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Dr Annie Scott wrote on Jan 29, 1948 to Dr Cochran, & in the letter said:

Tell Mr Collett that we have received only a few of the Journals @ R.A. Sept 1947. To whom should we write about these journals? We have received most of the 120 medical books from C.M.D and now U.S.I.S. writes they have 140 in Shanghai for us selected by Mrs. Diemide. Our journals are coming through poorly. I have permission to fly in 2 1/2 tons (1940-46) of the 6 1/2 tons in Tsingtao. This will help much. I wish you could drop in and see the library etc

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Cheeloo University, College of Medicine,
Tsinan

February 16th, 1948.

Dear Cheeloo Graduates and Friends,

We have had, during the past year, many letters with inquiries regarding what progress had been made in re-establishing the Medical College and Hospital in Tsinan. I will try, as briefly as possible, to give an idea of what has been done here during the past two years.

During the Japanese occupation, the Medical College and hospital and all large buildings on the University campus were used as a base hospital and accommodated about 2000 Japanese patients. The officers and staff, doctors and nurses, were housed in the residences. The Japanese left the University on February 25, 1946 and the Chinese Military Affairs Bureau took over the property and, during the next two months, removed enough supplies and equipment to set up a 600-bed hospital in the city. The buildings, with some furniture and equipment, a truck and station waggon, some beds, blankets, and 9 cows, were finally turned over to the University. On May 26, 1946, Tsinan alumni, with their families and friends, gathered on the campus for a Thanksgiving service, which was followed by dinner in the new assembly hall that had been built by the Japanese. (The University is also indebted to the Japanese for a fine brick wall, 8 to 10 feet in height, which surrounds the campus. They also built, not far from the Water Tower, a very useful store-house.)

Rehabilitation. In the work of rehabilitation, we have been greatly helped by donations of funds and equipment from CNRRA, the American, British and Canadian Red Cross Societies, the International Relief Committee and the Ministry of Education. Without the large supply of drugs sent by CNRRA, it would not have been possible to start and carry on the work of the hospital and out-patient department efficiently or satisfactorily.

The Out-patient Department of the Hospital was re-opened in July 1946, one ward of the hospital in October and another in December. Some of the Resident staff had arrived from Chengtu in September, and with the help of Drs. Sun Ming-lien, Chao Ch'ang-lin, Wu Ch'ing-an and Yew Chia-chun, Mr. Yu Fu-hsin and Messrs. C. Y. Shih and P. K. Wang of the Dispensary, who, while still working in the Municipal Hospital, gave voluntary, part-time service in Cheeloo Hospital, the Out-patient department was carried on and the work soon developed. Dr. Struthers (who had arrived in January), Drs. Scott and Laube were the only regular western members of the Medical School and Hospital staff in Tsinan during the autumn and winter of 1946-47, but temporary help was given, both in the Hospital and Medical

School, by Dr. and Mrs. Cross, loaned by the Friends' Ambulance Unit, and Dr. Elsie Terry, transferred from UNRRA, during these few months until more of our regular staff returned. In February 1947, Dr. Chao Ch'ang-lin took over the Superintendency of the Hospital and he and Dr. Yew gave full-time service in the hospital until their departure for the States in May 1947. Dr. L. C. Lin and Dr. Li Tsan-wen returned in the early spring of 1947.

The Medical College opened for all classes in Medicine on Oct. 1, 1946. During that year, some students were permitted to remain in Chengtu, but 119 students were enrolled in Medicine (including Premedicine) in Tsinan.

