission of disease.

#### The Bath House

One of the triumphs of the medical campaign was the full tub bath for women and girls, an essential part of an adequate delousing process. There were those who believed that the women and girls would not agree to come to the Hospital compound for it. Few of the camps had provision for face washing, to say nothing of feet washing which Shantung women usually perform several times a week, and this led the way to the women coming to a bath house fixed up in the old Hospital laundry. A waiting room, disrobing room, dressing room and several screened bath tubs were provided, and steam piping, led into a small room, sufficed to raise its temperature to 140—180° F, enough to kill lice in a few minutes and their eggs in 15 to 20 minutes. A piece of garment, less than an inch square, yielded on culture 66 lice whereas, on

a similar piece after treatment in the hot room, all eggs were found to be dead.

Women who came to wash their feet stayed to have a full bath and the numbers who came increased. Some came twice to have a repetition of their experience. They could easily be recognised as they had been manicured on their first visit. One day an old woman was recognised who had come the previous day from a camp five miles away and who had had a ride home in the bus. When asked "What are you doing here?", she replied, "Oh, I didn't finish washing my feet yesterday and so returned today." A total of 7467 were done. During the winter vacation, Miss Yang, a first year Arts student who comes from near the flooded district, gave valuable help in this work of bathing and delousing. Mr. Wang Po Ling a graduate nurse from Mukden was in charge of the arrangements.

#### In the Camps

Several Pre-Medical students gave help during the winter vacation. Two of them built small delousers in three of the camps. There is an interesting story of an attempt to build an improvised one of mud brick in one camp and of its destruction twice over by occupants of the camp.

Miss Kung, one of our Public Health nurses, gave two or three talks in every camp and posters on health subjects were supplied to each.

#### Immediate Results

The work is accomplished and some of the results may be put on paper.

1. The refugees have been tided over the very severe winter.
2. The intensive campaign of vaccinations unquestionably saved the camps, and probably the city also, from a severe epidemic of smallpox.
3. The wholesale supply of needed vitamins relieved much severe suffering from scurvy and saved the sight of many eyes.
4. Frequent visits to camps with prompt investigation of infectious cases made it possible to take early preventive measures in warding off epidemics.
5. We have made many friends in the city.
6. We now know what Cheeloo students and staff can do in a co-operative effort.
7. We have demonstrated that Cheeloo University stands to serve all who are in need.

**A Summary of the Relief Work performed by  
Cheeloo University Medical College and Hospital  
October 15, 1935 to March 31, 1936**

**Service Rendered**

**Camps. Preventive and Curative work.**

Group visits to camps . . . . .	819
Visits of individual doctors . . . . .	
(inspections, emergency calls, etc.) . . . . .	430
Smallpox vaccinations . . . . .	9910
Diphtheria toxoid inoculations . . . . .	1230
Typhoid inoculations . . . . .	72
Women and children bathed and deloused . . . . .	7467
Men and youths " " . . . . .	1051
Cod liver oil given to children . . . . .	37 gals
Treatments in the camps . . . . .	25,717

