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Mr. Corbett

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY  
Chengtou, China

3rd January, 1945

Mr. C. A. Evans  
Associated Boards,  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York City

Mr. Noel B. Slater  
Christian Universities Office  
55 New Bond Street  
London, W. 1, England

Dear Mr. Evans and Mr. Slater:

In October I sent you a letter by the hand of Dr. Fenn, and I imagine he will have posted this from India as he himself did not go further than that on his way to U. S. A.

My purpose in writing today is to give you a brief account of our 80th anniversary celebrations and to enclose the report of the Dean of Women for the last academic year. Copies of this have already been sent to Mrs. Mills and to Dr. A. V. Scott and to Miss Bowser. I am hoping soon to get the materials collected for a report of the university as a whole.

80th Anniversary. Our plan is to have an anniversary year. This we inaugurated by two days of special celebrations on December 27th and 28th. These were holidays for Cheeloo University staff and students. We began with a meeting to which all our own people and special guests from other universities and the city were invited and there were a number of speeches by representatives of different groups. Governor Chang Chun gave an excellent short speech in which he said that Cheeloo was characterised by Sincerity, Thrift, Stability and Solidity, four elements very necessary for any institution to succeed in these days.

During this memorial year we plan four things:-

- First: To publish a Memorial Volume composed of articles written by staff members, which shall have real academic value;
- Secondly: To have an exhibition of Oracle Bones or their rubbings. Cheeloo has altogether more than fifty thousand of these, the largest single collection in China. Mr. Hu Fu-lin has already published seven volumes of his study on oracle bones;
- Thirdly: As this is also the fifteenth anniversary of the chairmanship of Dr. H. H. Kung of the Board of Directors we are proceeding with the plan to raise subscriptions to found a "Chair" in his name;
- Fourthly: An 80th Anniversary Memorial Fund. Our students have already started to raise funds among their friends, and I plan to go to Chungking at the end of this month with the same object. The interest on the funds raised by the students will be used for student activities during the war, after the war the capital will be used for some permanent feature in the University. Other funds raised by the University for this object will be used for reconstruction after the war. We hope friends in the States and Great Britain will make some preparation along these lines.

On Dec. 26th, 1945 we hope to have a closing ceremony when we shall present the results of the campaign. During this year we shall take the opportunity to urge students to do their best both in studies and behavior. We believe that a good academic record and good character will be the most successful form of celebration.

Student Volunteers. Altogether 183 of our 400 students have put their names down for one or other category in the recent great movement for a hundred thousand young people to do war-service. Of these 41 have already gone to India to join the Expeditionary Forces, 17 medical graduates, 6 pharmacy graduates, and 3 Arts graduates have gone to Chungking to do war service. The rest are awaiting instructions from the government: the men will be leaving this month for camp, and the women, if the govern-

3rd January, 1945

Mr. C. A. Evans  
Mr. Noel B. Slater

ment decides to use them, will go to camp for training next month. In addition two of our students joined a group recruited by the C. N. A. C. for training in India as co-pilots. We shall probably find when the spring term begins that our numbers are not more than about 250 or less.

End of term. The autumn session will end on Jan. 29th and there will be several weeks vacation as the spring term does not begin until Feb. 17th. The volunteer movement, the regular Christmas and New Year Holidays, and our special celebration have made the latter part of this term rather broken, but the students will now be settling down to serious preparation for end of term examinations, and as most classes have now fewer numbers it should be possible to do good work with the students who remain.

We have just received another accession to our foreign staff as Professor March, who has worked for many years in Hangchow, has just reached Chengtu and is going to help us in our Biology work. We have also had a letter from England stating that Dr. Crawford, who has been assigned to help in our Pathology Department, was leaving at the end of November. We hope that she may be able to arrive here in time for the spring term's work. Dr. Hou wrote to Mr. Slater with regard to Dr. Crawford's work.

With every good wish and rather belated greetings for the New Year

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Edgar C. Tang

ECT/GMH

and the cost of fuel. It is therefore difficult to obtain a sufficient and balanced diet in spite of the high fee, though the kitchen committee is given careful advice about purchasing the regular necessities of life. Sometimes by careful management the Committee can save enough to buy a little extra meat, but it is almost impossible to buy extra food and those who could not. It was therefore decided to limit the number of certain groups of students, adding to it the same contributed by friends in the States through Dr. A. V. Scott. The total amount was placed under the control of a Committee for Student Welfare of which Dr. A. V. Scott is the Chairman, and the money has been used as follows:

**Report of the Dean of Women for the year ending June 30, 1944**

**I. Student Body:**

The 156 women students in Cheeloo University during the year under review were divided among the departments as follows:

Chinese department	10	Arts	66
History & Sociology	16	Science	39
Pol. Science & Economics	40	Medicine	51
Physics	2		
Chemistry	8		
Biology	10		
Pharmacy	19		
Medicine	51		

Totals: 156

Of these only 132 could be accommodated in the women's dormitory, so that 24 women students were living outside, thus constituting a serious problem in administration and discipline, not to speak of the loss to the students themselves in being separated from the corporate life and extra curricular activities of their fellow-students.

Of the women students 56 were professing Christians. They must first have a fluoroscopic examination by Dr. W. C. Greene and then present a signed recommendation from a doctor with an order for X-ray plates.

At the end of June 26 women graduated, 16 from the Arts College, 5 from the Science College and 5 from the College of Medicine. Of the Arts graduates 8 are now teaching in high schools, two are working in the Y. W. C. A., two are in Banks and one in the Finance Bureau, while two are engaged in Child Welfare work, one in Yenching University and one in Kunming. Of the Science graduates two are working in the laboratory of the Central University Hospital in this city, one is in a factory and two are teaching Science in high schools. All the medical graduates are working in Szechuan province, one in our own university hospital, one in the Central University Hospital, one in rural public health work and two in private hospitals.

**II. Health Problems:**

Since many friends in the west have sent funds to help students suffering from Tuberculosis and for student aid in other ways it is necessary to say something to explain why we have had to appeal for such funds. The cost of living has increased so rapidly and persistently for the past few years that each student has had to pay a board fee increasing as follows:

Autumn	1942	\$800
Spring	1943	1,000
Autumn	1943	2,000
Spring	1944	3,500

Some help was given by the Welfare Department of the Ministry of Education. Previously this applied to all schools but now it is given to students of Medicine and Science only and only to 70% of these in private schools. The amount thus cared for is also only about 70% of the board. This has worked particularly hard for Cheeloo as a refugee institution with a large percentage of its students coming from occupied areas, so that they were unable to receive any funds at all from their families and friends. It was therefore necessary to help all such students with 50% of their food fees and other students with the whole amount. Actually the Welfare Committee managed to provide \$30,000 during the year to help the twenty-six girls who were without resources. This food fee includes besides the actual cost of food, the wages of the cooks and helpers



and the cost of fuel. It is therefore difficult to obtain a sufficient and balanced diet in spite of the high fee, though the kitchen committee is given careful advice about purchasing. The regular allowance of meat is 5 lbs. a day for 150 people. Sometimes by very careful management the Committee can save enough to buy a little extra meat two or three times during the month.

The money collected by Dr. Morgan was originally intended to supplement this meagre diet, but it was found that spread over the whole number of women students nothing really effective was accomplished and it was impossible to distinguish between those who could themselves afford to buy extra food and those who could not. It was therefore decided to limit this fund to certain groups of students, adding to it the sums contributed by friends in the States through Dr. A. V. Scott. The total amount was placed under the control of a Committee for Student Welfare, of which the Dean of Women is the Chairman, and the money has been used as follows:

a. Care of T. B. students. Five of these recovered their health during the year and are now doing full work but three are still in hospital and needing much financial help. One is a sixth year medical student from a good Christian home in Shanghai, another is in second year medicine, and the third is a first year biology student who has been suffering from T. B. for three years. These all come from occupied areas and can receive no financial aid from their homes. Each of them has cost us \$10,000 a month, though they are also receiving help from other student relief funds.

b. Care of undernourished students. Such students must first have a fluoroscopic examination by Dr. T. C. Greene and then present a signed recommendation from a doctor with an order for special diet. By this use of some of this money in preventive work we hope to avoid cases of T. B. in the future.

### III. Extra-curricular activities:

a. Departmental Clubs. Each department has its own club, supervised by one of the professors. They have regular meetings when problems are discussed, but most of their activities are social, particularly at the beginning and end of the school year when faculty and students are welcomed or farewelled, which occasions are usually celebrated by the playing of modern drama or Chinese opera.

b. Social service activities. Every girl in the dormitory takes her turn at least once or twice during the term in teaching a class composed of the dormitory servants. Beginning at 7 p.m. the dining-room becomes a school-room, part of it is used for the students own home study, but in one corner is the servants' class. Altogether there are nine servants - three cooks, six other men, and a woman who has a year-old baby. The woman has not succeeded in learning a great deal of reading, writing, or arithmetic, but the men have made quite a lot of progress since they have been with us. One of the younger ones can now read simple books and the newspaper and is now starting to learn English! Books and pencils are provided by the Self-government Society.

Six girls also take part in helping with the teaching in the Nantai Primary School in singing, Chinese literature and other subjects. This is the seventh year that our women students have helped with this school.

Sick visiting has been another activity. Those who have been engaged in this have visited five of our own students, four of them girls in a hospital near the West Gate, about four miles away, and one fourth-year medical student - a man - who has been in hospital for three years. This visiting is done on Sundays as a rule, mostly by Christian students who take fruit, cakes and other gifts, especially at Christmas and other festivals, both to these special students and to other sick folk. They tell stories, read the Bible and sing hymns and these visits are greatly welcomed both by our own students and those of other universities.

c. Choral Society. There are 57 members altogether of whom 26 are girls. For several years it was directed by Dr. H. C. Meng, who is now doing post-graduate work in the United States. The Choral Society has quite a reputation in and around Chengtu. They have raised quite a large amount of money for their less fortunate fellow-students, and during the year handed over \$70,000 to the Student Welfare Committee as the proceeds of concerts etc. given by the Choral Society.

On July 4th, with the approval of the President, the Dean of Women took a group of 26 girls and 6 men students to one of the air-fields to entertain the officers and men at this particular base. Their entertainment, which included popular American songs, was greatly appreciated by the men of the A. A. F. and the students themselves had a very enjoyable day.

#### IV. Athletics:

Physical education is taught by Miss O. W. Huang, who is a graduate of Central University. Basket-ball is the favorite ball game among the girls. They have played in more than half-a-dozen inter-college meets, medical school against Arts and Science, or Science against Arts etc. Most of the good players among the girls are from Bridgman Academy in Peiping.

All except those with a doctor's certificate of exemption take part in some games or sports. Baseball is another favorite and volley ball is also popular. The chief difficulty is that we have no playground for the girls, so that they must always go to the men's playground for their practice, which is sometimes very inconvenient.

During the spring term at the inter-universities Athletic Meet in the Public Park our Cheeloo girls formed a "cheer group" to cheer not only for Cheeloo but for the good players in other Universities. Their enthusiasm was much appreciated, as well as their splendid organization.

#### V. Dormitory Administration and Problems:

Due to the high cost of labor it has been impossible to do very much toward improving the dormitory buildings. The previous summer a day's wage for a laborer (carpenter or mason) was '80, but this summer it was \$250. Most materials also had gone up five or six times in cost. Only essential repairs were therefore done, such as white-washing the bedrooms, dining-hall and bath-rooms, and repairing the wooden beds, many of which are falling to pieces. We also had a small room by the gate, previously used as a store for the students' food, changed into a guest-room for the girls. Originally the guest-room was inside our small compound, which had serious disadvantages. That room is now a reading-room for our own students and the Dean's kitchen has been turned into a store.

The total cost of these things was very high, but there are many other repairs and improvements which ought to be made if we only had the funds available, earmarked for that purpose. As it is the actual money spent has simply been drawn from the University pool, as it has been found impossible under present circumstances either to make a budget or to have the books kept with separate accounts.

The running of the dormitory is done through the Students Self-government Society with its sub-committees and the Kitchen Committee and its sub-committees. Both these organizations have their own officers and hold regular meetings once a month, at which the Dean of Women is present as supervisor. They give excellent opportunities for training the students and giving them useful experience in self-government and dormitory affairs, and in directing and helping new students. The Kitchen Committee, with advice from the Dean, does the planning of the meals, making daily menus for a balanced diet, distribution of daily supplies, and payment of wages to the cooks and kitchen helpers.

One very serious problem is the lack of fluid capital for the laying in of stocks of supplies when the market is favorable. The following table of the costs of staple articles, showing the difference between the prices in the summer and after the autumn term begins, will emphasize the necessity for such a fund:

Commodity	Cost in July	Cost in Sept.-Nov.
Coal 2 tons	\$70,000	\$140,000
Kindling 50 bundles	4,800	9,500
Oil 800 cattles (used for cooking & lighting)	72,000	106,000
Flour 1 bag (44 lbs.)	1,800	2,450
Rice (spec. gov. price for one term)	200,000	400,000

The total cost of running the dormitory for one term, including the food except the daily vegetables, was \$490,800.

#### VI. Women Staff:

Besides the Dean of Women the Chinese women on the staff during the past year have been as follows:

Dr. Lin Lien-ch'ing spends most of her time in the hospital in the city, only coming out occasionally to the University hospital on the campus. She lives in the city with her mother and other members of the family.

Dr. Luan Ju-lien works in the new university hospital on the campus and lives in the hospital.

Both of these doctors are always ready to give advice regarding health problems among the women students.

Mrs. Tang, the wife of the President, is carrying a full teaching load in the English Department. She lives with her family south of the campus.

Miss Shih Yun-shen also taught full-time in the English Department during the greater part of the year under review.

Miss C. Y. Wei, an assistant in the Chinese department, and Miss C. W. Huang the physical education teacher, both live in the dormitory sharing a room but having no dormitory responsibilities.

Of Western women on the staff only Miss Hickson was here during the whole of the year: Miss Ann Deens was head of the English Department until she left suddenly to return to England at the end of 1943.

#### VII. Religious Activities:

**Student Christian Fellowship.** The Fellowship holds a regular meeting once a week. A number of the girls are members, one of them was vice-chairman of the Fellowship, but only about a dozen of the girls attend the meeting.

**Church Attendance.** On Sundays about twenty or thirty girls attend one or other of the church services on the campus, while ten or more go to their own churches in the city. The individuals vary from week to week and probably there are not more than a dozen girls who attend church regularly every Sunday.

(signed) L. H. Liu Yui  
Dean of Women

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ASSOCIATED CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITIES IN WEST CHINA  
Chengtu Szechwan

5th January 1945

Dear Mr. Ballou:

Your letter of November 15 has just arrived. We appreciate these monthly letters which you and Mr. Corbett have been sending to us. They help us to keep in touch with the Associated Boards.

May we take this opportunity to express our deep appreciation of all the help that Dr. Fenn has given to us as a group and as individual institutions? Since the appointment of Dr. Fenn as the field representative of the Associated Boards, we have depended upon him to present to your office much of the material that formerly went directly from our several institutions. It has been very helpful to have Dr. Fenn serving in this capacity, and we find we miss having him to continue the work of coordination of the Christian Colleges on this campus.

As you know, Dr. Fenn left Chengtu early in October, expecting to return to the United States for a brief visit. Later his plans were altered and he has accepted an invitation for special service connected with the army. Although there has been some expectation that he would return to Chengtu and give part of his time to the continuation of his work as field representative of the Associated Boards, no direct word has come from him and we are beginning to question if this plan will be feasible.

Is it possible for you to appoint someone to act as the field representative of the Associated Boards during the time that Dr. Fenn is obliged to be absent from the work? We feel there is some urgency to have the position filled at an early date--plans should be under way for the spring conference especially with Mr. Gressy on short furlough in India, for coordination of the present budgets, and many other tasks that are common to all the institutions and which can be done more effectively as a whole than for each institution separately. We would prefer having Dr. Fenn return to Chengtu to continue the work he has done so ably during the past few years, but if his present affiliations make it impossible for him to spend much time here, we would appreciate having some person appointed who would have the authority to proceed with plans for the interests of the entire group of Christian Colleges in China. If possible, will you let us know your decision by cable?

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Edgar D. Tang, Cheeloo University

/s/ Yi-fang Wu, Ginling College

/s/ C. M. Chang, University of Nanking

/s/ Lincoln Dsang, West China Union U.

/s/ Y.P. Mei, Yenching University

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Mr. Corbett

MRS. YUI'S PROPOSED VISIT TO AMERICA

On January 8, 1945, the following cablegram was received from Dr. Edgar Tang, President of Cheeloo;

"MRS. YUI SABBATICAL DUE NEEDS REST AMERICA EXPENSES SELFPROVIDED CABIE NOMINAL APPOINTMENT WOMENS COMMITTEE WORK FOR PASSPORT APPLICATION"

The Secretary passed the message on to the members of the Woman's Committee by telephone and letter and received from each an expression of opinion. In addition, on January 15th, Mrs. Hughson, Miss Kittredge, Mr. Evans and Mrs. Mills had a conference to decide upon the final wording of a reply. As a result of these deliberations and correspondence, the following cablegram was sent to Dr. Tang on January 15, 1945:

"WOMANS COMMITTEE INVITES MRS. YUI FOR RESTRICTED EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM GLAD ALL EXPENSES SELFPROVIDED REMIND HER MAINTENANCE AND TRAVEL COSTS HERE GREATLY INCREASED"

Mrs. W. Plumer Mills  
Secretary, Cheeloo Woman's  
Committee

(From Elsie Priest to E. H. Ballou)

Cheeloo University

Chengtou, China  
Jan. 17, 1945

Dear Mr. Ballou:

This letter is written confidentially--as you know Dr. Fenn has joined the army, has not returned to Chengtu and there is no person here to represent the Associated Boards or boards responsible for institutions. Therefore President Tang of Cheeloo University appealed to me to write on his behalf. This morning we sent a cablegram (the exact wording is not here but it was substantially as follows) "Cheeloo students striking complicated situation fear beyond control stop Medicals continuing usual classes. Available members Board Directors insufficient for quorum. President Tang requests authority close Colleges Arts and Science temporarily if necessary. Cable immediately."

If you review the history of Cheeloo University, you will know it has had no end of trouble during recent years. We had hoped the school was ready to settle down for peaceful work this year when President Tang took over the full presidency last July. Evidently there has been trouble brewing for a long time among students probably instigated by disgruntled staff and alumni.

The immediate cause of this particular strike is rather foolish. As you have heard, there has been a move to secure volunteers for the hundred thousand youth army, and Cheeloo had a large number to volunteer in proportion to their total student body. A few weeks ago the call came--there was not provision for all who volunteered, so only a part were called this first time. Cheeloo was asked to send only fifteen of their volunteers. The ardor had cooled off and it was not very definite which ones would be ready to go--the president suggested that they should all draw lots to decide. The third boy who was called to draw lots refused, on the grounds that he had already written a letter to be released. That point was in order, but the dean of discipline asked him to draw his lot first--if he drew a number to go, the letter would be considered and decision made of his case on its merits. The boy refused and was impudent etc. The result was expulsion for the student on grounds of disobedience etc. If this was all there was to it, nobody would have anything to say.

However when the notice was posted of the decision, the storm broke and the students demanded re-instatement. The president took the position that if the boy would write a letter of apology for his rudeness, he could be re-instated and the order to be expelled would be recalled. The student decided at first this was reasonable--but instead of the letter, the students went on strike demanding that the president resign at once. As a matter of fact they made a great nuisance of themselves, marching with torches, banners, etc. across the campus to where President Tang lives--over a mile from Cheeloo Dormitories.