Staff. Our losses in staff during the war years have been very heavy. Dr. McClure and Dr. Shields have retired. Dr. Mosse died while undergoing artificial pneumothorax for pulmonary tuberculosis. Dr. Gault passed away in California, in August 1946, having survived internment in Weihsien and a period of strenuous activity re-establishing the Presbyterian Mission Hospital at Weihsien. Mr. Pailing died suddenly, in England, in November 1946, and word has just been received of the death of Dr. Julia Morgan, in Philadelphia, on January 26th. Drs. Ingle, Price and King are unable to return and Dr. Mary Gell is acting temporarily as Medical Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in London, while Dr. Godfrey Gale is delayed, in Canada, on account of health. Dr. Luan Ju-lien was married last year, in Chengtu, to Dr. Kohn, a dentist on the staff of West China Union University. Dr. Pi Chin-chao returned from post-graduate study abroad, in July 1947 and is working in Tientsin. Dr. P. C. Hou arrived in Shanghai at the end of December, after a year and nine months abroad. He expects to remain in West China Union University College of Medicine this coming year. He was very active in interesting friends in the U. S. A. and England in helping Cheeloo.

The following staff are at present working in Tsinan:—

Dr. P. J. Laube (Surgery)
Dr. T. W. Li (Biochemistry)
Dr. Lois Witham (Biochemistry & Nutrition)
Dr. L. C. Lin (Medicine)
Dr. Isabelle MacTavish (Medicine and Student Health)
* Dr. H. J. Smyly (Medicine & Leper Hospital)
Dr. A. V. Scott (Pediatrics)
Dr. R. J. Still (Obstetrics & Gynaecology; Acting Hospital Supt.)
Dr. E. B. Struthers (Dean of Medical College; Dept. of Medicine.)
Dr. H. C. Sun (Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat)
Dr. F. I. Wang (Public Health)
Miss R. Danner " "
Dr. L. M. Yeh (Anatomy)
Mr. F. H. Yu (Bacteriology)
(*arrived Feb. 10)

Dr. Chang K'uei of the Department of Biology, is teaching Parasitology in the Medical College. Mr. Liu Kuo-hua is helping part-time with the teaching of the Pharmacy course and Dr. Liu Mei-chen is giving voluntary help in the teaching of Neurology and Psychiatry. Mr. Liu Shang-yuan, who first began working in the Medical Library 27 years ago, is again in charge of this important department, under Dr. Scott, and Miss Morton Smith has taken up again the secretarial work of the Dean's office.

We are glad to report that several new members of staff are expected. Dr. Arthur Bryson is due shortly, to join the Orthopedics division of the department of Surgery. Dr. Lalla Iverson, of the American Presbyterian Mission, South, is expected to arrive in March and will take charge of the department of Pathology. Dr. James Young, a specialist in deep X-ray therapy, has been appointed by the American Presbyterian Mission, North, to the staff of the Medical College and is expected here by September 1948.

Of former members of staff not yet back, Dr. Theodore Greene was ready to return to Tsinan some months ago, but was, unfortunately, unable to secure a visa from the U. S. Government for his family to accompany him. We hope that they may all be able to come before long. Dr. Ch'en Yen-ping is still in Nanking, but we hope will return to Tsinan soon. Drs. Yew Chia-chun and Chao Ch'ang-lin report that they are getting very good experience in New York. They, with Dr. Liu Yung-yao, who is working in the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, and Mr. Chang Tze-sheng, now in Chicago, are expected to return by the autumn. Drs. Sun K'uei-shu, Ch'en Chao-jen and Wang Cheng, who are now studying in the U.S.A. will, we hope, join the staff in Tsinan on their return.

Had the political situation in Tsinan, during the past year, been more stable, it would have been easier to build up an adequate staff. Those outside Tsinan did not realise that we were comparatively well off here and, for the most part, during the past two years, quite peaceful.

Hospital Staff. In addition to the above-mentioned members of the Medical Faculty, most of whom are also members of the Hospital Attending staff, Miss Hazel Myers returned in November 1947 and is in charge of the work of the Social Service Department. Miss Evans has taken over the Central Surgical Supplies, the Solutions Room and Sterilisation Room and, in addition, the Blood Bank which has recently been received from New York. The Resident staff consists of Dr. Liu Fu-lin (Surgery); Drs. Yang Hsi-fan, Kao En-ssu and Fan Shu (Medicine); Drs. Li Pao-ai and Yu Wei-liang (Pediatrics); Dr. Kao Hsueh-liang (Obstetrics & Gynecology); Dr. Sung Mu (EENT). Mr. Li Hung-en carries on the technician work of the X-ray department, and Mr. C. Y. Shih and Mr. P. K. Wang give part-time service in the dispensary, while carrying on their work in the Municipal Hospital. Mr. Chang Jen-shan is in charge of the Hospital Business Office and Miss Chang Yuying of the Admitting Office.