**Outpatient Department**

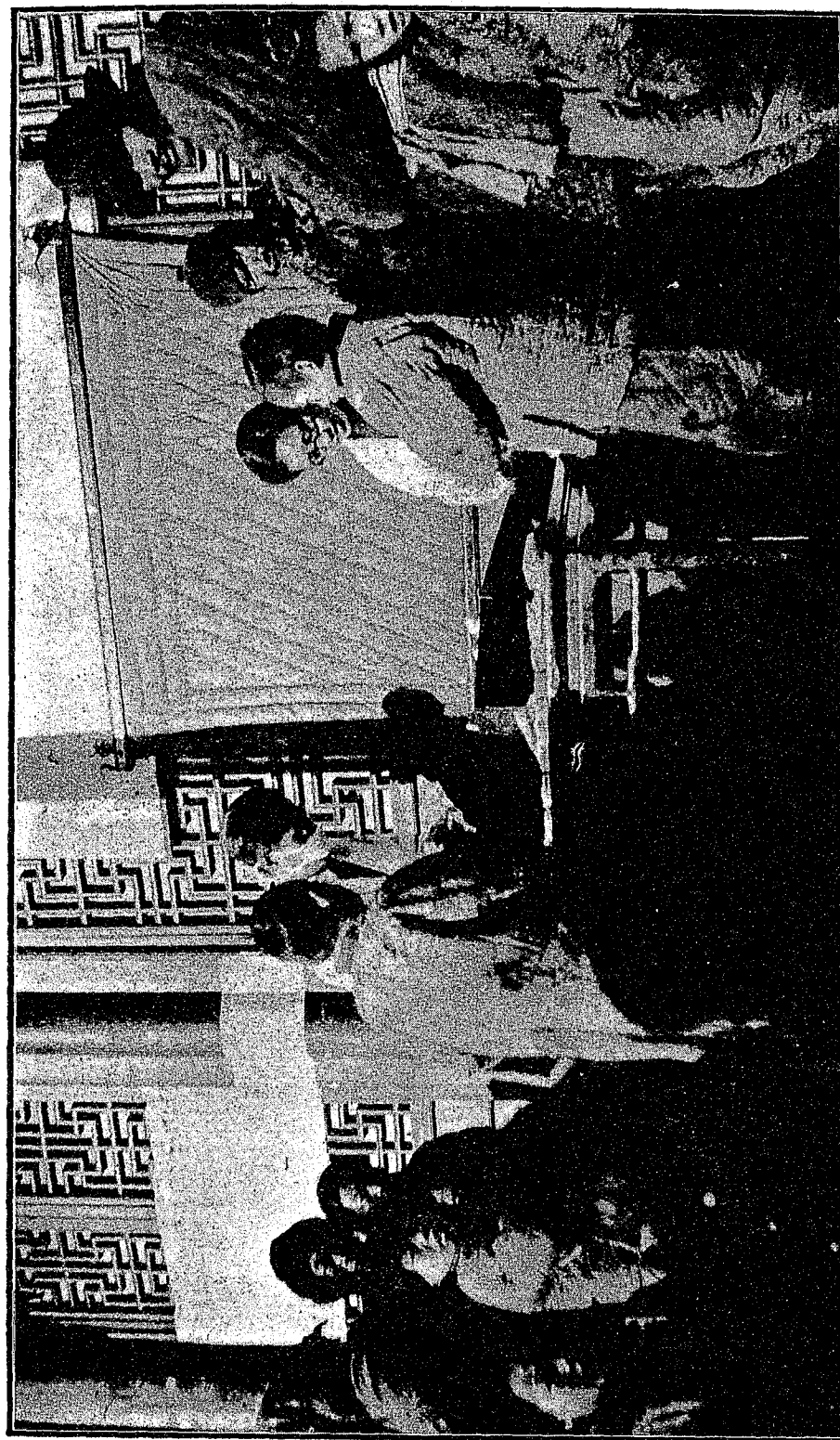
Treatment of more serious cases, Total visits . . . . .	8805
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**Hospital**