This is merely the incident but you have lived in this land yourself and you know there are always double meanings to such things. It is evidently an effort on the part of certain groups to put President Tang out. Some of the trouble is with staff, some is with alumni, some is political--I cannot go into all the details.

May I tell you quite confidentially that Dr. Tang is not at all keen about this position--he does not care about holding the position! Naturally he wishes it to be handled in a dignified manner but he will never fight to hold on to the post. The Board of Directors is rather disorganized. Dr. H.H. Kung is chairman, out of the country. Dr. Li Ting-an is vice chairman and critically ill--had a major operation today and will be out of business for weeks. Dr. Fenn, who was a member and took a

leading part, is in parts unknown. Dr. Frank Price, another important member, is in Chungking. There are other mission representatives and alumni members--when a call was sent out for a meeting, only four responded, and none of them were very strong members. It led the president to send the cable and ask authority from the Board of Governors for permission to close the Colleges of Arts and Science. A similar cable will go to England asking the same permission of that section of the board.

It has been a growing conviction with me for several months that the only solution for this institution was to close it out. I have had close connection with them for nearly eight years, and it has been trouble most of the time. The College of Medicine is affiliated with West China Union University--it has been doing good work. Let them continue and through them keep alive the spark that is Cheeloo University--so it can be gathered up and renewed if necessary after the war. The Western staff for Cheeloo have shown little interest--have not taken the responsibility to see that it was given leadership when the need was desperate--I sometimes wonder why I spend so many hours for them when their own staff gives so little time or thought.

These are troublesome days--too tense to be worried over petty strikes and this kind of thing. Remember that this type of strike spreads these days in China and we are fearful that it will mean the whole campus is "in flames" in a day or two. Final examinations for the semester begin next week--we are all trying to keep students calm until the close. During the holidays, they may find ways to spend surplus energy. Also you need hardly be told that this type of trouble leads to other charges--all very difficult. Many charges are being made, posters are being put off all over the city, the scandal sheets are only too glad to print all this rubbish.

You will have replied long before this letter reaches you--but I felt it was only fair to send some explanation. Perhaps someone else will write to you--if not, please accept this as a confidential report of the present status.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Elsie M. Priest



MEMORANDUM  
for  
The Board of Governors  
of  
Chee-Loe University

On January 18, the following cable was received from Miss Elsie Priest, Treasurer of the universities cooperating on the campus of West China Union University:--

"Chee-Loe students striking. Complicated situation fear beyond control stop. Medicals going classes as usual. Available Board members insufficient for quorum. President Tang requests full authority close Arts and Science temporarily if necessary. Cable instructions immediately."

The office here replied at once to the effect that it would not be able to secure action by the Board of Governors immediately, but that probably something could be done by Friday, the 26th. Illness on the part of one of the officers of the Board and the scattered movements of several other members were the cause for this delay.

The University administration evidently had sent a similar message to the British section of the Board of Governors and on January 19 the following message was received from London:--

"Assuming you received Chee-Loe cable reporting student trouble stop. Have cabled quote Assure Tang full confidence, empower him suspend classes at discretion consulting as many directors in China as possible. Williamson Slater."

"Williamson" is Dr. H. R. Williamson, formerly of the English Baptist Mission, at one time in Shantung and then at Taiyuanfu, and "Slater" is Rev. Noel B. Slater, Secretary of the China Christian Universities Association, which corresponds in Great Britain to the Associated Boards.

On January 22, another cable came from China, as follows:--

"President Tang squeeze Medical Arts and Science striking. Available Board members sufficient for quorum but not called. Cable back to Board for details. Chee-Loe student body, L. M. Chang."

Dr. Armstrong, following a wire from Mr. Evans, wired as follows:--

"Sorry Chee-Loe trouble. Cannot attend meeting. Approve what Committee decides."

On January 23, the following cable was sent from New York to Vice Minister King Chu (Chinese Ministry of Education, Chungking):--

"Chee-Loe administration and striking students each appeal Board Governors, who ask my advise stop. Would appreciate full information and advice. Cable collect care Associated Boards, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York. Sun Eusan (T. H. Sun)."

*Mr. Corbett*  
January 1945

CHEELOO NEWS

Dr. F. I. Wang, a Cheeloo graduate of 1936, is now in America studying in the School of Public Health at Johns Hopkins. He has told the following story of the wartime activities of some of the Cheeloo graduates, and we want to share this interesting information with you.

With the Guerrillas

The outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities found Cheeloo University, Tsinan, Shantung, on the invasion front. Many of the Cheeloo graduates were in the territory first invaded and there was no hesitation in their response in defense of their country. What has proven one of the most effective antiaggressor movements, guerrilla warfare, was initiated by private citizens who were faced by the forces that had overwhelmed the military resistance.

Among Cheeloo graduates active in guerrilla warfare should be mentioned Yang Hstieh and Wang Hsi Hseng. Soon after graduation, Mr. Yang was appointed principal of a newly organized high school in Western Shantung. The school was conducted in a way that won the approval of the community. The staff was composed of good teachers and there was a large student body in 1937. About six months after the Japanese invasion of China, the army reached western Shantung where Mr. Yang's school was located. Mr. Yang had been giving his students military training, so as the enemy approached, he led 300 young boys out to meet the well-equipped mechanized forces of the invader. Their defeat did not discourage the leader or his students. Theirs was the spirit which enabled poorly equipped, unprepared China to stand out valiantly against the ruthless invader and to continue fighting until aid could reach her from the outside world. Mr. Yang and Mr. Wang have continued to lead their guerrilla forces, and have protected many lives and much property from the ravages of Japanese soldiers. In addition, they have been leaders in mass education work in guerrilla areas and have been instrumental in sending many young men from these regions to Southwest China to join the regular army.

Volunteers in Army and Air

Many Cheeloo boys have joined the Army and Air Forces. Among these I would like to mention several doctors and Mr. Wu of the School of Arts.

Dr. Wu Fa Yü and Dr. Wu Chien Huan, of the Class 1926, were among the first group to join the Army and set up the first army hospitals on a voluntary basis. Their military hospital was at first located in Yenchowfu in Shantung Province, and then moved down to Honan Province, and finally was established in Hankow. They had real difficulty in accommodating a large number of wounded soldiers and in carrying them all through several retreats. There were also other groups in the South. They all did a great deal for the wounded, and overcame many difficulties in supplying and transporting them. Dr. Chen Chung Hsiu headed the nation's largest hospital for the wounded in Nanking before its fall in 1937. After the battle of Hsüchowfu, and especially after the fall of Hankow, military hospitals have been well organized and efficiently conducted by the Central Government, but before this time, Cheeloo people really did much to bridge over the most critical period.

Some other doctors went to help in the Air Force. They not only served as medical officers for the airmen, but also built a sound foundation for the Chinese Air Force Medical Administration. Dr. Chang resigned from this organization in 1939, and not long afterwards, Dr. Chiu followed him. Now Dr. Yü and Dr. Liu are the most prominent Cheeloo men in the Air Force medical field.

Lastly, under this topic, I would like to give a short sketch of Mr. Wu Ging Ding, a graduate of the School of Arts in 1926. Mr. Wu was a student in the Department of History and Sociology. After graduation he was appointed as an instructor in Sociology in Cheeloo University. In the year 1929, he began to devote himself to anthropology and archaeology. Cheeloo staff and students will recall how, with a hoe and shovel, he used to spend his weekends digging in the vicinity of Lungshan, the site of ancient Tsinan. He made fruitful discoveries. Later in 1935 and 1936 he went to England, Arabia and Egypt, where he actually participated in many archaeological explorations. After his return to China, he took part in several explorations in Honan, Yunnan and Szechwan, and became quite well known. In order to devote himself more directly to the war, he voluntarily joined the American Air Forces in China in the spring of this year.

#### Red Cross Workers

From the beginning of hostilities in 1937, the medical profession in China has eagerly engaged in Red Cross work. Almost 100 Cheeloo people were working in different Red Cross Units between 1937 and 1942. This group included both sexes, old and young. They were doctors, nurses, pharmacists, laboratory technicians and graduates from the Schools of Arts and Science. People already in their fifties or early sixties, and youngsters, just out of school, working together, recalled their experiences at Cheeloo and thus presented a vivid picture of Cheeloo University for the last thirty years. After a period in Hankow, the Red Cross workers were widely distributed throughout China, from the extreme south in Kwangtung Province and the vicinity of Hongkong to the extreme north, as far as Mongolia. Dr. Ting Mao-Lan, of the Class of 1927, who is now working in Mongolia, was sent to the guerrilla areas in Shansi and Honan Provinces for a long period.

Among the Cheeloo representatives working with the Red Cross, there were many more nurses than doctors. Girls were in the same kind of uniforms as boys. Once my sister, Miss Wang Yu-Fang, a Cheeloo nurse of the Class 1933, came to see me in her uniform, and some of my friends mistook her for a man. I made the same mistake once myself. At the end of 1939, I decided to spend Chinese New Year Day with my sister who was working with a Red Cross Unit in a rural district near Sian. I started out on the train in the afternoon and dropped off at a village station. The weather was cold, the clouds were thick, and scarcely a single peasant was found outdoors in the rapidly fading daylight. I walked along the village road, not sure where to go and yet unable to find anybody to direct me. Finally I saw a small Red Cross flag flying at the door of a hut. I knocked, and a soldier came out. I humbly bowed to him and asked him to direct me to the Red Cross Station in the next village. When I raised my head, I saw that it was not a soldier, but my sister before me! We went inside, where I saw not less than fifty patients waiting for treatment. There was one doctor, with one nurse and two nurse-assistants, busily engaged in examining, prescribing and dressing wounds. At least one hundred patients were treated that afternoon. When they went back to their Station with their empty dispensary boxes and ointment cans, it was already dark - six o'clock on a cold, cloudy, winter afternoon.

They cooked their own food for dinner and talked and joked afterwards. The next morning, they had the history sheets written up, and the powders, tablets, ointments, and solutions prepared and well packed into their dispensary boxes, and in the afternoon, they went out to another village, laughing and singing, with the boxes on their backs, and the Red Cross flag flying.

Mr. Cobbett

C  
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P  
Y

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY  
Chengtou, China

Feb. 18, 1945

Mr. C. A. Evans  
A.B.C.C.C.  
150 5th Avenue  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Evans:

Yours dated the 23rd of October 1945 was duly received, for which I thank you sincerely, I am most grateful to know that friends in America are helping Cheeloo University with renewed faith and energy and I feel it my duty as well as pleasure to do my part and to send on to you all the necessary material for publicity purposes. As you are well aware during this time of reconstruction and restoration we shall need all the more your wholehearted cooperation and practical help. The following items may be of interest to our friends:

- (1) Following the "incident" of Pearl Harbor our university in Tsinan was entirely occupied by the Japanese. During the occupation three of our faculty members--a librarian, the head of our chemistry department, and a professor in our school of Theology--were arrested and imprisoned for over three months.
- (2) Every one of our buildings and the whole hospital were used for Japanese wounded.
- (3) Although the exterior of the buildings look intact the equipment, apparatus and books have entirely disappeared.
- (4) On the campus now one sees a lot of additional concrete buildings which have been used as lavatories for wounded soldiers. These, of course, have to be torn down as they are not only of no use but also an "eye-sore."
- (5) With reference to our returning to Tsinan it is our hope that we may be able to take all the faculty with their families and the student-body. These will amount to over 500 persons--faculty members and families about 170, student-body about 370.
- (6) We are planning to take the northern route i.e. from Chengtu to Pao Chi by truck and then by rail to Tsinan.
- (7) We shall take back with us all the important and valuable instruments, books and other equipment, that we have bought during these past years of exile.

The above are only a few things I can tell you off-hand. I shall be glad to send you from time to time through our publicity committee any other material concerning our University.

May I take this opportunity to reassure you that the whole institution is appreciative of your continued and renewed interest in our welfare.

Sincerely yours,  
/S/ K'e Ming Wu, President

COPY OF LETTER AND ENCLOSURES FROM Mr. Chang, Secretary  
to Dr. H. H. Kung.

February 24, 1945.

Dear Mr. Ballou:

Thank you for your note of February 23 enclosing a radiogram  
for Dr. Kung. Enclosed I am sending you a copy each of the radiogram and Dr.  
Kung's reply for your file on Chee-oo University's case.

Yours very sincerely,

/s/ Daniel S.K. Chang

(COPIES OF MESSAGES)

February 22, 1945.

Dr. H. H. Kung  
c/o Associated Boards  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York

Ministry refers Chee-oo case to field board if Tang cannot continue one or  
several be appointed take charge university till summer for election new  
president.

King Chu

February 24, 1945.

Kingchu  
Chungking

Referring telegram February 22, you are more familiar with condition of  
Chee-oo case. I pledge you my fullest support in any action you may take  
for interest of College.

H. H. Kung

Copies distributed by DHB to:  
Dr. Huland  
Dr. Fairfield  
CRO  
CAE  
CSM

CAC

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM ON THE CHEELOO SITUATION

From a letter of Arthur W. March to Lloyd S. Ruland.

Chengtu, March 10, 1945.

Thank you very much for your informing letter of Dec. 18th which I have received in duplicate, one from Ted Romig and the other from Dr. Abbott. We have been having strenuous times here on the Hwa-Hsi-Pa Campus but hope that now the atmosphere has cleared a little and that Cheeloo will be able to operate. Yesterday afternoon we had a tea for presidents and officers, three from each institution represented here, and the standing committee of the Cheeloo Board of Directors. Dr. Dzo Ping-yi of the Union Theological Seminary and Dr. Wu Keh-ming, acting chairman of the Board, reported on the situation and its present arrangement with reference to the students of our and other institutions. All wished us well and some congratulated us on the return to order.

We have been much worried over the complicity of the problem. We all felt there were unseen forces operating which were deliberately creating disturbance as their chief objective.

On the surface was a list of some thirteen charges against President Tang. The first and most difficult was that he was taking some of the rice issued to students, teachers and employees, for his personal gain. The Government issues a limited quantity of rice per head to public and some private institutions to be bought at a Government price or in some cases, free. Detailed application forms must be submitted by any institution desiring this and inspectors are sent to investigate the needs of all applied for. When approved, the institution sends to the Rice Distribution center and purchases the stipulated amounts. Realizing that this was open to charges of mis-use, Cheeloo has been particularly careful to cross-check all rice so handled. I was appointed by the Board to audit these accounts and found everything in good order. This was again done by a representative of the Ministry of Education in Chungking. The students, however, refused to take our word for this and insisted there had been mismanagement.

Another charge was that the President had been arbitrary and harsh in disciplining the students. They claimed he hired students to spy on the schoolmates and report to him, that he was a tool of the Kuo-min-Tang and sent here by the Government to keep up with all that was going on on the Campus. As the propaganda increased in bitterness, students who had tried to remain neutral joined the strikers, and people in the city reading the daily papers felt that much of what was said might be true if it was not really so.

Another factor was ill-feeling among certain members of the faculty because associates of earlier years had not had their contracts renewed at the beginning of the present school year. I understand there had been a good deal of scandal in the administration under the former president, and Dr. Tang had been invited to come in and clean up - both finances and personnel. He brought in some very fine men, scholars and Christians. The others seem to have encouraged the students to create disturbance so the president would have to resign.

A third factor is determination on the part of a clique in the Alumni, to get their revenge on the University for discharging one of their number for gross mis-handling of the University responsibility and finances. He had sued the institution and lost his case.

Besides these, local and national politics have probably been involved. A number of indications point in these directions but we have no conclusive evidence.

As the complexity of the problems grew more evident, the Standing Committee of the Board of Directors and the other members available here felt a full meeting was imperative. Communication with Chungking is difficult; letters had not been delivered and telegrams delayed. Finally we succeeded in putting through a telephone call. The Chinese New Year intervened and buses were not available. When the three Chungking representatives and Mrs. Price arrived, we spent over a week in all-day sessions.

On two alternative propositions the Board split almost equally. We asked the opinion of two representatives of the Ministry that had been sent here to counsel us, as well as that of the Governor who has always been a staunch friend of the University. Both advocated a more conciliatory procedure. With this position of the official authorities, we felt it definitely unwise to stand four-square as Westerners are prone to do.

Dr. Dzo Ping-yi had taken very little part in the discussions at the beginning but later came out strongly for the parental attitude toward immature children in a home. We must lay aside all sense of offended dignity, of retributive penalties, or legal procedure. We must consider only the real interests of the offending students. How could we deal constructively, remedially with them?

Professional educators felt this was undermining discipline and the insurrection would only be likely to spread to other universities. Control of students would be impossible under these circumstances. However, he calmly pressed his point and showed us how it was remedial and constructive and presented an appeal to the best there was in the excited groups. He offered to be the mediator and speak directly to the leaders. The internal administrators were to remain in the background while he and the other members of the Standing Committee tried to put the Institution back on the track again. He had a meeting with the teaching faculty as well as with the students, presenting his point of view. Later we had a tea for the presidents, deans of studies, and deans of discipline of each of the five universities and explained the situation to all of them. Friday and Saturday the students have been paying fees and Monday and Tuesday we register for classes. Work regularly is to begin on Wednesday.

I told Dr. Dzo that if this plan worked and all the bodies returned to work normally, he should write it up in some educational journal. He preached Sunday morning at the Union Service on the Campus and used this experience as an illustration of applying Christian principles to life - "Take my yoke upon you" - one point was the nature of the yoke.

POSTSCRIPT. In re-reading, I notice I have said nothing about the administration in Cheeloo. The Board accepted President Tang's resignation as from August 1st, and gave him leave of absence until the end of July, asking him to go to America to represent the Institution in conferences. Here, pending the arrival of a successor, an administrative committee consisting of the Dean of Studies, the Dean of Science, the Dean of Medicine, the Dean of Discipline and the Comptroller carry on the responsibilities of the Executive. I was asked to be Comptroller and Dr. Tang gave me his official seals. This makes me the chairman of this administrative committee. The four men are fine spirited Christians and very strong personalities. (One somewhat super-annuated.) I am hoping the new man will be found soon and relieve me of this responsibility. My chief qualifications seem to be that I know nothing of Cheeloo's problems and traditions, and can face the present with a more or less open mind.



Cheeloo University  
Chengtu

12th March, 1945

Mr. Carl A. Evans  
Associated Boards  
150, Fifth Ave.  
New York City

Mr. Noel B. Slater  
China Colleges  
55, New Bond St.,  
London

Dear Mr. Evans and Mr. Slater,

On Saturday I sent the following cable: DLT CARL EVANS 150 FIFTH AVE NEW YORK  
CHEELOO STRIKE NEGOTIATED TANG GOING STATES POSTWAR PLANNING DEANS COMPTROLLER  
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE BOARD SEEKING PRESIDENTS SUCCESSOR MARCH COMPTROLLER RELAY  
LONDON.

The copy of the minutes of the Board of Directors which I enclose will explain this cable and I will now add a few notes regarding the whole situation which may help you to understand the very complicated problem with which the Board was faced. Probably no one is fully satisfied with the actions taken, and we are not at all sure that we are out of the wood yet, but at least we are now registering students for the spring term, a little more than two weeks later than the other institutions.

On March 9th we had a tea for presidents and officers, three from each institution represented on the campus, together with the Standing Committee of the Cheeloo Board of Directors. Dr. Tseo Ping-yi of the Union Theological Seminary (who is Mr. T.H. Sun's alternate representing the Church of Christ in China on the Cheeloo Board), who is chairman of the Standing Committee and Mr. Wu Keh-ming, acting chairman of the Board during the meetings, reported on the situation and the present arrangements with reference to their effect on the students of our own and other institutions. All wished us well and some congratulated us on the return to order.