The Nursing Staff at present consists of 20 graduate nurses and six western nurses, (three of whom are helping here temporarily).

The western nurses are:

Miss E.S.A. Wheal (Foster Hospital, Choutsun,) Acting Nursing Supt.

Miss R. Bell

Miss E. F. Evans

Miss W. Sanderson (English Methodist Mission Hospital, Wuting)

Miss H. Turner

Miss M. Wylie (Shadyside Hospital, Weihsien)

There are, in training, in the hospital, two classes of Nurse Aides, and two classes of nursing students of University grade are receiving their preliminary theoretical course. In each of these classes there are about 20 students. Miss G. Miller is the Director of Nursing Education.

The hospital now has accommodation for 123 in-patients and there were 52,000 out-patient attendances during 1947.

Students. Before the beginning of the present academic year (1947-48), all Cheeloo students who elected to remain in Chengtu were required to transfer to West China Union University. The majority returned to Tsinan and the Medical College enrolment for the present year is as follows:

1st year	. . . . .	72	Premedicine
2nd "	. . . . .	54	
3rd "	. . . . .	25	Medicine
4th "	. . . . .	21	"
5th "	. . . . .	11	"
6th "	. . . . .	12	"
7th "	. . . . .	7	"
		Total	203

For this year only, our internes are being allowed to take their final year in a number of approved hospitals, and, in addition to the 7 in our own hospital, there are 3 in the Central Hospital, Nanking, and 3 in the University Hospital, Nanking, 3 in the Central Hospital, Chungking, 1 in West China Union University Hospital and 1 in the Po-chi Hospital, Canton.

There is no lack of students who wish to study medicine. Out of over 700 who tried the entrance examination last summer, less than 10% were admitted.

Medical College Repairs and Re-equipment. The main fabric of the Medical College is in good condition, but all woodwork has deteriorated and practically all furniture and equipment had been removed. The Bacteriology and Protozoology laboratories were first put in order, with new benches and lockers, for microscopes which have been received from New York. The Biochemistry laboratory, now situated in the old O.P.D., second storey, is nearly completed. This provides more space and will make a better laboratory than the former room. There is still no furniture or equipment

for the Physiology laboratory, but some equipment has been ordered from England which we hope will be here before the autumn. There is also, at present, very little equipment for either Biochemistry or Pathology.

The Library now occupies the main entrance-hall of the Medical School, with the rooms on both sides of this, entrance to the building being through the north door only. The shelves are gradually being filled with new books, about 400 having now been received, the gifts of Dr. McClure, the American Book Centre, the U.S. Library Association, the China Medical Board, the Ministry of Education, Nanking, the British Council and the Eltham Hill Girls School, London. Back numbers of 72 American and British journals, which were collected in the United States during the past few years, are now in Tsingtao, awaiting transportation to Tsinan.

Hospital Repairs. The cost of repairs has been considerable and much remains to be done, as many changes were made by the Japanese. All partitions in the O. P. D. were removed, but, apart from this, the New Hospital, being built of reinforced concrete, was in the best condition of all the buildings. Ceilings and walls have been whitewashed and a few wards have been painted, but most of the painting has been left until good paint becomes available and the cost of labour more reasonable. The operating-room which, on our return, was an empty shell, now looks better than ever. It has been equipped with an operating table and apparatus supplied by the Canadian Red Cross.

Equipment. Equipment received from CNRRA includes hospital beds, a deep X-Ray machine, a 220 M.A. X-ray and a dental X-ray, an electrocardiograph, sterilizers, water stills, stretchers, operating tables and an operating room light, surgical instruments, a complete dental unit, laboratory supplies and drugs. To get these supplies into Tsinan we have been indebted to CNRRA Air Transport and the Lutheran plane "St Paul". Most of the supplies were air-lifted from Tsingtao at CNRRA expense. Rail transportation from Tsingtao was available only for the months of January and February 1947, after which time a large section of this line was torn up by Communist troops. It will be many months before through traffic can be reestablished. In the meantime, the railway from Hsuechow to Tsinan which had similarly been destroyed, was repaired and, in December 1947, through traffic to Pukow, Nanking and Shanghai was resumed.