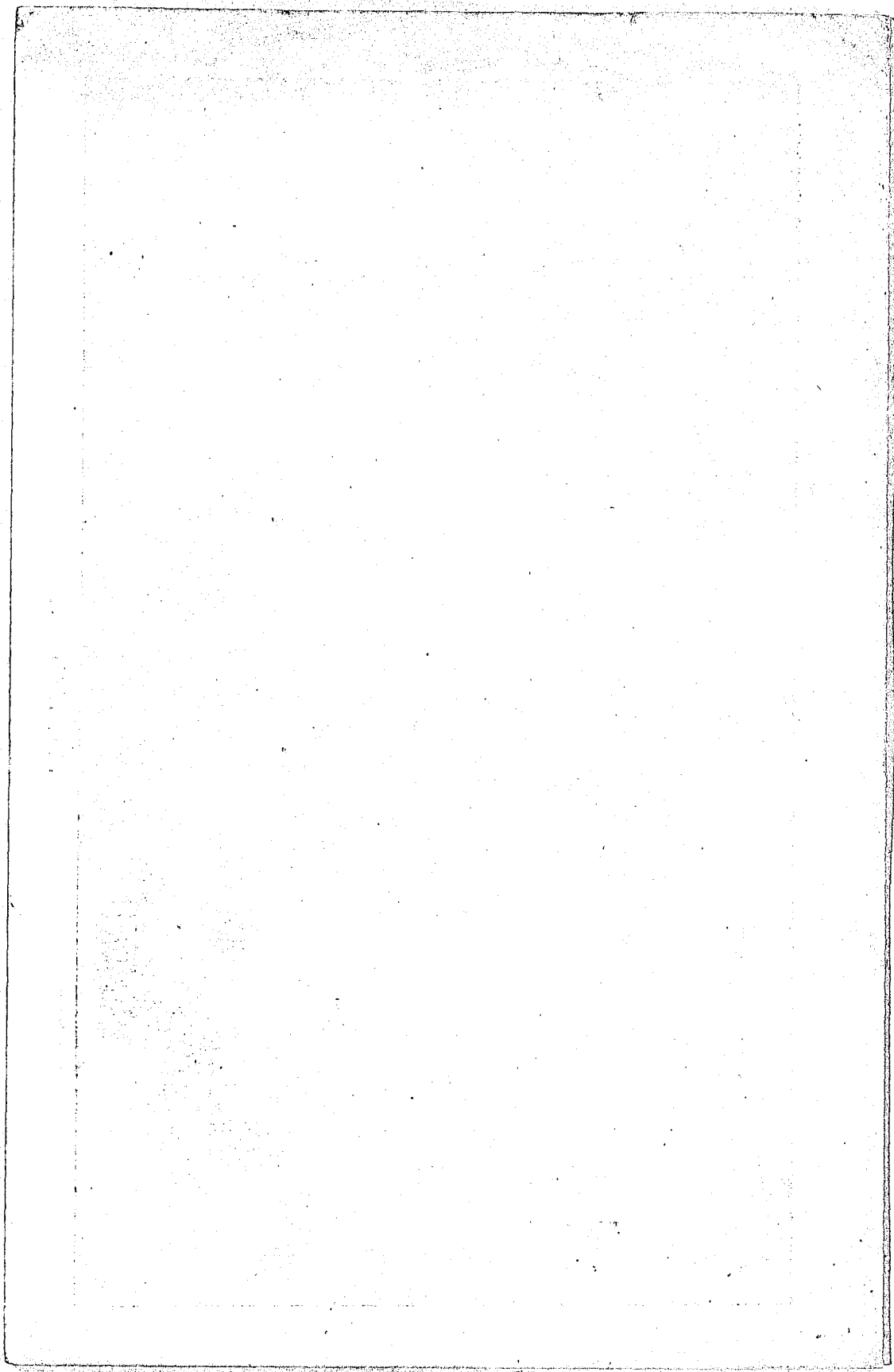
Admitted . . . . .	374
Discharged relieved . . . . .	321
Babies born in Hospital . . . . .	10
Died . . . . .	52
Total hospital-days care . . . . .	5658