We have been much worried over the complexity of the whole problem. We all felt that there were unseen forces operating which were deliberately creating disturbance as their chief objective for purposes of their own.

The obvious trouble was a list of some thirteen charges against President Tang, some of them very petty. The first and most serious was that he was taking some of the rice issued to students, teachers and employees for his personal gain. The Government issues a limited quantity of rice per head to government and some private institutions at a low price, fixed by the Government. Detailed application forms have to be presented by any institution desiring this rice and inspectors are sent to investigate the bona fides of all applications. When approved, the institution sends to the rice distribution centre and purchases the stipulated amounts. Realising that this was open to charges of misuse, Cheeloo has been particularly careful to cross-check all rice so handled. I was appointed by the Board to audit these accounts and found everything in good order. This was again done by a representative of the Ministry of Education sent from Chungking. The students, however, refused to take our word for this and insisted there had been mismanagement.

Another charge was that the President had been arbitrary and harsh in disciplining the students. They claimed he hired students to spy on their schoolmates and report to him, that he was a tool of the Kuo Min Tang and sent here by the Government to keep up with all that was going on on the campus. As the propaganda increased in bitterness, students who had tried to remain neutral joined the strikers and people in the city reading the daily papers felt that some of these things might be true even if they were not really so.

Another factor was ill-feeling among certain members of the faculty because associates of earlier years had not had their contracts renewed at the beginning of the present school year. I understand there had been a good deal of scandal in the administration under the former president, and Dr. Tang had been invited to come in and clean up, both finances and personnel. He brought in some very fine men, scholars and Christians. The others seem to have encouraged the students to create disturbances so that the president would have to resign.

A third factor is determination on the part of a clique in the alumni, to get their revenge on the University for discharging one of their number for gross mishandling of the University responsibility and finances. He had sued the institution and lost his case. This happened before the present administration.

Cheeloo University  
Chengtu

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Associated Boards  
150, Fifth Ave.  
New York City

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China Colleges  
55, New Bond St.,  
London

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Another factor was ill-feeling among certain members of the faculty because associates of earlier years had not had their contracts renewed at the beginning of the present school year. I understand there had been a good deal of scandal in the administration under the former president, and Dr. Tang had been invited to come in and clean up, both finances and personnel. He brought in some very fine men, scholars and Christians. The others seem to have encouraged the students to create disturbances so that the president would have to resign.

A third factor is determination on the part of a clique in the alumni, to get their revenge on the University for discharging one of their number for gross mishandling of the University responsibility and finances. He had sued the institution and lost his case. This happened before the present administration.

Besides the factors just enumerated, local and national politics have been involved. A number of indications point in these directions but we have no conclusive evidence.

As the complexity of the problem grew more evident, the Standing Committee of the Board of Directors and the other members available here felt a full meeting of the Board was imperative. Communication with Chungking is difficult; letters had not been delivered, and telegrams were delayed. Finally we succeeded in putting through a telephone call. The Chinese New Year intervened and buses were not available. When the three Chungking representatives and Mrs. Price arrived we spent over a week in all-day sessions.

On two alternative propositions the Board split almost equally. We asked the opinion of two representatives of the Ministry of Education who had been sent here to counsel us, as well as that of the Governor, who has been a staunch friend of the University. Both advocated the more conciliatory procedure vis-a-vis the students and anti-groups. With this position of the official authorities we felt it definitely unwise to stand foursquare as Westerners are prone to do, even though in this case the division was not entirely western versus Chinese on the Board.

Dr. Tseo Ping-yi had taken very little part in the discussions at the beginning but later came out strongly for the parental attitude toward immature children in a home. We must lay aside all sense of offended dignity, of retributive penalties, or legal procedure. We must consider only the real interests of the offending students and think only how we could deal constructively, remedially with them. Professional educators felt this was undermining discipline and the insurrection would be likely to spread to other universities. Control of students would be impossible under these circumstances. However he pressed his point and offered to be the mediator and speak directly to the leaders. The internal administrators were to remain in the background while he and the other members of the Standing Committee tried to put the Institution back on the track again. He had a meeting with the teaching faculty as well as with the students, presenting his point of view.

On Friday and Saturday the students were paying fees and on Monday and Tuesday this week are registering for classes. Regular work is to begin on Wednesday. This is chiefly as regards the Arts and Science schools: the medical students who took little active part (as a body) in the strike went to work when the other universities began, and the one or two exams which were missed owing to strike action have already been completed.

As shown in the minutes, the Board accepted President Tang's resignation as from August 1st and gave him leave of absence until the end of July, asking him to go to America to represent Cheeloo in post-war planning conferences. Here, pending the finding of his successor, the administrative committee appointed by the Board is carrying responsibility. I was asked to be Comptroller and Dr. Tang gave me his official seals, and I am Chairman of the administrative committee. The four men are fine-spirited Christians and very strong personalities (one somewhat superannuated). I am hoping a new president will be found soon and relieve me of this responsibility; for which my chief qualification seems to be that I know nothing of Cheeloo's problems and traditions and can face the present with a more or less open mind. President Tang is now in Chungking making arrangements for his trip abroad.

We hope that things can go on peacefully till the end of the term, and will keep you informed of the progress of events.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

A. W. March,  
Comptroller & Chairman of Admin. Com.

AWM/GMH

Copy of Cable

Chengtu, March 19, 1945

Carl Evans, 150 Fifth Ave., New York

CHEELOO STRIKE NEGOTIATED TANG GOING STATES POSTWAR PLANNING DEANS COMPTROLLER  
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE BOARD SEEKING PRESIDENTS SUCCESSOR MARCH COMPTROLLER  
RELAY LONDON. Arthur March.

COPY

Cable from W. P. Penn to E. H. Ballou

July 2, 1945

Confidential new occupant shielded lair result unavailability real  
lien. Suggest approval congressman's term only grounds uncertainty  
postwar situation. Letter follows.

COPY

Cable from A. W. March to G. A. Evans

July 2, 1945

Wu Keh-ming accepted nomination Board Directors to Chesleo presidency.  
Seeking approval of Ministry. Need Governors' approval by cable. Relay  
London.

Copies to

Staff  
Dr. Ruland

mec

CAC

*Board of Governors*

A. E. ARMSTRONG, D.D., Chairman  
A. W. HOOKER, M.D., Vice-Chairman  
LLOYD S. RULAND, D.D., Vice-Chairman  
THE RT. REV. Y. Y. TSU, Vice-Chairman  
MRS. ERIC M. NORTH, Recording Secretary  
H. M. MILLIKEN, M.D., Treasurer

*North American Section*

LLOYD S. RULAND, D.D., Chairman  
MRS. ELLIS L. PHILLIPS, M.A., Vice-Chairman  
A. E. ARMSTRONG, D.D., Vice-Chairman  
SETH M. MILLIKEN, M.D., Treasurer  
EARLE H. BALLOU, B.D., Secretary  
C. A. EVANS, Asst. Secy. and Asst. Treas.  
C. H. CORBETT, B.D., Asst. Secy. and Asst. Treas.

Shantung Christian University

Cheeloo Ta Hsueh

大 Chengtu and Tsinan, China 齊

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*Incorporated by Act of Parliament  
Dominion of Canada*

NEW YORK OFFICE

150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

*Board of Directors*

H. H. KUNG, M.A., LL.D., Chairman

*Officers of the University*

EDGAR C. TANG, Ph.D.  
President  
HOWELL P. LAIR, S.T.M., D.D.  
Formerly Associate President  
and Treasurer in Tsinan  
ELSE M. PRIEST  
Treasurer in Chengtu  
RANDOLPH T. SHIELDS, M.D.  
Formerly Dean, School of Medicine  
CHARLES A. STANLEY, B.D., D.D.  
Formerly Dean, School of Theology  
LAN HUA LIU YUI, M.A.  
Dean of Women

*British Section*

NOEL B. SLATER, B.A., Secretary  
55 New Bond St., London, W. 1, England

July 5, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

To the Members of the North American Section:

A cable was received yesterday from Mr. A. W. March, Controller of Cheeloo University and a member of the Administrative Committee, which reads as follows:

"Wu Keh-ming accepted nomination Board Directors to Cheeloo presidency. Seeking approval of Ministry. Need Governors' approval by cable. Relay London."

At the same time a confidential message was received from Dr. Fenn, himself a member of the Board of Directors. The cable is cryptic, intentionally so, and evidently assumed greater powers of divination at this end than have yet been discovered at either 150 or 156 Fifth Avenue. It hints at the presence of some factors still or again present in the situation out there which will militate against a successful administration of long duration. There is even a suggestion that Mr. Wu's selection should be considered as of only a stop-gap nature and that a stronger man may be available later. Hence Dr. Fenn suggests "approval Congressman's term only," that is, two years, on "grounds uncertainty postwar situation." A letter follows but may take a month to get here.

It is not clear whether Dr. Fenn is cabling in his personal capacity only, but as the representative of the Associated Boards, or whether he represents several members of the Cheeloo Board of Directors.

Upon talking the matter over yesterday with Dr. Ruland, it became evident that there is no possibility of securing formal action at a meeting either of the North American Section or of its Executive Committee during this month or August. We therefore decided to circularize you with the information available and to seek your approval of a message like this to be sent to Chengtu:

"General opinion supports board directors nomination Wu Keh-ming and favors appointment two years pending postwar developments. Regret governors unconvenable before September."

On further thought, however, there has arisen some questioning of the advisability of including the time limitation. It hardly suggests the sort of hearty support that a man undertaking a difficult assignment would most appreciate having. In case Mr. Wu is not the man to handle and solve the difficulties inherent in the leadership of Cheeloo, the fact will pretty certainly become apparent in less than two years and the way be cleared for another appointment without any such time limitation being suggested now, and from this side of the world.

For, perhaps more important, the choice of a president (and other officers) is specifically a responsibility of the Board of Directors "subject (in each case) to confirmation by the Governors." In fact the By-Laws appear to give more authority to the Directors in the choice of president than in the choice of other administrative officers, though "the election or removal of the President of the University by the Board of Directors shall be subject to the concurrence of the Board of Governors." Dr. Fenn wrote after the January strike was over that we had done just right in declining to interfere from this end; that the matter was properly left to the authorities on the field. In this case, on the other hand, the question at issue is of a different sort, and it is Dr. Fenn himself who suggests the limiting clause.

May we therefore ask you to reply at your earliest opportunity on the enclosed card, indicating whether you favor a message being sent to Chengtu with or without the reference to two years.

It should be added that I regret very much that a delicate and obscure situation requires reference in such terms as the above to a man with the ability and many excellent qualities of character possessed by Mr. Wu.

Very sincerely yours,

*Earle H. Ballou*

Earle H. Ballou

Inclosure.  
EHB:mec



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Cheeloo University  
Chengtou, Szechwan, China  
July 1945

Members of the Women's Committee  
of Cheeloo University  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York City, U.S.A.

Dear Friends:

I am writing this on behalf of the Cheeloo girls to thank you for what you have so kindly given us. With your money we have made a new recreation room with a ping-pong table at the center and a bookshelf for magazines. Outside we have turned our garden into a little badminton court with brand-new posts and net. You should see how we rush to the badminton court and to the ping-pong table in our spare time. You see, formerly we have nothing in our dormitory to give us healthy exercises.

For sanitary purposes we have made three more bathrooms with a big copper for boiling hot water. This is really a boon to us as we were always short of hot water in the cold season. This winter our girls will not have so much chilblain to complain of. Finally in our bedrooms there is a locker for each student. The locker is small but serves the purpose. Our girls put all their valuables in it - from money to love letters.

Now that you have given us so many things, won't you like to come and see us? You know we would all like very much to see our Santa Claus.

Yours very gratefully,

Wang Sin Lan,  
Holiday Chairman of Students' Committee

Kuo Ying Hsien,  
Vice-Chairman of Dormitory, Spring term

Liu Shih Keng,  
Chairman of Whole Student Body, Men and  
Women

Pang Chung Li,  
Vice-Chairman of Kitchen Committee,  
Spring 1945

Tsang Hing Wan,  
Scribe

(Other student representatives had left for holiday  
by the time this letter was written.)

10th July, 1945.

Mr. A. W. March  
Acting Comptroller  
CHEELOO UNIVERSITY CHENG TU

Dear Mr. March:

I am enclosing herewith copy of the Minutes of a recent Meeting of the British section of the Board of Governors of Shantung Christian University. I think they are, for the most part, self-explanatory, and only call for brief comment.

Re Cheeloo Strike: We had to regard the outcome in the only way we could, as a fait accompli. At the same time we did express, as you will see, our deep concern. If it is in any way possible to make this concern generally known it should be all to the good. The good name of the Cheeloo University is of paramount importance and it is bound to have very serious repercussions if the University is generally thought of as a "storm centre" where steady and uninterrupted development is impossible. Naturally, we hope and pray that the University will be successful in securing the right man who will take over the Presidency, and that it will soon enter upon a new chapter in its important history.

It should be realised that in this country for years Cheeloo has been the University which has secured the interest and affection of numerous subscribers. It is for this reason, amongst others, that we are anxious that there shall be no repetition of the past troubles. In all this we realise the responsibility which is resting upon you and the other members of the Administrative Committee, and we pray that you may receive guidance and help in this difficult task.

With regard to the Future of the University we have of course left the actual decisions where they must be left, in the hands of the Board of Directors. The situation is one which can only be decided upon by those who know the full facts and understand the issues involved. One concrete suggestion is however, as you will see from BS-574, to initiate enquiries as to whether we can with advantage make any contribution by representation on the Board of Directors. Our concern is not to usurp any authority or responsibility which does not rightly belong to the co-operating Missions, but rather to offer our services if they are likely to be of any real assistance.

It is felt that the five Missions concerned (L.M.S., B.M.S., M.M.S., E.P.M., S.P.G.) could be represented jointly by one or more as is possible or as thought best. You will see that Mr. Rattenbury, Dr. Williamson, and Mr. Brown were to correspond with members of their Missions in China.

If you have any comments to make we should be glad to receive them. We are at present somewhat ignorant as to the right mode of procedure. Please rest assured that our attitude is one of understanding, appreciation of the difficulties and goodwill for the future of the University which means so much to us in this country. Cheeloo has had a great past and we hope and pray that it will have a still

greater future.

Yours very sincerely

(signed) Noel B. Slater

P.S. Since writing the above, I have received a cable from Mr. Ballou informing me that Dr. Wu Keh-ming has accepted nomination to become President. I was delighted to receive this news and am following the same lines as Mr. Ballou and circularising the British members of the Board of Governors. As soon as ever their replies come back I will send a cable both to you and to Mr. Ballou.

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P

Cheeloo University  
Chengtou, Sze.  
July 25, 1945

Mrs. Plumer Mills  
Women's Committee of Cheeloo University  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York City

Dear Mrs. Mills and Friends of the Women's Committee:

You will be glad to have this letter from the girls and to hear how much your gift has been appreciated. The writer is one of the students who evacuated from Hongkong here, and who is now in her fifth year of medicine. So far she does NOT have love letters to hide in her new locker -- she is far too busy with study for such things!

Before Mrs. Yui left for her Chungking holiday, she superintended the transforming of what used to be the hall and the small porch outside it into a nice public room, where the girls can either play ping-pong, or sit around the big ping-pong table and read. We were able to have glass in the windows and curtains of local flowered linen, to give a touch of prettiness. We debated about getting really comfortable wicker chairs, but there would have been room for so few that Mrs. Yui and Miss Hickson and I decided that long benches would be better.

Because of the narrowness of the rooms we had to plan space-saving cupboards and decided on tall, thin ones containing four lockers, one above the other. When the first ten cupboards arrived and were put in position, one of the graduating girls gave a great sigh and said: "Too late for me". The cupboards will be a great blessing, for there are constant petty thefts, sometimes due to carelessness, as when small garments fall from the lines and get carried off in play by the school pup, sometimes really due to a low standard of honesty among a few of the girls. To have even a small place that can be locked will be a big advantage.

We have done a prosaic but very useful piece of reform in making a covered drain to carry the water from the wash basins out to the road, instead of leaving it to wander through an open channel where mosquitoes held high revel; and a very popular change has been the replacement of seven bathrooms, each containing an unhygienic wooden tub, with ten smaller rooms where the girls can wash Indian-fashion. Each of the new rooms has a bench for the basin, a wooden mat, a bucket and a ladle, while a great new copper in the corner of the bathroom block will give them hot water on the spot. We expect each girl to use her own basin to wash herself all over and then ladle the hot rinsing water over herself from the bucket provided. There are now ten bathrooms and twelve inside wash-basins, so we hope the open-air basins, which we are keeping still, need only be used when the girls prefer the coolness of the yard to the comfort of the room.

It has been a real interest to get this work done, and I think you would be pleased with the result. The girls have sent you their own thanks. At the last student meeting of the term they elected the scribe, and several have signed it, as you will see.

I do not know how many more weeks I myself shall still be in Cheeloo. When we thought the Japs were coming into Shensi, which is my missionary home, several of us came to Chengtu to await events, and it seemed as if I was needed in Cheeloo right then. Now that we have no further fear of the loss of Shensi, I feel I should return, but I must wait until there is someone here to take my place. It has been a privilege to have this taste of Chinese University life, with all its problems and challenge and opportunity. Miss Hickson thinks you would be interested to know what some of the problems actually are, and as knowledge means prayer, I will gratefully share some of them with you.

July 25, 1945

Since the resignation of the President this spring, discipline has been difficult to maintain, for the Board undertook the punishment of the strikers, which meant that full disciplinary power, in that particular instance, was taken out of the hands of the faculty. Mrs. Yui felt it very difficult to be as firm as before. The ordinary rules for the dormitory are few, but even so some of the girls are slack in obeying them. The main difficulty was over late passes. All girls should be back by ten o'clock unless they have special permission to stay out later. Most students are very busy and law-abiding, but a few would come in much later than ten, while others would ask for permission to be out late at the theatre or at concerts far more often than I liked. Mrs. Yui knew the girls and whom she could trust; but I, coming in fresh to 107 new faces, felt this business of granting late leaves a very real burden.

Another difficulty has been the relationship of girls to American soldiers. There is an inter-university rule against girls dancing with the Americans, which is difficult to enforce, though Mrs. Yui knew which girls were likely to break it! Some girls wanted to befriend these men who were helping their country, and were glad to go out shopping with them and talking with them; but the old-fashioned Chinese did not like this, and for a Chinese girl to be seen much with the soldiers often led to her being criticized. To steer a right course in this matter was therefore not easy. Girls who had been out with soldiers and brought home in jeeps did not want to admit that they had been with army hosts!

Before Mrs. Yui left, but after I had taken charge, four girls came asking for permission to go up to Shensi on an entertainment tour for the American and Chinese Air Forces. I refused, on the grounds that I had just been turned out of that part of the world because of the danger of invasion, and also because they could not afford so much time away from their work; but I had to call in Mrs. Yui to back me up before they really accepted my refusal. It was very tempting for them, of course. They were to be taken there and back by plane and would have had four exciting days of concerts and entertainment.

There are other difficulties I did not expect to meet among university students, such as petty thieving, and uncleanness - spitting, for instance. There has been no quarreling to speak of, and no serious sickness, though one day we thought a girl brought back from class had cholera, and dashed her off to the hospital to find, gratefully, that it was nothing more serious than a bad bout of "summer sickness". There is not the community feeling I should like to see: each bedroom gets a loyalty to its own group, and there is loyalty to the University as a whole; but there is not the sense that the dormitory is one big family that one would like to see, and that would be evident, I think, in most western universities. When I first came I asked if the girls would like an English Bible Class, thinking it would help to focus the religious life of the dormitory, but I was told that the students had joined Bible Classes elsewhere and had no time for another. There is no dormitory Quiet Room kept specially for religious activities, and no space to build one, but since news is good these days, maybe we shall not be here for very much longer!