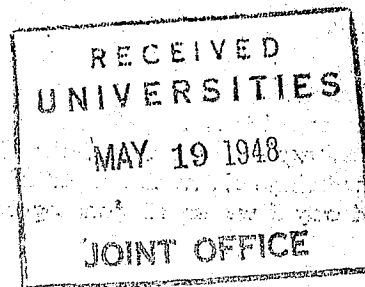
If the political situation does not deteriorate too greatly, the prospects for building up a first-class Christian Medical College in Tsinan are good, provided the various missionary societies that have work in North China will give adequate support in staff and funds, and that increased support can be secured from our graduates and from local sources. People in many provinces express an ardent desire to see Cheeloo University as a whole, and the College of Medicine in particular, flourish. This desire can be accomplished only if we can all work together to this end.

During the past year we have received a number of very interesting letters from our graduates. I hope you will all write at least once a year. Let us know what you did during the war years, what you are doing now and what future plans you have in mind. We should like to keep in close touch with all our graduates and shall be glad to hear from any our of friends who have time to write.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest B. Struthers

Dean



Cheeloo, Tsinan

March 12, 1948

Dear Dr. Cochran:

We now have our department estimates made out and about ready to mail to the New York office. You will probably hear of their arrival as soon as they reach New York. It would be well to inquire until they turn up on your desk. I am making comments on Pediatrics and Medical Library only. I am sorry it is necessary for us to include the large sum for beds but so far we have not been able to get them otherwise. They are urgently needed. We have only seven child beds and are weary of seeing the little sick children strapped down in large beds. It is far harder on the sick children than on us too. The thirty-eight requested barely meet our present space for children. All the equipment requested is needed to-day. For instance, you may say that you wonder if we need the cystoscope. We have in two children who depend upon ureteral cystoscope for proper treatment. One has tbc of GU tract and one has kidney stones. We should not operate before we have examined urine from each ureter and we can't do this examination with our present adult catheters. I have many uses for the photoelectric colorimeter, one being a check up on Vitamin A deficiency among our patients. Many of them have clinical signs of this deficiency but we would like to know what is the blood level of children on the usual diets and not showing clinical deficiencies. You can easily see the need for a camera to catch what we need for teaching and for clinical record for future use. I think I need not comment on the library building only as all the other needs there are very clear. We hope to have a really good building, three stories high with ample student reading space and small rooms for the use of teachers who wish to use a number of books while working up a subject. We would plan to assign such rooms for a few days at a time so the teachers would not have to spend much time collecting and re-collecting material and have a quiet place to work. We are very short on office space for our staff. We would have space for storage of audiovisual material and a room suitable for projecting such material. Mr. Rob furnished me with the plan for the library which we are modifying to meet our needs. He said it was his idea of what a medical school should have. I gave a copy to Dr. William Fenn when he was here last year and he said he would file it in their New York office, please check.

I am very happy to be reassured that we have not disappointed you in Yew, Chao. I felt sure of them as far as the China end goes but I was a bit fearful that they might find the adjustment difficult after eight years cut off from the world with under nutrition. It will be a great help to have the questionnaire which you and Dr. Forman are sending. I have just had an idea as to a plan for working our medical Fulbright Act plan. This is between you and me and I want your reaction soon. Would it be possible to hook up with P & S for the work. They could select the U S teachers we need and any U S students wishing to study in China. We would do the same for Chinese staff going to U S. I can think of a fine committee of you, Dr. Frank Meleney, Mr. Sevennghaus and you no doubt can add others we are interested in promoting the plan for which the Fulbright Fund is to be used. It would be much better if we could have a home institution to carry on the U S end. It need not be necessary that all the students and staff come

and go to P & S. Please let me have your reaction to this question.