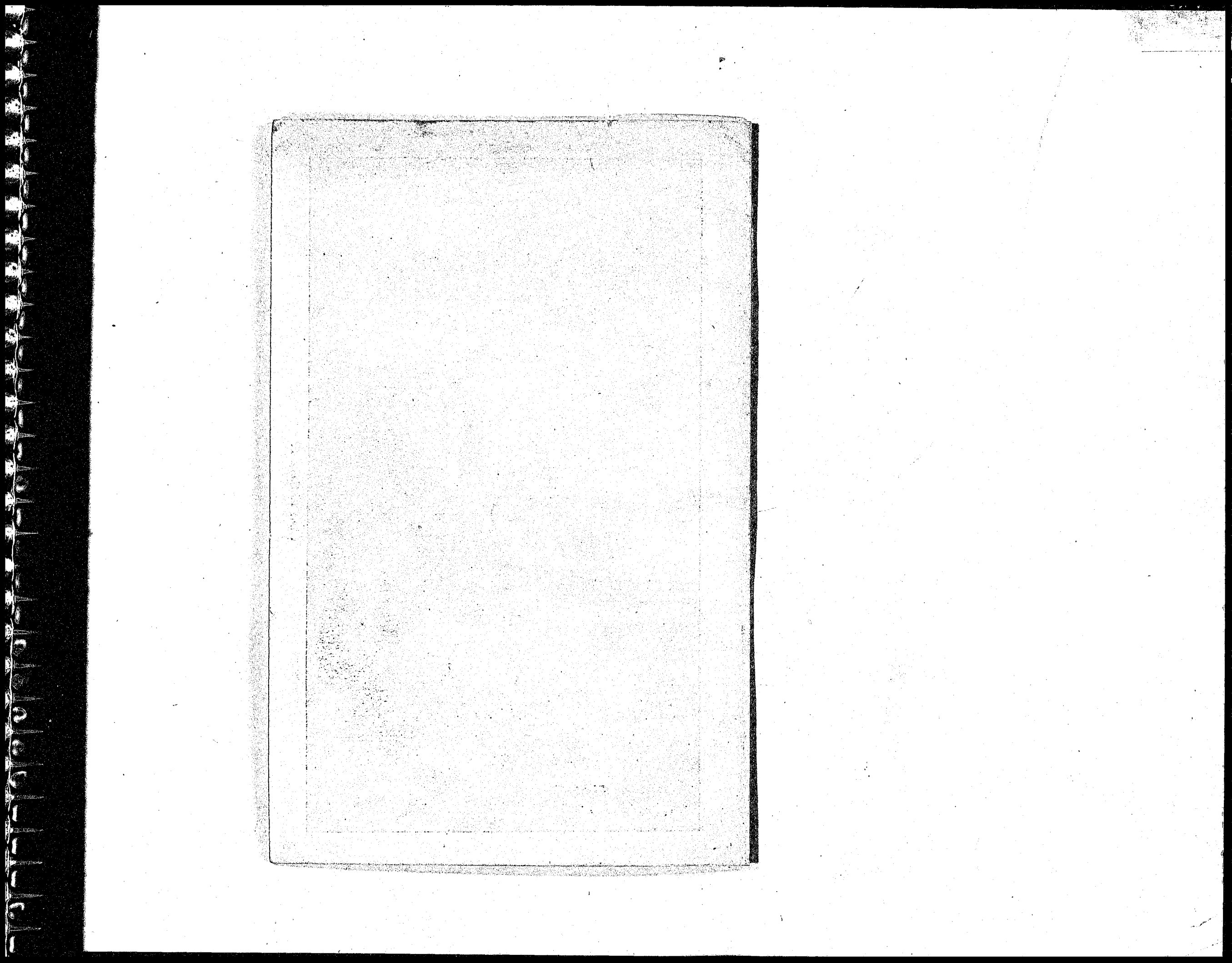
March 31, 1936.

**E. B. Struthers (Acting Head Public Health Department)  
In Charge Cheeloo Flood Relief  
Under C.I.F.R.C.**



*Clinic in Camp 2.*







Cheeloo University (Shantung)  
Fukien Christian University  
Ginling College  
Hangchow Christian College  
Hua Chung College

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FOR  
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April 9, 1935

Dr. Samuel Cochran  
620 West 116th St.  
New York City

My dear Dr. Cochran:

I am enclosing herewith two copies of the Cheeloo statement we have prepared with Dr. Thompson particularly in mind. The original copy is for you to present to Dr. Thompson and the carbon is for your own use.

I am very sorry that this material has been delayed two days beyond the date on which I promised it to you. I have been so overcrowded with other duties that it seemed quite impossible to give even a minute to this work any earlier.

Please look over this material with a critical eye before handing it to Dr. Thompson. If you find it unsatisfactory at any point, please telephone me your suggestions as to changes and we will try to revise the draft immediately along any lines you may suggest. For example, have we given too much informational material before we make a special appeal for assistance? Is our appeal presented from the proper angle, and have we expressed it in a satisfactory way? What might we take out to shorten the statement - and on the other hand, what material should be added? You will notice that we have included two title pages in the draft intended for Dr. Thompson. One of these title pages has Dr. Thompson's name appearing on it, and the other does not. I do not know which you would prefer to use. Please take out whichever title sheet you think is the less desirable.

On Saturday I mailed you a copy of the old promotional booklet gotten out about ten years ago and also the later booklet "Training Christian Physicians for China" gotten out by Dr. Shields and myself about 1929. You can hand to Dr. Thompson for him to keep or can yourself retain the booklet "Training Christian Physicians for China". However, the other booklet "For Shantung and For China" is one of three copies now in existence, so we will be grateful if you will see that it is returned to us within a few weeks at latest.