In conclusion, let me add my tribute to the work and interest that Mrs. Yui and Miss Hickson have put into the dormitory. Cheeloo has been fortunate to have the help of two such women for so long.

Please convey my cordial greetings to your committee and believe me to be

Yours sincerely,

Dorothy J. Curtis

The Following radiogram was sent by RCA to Chengtu on August 29, 1945

HOU CHEELOO

CHENG TU (CHINA)

REHABILITATION TSINAN APPLY 250 BED EQUIPMENT REQUEST CNRRA CABLE UNRRA USA URGENT

STRUTHERS

Letter from Dr. Hiram Tsui of the Church of Christ in China  
to Mr. Ballou, November 22, 1945

"We are very glad to get the cable you sent informing us that the Cheeloo Governors in North America are favorably inclined toward our proposal of restoring Cheeloo School of Theology. Up to date, we have no further word from you nor from British end.

"Herewith I am sending you the minutes of the two meetings that the Emergency Committee held in connection with this question of Cheeloo School of Theology. There is also a complete list of the names of the committee members. These are sent for your information and file.

"Please note that the Church of Christ in China has moved its Chungking office to 214 Pao An Road, Chungking with telegraphic code address Churchinch 6708 Chungking. Kindly send your correspondence to us at this new address.

"I may be able to leave for Shanghai in the very near future and from thereon I shall proceed to Peiping where I will see most of our old friends."

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Minutes for the Emergency Committee for Restoring Cheeloo  
School of Theology  
September 17th, 1945

The Emergency Committee for Restoring Cheeloo School of Theology met at Kuan Sheng Yuan, Chungking, with the following members present:

Bishop W.Y. Chen  
Rev. W.H. Mitchell  
Mr. Cheng Tsui-hsiu

Mr. W.B. Djang  
Rev. W.P. Mills  
Dr. H.H. Tsui

Report:

Dr. H.H. Tsui made a brief report about the Provisional Council action in connection with restoring Cheeloo School of Theology.

Election:

Bishop W.Y. Chen, Chairman

Dr. H.H. Tsui, Minutes secretary

Recognition of this Committee:

It was voted to ask the General Assembly to correspond with all the Mission Boards associated with the Cheeloo School of Theology, to recognize this Committee.

Definite Plans:

It was voted to ask Mr. W.B. Djang and Dr. H.H. Tsui to bring to the next meeting more definite recommendations on questions of plans, personnel and budget.



Next Meeting:

It was agreed that the next meeting be held on the 25th of September at 3 P.M. in Bishop Chen's house at 10 Dai Chia Hong.

Minutes of the Second Meeting of the Emergency Committee  
of Cheeloo School of Theology

The second meeting was held on September 25th at 3 P.M. at 10 Dai Chia Hong, Chungking; with the following members present:

Dr. W.P. Mills  
Mr. Cheng Tze Hsiu  
Mr. W.B. Djang

Dr. H.H. Tsui  
Dr. William P. Fenn (specially invited.)

Chairman Pro tem: In the absence of Bishop W.Y. Chen, Chairman; Dr. W.P. Mills was asked to serve as Chairman protem.

Opening Prayer: Led by Mr. W.B. Djang.

Minutes of the last meeting: Approved.

Definite Recommendations:

The committee gave very careful consideration to the recommendations brought in by Dr. H. H. Tsui and Mr. W. B. Djang as instructed in the last meeting and it was Voted:

1. That the General Secretary of the General Assembly be requested to get in touch with every co-operating mission group in China reporting the formation of this committee and asking for their approval of the suggested names of the committee.
2. That the General Secretary of the General Assembly be requested to cable the Board of Governors in New York City reporting the formation of this committee and asking for their approval notification to London.
3. That a responsible representative of this Committee be sent to Tsinan at the earliest possible opportunity in connection with the representative of Cheeloo University, for recovery of property and necessary repairs and renovations thereof.
4. That we definitely plan to open the school, if possible, in the Spring of 1946 with short courses training for workers in church rehabilitation.
5. That we ask our representative to Tsinan to make an estimate for minimum rehabilitation for the emergency period.
6. That a tentative budget for the first year's running expenses, amounting to US\$15,000. be approved, (Appendix)
7. That the appointment of the Principal of the School be delayed till the Proper Board of Directors is formally organized.

8. That pending to the appointment of the School Principal, the Committee requests Mr. W. B. Djang to serve as the Executive Secretary and authorize him to take necessary steps to implement the actions of this Committee, including a personal visit to Tsinan.
9. That we ask the Associated Board of Christian Colleges in China to make an initial appropriation of US\$5,000. for expenses of restoration and recovery of property.
10. That the Executive Secretary be authorized to communicate with all supporting groups, soliciting their cooperation in personnel and finance, as well as negotiating with possible Chinese staff members for Short course training.

Closing Prayer: Led by Mr. Cheng Tze Hsiu.

Current Budget for 1946

Salary for Chinese Faculty (6).....	\$4,000,000.00
Wages for servants and special help.....	600,000.00
Books and magazines.....	300,000.00
Light, heat and water.....	500,000.00
Office expenses.....	500,000.00
Travel.....	300,000.00
Scholarships.....	600,000.00
Contingent.....	700,000.00
Total.....	<u>\$7,500,000.00</u>

This will require US\$15,000. @ 1:500  
£3,500. @ 1:2000

Suggested Members of the Emergency Committee for Sponsoring  
the Restoration of the Cheeloo School of Theology

Rev. F. S. Russell, English Baptist Mission  
Rev. W. P. Mills, American Presbyterian (north)  
Rev. W. Y. Chen, Methodist Mission  
Rev. A. F. Griffiths, London Missionary Society  
Rev. E. B. Copland, (Rev. W. H. Mitchell alternate) United Church Canada  
Miss Y. C. Ch'i, Cheeloo Alumnus  
Mr. H. C. Chang, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions  
Rev. Frank Price, American Presbyterian, (South)  
Mr. W. B. Djang, Cheeloo Faculty, (Executive Secretary)  
Dr. H. H. Tsui, Church of Christ in China, (Convener)

CNC

COPY OF LETTER FROM DR. E.B. STRUTHERS TO DR. ANNIE SCOTT

December 7, 1945.

Dear Dr. Scott:

I wrote you in October, retyped the letter in November, and now it is December. I had hoped to have more information to send to you before mailing. Thanks for your letter of October 22nd to hand. We are making out lists of requirements for medical school. Dr. Han Lih-wu, Vice-minister of Education, is here at present. He says the Ministry will make a request to CNRRA for us. I'll try to find out as soon as possible what CNRRA will be willing to supply and then send you 2/3 of the balance of the requests, the other third I'll send to England.

Dr. Williamson has been here this past week. We expect the B.M.S. will give as much, or even more, support than in the past.

Re Bill Cochran: I sent him an official invitation in the spring. Dr. Ruland refers to him in his letter of October 28th and says "The Board feels that he would be a valuable addition to the Medical School and would consider an invitation from you for his assignment to Cheeloo most sympathetically." We have done all that is required, it only remains for the Board to make the assignment.

If we can get Mrs. Jacot in our quota I'm sure we would like to have her. I'll take the matter up with the faculty on Monday. I would not be surprised if the Arts faculty ask for her.

Yours sincerely,

E.B.S.

P.S. CNRRA have agreed to accept requests for rehabilitation of Medical Schools and I am assured by the Vice Minister of Education that this will take care of our needs for equipment. How soon we will know what they can supply and when we can get it is, as you can imagine, very difficult to guess.

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY  
Chengtu, China

Office of the Dean of Women

December 8, 1945

Mrs. Plumer Mills and the Women's Committee  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York City

Dear Mrs. Mills:

You must have been waiting patiently or impatiently for this long-neglected letter from the Dean of Women of Cheeloo University. I am sorry that I am to blame for this undue delay. First, I was very late in coming on account of illness and then when I did come, I was so slow in getting acquainted with the ins and outs of things here that I did not feel myself competent to give you a fair picture of our life.

May I begin with the registration of the women students which has reached a total of 196 this year, a little over 2/5 of the complete enrollment. Of this number, 40% are in the Arts College, 27% are in the Medical College and the rest are science students. They come from fifteen different provinces with Szechuan taking the first place, as regards numbers, with 55. Shantung comes second with 28, Hopei third with 26, while the rest are distributed more or less evenly among the other twelve provinces. There are more Non-Christians than Christians, the latter being rather less than a third of the 196. However, they represent more than ten different denominations, with the A.B.C.F.M. in the lead with 29, the Presbyterian next with 25, and other denominations such as Methodist, Church of Christ in China, the L.M.S., Lutheran, Baptist, C.I.M., Friends, Christ Church, and Brethren are fairly evenly represented. Most of these Christian girls participate in the University Christian Fellowship sponsored by the students themselves, with faculty members as advisers. This Fellowship holds a regular devotional every week and the women students take an active part in it. In fact, the chairman of the Fellowship is one of our girls. About three weeks ago a spiritual Retreat was held by the Fellowship and there were over 100 students present, amongst whom more than a third were girls. Some of the non-professed Christians went also. At present a Christmas celebration is under way, in spite of the fact that the term examinations will be much earlier than other years.

While we rejoice for the things the Christian students are doing, we cannot but feel the tremendous need of a person of strong Christian character who can devote herself entirely to the care of character-building and spiritual welfare of the women students in this institution. It more than pays to have such a person on the staff.

Next, let us come to the dormitory, whose physical plant is well known to you all, so I shall just confine myself to a few things which have occurred since I came. It must be owned that when I first came, I found the morale of the women's dormitory a little startling and somewhat disheartening, though I was perfectly aware of the fact that the students were passed on from one person to another a little too often between the end of last term and the beginning of this. With the numbers overflowing the dormitory, it was quite a problem to make things go smoothly and happily. No doubt you all know that the place should only accommodate 125, but there were over 140 on the list and most of them non-residents in this city. Finally the elder girls sacrificed their comfortable reading-room for the newcomers, and in turn the new students expressed their wish to go without the wooden lockers so as to let in two more boarders. In this newly-adapted room, 16 girls are accommodated, making a total of 142 boarders altogether. I know this is far from being ideal, but what else could one do when all these extra ones had already been admitted before I ever arrived.

December 8, 1945

With the lack of a library of our own (though we are more than thankful for the free use of the one belonging to the West China Union University) and without our only reading room now, the girls are using the dining room for study in their spare time, especially in the evenings. A corner about one-sixth of the dining-room is screened off for a small reading room where newspapers and the like are placed.

Since I have a teaching load of 6 hours a week, I felt it necessary to have someone to help me in the office and in dealing with trifling matters concerning the students in the dormitory. I consider myself very fortunate to have secured the services of Miss Judy Wang, a graduate from the Sociology Department of our University. After graduation she worked in connection with the Y.W.C.A. in this city for three years. Being an old-timer herself, she is able to see things from the standpoint of both the faculty and the students, which forms a natural link between us. She is doing very nicely and is being looked upon as a big sister in a family. By our combined efforts we can hold conferences with students several times a week, either individually or in groups. I am glad to relate that such confidence hours are well spent, especially with the new students. In addition, I have had an "opinion box" made to receive suggestions and ideas for improvement in our daily life. This is found to be very helpful and effective. We find now that most of the students strive to become better and to have their institution more reputable in every way.

Soon after I came it was discovered that the servants were in the habit of gambling in the dark hours, which seemed to me quite a serious matter, so after investigation, we felt that their work was far too light to be healthy. When one of them threatened to leave for good we just let him go, and had the work rearranged soon after among those who were left. Now everyone seems quite happy with a busy day and well-earned rest at night. In order to make good use of the ex-servant's wages, I made arrangements to have it advanced to me to buy some charcoal and two charcoal braziers to be lighted on Wednesdays and Saturdays when the students have their baths. Thus we incidentally not only solved the problem of gambling among the servants but also did something worth while without further taxing the University budget.

About a fortnight ago Miss Hickson passed on to me a copy of Mrs. Mills' letter to Miss Curtis in which she mentioned the matter of scholarships. I am glad that you have that in mind, too, as there seems to be such a great need of financial help for the students that it is hard to say exactly how much is needed. Judging from the present situation, it would be safe to say that those who needed scholarships before V-J Day will still need them, as they are still cut off from their family support or other sources of financial aid.

My Christmas and New Year greetings to you all, and may the Price of Peace reign throughout the whole world.

Yours sincerely,

Ruth C. Chen

EXCERPT FROM LETTER OF PAUL LAUBE (NOT DATED)

"We want all our Cheeloo clinicians to be members of their respective American Board certification bodies or the equivalent; we want all our basic science people to be Ph. D's or the equivalent. We realize fully that there will still be need for people of lesser degrees of specialization for the smaller hospitals. I think, further, that we must be prepared to approach candidates on a service basis and not merely on a religious basis; that shortening of the term of service will prevent scaring away some candidates now scared away by the 7 year term, while it will enable people in medical and scientific circles to keep abreast of current developments much better than they can now; after all, we are moving out of the steamship age into the air age; that improving of educational facilities for foreign children will further attract young, well trained people. Further, our candidate secretaries must get a central pool of information concerning the needs of all the Boards and must also get cooperating "scouts" in our better institutions. I realize that much of this has been done and is being done, but we need more and better work in this direction. For example, Dr. Allen Whipple might well serve as one of our candidate "scouts"; as might my old professor of pathology, Dr. H. P. Smith, now professor and head of pathology at P&S (he did most of the vitamin K work). Well so much for some of my ideas on the matter. Be sure to see the reports referred to if you have not already done so (I drew up and typed the report, "Memorandum" which we submitted to Dr. Decker).... One more word about Cheeloo, my goal for Cheeloo is to make it the best medical school in China. I am confident it can be done, Prospects are good. But we have some glaring defects, and they are almost all in the basic fields. In surgery we count on Phil Price, Bill Cochran, Ran Shields, Jim Young and Laurence Ingle as well as myself. I think we can get them all. Have already written some and will write the rest soon. Our faculty has officially requested the services of each of them. We should be able to do the same in medicine. We can use men in any field, but urology, obs, neurology and the basic sciences esp bacteriology, are our outstanding needs, most of all bacteriology. We have no one and no prospects in that branch. We would like F.F.Tang himself, he's a gem, but our finances will probably proscribe getting him.....

COPY OF LETTER FROM DR. P.J. LAUBE TO DR. ANNIE SCOTT.

106 Hua Hsi Pa  
Dec. 20, 1945.

Dear Dr. Scott:

Your letter of November 26th arrived two days ago, which is rather good time. There has been considerable improvement in communications since censorship has been lifted, and also since the Pacific routes are open. We have had one letter arrive by air mail in 15 days, the best to date.

I was very happy to hear from you and to learn the good news contained in your letter. We had heard that Dr. Wang Fu I had sailed, and were a bit regretful that our letter to him in which we urged him to continue on did not reach him in time. However, we are glad to know that he is planning on work with us. Dr. Balfour advised us that the matter of his assignment rests with Dr. P.Z. King, and Dr. Struthers is taking up that question with Dr. King. Quite naturally, since Dr. Struthers returned he has resumed his various activities as Dean, and these matters are no longer up to me. The faculty has also officially invited Dr. Li Tsan Wen, whom we hope will re-join us.

As regards equipment, Dr. D.S. Howard of UNRRA was here this past week and thinks we have about a 100% chance of getting the complete 250 bed hospital equipment, beds and all. We have to put in an additional request for medicines, and also a third request for medical school equipment. These latter two requests are in process of being formulated now. Our chances of getting medical school equipment are, in Dr. Howard's words, "about 60-40", that is, a little better than 50-50. CNRRA is the only obstacle, for reasons which you may well imagine. We also plan, as I understand it, to prepare duplicate lists for New York, in the event that UNRRA materials do not materialize. Dr. Struthers is handling this matter. However, it would appear to me that you folks in N.Y. could pretty much go ahead. After all, you all know what's needed, and as you said, we have to start from scratch.

The news of the library is good, that is, your news. I hope you get the Index Medicus, which is of course indispensable. We hear that Mrs. Jacot may return, and have written the Board an official invitation and request. We hope she does. If she is interested, she might brush up on the latest record room methods, for it appears to me that in many ways the record librarian is even more important than the regular librarian. I am thinking of the official Standard Nomenclature system, plus the most up to date punch card systems, etc. I hope she will be interested in this type of work too, and get all the latest developments. I have put in a request for one to three books by air, which I need badly. The main one is the 1945 edition of Homans' Textbook of Surgery. I sent the request to Dr. E.M. Dodd, and hope he can get it out to me. I need it for preparing next year's surgery lectures. I have made a beginning already, and have a fair amount of material mimeographed for the benefit of the students here. This includes just those subjects for which I was responsible here. Presumably our surgical staff will be somewhat short-handed next year in T'sinan and so I'm trying to get as much prepared here, while I have the chance, as I can.

Speaking of bacteriologists, we surely have a glaring deficiency in this field. You may know Dr. F.F. T'ang of the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau, now located in Kunming. He is a well trained, ~~man~~ excellent, man, probably the best of his type in China. He is almost surely tied up with the government medical system, but there is a slight chance of prying him loose. So we have sent him a very warm invitation to join us. He is highly qualified. If you do not know him, ask Dr. E.H. Hume about him. I think he is tops. However, even if he is, we



From Dr. Laube to Dr. Scott - 2

will be lucky to get him, and if we get him, will still be in need of additional help in that department, so if there are any bacteriologists floating around at home try to hook one.

This reminds me of a point I may have mentioned before, and that is that the Boards must begin to emphasize basic science men as well as clinicians. They should start way down the line in the medical school or premedical school years, letting likely, bright, candidates know that they do not have to become clinicians unless they want to, and that openings in any field, basic or clinical, exist. A man would then be encouraged to follow his greatest interest, rather than preparing in some field merely because he feels he must.

Your suggestion that we try to get Dr. William Adolph is excellent, and I think we should by all means make every effort to do so. I would be strongly in favor of it, and am sure Dr. Struthers and the rest will agree. I hope we can get off a letter to him promptly.

The best news in your letter is that Miss Evans is really going to guarantee us a good solution room. I know of no more single important department in a modern hospital. I hope she gets all the details well in hand, and that we get really first class equipment, and don't have to make-shift. In our UNRRA request we asked for a complete Fenwall set-up or the equivalent, including stills, filters, glassware, connections, everything we might possibly need. We have no idea if we will get it, for it is an extra item not included in their lists. I know Dr. Souder and am greatly pleased that she is working with him. Some time if she has a chance she might drop up to the New Haven Hospital and see how they do things there. I always thought their set-up did remarkably good work. Especially their solution room where all sets were cleaned, inspected, and repacked. It was a pleasure to use their needles - every one just like new due to the good care it received. I surely hope we can have something like it, and I see no reason why we can not. Tell her for me that I'm delighted.

As for the blood bank, I hope she can include that in her purview and get all the necessary experience and data. We should definitely have a blood bank, and again, I see no reason why not. With a large staff and lots of students, we can make our initial deposits and fill in the occasional rare groups where shortages may exist, while after we are started and get the cooperation we need, we should be able to keep up the supply by using the relatives of patients. I appreciate the fact that we will have some trouble getting blood from Chinese, but we'll never get it unless we put on the pressure, and I'm all for it. You can bank on my complete cooperation. These two points, solutions and blood, have been my chief headache out here this past year and a half, and I confess I've made practically no progress, largely because of the fact that I have no authority and can merely advise, and also because of the all pervading lethargy existing here. So I am very glad of the hopeful outlook for us.