We hope very much that Dr. Sung Kuei Shu will come to us soon for we need him much. We are very pleased with the suggestion of a Physiologist from Yale. This is getting back to old times. We have faith that you will find the Bacteriologist also. We would like Chinese as well as U S or even better. We have just had five solid days of rain. Can you imagine this in N. China spring? I say it is Jap weather. We are well along with second trimester. You can imagine how happy we are to have Dr. Iverson arrive early April.

So far as I can learn Dr. Hou has no idea of returning to Tsinan. We seem to be getting a second very good Pathologist, Dr. Skinsness. It is fine to have Dr. Smyly back on the job. He finds it difficult to reconcile our present state with what he thought we were even much worse than we are. We are making progress but making it with great effort. Please don't forget we expect Dr. Choo to return as hospital sup and see that he gets what he has time for along that line. We are very sorry that Ted Greene is not coming in to Tsinan. I hope you see Dr. James Young and help him to see that he is greatly needed here now. We never had so much excellent X-Ray equipment.

March 15, Flood gates opened yesterday when Gov. Wang advised the foreigners to get out. A special train left for Nanking at 11:40 a.m. today carrying thirty foreigners and about 200 students, practically all medical students and Chinese medical faculty. Doubtless you have in hand fuller information than I can give. My own plan is to try to stick with the Medical School. Already today the situation is reported much improved and may expect the departed to return soon. Do you remember when the women students went to sleep on the lab floors? We are just in that state of existence now. Bill Yu says he is going to stay on with us.

Reprints arrived last week giving Dr. Lweons experience with Promizole. Thank you much for looking into the matter. Your letter of March 4 arrived today. We have just started our first patient on streptomycine--a tbc kidney and I am glad to have the Lobenstein grandchild report. I knew about her condition when she was at the Baby Hospital.

I have written Dr. MC Intire regarding B.C. G. The U S setup is in Chicago under Dr. A. C. Ivy. They plan to manufacture BCG and have charge of its use.

Please thank Mr. Corbett for his letter of March 16 and tell him we are busy making plans to salvage their new books. That is one of our bigger problems if we have to get out--what do we do with what we have collected. As for myself--when I parted with my belongings to the Japs I felt so free and realized I never would collect tung hsies as long as I am in China. I can live through things but it is the persons that gets me. The way our old faithful hospital orderlies look at us when they fear we are about to depart--fundamentally it means their livelihood and today is a bigger problem than any of us has experienced heretofore. This and the bewildered students combined leaves me exhausted at the end of a day.

We got off our lists for estimates to Dr. Forkner the 13th March. Whatever happens, if we keep going I think these lists will represent our needs. Of course we will keep you informed about this matter.

President Wu has been a steady executive these days. He has said that he has no plan for Cheeloo at any place other than Tsinan. The big problem is what we can do if

the Reds do take over Tsinan. So far, they have not taken any China city containing a university so we have no precedent.

Thank you for the parcels information. The P.O. regulations are so tight plus customs that I do not plan to have articles sent by P.O. Our journals are coming through pretty well.

Please thank Mr. Evans for his letter notifying me that the towels, etc are coming with Dr. Iverson.

Please excuse this typing and pen but letters at \$70,000 are too expensive to permit of wasting space.

March 16. Word for U S Consul that he will notify us if there is work of evacuation to safer regions. This set most people at ease.

Received a nice long letter from Dr. Shields today. We are getting off names for next year scholarship requests. I am sorry that the Chinese medicals who should take the exams are among those to evacuate South.

Greetings to Mrs. Cochran.