Dr. Samuel Cochran

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When we get this statement in satisfactory form, we can perhaps use this same material, with slight modifications in individual cases, for each of our present and potential Cheeloo prospects who seem to deserve very careful cultivation in the hope that they may be able to give more substantial amounts.

Very cordially yours,



BAG:MP  
Encls.



CHEELOGO UNIVERSITY

ITS PAST, ITS PRESENT, ITS FUTURE

Prepared for

DR. WILLIAM PAYNE THOMPSON

By the

NORTH AMERICAN SECTION,  
BOARD OF GOVERNORS, CHEELOGO UNIVERSITY

150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

April 6, 1935

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY

ITS PART, ITS PRESENT, ITS FUTURE

By the

NORTH AMERICAN SECTION,  
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150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

April 6, 1935

## CHEELOO UNIVERSITY

### ITS PAST, ITS PRESENT, ITS FUTURE

#### The Growth of Cheeloo University

The history of the converging forces of Christian education which have produced Cheeloo University (Shantung Christian University) covers more than seventy years of growth and development, and touches much of the Protestant missionary work which has been done throughout North China and even in other sections of the country as well.

Cheeloo University, as it exists today, represents three main streams of educational progress.

The first of these streams had its source in the work of Dr. Calvin Mateer, who, with a vision of the need of a trained Chinese leadership, began in 1864 the development of Tengchow College. This College, beginning in a modest way in Dr. Mateer's own home, grew steadily in size and influence, and for almost four decades made Tengchow an important educational center. In 1904 the college was moved to Weihsien where the American Presbyterian forces were joined by workers of the English Baptist Mission and later by others from the Anglican Mission. There it remained for the next thirteen years, growing steadily.

Meanwhile there had been growing up in Tsingchowfu, about forty miles west of Weihsien, a School of Theology founded in 1886 by the English Baptist Mission under the leadership of the Rev. J. S. Whitwright. In 1905 American Presbyterian missionaries joined this staff, and for the next twelve years the two Missions conducted the institution as the Union Theological College.

The third of the elements which have gone into the formation of the University has been medical education. Training in Western medical science began in Shantung in 1885. For many years students were instructed in peripatetic fashion, the classes moving at intervals from one hospital to another. For twenty years Dr. James Boyd Neal, assisted by a number of other medical missionaries, conducted classes in this manner, graduating in all about fifty trained physicians. Then in 1910 a great advance was made with the opening of the new plant of the Union Medical College in the south suburb of Tsinan.

As early as 1904 these three fields of educational work were linked together under the name of the Shantung Christian University, carried on by the American Presbyterian and the English Baptist Missions. As time went on it became increasingly apparent that all the schools should be located in one place. Tsinan was chosen as the most strategic center, and campaigns were launched in England, Canada, and the United States for funds to provide the necessary lands and buildings. The appeal met with a generous response, and sufficient funds were obtained to purchase about sixty acres of land outside the south suburb and to erect on this site the new buildings of the Arts College and the Theological School. The first of the Arts College buildings were occupied in 1917. At the same time the Tsinanfu Institute united with the University as its Extension Department and the Medical School was greatly enlarged by taking over the work of the University of Nanking Medical School and the Hankow Union Medical College, as well as some of the classes of the Peking Union Medical College.

In 1923 the University amalgamated with the North China Union Medical College for Women, a step which opened the way for Cheeloo to become a co-educational institution.



In 1924 the University was incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, enabling it to grant degrees, and giving it a firmer basis legally and educationally.

Cheeloo as it Exists Today

Cooperating Organizations. Since the University became a union institution in 1904 the number and scope of the forces cooperating in it have increased until now twelve missionary organizations - representing the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, are sharing in its work. (For the list of these organizations, see Appendix A.) This is the largest number of missionary organizations cooperating in any union university on any of the mission fields of the world.

Program. The work of Cheeloo University is carried on in four schools or colleges:-

(a) The School of Medicine. The School of Medicine at Cheeloo is the older and the larger of the two medical schools carried in China by a union of missionary forces and comprising a part of the Correlated Program for Christian Higher Education in China. The rank of the Cheeloo School of Medicine is reflected in the reports of the fact-finders and the Appraisal Commission of the Laymen's Inquiry, both of which refer to the Cheeloo Medical School as "one of the best efforts of the missionary program." The Appraisal Commission also says, "Cheeloo has made a gratifying contribution to medical missionary work during the past fifteen years. It has a good staff and student morale, and its graduates are widely dispersed in mission hospitals throughout the country."