Personally, I feel the same about a competent engineer, and think he should come from the States. I understand that Mr. Dean is very good, but will have to return because of ill health. It may not be possible to get one competent man for each institution, but it might be possible to get one for the associated universities. Dr. Fenn is returning to the States early in February and should be of great assistance to you and the rest in coming to conclusions. I regard his opinion most highly and hope his ideas are more widely adopted by the Boards.

I wonder if you have seen Dr. Jean A. Curran of the Long Island Medical College? The faculty has heard of the probability that the American Board will give us three men, and Dr. Curran was formerly in China under that Board. He has since had considerable experience in medical administration and has been on AMA Medical Education committees. We thought he might be persuaded to return to China as our



From Dr. Laube to Dr. Scott - 3

Dean and have approached him officially in this regard. We should be very glad if you have any chance to see him and help us in our campaign.

We personally are looking forward to having you in our midst after we all get to T'sinan, not only on general principles, but for professional reasons. We have been having quite a little trouble with Douglas, our #2 son, who has had recurrent bouts of fever for the past 7 months. Four of us including Dr. Struthers have looked him over at various times, with no diagnoses or treatment forthcoming. His mother is particularly distressed by this, and I am too, and I know the presence of yourself will be very reassuring.

If you have occasion to see Dr. Phil Price and put pressure on him to return, I will appreciate it. Also Dr. James Young, Dr. Ran Shields, Jr., and Dr. William Cochrane. We are counting heavily on all of these, and have sent official requests to all. A recent letter about Dr. Cochrane says no requests have been received. I can't understand this. He was written to several times, including last June 24th by me. We have had no answers. I hope you can contact all of these folks and bring your weight to bear toward getting them to us. I realize all these are surgical people, but one strong department encourages others, so we want the best we can get in every department. There is nothing more stimulating and rewarding than a group of alert colleagues. And getting them will help us get others.

With very best wishes. We look forward to seeing you in T'sinan.

Sincerely,

Paul J. Laube.

P.S. Thank you for your Christmas card. It is now on the main bulletin board of the hospital. Later will put it on the Cheeloo bulletin board. P.L.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions

(Dr. and Mrs. Paul Laube)  
Cheeloo University,  
School of Medicine, Chengtu, Szechwan,  
Christmas, 1945 China

Dear friends:-

Our Christmas letter this year will not have a China post mark because postage rates have soared unbelievably. It is originating in China, nevertheless, and will be relayed by our Presbyterian Board Office at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The past year has been for us, as well as for you, a momentous one. Again we may know that there is Peace on earth at the Christmas season. Our little college town has changed much during the past year. When we wrote our last Christmas letter, the Japs were still coming over on fairly frequent "nuisance raids." The B-29's which were based here could be seen going out proudly in the direction of Japan, and returning wearily but just as regally. Soon they moved out and went to the Marianas. Then the fighter pilots coming to our home began to complain that there were no more Jap planes to be found, and soon there were very few men here - all had gone east. With the Atomic Bomb and peace, there was a great exodus, and now we are again a small college community adjoining a relatively large city.

The most momentous family event was the arrival of Edgar John on June 22. We are indeed proud to be the parents of three sons, David, Douglas, and now Edgar. Our reports from David in New Haven have been excellent - he is now in the third grade at Foote School, having entered in September on a scholarship. Douglas is very blond, is beginning to speak Chinese and English, and at this age shows definite signs of musical talent. Edgar is dark, quiet, even tempered. His talent at the moment is a big grin with which he greets everyone.

We, the two adult members, have kept busy. Paul had a wonderful piece of luck in July. He flew into Tibet with three companions and spent an entire month there amid the yaks and lamas, and found indeed that Lhasa's on the cold, cold ground. The high point of the trip was setting foot on Minya Konka, 25,000 foot mountain. We also saw the famous Devil Dances; camped about 11,000 feet at all times and frequently at 15,000 and 16,000 ft. stayed where the Roosevelts (game hunters), and Emmons and Burdsall (only conquerors of Minya Konka) stayed; traveled by foot, pony, donkey, and yak; bathed in hot springs; rode a jeep over a 15,200 ft. pass (no doubt a record, for no other theatre affords such high mountains); saw the Lhasa yak trains; forded swollen mountain rivers; crossed rivers on bamboo cables; drank strong Tibetan tea laced with yak butter; met two living Buddhas; twirled one of the world's largest prayer drums; saw intricate carvings, multicolored and expressive, made of yak butter; shot tremendous jack rabbits, snow cocks, and smaller grouse; took 500 pictures; grew four horrible beards; lost 10 to 15 lbs. each, and came home feeling great. We flew in and out, landing on a 11,700 ft. airstrip, one of the world's highest. The family has a six page letter on the subject for anyone interested in the details.

Cheeloo plans to move back "home" to Shantung province in northeast China in May, and of course we'll go along. We have excellent prospects for a strong staff, especially in clinical subjects. We need more and better staff members in some of the basic sciences such as bacteriology, physiology, pharmacology, and histology.

We have continued with the surgical work and our general program of clinical work, teaching, and language study this year much as last. Our surgical service is small, only 30 beds, but very active. We emphasize "early ambulation" and get the beds empty

Rev. and Mrs. Paul Laube

-2-

promptly, thus permitting a rapid turnover and a greater volume of work than the 30 bed capacity would suggest. In addition Paul was 1/3rd of a dean for a number of months while we were awaiting the return of our regular dean, Dr. Struthers. Lavon, of course, has been busy with the two children, the home, language study, and some extracurricular English work.

The work itself and associations are very pleasant and would in themselves make life interesting. A trip like the one in July of course adds more interest. But one of the fascinating features of life here is the people who stop in with us. Dr. H.H.Loucks, former chief surgeon of PUMC, was here twice for extended visits during the year. Various State Department people have also been our house guests, while at almost all times we have GI's in. On six or seven occasions old CNAC friends stopped with us. In October we had Horace Jayne, Vice Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, with us for several days. He no more than left when Henry Luce and party blew in. We had such a hectic but interesting time while he was with us that Lavon threatens to write a play, "Henry Luce Slept Here," complete with such details as the lights going out, the cook coming very late, a mosquito net pole breaking on the bed, and a committee meeting going on in every room (we ourselves finally took to the bathroom). His pilot turned out to be a chap we met in British Guiana 2½ years ago. The other evening Drs. Joseph and Dorothy Needham, Cambridge University scientists, were here for dinner. One of Walt Disney's artists has been a frequent house guest, as has an MGM camera man and also an associate director of "Oklahoma." Air Vice Marshall MacNeece-Foster of the RAF is one of our close friends, and Paul is still the RAF medical officer. The AAF Field Hospital and all its staff are gone, although a goodly number of service men are still here, and Paul has also been appointed medical officer to these rear-guard U.S. Army people.

All these contacts are very stimulating and keep one from feeling isolated.

Out here we feel the spirit of this first Christmas of Peace very keenly. We hope it will find all of you happy, and that you will all enjoy a truly Joyful Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Sincerely,

Lavon and Paul Laube

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Mr. Ballou  
Mr. Corbett ✓  
Mrs. Mills

FROM: Mr. Evans

The following cable has just been received from  
Chengtu:

"FE2737/CR187 26 Chengtu 27 1600

DLT EVANS ABGHICOL NEWYORK

REGARDING DAVIS LETTER NOVEMBER TENTH RESERVE CHEELOO SHARE FOR  
PURCHASING IN AMERICA DETAILS LATER INFORM BALLOU CNRRA COMPLETE  
EQUIPMENT HOPEFUL WUKEMING."

December 28, 1945

CHC

FE2704 CHUNGKING VIA RCA 39 4 1440

DLT EARL HALLOU

ASSOCIATED BOARDS 150 FIFTH AVE NYK

CHURCH CHRIST INITIATING RESTORATION CHEELOO THEOLOGICAL

SCHOOL REQUEST APPROVAL PLUMERMILLS CHENWENYUAN BILLMITCHELL

CHIYUCHEN CHANGHENGCHIU FRANKPRICE BILLJANG FSRUSSELL

AFGRIFITHS HIRAMTSUI EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FIVE THOUSAND

INITIAL EXPENSES FIFTEEN THOUSAND 1946 BUDGET CONSULT LONDON

HIRAMTSUI.

CFM 150 1946.

Tsinan Institute  
South Suburb  
Tsinan, Shantung  
Jan. 5, 1946.

Dear Friends:

Nowadays in this part of the world, it is often said that Tsinan is a dead city. This is largely true as far as trade with other parts of the country is concerned. Travelling north towards Tientsin you cannot get far before reaching an eighty-mile gap in the railway. Westwards, towards Tsingtao, it is possible to get through with the aid of motorbus to bridge the gaps in the railway; but a letter in today from a pastor in Chowtsun says that as Drake and I will be staying on in Tsinan he will wait awhile before attempting to come and see us. His bus between Changtien and Chowtsun two weeks ago was fired on and the passengers had to get out and run. The last letter one of our friends received from Weihaiwei had been on the way for 100 days. Southwards from Tsinan the railway is open as far as Yenchow, quite a distance; what coal is now reaching the city comes from Kowtow on that line.

Prices dropped sharply when peace arrived, but later rose even more sharply when Communist forces cut communications. Ordinary white cloth is now NG\$100 per foot (National Currency notes are the only kind in use here). Millet flour today is \$35 a catty and wheat flour about double that figure. Coal is \$20 a catty. A day's labour stands round about \$700. Wages are frequently paid part in sacks of flour and part in cash. Many shops are beginning to look empty, - and I am wondering where the next supply of thin typing paper will come from. Prices are slowly falling.

A "dead city", - and yet the streets are full of people and the street-markets larger and more crowded than ever. The city's population is in the neighbourhood of 550,000 compared to 300,000 in 1937. I am told that the newcomers are from the nearby counties where life under the Communists and bandits is not too attractive. The street-markets just now have for sale large quantities of Japanese materials, as the Japanese are preparing to leave. Our friends tell us, however, that all classes of people have been selling their clothes and what-not during the last two years in order to raise cash for food purchases. Tsinan was in the grip of a serious famine in the spring of 1943. Many people were dying on the streets. Leaves off the trees were eagerly sought after; cotton-seeds and corn-cobs made some sort of flour to fill empty stomachs. The 1945 harvest was however one of the best for many years.

So much then for a general introduction to this city at which Drake and I arrived by air on Christmas Eve. We had been trying to get here for six weeks, first from Shanghai, then Peiping and Tientsin. From Tientsin the railway took us eighty miles south one day to Tsungchow. There we stayed at the London Mission church premises and discussed plans for a cart trip through Communist territory to reach Tsinan. Advice against the attempt was unanimous, so we returned to Tientsin. Then a new civil air line opened between Peiping, Tsinan and Nanking. We travelled on the second plane to make the southbound trip. It was a Japanese plane, modelled on the C.47 but with slenderer fuselage, carried ten passengers and had a Japanese crew. So with some poetic justice it was the Japanese who brought us home to Tsinan again. I should add that the airline is Chinese, Central Air Transport Company (formerly Eurasia), and that the trip took one and a half hours for the 240 miles. The fare was NG\$36,000.

I will not attempt a day by day account of the happy and busy first week and more here. We never had believed in the suggestion of a few that we should not be wanted back again, but we have been surprised and overwhelmed by the sincerity and warmth of our welcome. It was not our practice formerly to shake hands with rickshaw coolies on the streets but it has been quite the right thing on this occasion. From coolies, urchins, street hawkers through to officials in high positions our welcome has been genuine and very stimulating.

On the afternoon of Xmas Eve Dr. Schaar drove us, with Mr. Abernathy (Southern Baptist Mission) who was here in his uniform a week before us, out to the Cheeloo Campus. There we found the buildings looking in good condition, and a few more buildings added. It was quite an experience to walk into a house from which I had been ejected and find the Japanese clicking their heels and saluting, - while their guns and other weapons were still there ready for use.

The same evening we called on Pastor Chang of the So. Suburb Church, he became really sick two years ago and retired from the pastorate but still lives at the side of the church. We also called on Pastor Sun of the Institute and met other Institute staff men nearby. Sun's son had a relapse of his T.B. and is resting up, so his father is keeping things going by teaching in the Girls' Normal School.

Since that first day our time has been pleasantly occupied in meeting officials, Church folks, Cheeloo colleagues and former students and eating many excellent meals with one or the other. I think it will be better if I write about the University, Institute, and Church first and tell you what I can about the people here afterwards.

The whole University premises are self-contained and form a Japanese Military Hospital. Medical School and Old Hospital are an isolation unit, the New Hospital Building is for light cases; outside the suburb wall, Physics Bldg. and Library are Medical, and Chemistry Bldg. and Theology are Surgical. The main structure of all the Cheeloo buildings appears to be in good condition, except for the Farm and the East Village. The latter was left outside the first protecting wall built round the whole campus. As a result neighbours soon took all they wanted from the N. Village houses. The campus outside the suburb wall is linked to the premises within by a bridge for foot traffic and two gates for direct vehicle traffic. In the suburb itself, the wall runs along the west of the Medical School and round the Old Hospital; then it crosses the road under the Hospital Connecting Bridge, rounds the New Hospital and crosses back over the Kuang Chih Yuan Street again. This is a great nuisance to traffic, but makes the University premises one unit to be protected. The wall round the Arts and Science Campus encloses some forty more of land not owned by Cheeloo, but also leaves a roughly equivalent area of Cheeloo land outside. Exchange with the original owners seems a possible solution of this problem. The campus wall knows no kinks such as our old wire fence displayed; it makes the campus a plain rectangle (except for the extra bit built later to protect the N. Village). The south wall runs from the West Gully due east to a point south of the N. Village.

The Japanese Hospital now has about 1200 wounded and some 600 staff including a few guards. Student Dormitories are housing nurses and workmen, residences are being used by doctors and others. The institution has been taken over by the Chinese Ministry of Military Affairs which has appointed Dr. Chai Chi-Yu as superintendent. At the suggestion of Cheeloo doctors in the city, Dr. Chai has appointed one of our Cheeloo staff, Dr. D. L. Yang (Chemistry Dept.) as his secretary. Chai has been away in Tsingtau for a month and has left Yang in charge. This is quite a change in affairs. Yang was strung up by his thumbs for three days in Dec. 1941 in an effort to extort from him a confession that anti-Japanese organizations existed among both Chinese and foreigners in the University.

Dr. Yang has a list of Cheeloo moveable property, including four pianos, in use by the hospital. Tomorrow we are going into more of the buildings and residences for another inspection. It seems that hideouts, in residence roofs, for personal belongings such as books have been discovered and opened up. I might mention here that some of Dr. Lair's things in HungChienlou have been opened and the gramophone records taken. Dr. Yang is living in the Prescott house, and we have had several tiffins there and enjoyed the view of the Tsinan hills once again.



Kunler Chapel has been used for lectures and entertainments. The choir has been converted into a stage, the pulpit has gone and the stonework across the east of the choir seems to have been damaged. Some of the chapel benches are still there but in not too good a shape.

The University light and water systems are still functioning.

The Augustine Library Chinese books are for the most part in a separate room in the Provincial Library under the care of our Chinese Librarian Hu Yen-Chun. The English section of the Library is perhaps seventy per cent intact in the Tsing Institute classroom building. The strong-room in Lair's office is empty, and we have yet to discover where all the records and various valuable articles have gone.

The Museum section of the Tsing (Whitewright) Institute was taken over by the Municipality in 1942 before we left for Shanghai. Both under the puppet regime and the new regime the place has been well looked after. The Japanese had insisted on the removal of things to do with USA and Britain, and some models have been altered, mainly to provide material for A. H. F. models. However, in general I should say the Museum has come through remarkably well and we have very good reason for thanking those who have looked after it; these include three of our original staff. We are expecting to take-over the Museum in a week or two in order to complete our reorganization of it before the Spring Holiday (Old Chinese New Year) on Feb. 2.

The south section of the Institute premises was occupied by Japanese pastors. This section included the large lecture hall, workshop and adjoining room, class-room block (full of Library books), and residence. The Japanese moved out in September and for three months a group of our own pastors and deacons formed themselves into an English Baptist Mission Property Protection Committee and kept the premises from being molested. We owe these men more than I can say. The Japanese pastors allowed friends or relatives to come in and use the workshop as a library and the lecture hall as a grain store. As a result the workshop has been half wrecked and considerable damage has been done to other rooms. In the residence we found a miscellaneous collection of furniture and two beds with mattresses; so Drake and I moved in here on Dec. 31, with my former cook and his wife to look after us. The wives of church members sewed quilts and pillows for us, as we reached here with only 33 lbs. of luggage each.

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We were delighted to be present at the Xmas Day service of the S. Suburb Church. The church was full and many different groups of young people took part. It reminded us very much of former Xmas in Kunler Chapel. Pastor Sun Shou-Hsin, with an old head on young shoulders, as they say here, is leading a real church. Two years ago they started a quarterly church magazine and it still continues. Printed in good type and on excellent paper it is distributed to every one of the 400 members and is proving very helpful. At the new Year's Service (Jan. 6), reports were given by the various church officers, followed in each case by members of the congregation leading in prayer. The Treasurer's report showed that a total of NT\$1,000,000 (US\$216,000) had been raised mainly by subscription during the past year; enough to balance the budget and leave a little to spare. The church has been running a school on its Basket Street premises.

Now something about the people here; this is last but not least for it is they who make the place what it is.

The most impressive group to us is the staff of Chinese doctors and nurses and workmen who form the backbone of the Municipal Hospital. At the suggestion of the former mayor, Mr. Chu, this group established the hospital, with municipal funds, in the spring of 1942 after Chinese Hospital was closed. They have done a fine work for the city and today Chinese's name stands high in the esteem of the people largely because of this Chinese medical team. Dr. Gault and Dr. Scott worked along with them with Col. Burkhart's permission, in the first half of 1942.



Nine of the fourteen doctors are Cheeloo men: W. C. Yew (Supt), G. L. Chao, H. T. Ts'ao, (Surg), C. C. Chang (from Lin Yi), H. L. Sun, H. C. Wang, H. C. Liu, J. T. Teng, S. H. Shen. F. H. Yu still runs the Lab, and C. Y. Shih is in the Dispensary. Most of the 35 nurses are Cheeloo girls.

Each year the hospital has had about 100,000 outpatients, 3000-4000 inpatients and has helped introduce 400-500 babies into the world. Two sets of X-ray apparatus, an operating table, some surgical instruments, microscopes, balance, centrifuge, incubators, etc. were taken over from the University Hospital and are there ready for part or whole return to their old home. The Cheeloo group in the Municipal Hospital has held together because they like to work together and because they have been waiting for the day when they can start work in Cheeloo again. Lane Chao, an our Cheeloo surgeon is affectionately called by the men on the street, has gained a great name in the city; but not every one knows that he has turned down a Kailan Mining Administration invitation to work in its hospital up north at a salary ten times that he received in Tainan. The hospital received some help in the way of food etc. from the municipality during the war years, but since August last has been entirely self-supporting.

Next I must mention the Scheer family who were our hosts for the first week, as they have been hosts to numerous American airmen and others, including Henry Lane and Penn. Dr. Scheer maintained his anti-Nazi stand throughout the war and suffered considerable persecution and boycott at the hands of the Nazis here. He thinks that the only thing that prevented them definitely throwing him into the hands of the Japanese Gendarmerie was the fact that he was a doctor. His wife and two young daughters have had a lonely time of it also. Times are different now, however, and the Doctor is on very friendly terms with the Governor and other officials. The Scheers would be delighted to have word from old Cheeloo friends in Britain and the States; the name Sino-German Hospital is now changed to 'Shen T'ai-fu Hospital'.