Cordially,

Annie V. Scott

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
Tsinan, Shantung, China

March 16th, 1948

Dr. R. J. McMullen,
United Board for Christian Colleges in China,
150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dear Dr. McMullen:

I am writing to you to report recent developments in the situation here. You have probably heard that the situation in Manchuria has been rather bad. At first we hoped that this would not affect the situation here, but as things in the north have improved, the situation in this province has deteriorated, as some troops were transferred from Shantung to Manchuria. When I addressed the faculty and students at the opening of this semester, I told them that we might have to face some military difficulties during this semester, and soon afterwards I obtained some information to the effect that the situation was rather bad. On the 13th (last Saturday), at 7:30 p.m., the Governor called me on the telephone and said that the situation was quite serious and advised me to notify the western members of staff to evacuate, at least to Hsuechow. I therefore informed the western friends and we had several meetings on Sunday and it was decided that those western friends with families of small children, and certain others, should leave. I also informed the students about the situation and left it to them to decide whether they would leave for the time being or stay here. I myself did not think the situation was critical so decided to stay with my family and most of the Chinese members of staff also decided to stay. Most of the western friends were willing to stay, but because of the advice of the Governor and other friends, a small party of them left for Nanking or Shanghai yesterday. More than 100 students also left and some others went to their homes in the city. The railway officials prepared a special train for our people and some families of military officers and this train left at 12 o'clock yesterday. Since then we have had more information regarding the situation and it appears that things are much better. Nationalist troops are coming in and the Communists have not made any advance and part of their forces have withdrawn to the east. I hope that the situation will soon clear up and that our people can return. Classes have started again today with somewhat reduced numbers. The chief trouble is that the Suburb gate, between the University campus and the Medical School and Hospital has been blocked up so everyone has to go a long way round to get from one side to the other, and the roads are very crowded at present, with troops. The trip round by Pu Li Men takes about an hour. We have, however, heard that the gate may be opened again in a few days.

The hospital is carrying on with a smaller staff as a few doctors and internes have left, but practically all the graduate nurses, the nurse aides and the employees are still here. Dr. Still has made temporary arrangements for the running of each department.

We are trying our best to avoid getting our people, both teachers and students, involved in a dangerous situation, but at the same time we are anxious to carry on our work. This is, of course, a most difficult task as sometimes it is very hard to judge what is the right thing to do. I hope you will pray for us and we believe that God will lead us and that we shall do what we should do. We shall keep you informed as to the situation.

In regard to the lists of equipment for the Medical College which you and Dr. Forkner asked us to send, we are posting these by ordinary mail and should be glad if you would hold them for the present. We shall write again later and let you know whether or not to go ahead with the purchase of these supplies.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

/s/ K'e Ming Wu

Notes on Laube's letter. March 17, 1948

"about half the foreign staff stayed, including Dr. V. Scott, Miss Hazel Myers, Mrs. Jacot, Martha Myler, Dr. Mrs. Cair, Miss Donaldson, Mr. Davis, Mr. & Mrs. Holland, Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton who had just arrived the day before Sunday, Miss McClain, to mention the Presbyterians I can think of now. In fact the only Presbyterians to leave were ourselves & Miss Rosa Bell. . .

Our exodus set off, or was accompanied by, a mass desertion of our Chinese staff. One senior Chinese medical faculty member stayed & one old Mr. Yu Furheim, the chief technician. Three residents stayed, & one intern - the rest of the interns, residents & senior medical staff left. I thought it was unfortunate. Resident Lu stayed & many Arts & Science group. Over 130 students, mostly medical, left all here. Dr. Ts. son of the LMS, who spent 5 yrs in concentration camp & who just got to Cheloo the 1st of March, stayed as did Dr. Stoll of the EBM, Dr. Smith. . . etc.

LETTER FROM REV. GEO. K. KING, Sec.-Treas. Honan Mission, United Church of Canada
c/o American Church Mission
152 Ming Hong Road, Shanghai

March 19, 1948

Dr. A. E. Armstrong
Mrs. Walter G. Coates
and other friends;

Some of you will have learned before this that the civil war in China has so developed recently that our mission staff in Cheeloo University, Tsinan, are involved. I give the following details as they have been reported, credibly, to me.

About 9:30 on Saturday March 13th an urgent message was received in Cheeloo from the Provincial Governor of Shantung saying that because of threat of imminent surprise attack on the city by nearby communist forces, all foreign residents of the city should evacuate immediately to Nanking. To facilitate this he was providing a special train - or making reservations on the train - to leave Tsinan at 8:00 a.m. the following morning. No specific action followed. On the following morning an unsuccessful effort was made to interview the Governor. The responsible military commander expressed surprise and great concern that that the foreign residents had not already left the city. He urged them to leave the following day.