Related to the Medical School is also an excellent School of Nursing. In addition to its direct medical training and hospital service the School of Medicine is rendering a valuable service through its Translation Bureau, which is devoted to the production of a modern medical literature in the Chinese language.

(b) The School of Theology. The School of Theology at Cheeloo has long emphasized the training of religious leaders for the towns, villages and the rural areas of China, and is recognized as one of the leading theological institutions in this field of training.

(c) The Schools of Arts and Science. From the beginning, Cheeloo has stood distinctively for the training of leadership to serve the eighty-five per cent of the Chinese people who live outside the cities, and who are not only confronted by the most difficult and perplexing problems, but also have been receiving the least attention from the Christian higher educational forces of China. The Colleges of Arts and Science at Cheeloo have been commissioned, under the Correlated Program for Christian Higher Education in China, to devote themselves explicitly to this task of training rural leadership. The Cheeloo Board of Governors and Board of Directors have accepted this commission, and are earnestly desirous of putting it into effect. The Schools of Arts and Science are now in the midst of a process of reorganization, and upon the success of their efforts to work out a satisfactory program of training for rural leadership depends in large measure the future of these two departments of the University. In background, and in location, Cheeloo is admirably situated for this type of service. If the Schools of Arts and Science are able to build into a concrete program of educational procedure these ideals of training rural leadership, they should have one of

## Cheeloo University

the largest opportunities of service confronting any of our Christian universities and colleges in China.

Staff. The teaching staff of Cheeloo at the present time includes 40 American, Canadian, and British members, and 49 Chinese members, a total of 89. These are divided within the different schools as follows:-

<u>School</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Western</u>	<u>Total</u>
Arts and Science	25	11	36
Theology	3	5	8
Medicine	18	18	36
Nursing	3	6	9
	<u>49</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>89</u>

For a decade or more, there has been a marked trend toward increase in both the number and the responsibility of the Chinese members of the teaching and administrative staff at Cheeloo. At present our Chinese colleagues not only have a numerical majority, but have been placed in nearly all the positions of major responsibility within the institution. This is a development that has been eagerly welcomed and consistently supported by the American and British staff and constituency.

Student Body. The enrollment for Cheeloo in the autumn semester of the year 1934-35 was 606, divided as follows:-

<u>School</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Arts	118	44	162
Science	130	33	163
Theology*	26	6	32
Medicine	78	20	98
Pharmacy, etc.	18	10	28
Nursing	—	66	66
Special Students	<u>41</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>57</u>
	<u>411</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>606</u>

(\*Figures for Theology are for 1933-34)

These students come from every section of China. Over sixty-five percent come from outside Shantung Province. They comprise a very select group of graduates of several score secondary schools, including Christian, government, and private institutions.

Alumni. The number of living graduates of Cheeloo University today exceeds fifteen hundred, almost one-third more than any other Christian university in China. They are serving in every province of China, in every large city, and even more in the towns, villages and rural areas. The largest number - about 750 - are engaged in teaching. Next are those engaged in medical work, approximately 350. Nearly 200 are in the ministry and in other social and religious service. About 75 are in business. Something more than a score are pursuing further studies, both in China and abroad. A few are in such other professions as law and engineering, and the remainder are distributed over a wide variety of occupations.

The Cheeloo graduates are known throughout China as men and women who not only have excellent professional training but are characterized by simplicity, unselfishness, and earnest desire to serve.

Physical Plant. The campus of the University contains about eighty acres, lying both within and without the walls of the South Suburb of Tsinan. The amount expended on the physical plant is about \$775,000 American currency. But since construction in China is much less expensive than in the West, it would cost several million dollars to duplicate the Cheeloo campus and buildings here in America. The buildings include the Administration Hall, the University Chapel, two classroom and laboratory

buildings for Arts and Science, the Theological Building, the Library the Medical School Building, the Hospital, the Out-Patient Dispensary, the Museum, sixteen dormitories, and more than forty residences. At present construction is going forward on the new Hospital, which when completed will give Cheeloo one of the finest medical plants in China.