The provincial and municipal government is manned today largely by those who have been in the wilderness during the past eight years. China managed to maintain its own 'Shantung Provincial Govt' right along, but it had to change its location several times, and for the last two years of the war, was at Fu Yang in Anhwei province. Many Cheeloo men were among those carrying on the resistance, some of them helping to maintain schools in the Chinese areas.

Dr. Ho Sen-Yuan, the new Provincial Governor, and I believe the only governor who is a civilian, used to be Commissioner for Education here seventeen years ago. At that time he was not friendly disposed towards Christian education in the province. In the last years however he has been much impressed by the fine work done for the country and her people by Cheeloo's alumni. We have found the Governor and the other officials most friendly and helpful.

We have called on the Governor, his Chief-Secretary, Mu, the General Commanding, Y. H. Li, his second in command, Gen. Yang, and the Mayor and have been the guests of each of them in the first days of the New Year. Ho and Mu have both been with the guerrilla forces here and there in the province for eight years and can tell good stories of hazards and escapes. Mayor Chang is only 30 and a very keen Christian. General Li was in command of the forces that resisted the Japanese inside this city in May 1938. General Yang was in the Burma campaign. Among their secretaries is Major Kaliao, a Laypreacher, Major Chou, a Michigan Univ. M.A., and Miss Grace Yun-Chin Wang, a Cheeloo student in 1939-40/

Much to our surprise we found on our arrival here that the Japanese forces in the city and this area had not yet surrendered officially. The Surrender Ceremony, which we were privileged to attend, was held on Dec. 27 anniversary of the fall of Tainan, in the Provincial Library Hall near the Great-Clear-Lake. The feast following it was of course a most joyful occasion.

The take-over of the University has been informally discussed with the leading officials. We have a fine group of Cheelee staff here willing to work together on the job, and we are now awaiting instructions from President Wu in Chengtu.

In addition to Cheelee colleagues already mentioned, we have been meeting S. C. Lo, who is running a preaching hall of his own in the city (at the moment his interest is concentrated there rather than on the University); T. F. Ch'ong (Maths), L. C. Chang (History) who is principal of the Railway Middle School, T. F. Luan (Chinese Research), K. L. Yen and W. C. T'ien of the Farm. Luan has lost his wife and one child, Chang's two elder children have died of TB, and Lo's two boys who have gone north to Yenching have been found to be suffering from TB. Old Mr. Chou of the Chinese Dept. went, heard and all, to join the resistance group in S. Shantung and taught in one of the schools there. He is now head of a school in Anch'iu.

And now it is time to gather up the bits of information that have slipped my mind as this letter has been written, - a bit now and a bit then over three or four days. Abernathy, with rank as a Chinese-American liaison officer, has been a great help to us in finding our feet these first two weeks. He has got a truck from the Japanese to make up for the car they took from him, and we have officially applied for a car for the University to replace Dr. Lair's. I have asked for a radio also, and will then see what the prospects are of getting several to replace those confiscated.

Yesterday (7th) morning we did our first spell of more careful examination of Cheelee premises. Personal interest led us to begin with the nine residences in the S.W. corner where we lived in 1942. We found the houses in unexpectedly good condition (occupied by doctors); we also found that the bricked-up hide-out in my room was undisturbed, and that the books etc. in Drake's loft seemed to be mostly there but thrown around in some confusion. Mennie's books had gone from the top story of the Struthers house. A few of the Archaeological Museum pieces of pottery we found in the Anglican Hostel. The hostel has been considerably altered inside to make a sort of club and canteen. St. Paul's Chapel is a store, locked up. The Shields compound is empty and has a caretaker. The Loper Hospital has forty patients and is under Dr. Huang. The Campus south wall is only twenty yards north of the Loper Hospital. The observatory seems intact, but locked doors and no keys prevent inspection at present.

Coal is beginning to arrive in Tsinan in greater quantities, and the railway is now open to Changtien. Our part of the city still has electric light only on alternate nights.

Greetings to you all from  
and myself.  
Edward Phillips

P. S.

That good fellow, T'ien, of the University Workshop, has been along helping us get settled in here and has been resuscitating the three M.B.M. typewriters which remained safe. Rehabilitation is a very big word but it seems to begin with many little things.

I must save paper! When the Japs vacated Chouhsun Hosp. nearby villagers went in to help themselves. Pastor Chang hearing this got a caretaker in to prevent further damage. Teiguogow has been in the hands of the Reds for a time. News of M.B.M.

property there is uncertain; Church all right, Ming still keeps Hospital going.  
Faichen School (Hung Wen) cleaned out by Reds.

This budget of information is being sent to Chungku, Shanghai, London and  
New York. There are many people I should like to write to individually but see  
little prospect of time for other long letters yet. I hope that you who get this  
will see that our Cheeoo colleagues get as much news as possible.

C 27C

COPY OF LETTER FROM ENEAN (T.H. SUN) TO REV. EARLE H. BALLOU

January 14, 1946.

Dear Earle:

Thank you very much for your cable in spite of the fact that with it ~~xxxxxx~~ you have turned down my request. While I am under no illusions as to the importance of my contribution to Cheeloo at the time of its re-establishment in Tsinan, I do agree with you that I could probably spend that time with equal profit to the University in China as in America. In a day or two I shall leave for Tsinan where I shall work with Dr. Struthers and others to see what we can do about getting some preliminary work started before the whole university moves back. Mr. E.L. Phillips of the Mathematics Department and Mr. F.S. Drake of the Theological School, both of the English Baptist Mission, are already there and Dr. H.R. Williamson is on his way. Struthers and I hope to get there before these gentlemen have left. I shall be in a better position when I get there to judge whether I should still try to visit the U.S. on my way to England or to stay in China until the middle of September. I have talked this matter over of course with Kehming and other colleagues in this office. They all seem to agree that the final decision had better wait until I have visited Tsinan.

Recent communications from Tsinan indicate that good use is still being made by the Japanese of the University buildings. There are 1600 wounded and 600 officers, including some sent by the Chinese Central government. The Tsinan office of the War Ministry has appointed a committee to take over from the Japanese the military hospital which they have established on the campus and Dr. David Yang of our Chemistry Department is a member of the committee with special responsibility to look after the buildings before they are officially taken over by the University. It is probable that, all being well, we shall be able to begin to make use of the buildings for our own work by the end of February or the middle of March. It will probably be necessary to get a preparatory class started as soon as the buildings are available, especially for the teaching of English and Social Science for those who, having graduated from Middle Schools under Japanese domination would not otherwise qualify for entrance into the freshman class next fall. I shall, of course, keep you posted about all developments. We hope to spend not more than a week or ten days in Chungking to secure the necessary help from the Ministry of Education, U.N.R.R.A. and other government offices.

Under separate cover I am sending you an article by Dr. K. Chang of the Biology Department on the Epidemiology and importance of Hookworm Disease in Szechuan Province, which I think will be good material for publicity. Dr. Chang came to Cheeloo as an instructor in 1931 and has been with the University ever since except for three years when he was on leave to complete his work for his Ph.D. in the State University of Iowa. In addition to his teaching he has always carried a considerable load of research work. He was G.F. Winfield's right-hand man for his highly successful and widely known project on research in agricultural sanitation. Since Dr. Winfield left Dr. Chang has been Director of the Institute of Parasitology as well as head of the Biology Department. The present article deals largely with the work of the Institute although all members of the department have participated in its activities. That this work is of considerable scientific significance is evidenced both by the number of monographs published on it both here and abroad and by the comments on these publications from some of the most competent authorities, as shown by the following extracts:

From Dr. M.C. Balfour, Regional Director for the Far East of the Rockefeller Foundation International Health Division, November 3, 1945.

"I have received copies of your article on the Epidemiology and Importance of Hookworm Disease in Szechuan Province and I am sending a copy to our New York office.

I was much interested in your report and it is good evidence of the value of the studies which you have made. Please accept my congratulations and also share them with your co-authors".

From Dr. W.W. Cort, Professor and Head of the Department of Parasitology,  
Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, December 20, 1944.

"I want to congratulate you on the splendid work that you have done during the last ten years. As you could expect, I was particularly interested in the report by yourself and colleagues on hookworm disease in Szechwan Province. I was very pleased that our work proved a stimulus to you in this research and I feel that you have made one of the most interesting and important contributions on hookworm disease that has been made in recent years..."

The pictures accompanying the article are not too good but I think the material is well selected and I hope your artists will be able to make them into something useable.

Yours sincerely

Hansen (T.H. Sun)

*Mr. Corbett*

The following letter was received by Dr. Annie V. Scott a day or two ago.

Cheeloo University - Tsinan  
January 29, 1946

Dear Dr. Scott:

It was nice to see Ch'un Fu Shan again and I have had a very good time seeing our Cheeloo Staff. Today I went to the Leper Hospital which has continued without interruption and now has forty-two patients. Other leper homes in Shantung have not fared as well. The new wall which is of red brick encloses all the land owned by Cheeloo. The south wall has taken in a part of the leper hospital land to the north of the hospital.

Dr. H'wang one of the oldest living medical graduates is Superintendent. He would like to make plans for an extension of the care of lepers in Shantung. He and Dr. Yen invited us (Drake, Phillips and myself) to supper tonight and as it came so near New Years they had it prepared in our kitchen. (We are in the Whiteright house). We discussed possibilities both for the Leper Hospital and our own.

There are still 1500 Japanese wounded or sick in the various buildings. We propose to have the "new" hospital evacuated first and I hope it will be possible to begin work in the O.P.D. by March 1st. The cost of repairs owing to an inflated currency will be considerable but we must make a start somewhere. I would have come sooner but Dr. Fenn reported it would be March before the Japanese could be sent elsewhere. In any case at present we have no way to fill the buildings, and owing to the political situation it is going to be difficult to get our staff back. Also unless communications improve it may be impossible to move the school back this year. Although the situation is uncertain, we must plan in the hope that things will improve. At present this seems like a vain hope as the Communists continue to fight.

The conditions of the buildings is better than I had anticipated. I have been in nearly all the rooms of the New Hospital, Old Hospital and Medical School. The steam boilers and dynamo in the heating plant seem not to have been touched. The taps and plumbing have been taken away in many places and there are many bath tubs that have been put outside the building for use in case of fire.

I went through our house Saturday and it was comparatively clear--stripped of everything of value but walls everywhere were intact.

Dr. Chu who was put in charge of the protection of the property by Dr. Lim has made a list of about 3000 volumes of the medical library that have been found. About 80% of the books of the Augustine Library are also safe. The recent books on medicine and surgery are missing from this list. I must make you a list of the journals (which include the Cumulative Index Medicus) that have been found.

Dr. P. Z. King says he will let us have Dr. Wang Fu-I after March of next year. He is using him for a job in CNRRA I believe and Dr. Wang is in Nanking.

Hope you will see Phillips letter which was sent to the New York office.

Hope to see you out here soon. There are some changes to make and it is not easy to make decisions without having more to consult of those concerned. Those here, our Chinese colleagues have pretty good judgment in many matters.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ Ernest B. Struthers

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**Chengtu and Tsinan, China**

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February 5, 1946

Dear Friends of Cheeloo:

This letter is by way of a combination of a personal word, and a general news letter to you all concerning recent events in relation to Cheeloo.

First the personal word. I, as many of you may know, have spent most of the past four years on leave from the University working with the U.S. Office of War Information in the interior of China. I left Chungking on the last day of September and after spending nearly three weeks in Shanghai went to Peiping. I spent six weeks in Peiping. During that time I hoped to be able to go down to Tsinan but because of the disrupted communications I could not be sure of getting out promptly even if I could have gotten in. I therefore had to leave North China without getting to see the Cheeloo plant except from the air. On my way up to Peiping the crew of the plane very kindly went out of their course and circled Tsinan four times for my special benefit.

I left Shanghai on December 6th and arrived in San Francisco on the 10th. I got through to Springfield Missouri where Louise and the children have lived these past three years by the 12th. We left there for Urbana Illinois on the 19th where we spent Christmas with my mother and sister. We arrived in New York on the 27th and by the 2nd of January were able to get into an apartment, which, our friends tell us is breaking records plenty! I have spent most of the month of January on my new job as Promotion Secretary for the Associated Beards, and by now am beginning to get into it a bit, though I still have huge quantities to learn. While I am here I hope to be a center for Cheeloo news in addition to my responsibilities to the colleges as a whole. Please help me to do this by sending me all the news you can.

Now for the recent Cheeloo News from China. The Tsinan campus is still occupied by 1,200 wounded and sick Japanese soldiers. We have had letters from Tsinan dated December 27th from Dr. David Yang and December 30th from Edward Phillips. Phillips and Mr. F. S. Drake, both of whom were interned in Shanghai and both of whom I saw in Shanghai and Peiping, finally got to Tsinan by air from Peiping on December 24th. David Yang who was working in the Chemistry Department of the short courses program being run in Tsinan when the Pacific war broke, was imprisoned for four months by the Japs, and forced to remain in Tsinan after his release. After the Japanese surrender Dr. Yang was made chief secretary of the Chinese Military Hospital which took charge of the Japanese Hospital that is occupying the Cheeloo property. In this position Dr. Yang is now re-

sponsible for the Cheeloo property. He writes as follows:

"With regard to the property I can furnish the following facts: (1) Part of the residences of the east village, the Chinese and Foreign grammar schools, the medical residences inside the south suburb are all more or less damaged. The gas plant is entirely destroyed but the rest of the buildings as well as the other foreign residences are practically in good condition and can be used with or without repairs. (2) The water works, the electric light plant, the radiators of all the buildings are all right. (3) Most of the books both Chinese and Foreign are still safe. (4) The class room desks, laboratory desks, chemical reagents, apparatus are all gone. (5) The Japanese have built a brick wall around the campus and also have built several one story buildings."

Mr. Phillips' letter tells of plans which the group now in Tsinan are making for taking back the property which they hope will be finally evacuated by the Japanese in April. He also reports that the name of Cheeloo is held in high regard in all circles in Tsinan, including the newly returned officials of the Central Government.

The most recent letter from President Wu K'e-ming dated January 16th speaks of meetings involving Dr. Williamson and Mr. George King directed at getting the Theological College going again as soon as possible. He also reports that Mr. T. H. Sun and Dr. E. B. Struthers have left Chengtu bound for Tsinan. President Wu's letter gives the total number of Japanese soldiers still on the Tsinan campus as 2,300. He also reports that Miss Hickson is leaving for furlough in a short time.

The general outlook for Cheeloo is good. The plans suggested for Cheeloo by the Planning Commission in China give ample scope for a better institution than ever we have had in the past. The big question is the support needed from this country and the limitations that exist in China as to able staff. We here at 150 who are trying to marshall the needed support very much need the help of all of you. You must win new friends for Cheeloo if she is to be rebuilt and made to grow into a finer institution than she has been in the past. We will try to keep you informed, but you will have to use the information to make new friends. When you make such friends be sure to send us their names and addresses.

Yours for a finer and better Cheeloo,

*Gerald F. Winfield*  
GERALD F. WINFIELD,  
Promotion Secretary of Associated Boards.

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Letter from Edward Phillips, Tsinan, Shantung, February 8, 1946

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Whitewright Institute  
South Suburb  
Tsinan, Shantung

Dear Friends:

This letter is intended to supplement that of Jan. 5 and to let you know how matters have been progressing here since then.

First, as regards Tsinan itself: we had a hopeful spell in mid-January when coal began to arrive in slightly greater quantity, millet dropped to \$25 a catty, and the U.S. and Chinese party newly arrived here seemed to think the Communist trouble in this province would be settled at once.

That optimism faded away, coal stopped coming in, and prices rushed up again. A thousand Japanese troops bound for this city from the east to hand in their arms here were held up and surrounded by Reds for a few days. The Reds wanted the arms to be given to them. Americans here helped to get a food train through to them, 20 miles from here, and the Japanese after a clash of arms forced their way in to Tsinan. A similar episode occurred south of Tsinan. Taian, 50 miles south, is surrounded by Reds and the food and water supply in the city is critical. A train-load of supplies for the city was held up and cleaned out by the Reds and Colonel Lake, who was with it, was in some danger. Supplies were later dropped by parachute.

The Communists are reported to have said they would have this city by the Chinese New Year (Feb. 2): what they really want is the supply of arms and munitions surrendered by the Japanese in this city. A new general is now in charge here; Wang Yueh-Wu, a Taian man. The number of troops here is however not large, and if the Reds do not come to terms with the Central Government the situation here may develop not too pleasantly. Some folks are optimistic, others definitely not.

For those of you who know this city, it may be of interest to add that an afternoon walk to Thousand Buddha Hill is considered quite sensible, but to extend it a mile to the Kai Yuan Temple is held to be unwise. Hsing Lung Mt. and Lung Tung are definitely out of bounds.

Did I say there were 550,000 people in Tsinan now? I am informed the figure is more like 800,000. So, despite the background of anxiety, the streets were full of cheerful people during the Spring Holiday (old Chinese New Year). It was quite definitely a holiday; one folks had been waiting for for eight years.

We have been quite busy during the last few weeks, and there is a little progress to report. In brief, the institute was taken over by us on the 30th, and reopened on the 6th; Dr. Chu in charge of the Japanese Military Hospital on Cheeloo premises has received word from his superiors in Nanking (or Chungking) and the first step in the restoration of Cheeloo will happen when Dr. Ernest Struthers takes over our New Hospital premises on the 12th. Struthers reached here from Chengtu on the 23rd. Dr. Williamson was here for a few days in mid-January, on his aerial way from Peiping to Shanghai. We have a better idea now of the condition of the Baptist Mission churches and premises at Chowtsun, Tsingchow, etc.

The take-over of the Museum was delayed two weeks while the Municipal Popular Education Dept. people occupying it looked for other premises. On the 30th they moved out though they had no proper accommodation to go to. This enabled us to open the Museum again in time for the crowds that usually come at old New Year time. The preaching opportunity is then quite exceptional. Neighbours and others were

pleased to see the plaster come off the front gate and reveal our original name still there. A coat of paint in many colours completed the job. In the first three days we had 14,500 visitors. Many of the wall panels that we had put in the Museum in 1940 and 1941 were removed by the former Japanese adviser, but not a few have been kept in good condition in a store room. Other good pictures have suffered through bad storage. We have a small supply of 1945 news pictures ready to make new panels. The Museum take-over was really completed only yesterday when the Mayor and other officials concerned were here for a tiffin and group photograph.

As regards the University, early in January Dr. Chu returned from Tsingtao, where he had been grounded for 42 days, and we learned from him that the first step required was an order from the Ministry of Military Affairs to hand over the premises; the handing over would then be done a step at a time in consultation with Cheeloo's representatives here. We immediately wired Cheeloo-in-Chengtu to this effect.

In mid-January Drake and I accompanied Dr. Chu on an official inspection of the 'Cheeloo' Hospital, and we made another tour of the whole premises when Dr. Williamson was here a week later. The condition of the buildings, inside and out is remarkably good. The alteration of buildings is most noticeable in the Medical School compound, where the long line of 'Ingle' servants quarters and laundry buildings, together with the ruins of the Stearns house have been removed. The removal of the garden walls round the Ingle, King, Nurses, Witham houses makes the compound seem much more spacious. The motor road from the Administration Building leaves the Campus east of the gatehouse and enters through the Suburb Wall immediately east of the Witham house. In Kumler Chapel we find that the remaining walnut seats are in poor shape through being left out of doors, and some damage has been done to the wooden ceiling above the pulpit by rain; the door out on to the roof has evidently been broken for some time and rain easily gets in. The Chapel bell is still there.

The Japanese on our premises handed in their arms on Jan. 15; Chinese troops are now in control of the campus.

We expect to take over the New Hospital building on Tuesday; it has already been vacated. While necessary repairs are being done in it (e.g. OPD partitions had been removed), work will also start on building two short stretches of wall as a prelude to removing the walls across the street. Bricks are available.

In various places on our premises we have found desks, cupboards, chemicals; I am told quite a lot of our chemistry lab glassware is still here; a score of microscopes (out of 130), some 3000 medical library books are also around. With the aid and authority of the local military commander we have done what we could to discover other Cheeloo moveable property in the city. In the course of this, it was my interesting privilege to make an inspection of every room in the Japanese Military HQ, the old Post Office. As a result we have recovered a number of steel filing cabinets, etc. and hope to have from HQ a number of office desks to replace missing ones. An inspection of the godowns in the huge military stores depot at HsinChuang revealed no Cheeloo property except a number of typewriters, calculating machines, and cyclostyle. We are informed that our printing press equipment was sent from HsinChuang to Peiping in 1944.

In the old Post Office we also recovered some 340 volumes of Shantung County Histories, part of our Chinese Library. We have been given one small printing machine, a very small substitute for the many machines we lost. In the Japanese Boys School we have found a number of Chinese and English books from the Library and also belonging to Menzies and McLure. In the same building is a small quantity of science equipment and one piano. Re pianos, there are four on the campus, and we have easily located those loaned out for P.S. Evans, Gault, F. Evans, Hickson and McCandliss. Having found the purchaser of my own piano its return was promised; a second one was sent along with it and that turned out to be Drake's! We are on

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the track of other pianos at Buddhist temples and Japanese schools.

Other items. Lair's Ford car went to Chengchow with the 12th Army last year; we have managed to get a 1937 Buick 4-door sedan, somewhat the worse for wear, and now in a garage for overhaul. All good cars in Tsinan were picked up by the take-over Chinese officials last October. This one happened to come into Tsinan from Changtien a week or two ago. There is no trace of the confiscated radio sets; one report is that they were sent to Peiping. I fear a lot of our stuff went there. There is no trace so far of the motors and generators missing from our campus power plant. A number of boxes containing the Archaeological Museum exhibits are found to be locked up in the St. Paul's Chapel. You see that we have been able to pick up only, a bit of stuff here and there, but we always hope to find more!

When the New Hospital has been taken over, it is possible that we shall be able to organize some supplementary classes for middle school graduates to improve the quality of local university entrance candidates in the summer. Drake and Lo are arranging for some Theology School Refresher Classes on the Shields-Pailing-Evans compound this spring. An Out-patient Department will be opened on March 1st, if we can get an adequate supply of drugs and dressings.

When Dr. Williamson was here in January, Dr. Han ChungHsin and Mr. Kuo Chin Nan arrived from Tsingtao. Han is working for CNNRA in this province. We are expecting great help from UNRRA and CNNRA for the Hospital. We met a large number of our alumni at a welcome meeting held at that time. Kuo has done excellent work at the YMCA in Tsingtao, and is now a member of the Provincial Advisory Council. Young Peter Chiang, an army doctor, was also at the meeting; he is as stout as his father was thin. Mr. Wang, formerly teacher in the Maths Dept. is now chief of the Provincial Hydraulic Engineering Dept. The arrival of General Wang to take charge here has brought us two new friends. Tung Tsung Shan, English Dept. graduate of 1936, has been in the consular service in India for two years, and is now borrowed by the military to take charge of the Foreign Affairs Dept. under Gen. Wang. He brought with him to call on us the General's secretary Col. Szetoh (mandarin, Ssu't'u). Both of them speak excellent English and are most friendly fellows to have along for an evening chat. Szetoh was born in the States and has had business experience in the U. S. and Europe. When he came to China on business he proceeded to pick up mandarin for the first time and then half a dozen various dialects. With an Englishman he speaks English, with an American he talks good American! When I get to writing about the friendly folks we meet with I begin to fear lest the letter will run to ten pages!

I must mention, while I remember it, that our Tsinan Union Church is coming to life again. We have no Chinese service as yet, but there is an English service at 4:30 on Sundays, for the time being in Abernathy's house. Chinese businessmen and some of the Cheeloo friends come along, as well as a few U.S. army men now and again.

While Dr. Williamson was here we had a visit from Pastor Chang Ssu Ching of our Shantung Baptist Church. He ran our Peichen Middle School for some years very successfully until the Reds cleaned it out. Some of our Chowtsun people have been running a school of doubtful status on our premises there. Foster Hospital was fairly all right until the Japanese troops left and the Reds entered. It is apparently the practice of the latter to let the poorer and lower classes have a good time looting when they enter a place. The result was bad at Foster Hospital. Windows, doors and their frames have gone, but not too much of the flooring. Irregular Government forces are now occupying the premises. The trip to Chowtsun still involves leaving the train at least once to be examined by the Reds. As they are known to conscript for their own service doctors, nurses, and foreigners, and as Drake and I have plenty of work still to do here, we have not tried the trip yet.

Most of our country churches have suffered very badly, particularly in the

Lin Chu district where troops, regular and irregular, have been marching to and fro for years. Tsingchow city is occupied by the Communists, while Govt. troops hold the railway station. Dr. Ching, a Cheeloo graduate, has held on manfully all these years and kept the hospital going. It is still going even now, despite Reds and hardship. Troops are in occupation of the Shou Shan school and the Tsingchow missionary residences. The doors and windows have all gone from the latter. Since last August the Church has organised a committee of twenty or so to help keep things going.

Japanese civilians have been leaving steadily all the winter; their journey to Tsingtao has included a 100 mile stretch on foot or by lorry, with suffering from cold and danger of robbery. I have today said goodbye to a charming Christian businessman who leaves in four days time. His kindness to us in 1942 was a touch of sweetness in much that was bitter.

Please will you see that our Cheeloo colleagues at home get this information and news. Thanks. All good wishes.

Edward Phillips

*Mr. Corbett!*

COPY OF LETTER FROM DR. ERNEST B. STRUTHERS TO REV. EARLE H. BALLOU.

Cheeloo University,  
Tsinan, March 8, 1946.

Dear Mr. Ballou:

We have light a few nights a week and I am writing this by the light of a candle. I expect to have an office fixed up in the hospital in a few days. A telephone was installed yesterday. I have had the "New" hospital whitewashed and cleaned and about half the partitions that were removed by the Japanese are now back in place. Some of the old partitions were found making extra rooms in the halls that made the halls too dark for an Out-patient department. Other partitions have had to be made out of the posts and cross pieces that were in the hospital yard for drying clothes. I had expected to open the O.P.D. on March 1st and included this information in the telegram that I sent in regard to the amount of lumber that we thought would be needed. It is still impossible to give a definite date for opening the O.P.D. since I do not know when the University property will be returned. What happened was that all the moveable property, beds, tables, chairs, cupboards were all carted outside to the campus and preparations made to take to a military hospital all articles that the Japanese considered belonged to them. They probably did not know what other Japanese had brought into the hospital to replace what had been taken away. In any case we found certain articles that had been on the campus for over 20 years going out in a truck. Yesterday we succeeded in getting a postponement of the removal of property from here to other hospitals until Monday and I am to have an opportunity to see what is to be sent out. This as you know is not a new problem in China.

I decided to take advantage of General Marshall's visit here last Saturday to call the matter to his attention. It was fortunate that in General Marshall's party there was the Minister to China who is also Charge d'Affairs, Mr. Robertson. He told me that the Minister of Foreign Affairs in a similar case had stated that if the Japanese had brought into a hospital equipment of a similar nature, it was not necessary to prove that what was left behind was identical with property formerly in the possession of the mission hospital. Whether we will be able to get the Military to deal with this matter in a reasonable way is still to be seen. In any case it is a matter that has taken a good deal of my time during the past two weeks when I would rather have spent the time doing the rather extensive repairs that need to be done.

So far we have here only Messrs Drake, Phillips and Sun. Mr. Drake is running a refresher course for pastors, and there are between 20 and 30 in attendance. They have come from various parts of Shantung Province, some at a certain risk as many have had to come through Communist territory. Mr. Phillips is taking care of the work in the Institute which was returned to the English Baptist Mission in January. He is also helping with the Puhsipan (Preparatory course) that started this week and which has an enrolment of 50 students. They meet in two of the classrooms in the Med. School. Mr. T.H. Sun arrived Monday noon and is getting acquainted with the situation and helping with the problem outlined above. For myself I was appointed treasurer by President Wu and have charge of all repairs. As I have no secretary or typist, or business manager or engineer or architect or the assistance of any of the missionaries of the contributing missions you will see how it is not possible for me to spend much time typing letters myself. (Except those mentioned above.)

Dr. Walline sent me your cable regarding information wanted as to our future needs. I hope that this information was sent to you from Chengtu. I had it nearly all completed before the end of the year and one copy was to be sent to your office. I hope that this was done.

Letter from Dr. Ernest B. Struthers - 2

I inquired in Chungking as to what we were likely to receive from UNRRA and learned that we are likely to get complete equipment for a 200 bed hospital. We had asked for equipment for a 250 bed hospital in order to get the laboratory and pharmacy equipment that goes with this unit. In addition to this Dr. Han Li Min who is one of the regional directors for Shantung has suggested that at this time UNRRA be asked to finish the whole hospital that was begun in 1934. I have sent on to him a blue print of the original plan which I found still here in the hands of the contractor.

In regard to UNRRA grants to the science departments of the University, I was told in Chungking that from the lists which we and others have submitted an ideal list will be prepared and all the colleges will receive the same standard equipment according to the number of students that they expect to have. As the committee that was to draw up this list was scattered all over China it looked to me that little of this equipment would be ready for use in China for a year or two. I knew that Nanking University had decided to buy their equipment anyway but I did not feel that it was sufficiently certain that we would be able to open the whole University in the autumn to buy equipment that we could have given to us. We can probably manage to scrape together enough equipment to cover the needs of the first year, and at the present time there is no certainty that we will be able to get our students and staff in West China transported here. This is largely a political problem and with it the difficulty of getting communications reestablished. There are those who are optimistic about the future and those who are the reverse. The present arrangements for the amalgamation of the two armies are good, but I have little faith in the sincerity or rather professed sincerity of the Communists. Those in this province are acting more like bandits than communists and are bringing much discredit on the party.

In reply to your wire regarding beds and mattresses I replied that 400 beds and mattresses would be needed. This will allow for beds for members of the staff who have lost everything. We expect to have after the military hospital moves out 500 iron beds and I hope that we can keep an equal number of straw mattresses that the Japanese were using. Also I suggest that we would need 300,000 ft. of lumber. Another need is for hardware and paint. Most of the ordinary locks are on the doors of the hospital buildings but many of the "Yale" locks have been taken away.

Sunday - I did not get this letter finished when two of our nurses called. This morning while at breakfast I had a call from Mr. Sun who was visiting the Governor to say that if I could leave at once I could get a ride to Shanghai on Col. Lake's plane to get medical supplies that have been promised us by the British and Canadian Red Cross. I left immediately and when we had got half way to Hsüehow it was reported that it was impossible to land at either Nanking or Shanghai and so we had to return. I expect to start out again if the weather is favorable. The weather has been unusually cold this last week.

With kindest regards to all my friends in the office,

Sincerely yours,

Ernest B. Struthers.

Tuesday: As Col. Lake decided to stay in Shanghai only over night, I have had to cancel this trip.

*Mr. Corbett*

COPY OF LETTER FROM PRESIDENT WU K'E MING TO REV. EARLE H. BALLOU

Chengtu, March 9, 1946.

Dear Mr. Ballou:

Thank you for your letter of February 8th, which reached me yesterday. I am grieved beyond expression to learn how much anxiety and concern we have caused the Trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute in regard to the Chinese Department of Cheeloo University. May I take the liberty of assuring you that any mistake made was absolutely unintentional.

It is only natural that you should not be aware of the fact that when I arrived last August to assume responsibility for the presidency of this institution nothing was handed over to me with the exception of two keys, the seal of the University and a few letter chops. There was nothing of a documentary nature and more important, not even the constitution of the Board of Directors and or of the University. This, of course, was due to the fact that Cheeloo University has undergone rather too frequent reorganization. While I was so busily engaged with the one-thousand-and-one affairs facing a person taking over a new position, Miss Priest very kindly informed me that the report of the Sinological Research Institute had to be mailed before August 14th. Upon hearing this I immediately made a report based upon the very scanty material which I could discover at the time. As I now see it that report on the work of 1944-45 was a great mistake. It was not until the middle of December, just before Dr. Struthers left for Tsinan, that the all-important MEMORANDUM of the Harvard-Yenching Institute was brought to my attention for the first time. A little later, about the beginning of January I received Dr. Elisseeff's stressing the importance of a balanced course of undergraduate study in our Chinese Department. I at once called together the acting Dean of the Sinological Research Institute, Dr. G.D. Wu, the Dean of the College of Arts, Mr. T.L. Wang, and Chairman of the Chinese Department, Mr. F.Y. Sun, to prepare a new program in conformity with the principles set forth in the MEMORANDUM and in Dr. Elisseeff's letter. On February 26th, this program was sent to Dr. Elisseeff and to Dr. William Hung of Yenching University for criticism and suggestions. Prior to this I had mailed a letter to Dr. Elisseeff, on 18th February replying to his letters of December 5th and 8th, 1945. I sincerely hope that these letters arrived in due course. In case they should have been lost or unduly delayed I have now sent extra copies for his reference.

One other matter, small though it may seem, I would like to make clear. In his letter to the Board of Governors of Shantung Christian University dated January 4th, Dr. Elisseeff stated that I "was at the University during the presidency of President Liu". Pardon my contradiction at this statement; I was never on the staff of Cheeloo University between the time of leaving 23 years ago and last August when I became president. I have, however, visited Cheeloo occasionally between 1936 and 1945 when attending meetings of the Board of Directors.

In conclusion, may I stress once again that such a gross blunder could never have been made had I been aware before sending my report on August 14th of the existence in the University files of the MEMORANDUM. I earnestly hope that the above statement of facts will help to make clear our present position and to remove unfortunate misunderstandings.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

K'e Ming Wu,  
President.

Mr. Corbett

COPY

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SHANGHAI 25/24 11 1130

DLT EVANS CHINA COLLEGES 150 FIFTHAVE NYC

JAPANESE GONE BUY 400 BEDS PLUS MATTRESSES 300,000 FEET LUMBER  
OPD CLINIC PUSHIEAN (Make up Course) BEGINS MARCH FIRST.

STRUTHERS

Received March 12, 1946

COPY OF RADIOGRAM FROM PRESIDENT WU TO MR. BALLOU

Received April 29, 1946.

CHEELOO BOARD ACCEPTS RECOMMENDATIONS PLANNING COMMITTEE  
UNIVERSITY COUNCIL WORKING ON TRANSITION PROGRAM LAIR  
ARRIVED REELECTED ASSOCIATE PRESIDENT - WU.

COPY OF LETTER FROM DR. WU K'E MING, CHEELOO UNIVERSITY, TO REV. EARLE H. BALLOU

Chengtu, April 29, 1946.

Dear Mr. Ballou:

We inclose herewith the minutes of the meeting of the Cheeloo Board of Directors held on April 22, 1946, for the primary purpose of discussing and voting on the proposals of the Planning Committee of the A.B.C.C.C. Inasmuch as a summary of the discussion has been included in the minutes it would appear that little further comment is necessary. As you will see quite divergent points of view were presented and heatedly pressed in the discussion. As was brought out in the discussion, we consider that a transition period is necessary to allow for working out the new course of study and putting it into operation. This must also be done with as little as possible disruption of the courses being offered in the other colleges and in the School of Nursing which, even before the stopping of the work in Tsinan by the war was operating on a college level. We do not however envisage any such long period of adjustment as was mentioned in the discussion, namely five years. Nor do we agree with the idea that the active implementation of the change should be postponed till one full year after the return to the Tsinan campus.

As a matter of fact a committee has already been appointed and is now at work on this problem. We think it necessary however to call the attention of the Associated Boards to the almost certain fact that this new program will not make a strong appeal to students and that we must expect, at least for the first few years, a large falling off in the number of applicants for admission with a corresponding decline in receipts from fees. We assume that of course there will be considerable freedom in the scope of subjects to be included in the new curriculum. We realize that mistakes will be made, but we accept this program as a challenge to a vitally needed type of Christian training in which we covet the prayers and support of the Boards at home and the sympathetic cooperation of the other Christian Institutions in China.

Sincerely yours,

K'e Ming Wu.

Incl. Minutes of the Meeting of the Cheeloo Board, April 22, 1946.



CHEELOO UNIVERSITY

MINUTES OF MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Time: April 22, 1946, 10.00 A.M.

Place: Dr. and Mrs. Sparling's residence, No. 14, Hus-hsi-pa, Chengtu.

Present: Bishop T.K. Shen, Dr. Chen Wen-hsien, Dr. Y.T. Wu, Dr. G.W. Sparling,  
Dr. J. Claude Thomson, Dr. Pearl B. Fosnot, Dr. Eva D. Spicer,  
Pres. K.M. Wu, ex officio.

The following were represented by proxies.

Dr. H.H. Kung, represented by Dr. Chen Wen-hsien.  
Bishop Chen Wen Yuen " " Dr. Pearl B. Fosnot.  
Dr. Hsieh Yu " " Dr. Y.T. Wu.

The following four persons were present by invitation: Miss Elsie Priest, Dean Wang Teh-liang, Dean Mrs. Kuan-Yi Chen and Mr. W.F. Fu.

Election of Officers for this meeting:

Chairman: Dr. G.W. Sparling.  
English Minute Secretary: Mrs. Chen.  
Chinese Minute Secretary: President Wu.

Reports:

- A. The arrival of Dr. H.P. Lair. President Wu announced the arrival of Dr. Lair from the States on April 19. He also spoke briefly of the contribution which Dr. Lair has made to this University during his long service of more than thirty years, and covering some very critical situations in the University's history. Dr. Lair was unable to attend this meeting of the Board because of illness.
- B. The University situation during the last year. After the Chairman opened the meeting with prayer the president presented a detailed report of the work of the University during the year just closing.

Resolutions:

1. Coopted Members. It was reported that at the informal meeting of this Board held at Yen Pin Lou on December 5, 1945, it was recommended that Dr. H.H. Kung and Bishop Chen Wen-yuen be reelected as coopted members of this Board.  
Voted - That this recommendation be approved.
2. Associated President. Dr. H.P. Lair was re-elected to serve as Associate President of this University (the title in Chinese to be Hsiao Wu Chang).
3. Recommendations of the Planning Committee of the ABCCC. The Board gave long and careful consideration to the recommendations of the planning committee of the ABCCC which had just been received from America. These were discussed in the light of the present political situation in China, and the various attempts at rural work which have been made within the last decade and more. There were strong opinions expressed both in favor of the proposals and in opposition to them. The discussion may be briefly summarized in the following statements.

In the long history of this university the Arts College has been a productive training ground for Church and social workers. Among the two thousand graduates of the University more than one third are from the Arts College.

At the present time the Arts College has a greater number of both staff and students than either of other two colleges and in recent years the graduates have been steadily enlarging their spheres of service.

The Arts College is registered with the Ministry of Education as an integral part of the University, and the Government regulations still stipulate that for registration as a University an Institution must have at least three colleges.

If the Arts College were suddenly abolished it would work a serious hardship on the other two colleges by the elimination of several required and elective courses by which they profit.