Support. Support for Cheeloo comes from four sources:-

First is the support supplied by the cooperating Mission Boards. These Boards took the lead in helping secure the capital funds necessary for building up the physical plant. They still provide, in cash grants, in salaries and allowances to their representatives, and in other types of assistance, about half of the current resources of the University. This source of support has been reduced substantially in recent years, due to the decline in the income of the cooperating boards.

Second is the income from endowment. The Board of Governors holds endowment funds belonging to the University amounting to \$150,194 American currency. The Harvard-Yenching Institute holds in trust for Cheeloo University a fund of \$200,000. The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. holds endowment funds amounting to about \$35,000. In normal times these endowment funds provide an annual income of around \$20,000, though just at this time this amount has greatly decreased.

Third is the support from philanthropic individuals and foundations in America and Britain. The Rockefeller Foundation has for many years been one of the most generous contributors, but due to the reduction of its own income and to radical changes in policy, the Foundation's contribution for this year has been cut in half, and for next year may be discontinued altogether.



Cheeleo University

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Fourth is the income secured in China, from tuition and from fees, and from gifts of the Chinese people and government. This income has been rising steadily during recent years, and amounts in 1934-35 to about 24% of the University's total income.

We give below a condensed summary of the income of Cheeleo University for the last five fiscal years:-

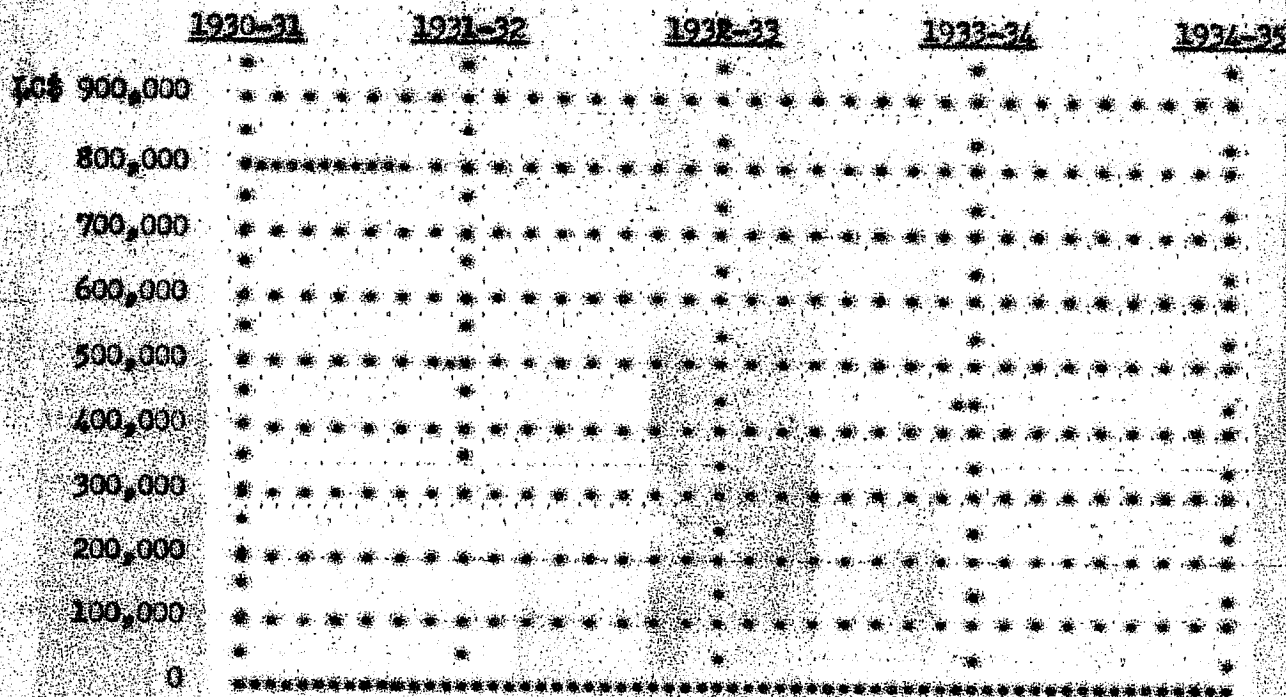
	<u>1930-31</u>	<u>1931-32</u>	<u>1932-33</u>	<u>1933-34</u>	<u>Budget Estimates 1934-35</u>	<u>Total Decrease or *Increase 1930-35 Amount Percent</u>	
<b>Western Sources (US\$)</b>							
Mission Boards							
Cash Grants	24,272.00	21,165.08	14,467.28	24,555.33	19,279.70	4,992.30	
Personnel	99,000.00	108,000.00	108,000.00	111,000.00	111,000.00	*12,000.00	
Endowment Income	6,993.00	6,462.42	2,498.69	2,146.94	1,900.00	5,093.00	
Howard-Yenching Inst.	10,821.35	10,477.27	7,368.44	7,368.44	6,315.80	4,505.55	
Special Gifts	2,486.43	3,853.54	4,127.00	3,000.00	2,750.00	* 263.57	
Rockefeller Foundation	17,416.31	14,810.00	14,200.00	16,000.00	8,500.00	8,916.31	
	US\$ 160,989.09	164,768.31	150,661.41	164,070.71	149,745.50	11,243.59	7.0
Equivalent in	LC\$ 629,459.09	693,186.73	728,011.74	510,516.00	430,910.00	198,549.09	31.5
<b>Chinese Sources (LC\$)</b>							
Tuition & Fees	85,096.74	113,681.91	117,548.88	111,415.00	114,865.00	*29,768.26	
Special Gifts	5,747.05	3,862.97	3,472.24	9,400.00	10,000.00	* 4,252.95	
Rents & Miscellaneous	4,181.14	7,526.51	10,083.05	9,560.00	6,540.00	* 2,358.86	
	LC\$ 95,024.93	125,071.39	131,109.17	130,375.00	131,405.00	*36,380.07	*38.3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>LC\$ 724,484.02</b>	<b>818,258.12</b>	<b>859,120.91</b>	<b>640,891.00</b>	<b>562,315.00</b>	<b>162,169.02</b>	<b>22.4</b>