Difficulties to be faced in the establishment of a College of Rural reconstruction:

- (a) Although there has been much talk of rural reconstruction in this country, and this is very important, it must be remembered that it is only in a stage of experiment. There have been some pioneering institutions and individuals who have given years of labor in these experiments, but thus far the results have not been very significant.
- (b) Any reform movement of national scope depends on the support of the government and is usually promoted from the top. For a private institution to embark on a program of such significance in a period of such great political uncertainty as the present, without any assurance of government support, is precarious to say the least.
- (c) The graduates from a specialized course naturally have a limited sphere of service, in contrast with the many avenues of work open to graduates of the Arts College. So it is reasonable to expect that the number of students enrolling will be greatly curtailed, at least for a number of years.
- (d) The beginning of such a program will necessarily entail the seeking and engaging of new staff members, the securing of areas for carrying on experimental work, registration of the new school with the government, and numerous preliminary details all of which will require time for negotiation and experiment.
- (e) The establishment of a new college with such a specialized field will necessarily involve the expenditure of a large amount of money both for personnel and equipment.
- (f) It is thought inadvisable to suddenly terminate the present Arts College before embarking on the College of Rural Reconstruction, but rather than the transition should be effected gradually the Arts College devolving as the Rural Reconstruction College emerges.

The significance of a College of Rural Reconstruction.

- (a) As China is very largely agricultural, the task of rural reconstruction is probably the most important one as she progresses toward a truly democratic form of government.
- (b) There is great need for specific training for the definite task of rural reconstruction, a need which is not adequately met by the more general college courses.
- (c) In general college graduates have tended to gravitate toward the cities. We believe Cheeloo has been an exception to this rule, and if by the

Cheeloo University - Minutes of Meeting of Board of Directors - 3

establishment of the college of rural reconstruction this trend of sending graduates back to the country can be maintained and promoted, while in addition giving them more adequate preparation for service in the country a unique contribution can be made to the church and the nation.

- (d) Both the tradition of Cheeloo and her geographical location in the center of a very large Christian population indicate the desirability of locating this important experiment in Christian training in Cheeloo.
- (e) The entering upon this new program of training leaders for rural reconstruction should not only make a very real contribution to the national program of Christian higher education, but it should enlist more support from Christian institutions and individuals both in the west and in China.

Practical suggestions made as to the method of establishing such a College of Rural Reconstruction.

- (a) It was suggested that one year after the return to the Tsinan campus might be early enough to begin the transition.
- (b) It was thought advisable that the change should be made gradually, with as little disruption as possible in the courses of the other two colleges. Some thought that this stage of transition and experiment might require as long as five years. During this time of course the necessary negotiations with the Government would be carried on and the change of registration effected.
- (c) The University authorities were advised to make detailed and practical plans for the establishment of the new college.

Voted: that the recommendations of the Planning Committee of the ABCCC concerning the future development of Cheeloo University be accepted.

Adjournment.

Dear Mr. Evans,

Communications are sometimes so poor between here and Shanghai that it may take several weeks to get funds transmitted. As I had waited over two weeks for funds to come from Shanghai and as I was practically out of local currency I thought it might be possible to get funds quicker directly from you from New York. I therefore sent you a cable to transmit \$1,000 US meaning that or its equivalent. I did not know that you could buy our local currency in New York. I received your reply on May 6th. that you could not transmit US currency. A few days later I received enough money from Sh'ai to keep us going for a month or 6 weeks. I have on hand 18 million.

As I should like to know if I can get funds as cheaply directly from NY instead of going through Sh'ai and then having to make a request that they be sent up without charge, as they are for rehabilitation, and so would suggest that you send a trial amount of say \$200 or more and I can then compare what it amounts to here and what we would get if sent through Shanghai. (Of the \$5,000 which you sent me the end of Jan, I had it charged what I left in US currency in Sh'ai, that is \$3,592.75, and got on Apr. 26th a rate of 2290, about 2.7 million more than if I had charged it all at that time. If direct transmission should prove satisfactory then I would suggest that you send out regularly each month an amount just enough to meet our needs. To begin with I would suggest \$7,000 US or its equivalent per month. If that is not enough I shall let you know. It is likely to prove advantageous to keep all our reserves in gold.

A few days ago we made an estimate of probable repair and rehabilitation costs and find that for the whole University including the hospital, but not necessarily including all benches, chairs etc. that may be needed, that the amount would come to 500 million NG. I prepared a telegram to send you asking for authorization to spend, or prepare to spend this amount on rehabilitation but found on sending it to the telegraph office that the rates have gone up and the cost now would be \$37,000 which seems a lot to pay when I asked you virtually the same question in my letter of Apr. 15th. and the reply may soon be in hand. We need to know the total amount which may be authorized before we can tell how adequately to rehabilitate. There have been a good many structural alterations made in the buildings and if we have no money available we may have to wait a year or so to make things as they were. Also it is possible to get paint which has been on hand since before the war. I doubt if prices for exterior painting are much higher than they would if we imported paint as the cost is one largely of labor. A painter is getting over \$2,000 a day.

If the question as to how much money we can spend on the total rehabilitation is not answered in your answer to my letter of Apr. 15th, will you please cable the amount authorized. We will judge how much we can do accordingly.

Some time ago I applied to UNRRA for 110 million NG for the hospital and medical school. This is for repairs only and would not cover all the equipment such as tables, chairs and supboards that are required. This request has been forwarded to the Executive Yuan for an appropriation as part of the whole hospital rehabilitation program. We need new steam pipes for our boiler as those now in place are ruined. The condition of the floors in the "Old" hospital is such that the halls and middle of the wards should be covered with linoleum if it is procurable. We have revarnished the floors at a cost of \$1,290,000 NG.

Did Dr. Lair bring out the green orders? Should I pay those who hold green orders?

The British Red Cross gave us \$5 million NG, and I have asked for an additional grant. They also sent us over 150 boxes of supplies, and several boxes of instruments. We have a good supply of instruments en route from Shanghai via Tsingtao from the Canadian Red Cross and have made an application to the same organization for hospital sheets, etc. The British Red Cross has also sent us a further shipment of about 20 tons of supplies. Most of this is for us and the remainder for the hospitals at Choutsun and Chingchow.

Much of what the Japanese left here has been turned over to military hospitals in the city. There were tons of supplies on hand including gauze, cotton, bandages, etc. Also a certain amount of Cheeloo equipment and furniture has been turned over at the same time to these outside organizations. I have had to spend a good deal of my time getting things which I saw on trucks that belonged to Cheeloo taken off and left on the campus. One day I saw 3 trucks loaded with many Cheeloo iron beds.

I protested against these being taken away and then requested that they be returned. As they were not returned nor 3 ward dressing waggons that had been taken away a week previously, we decided to lock the gate preventing trucks from taking further loads away. We then telephoned to General Wang who is in charge of all military forces in Tsinan. We had called on him before regarding a similar matter and he was helpful. The head of the hospital that was receiving the beds soon appeared and found that the general's secretary was already here. He soon promised to return the beds but only sent 10 and 8 of these were inferior Japanese beds. After further persuasion he returned 18 Cheeloo beds and I don't know how many more he still has. We were not given any opportunity to see our property before it was turned over to another hospital. This is a trick and the story is too long to tell. On May 2 I learned that one of our hospital sewing machines was on the campus. I asked that it be returned to us and today I find that it was, since that date, taken away by the 106 Station hospital in the city. The military consider that they have a right to take away everything that we cannot prove by some distinguishing mark that it is Cheeloo property. Yesterday they tried, without success, to take away our telephone exchange. The Minister of War in reply to our telegram stated that all Cheeloo property would be given to us before the end of April. I insisted that the Temporary hospital sign be removed from the main gate on May 1st. This was done. I expect everything will be turned over to us before the end of this month. How much we will get of the supplies that still remain I am unable to conjecture.

The beds of Canadian iris that are on the campus have made a wonderful show this past month. The roses on the campus and in all the gardens are now in bloom. The trees have been trimmed and the gardens on the campus are being put into shape.

Since writing the above I have had the floors in the "Old" hospital measured. We would need 300 meters one meter wide, or a yard wide, of Linoleum.

We have had fine rains the last two days and there is a prospect of good crops. However as war in the province seems imminent the price of millet has gone up this morning from 150 to over 200 dollars per chin (lb.) This means that the cost of labor and almost all our costs will rise proportionately.

Tell Miss Florence Evans that I have received her letter and the copy sent Apr. 19th. We do need more Western nurses. There are none here at present and Miss Danner is in Peiping and unable to bring enough by plane to come here to stay. Miss Bell is said to be on the way and we have a new appointee from the ERM now in Sian learning the language. I shall write to the President to request the Associated Board to write the missions to fill their quotas. I would think the nurses would want to have something to say as to whom was appointed Director of Nursing and it could not very well be a new appointee. I know of only one nurse at present who could fill the bill; that is Miss Clara Preston of the United Church of Canada whom our Mission might persuade to take Miss Brodie's place on our nursing staff. Miss Preston however expects to return to Honan. The Board may know of others also well qualified.

I shall enclose a more detailed estimate for the various buildings which will give a better idea of how the estimate of \$5 million NC was arrived at.

I'm trying to get the data for Miss Evans which she requests. It is still a little difficult to do this as we do not as yet know how much we are going to get from the First Temporary Hospital which took over from the Japanese. There is still quite a little on hand if they feel like turning it over to us.

We received Jerry Winfield's letter and read it at our Rehabilitation Committee meeting yesterday. We will be glad to try to answer any specific questions that you may wish to send us. Sorry we have no typist or office help but we will do the best we can.

With kind regards to all the friends in the office,  
Sincerely yours,

Ernest B. Struthers

P.S. We need stationery of all kinds, especially paper and envelopes for air mail. Buying rate American notes here today is \$1,700 per \$1.00 U.S.

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY  
TSINAN

April 26, 1946

AN ESTIMATE OF THE COST  
OF REHABILITATION OF UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

This does not include Apparatus, Replacement of Lost  
Library Books, Furniture for the now empty staff houses.

	CNC\$
Administration Bldg.	1,000,000.-
Chemistry Bldg.	26,140,000.-
Physics Bldg.	15,070,000.-
Augustine Library	17,090,000.-
Theology School	7,580,000.-
Kumler Chapel	12,100,000.-
Power Plant	12,000,000.-
Gas Plant	3,096,000.-
Telephone System	12,000,000.-
Workshop & equipment	40,000,000.-
Printing Press equipment	46,000,000.-
University Farm	40,000,000.-
Student Dormitories, Men	29,200,000.-
" " , Women	15,460,000.-
Staff Residences, East Village, 19	9,000,000.-
" " Main Campus, 26	10,400,000.-
" " West Village, 8	4,000,000.-
Anglican Hostel & Chapel	3,000,000.-
Staff Children Chinese Schools	5,000,000.-
" " Foreign School	800,000.-
	308,936,000.-
Medical College & Hospital	110,000,000.-
	418,936,000.-
University Farms & Equipment	99,756,000.-
	518,692,000.-

@ 1,760 = 305,113<sup>01</sup>

U.S.A.

The main fabric of many of the buildings has suffered no direct war damage; serious alterations were made in several however by the Japanese military, and all have lacked ordinary maintenance work for several years. Certain buildings have suffered considerable structural damage and all have suffered almost one hundred per cent damage and loss to furniture. Classroom, laboratory and other furniture take a large share in the above estimate.

Most of the work covered by the above estimate should be completed by the coming autumn if the University is to be accommodated satisfactorily then. The remainder will be required before the winter.

Prices are still rising. Costs of certain types of repair work have increased by one third during the past month. An additional 25 per cent is a moderate estimate of the likely increase in the above figures before the work can be completed.

Costs of exterior painting of campus premises have not been included as good quality paint is not at present available here.

COPY

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY

Chengtū, China

*Mr. Corbett*

Mr. C. A. Evans  
150 Fifth Ave.  
New York

*May 19, 1946*

My dear Evans:

The first two questions I asked on my arrival here a month ago were, "Do we have enough money to finish this year on?" and "How about the budget for next year?" Unfortunately I misunderstood the reply that was given to the second one and only two days ago learned from Miss Priest that no budget for Cheeloo had been sent.

President Wu and I at once got to work on this and I now inclose the outline of the tentative budget which we have drawn up. For purposes of comparison I have followed the skeleton budget for Ginling, Nanking, and West China. There are so many uncertainties about next year that it is impossible to do anything more than make what seems a reasonable guess on many items. We have used the same assumptions which underlie the budgets for the three institutions named above; a cash subsidy of NC 30,000 a month, A cost of living subsidy figured on an index of 350, and a grain subsidy figured on the same ratio as the rice subsidies in the other budgets. Basic salaries are being reckoned at the present level, but even here there is room for a very considerable variation in either direction as we do not know how many of the present staff will accept contracts for next year. Some will not go to Tsinan, and some will not be asked to go. The new program will require additions both in the way of replacements and to provide work which has been carried by others here. We do not know how much about the cost of living in Tsinan, nor what it's trend will be. According to latest reports the present cost there is a little below what it is here, but it is rising rapidly. Also we don't know how many students we will have. The item for student fees seems to me to be absurdly low. I understand that it has been kept so here because of agreements with the other institutions. It will be increased in Tsinan but just how much we can increase it this first year is uncertain. There is also the whole problem of subsidizing the Hospital which I am assuming will be necessary but I have no means of knowing the amount. I hope we will be able to get very considerable assistance through CNRRA but that again is too uncertain to be able to reckon it in dollars. We are assuming that the HYI funds will continue but this is another uncertainty. We regret that this is so late in reaching you. As soon as I get to Tsinan and can secure from others a sufficient amount of information on which to base a revised estimate this will be sent to you.

With best wishes, very cordially yours,

(Signed) H. P. Lair



COPY

Cheeloo Fall

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY  
Chengtou, China

May 17, 1946

Mr. E. H. Ballou  
150 Fifth Ave.  
New York

Dear Ballou:

At President Wu's suggestion I am writing this letter in my own name but will show it to him before it is posted so it may be considered as coming from him as well as myself. It has been four weeks today since my arrival in Chengtu, but, as I was put to bed immediately on my arrival and kept there for about ten days I have been a bit slow in actually getting into the life of the campus. Even so I have already been called on for two sermons and a speech at the Rotary Club and to tinker a lock on the hospital safe so my extra-curricular activities have been sufficiently varied to keep time from dragging. I am living with Dr. Lindsay and Dr. Kilbourne who are running a bachelor's mess in Lindsay's house. We also have two UNRRA men living there, Dr. Eloesser, a chest surgeon from San Francisco, and Dr. Saxe, a dentist from Norway.

You have received the minutes of the meeting of the Cheeloo Board of Directors held on April 22. I was sorry to be unable to attend that meeting but was running a temperature from a badly infected sinus and, as I was living with two doctors, I just had to obey orders and remain in bed. The question of moving back to Tsinan was mentioned at that meeting but there was no time for a full discussion, so, after a long discussion of this problem with the University Council at which we got exactly nowhere, it seemed wise to ask the members of the Board of Directors who were available here in Chengtu to again meet for the purpose of discussing the question of moving. I felt that the spirit and the discussion in this meeting were very good indeed, and, as you will see by the copy of the minutes, the resolution was unanimously passed. While this was not an official meeting of the Board as no quorum was present it seemed to us that the unanimous support of this representative group was sufficient basis on which to announce a decision that Cheeloo would endeavor to move back to Shantung this summer. The announcement has been very well received by our staff and students and, I think, by our West China friends. They had very graciously told us that we were welcome to prolong our visit another year, and it was necessary to give them a definite answer as to what our plan was. Our present idea as to travel is to go by truck to PaoChi, the LungHai railhead; by rail and truck from PaoChi to Hsuchow. On foot, or by cart, or what have you, from Hsuchow to Tawenkow; by rail from Tawenkow to Tsinan. This leaves a gap of 135 miles of no man's land, or perhaps I should say Communist land, to be negotiated as best we can. Letters have been written to friends en route and an application for motor transport has been sent to



UNRRA's department of rehabilitation of dislocated persons. I will probably be going soon, if I can get a place on a plane to Nanking or Shanghai, and follow up these letters with personal interviews. I also expect to explore the possibility of getting a permit for safe travel through Communist territory. The President can't very well ask for this through official channels but perhaps I can do it as an American citizen.

I am glad to be able to report that the internal dissensions which have been prominent in Cheeloo's period in exile, seem to have subsided under President Wu's administration and, so far as I have been able to discern, the spirit seems quite good. There are of course innumerable practical problems, especially in regard to moving, and the contracts for next year, but the situation is hopeful.

At the joint Commencement Exercises for West China and Cheeloo held four days ago, 72 students were graduated from Cheeloo; 35 in Arts, 18 in Science, 18 in Medicine, and 1 in the Parasitology Research course. The total number enrolled in Cheeloo this last semester was Arts 215, Science 137, Medicine 129, Research 3, a total of 484. They tell me that the prospects are that about 300 of these plan to go back to Shantung, tho my own guess would be that travel difficulties would cut down this number.

I understand that there has been a considerable amount of irregularity in the requests that have been sent to individuals and to supporting Boards for the return of former staff members or for replacements or additions to former commitments. The President and I are now working on a list of probabilities and we will be writing you again soon on this matter.

This acknowledges the receipt of your letter of April 25 in which you refer to the relation of Cheeloo to the Harvard-Yenching Institute. I hope that President Wu's letter, and the proposals for future work will be acceptable to the Institute and that their financial assistance will be continued. We are going to need all the assistance we can receive for next year.

Very sincerely yours,

H. P. Lair

C  
O  
P  
Y

May 20, 1946

Dear Evans:

Since writing you yesterday several other items occur to me that should be mentioned so I will add another sheet to my letter.

1. The Cheeloo Bank account at the Bankers Trust Co. I am assuming that this will be reinstated as from the date of my arrival in Tsinan. I hope I will find my check book there, but it might be well to ask the bank to send me one. Also a statement of the present balance - if any. As I recall several signatures were authorized for this account but that these also included mine, tho I have of course not drawn any checks on it since I returned to the States in 1942.

2. Rehabilitation funds for Tsinan. The budget which I am sending takes no account of the cost of repairing buildings or replacing equipment. I see from the minutes of the Tsinan rehabilitation committee a statement that they were cabling to New York for US \$250,000 for this purpose. When I left NY you reported that only 25,000 was available for that purpose then, and that a substantial part of that had already been drawn. Even if 250,000 is available I don't approve of spending anything like that sum just now with the political situation what it is. However, I will need to know just what the score is so far as money is concerned, so may I ask you to send me - to Tsinan - a letter on the subject which I trust I will receive soon after my arrival there.

3. Plans for travel to Shantung. This I am adding for your personal information, assuming that you will be interested. The group in Tsinan are still having plenty of trouble in getting possession of the property. I think my coming up here was probably worth while on several counts but both President Wu and I now think that I can be more useful there than here, so I am planning to leave as soon as I can get any hopeful indication of possible travel accomodations. I don't like to have to spend weeks, and maybe months, on the way, but the only way, apparently to get anyplace these days is to go one step, then hound 'em to death, day after day, until your own patience is exhausted, and the other fellow's resistance is worn down, and then - maybe - you get an opportunity to go on the next step. My present plan is to thumb a ride on a military truck to Chungking, wait there until I can get a plane to Shanghai, wait there until I can get a ship to Tsingtao, take my baggage if possible as far as Tsingtao. My baggage includes a bicycle. Go as far toward Tsinan as is possible on the train, and then ride the bicycle. Failing this route via Tsingtao, I would plan to leave the baggage in Shanghai, and go by rail to Nanking and Hsuechow, and then overland on foot or by cart to Tawenkow, Taiian, or even Tsinan. This would be slow, and difficult, and expensive. And of course there is the possibility of getting a plane from Shanghai to Tsinan.

Anyway I trust my next letter to you can be written from Tsinan.

Cordially, HQL