The Urgent Financial Crisis Now Confronting Cheeloo

From the table summarizing the income of Cheeloo University during the past five years it will at once be seen that the institution has since 1932 suffered serious losses in income. These losses have been due to two major factors: (1) the prevailing economic depression, and (2) the rapid fall in value of the American dollar in its relation to Chinese currency. The following chart shows this trend in graphic form:

TREND IN INCOME, CHEELOO UNIVERSITY, 1930-35

(Shown in local currency dollars)



This shrinkage in income has created such a serious financial crisis at Cheeloo University that despite repeated and radical cuts in the budget the University cannot complete its work for the academic year 1934-35 without incurring a substantial deficit. For 1935-36, with further reductions in assured income confronting us, the situation is even more difficult. The field authorities are just now engaged in the discouraging task of preparing a budget for next year, and we must within the next few weeks advise them either that new resources will be available or else that they must dismiss a large number of staff members and even close up whole departments entirely.

The members of the North American Section of our Board of Governors are gravely concerned over this crisis threatening the very existence of this institution which has so long been one of the most indispensable centers of Christian higher education in China. They are giving to the limit of their own personal funds. And they are also turning to the other American friends of Cheeloo with two earnest appeals for assistance:-

First, for gifts which will be paid before June 30, 1935, to help avoid a deficit on the present year's work.

Second, for pledges payable before June 30, 1936, which will enable the University to carry on next year without such ruinous cuts in personnel and in program as will destroy much of the service Cheeloo is rendering to China.

Our Appeal to You

Because of the urgency of the need of the School of Medicine, and of your own special interest in that field, you may prefer to allocate to the Medical School whatever you are able to give. We know that you will give very serious and very sympathetic consideration to this appeal from Cheeloo. And while we appreciate all the other obligations you have at this time, we do most earnestly hope that it will be possible for you to aid, in substantial amounts, both by contributing toward the immediate needs which must be provided for before June 30, 1935, and also by pledging a further contribution toward the even more urgent needs of the academic year 1935-36.

MISSION BOARDS  
COOPERATING IN

CHEELOC UNIVERSITY

United States

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

Executive Committee for Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church  
in the U. S.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church

Canada

Board of Foreign Missions of the United Church of Canada

Woman's Missionary Society of the United Church of Canada

Great Britain

Baptist Missionary Society

The Foreign Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church of England

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts

London Missionary Society

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society