By arrangement, representatives of various mission or church groups met at 1:30 p.m. at the home of Dr. H. P. Lair for consultation and to formulate policy. The situation was reviewed and recommendations adopted: - because of gate barricades the "Wei Tzu Li" (Inside the city wall) people were too late for the meeting. - It seems that by surprise attack Choutsun had been taken by the communists and the city of Tsinan was threatened with attack from three directions. Communist troops had crossed the Yellow River and were coming south. Nationalist troops were reckoned inadequate to defend the city successfully. The group agreed (1) Any members of the Cheeloo staff who wished to leave should be free to do so: (2) Women with children, and elderly people and any in ill health should be urged to leave at once.

On Monday morning some 200 medical students, all Chinese interns, a few nurses and all but four or five of the medical staff of the university, - a small corps to care for medical needs and hospital patients and to give some protection to property and equipment - went to the station. They had no great difficulty in securing space on the train which left Tsinan about 1:30 p.m. Monday March 15th. Included in this group was the staff of the United Church of Canada; Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Struthers, Dr. I. McTavish and Miss H. Turner. Foreigners are no doubt being entertained by friends. The students are being quartered in a couple of wards of the University hospital: But I have no details. I understand there is no adequate provision for continuing studies or classes in Nanking. The hope is that the situation will soon improve and students and staff may return to Tsinan. Failing this, they may plan to move to Foochow and there get so established that they may complete the term's work.

Meantime the situation in Tsinan is currently reported to have improved slightly. Some new troops are arriving in the city and it is stated that the Generalissimo has given instructions to hold the city at all costs, and the former optimism is again possessing the hearts of the masses. However, I understand that those who remain in the campus of Cheeloo have no illusions as to the seriousness of the situation and most of them will try to get away if the threat to the city continues or increases. I will

report further when I have dependable news: Very little of what I have written has appeared in the press reports as yet. There seems to be a news blackout - a condition that does not inspire optimism.

We have dependable reports from Loyang - west of Chengchou - that it was captured by communist forces and systematically looted during their three days occupancy, and then recaptured by Nationalist forces. A cynic might raise the question as to when the looting began? and by whom? And even a realist might enquire about both the beginning and the end. But such unhappy conditions seem to be a concomitant of war.

Sincerely yours,

G. K. King

P.S. one point I have left unclear, and therefore add this note: So far as I know the rest of the University students and staff - including nurses in training - are still in Tsinan. The total student enrollment of the University was over 500. I have just been informed, later, that about 75% of the Medical students were evacuated to Nanking. I have no means of correlating the various reports. Perhaps it means that some of the other students also left. Also the question of future moves seems more indefinite than my comment seemed to indicate.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LATER LETTER FROM REV. GEO. K. KING

March 24, 1948

writing
Since/the above some further developments have occurred.

- (1) I have word that because the situation about Tsinan seemed to be easier, the students, who were neither comfortable, nor happy in the crowded and uncertain conditions of life in Nanking, and who could see no prospect of continuing their studies, decided to return to Tsinan. I understand that they have gone back by train, and some of the staff have gone with them, or are following. Dr. Struthers and Dr. McTavish are reported to have gone back. No mention was made of Mrs. Struthers or Miss Turner - but all this comes by way of personal news items and not a considered report.
- (2) I have good reason to believe that Consular opinion is that the threat to Tsinan has been delayed only; that pressure will continue and increase; that the railway to Nanking may probably be out; and that any who wish to avoid the embarrassment of a seige should prepare to leave Tsinan now.
- (3) Further, that the opinion of high placed Chinese military of the area does not differ essentially from that just expressed.
- (4) One does not wish to make too dark a picture: But the fact is that three or four months ago (November last) a number of church agencies were considering Lanchou and Shensi havens of refuge, and were opening up new work there, sending in supplies by the plane load, with staff. Today in Shensi? A month ago the C.I.M. started a truck loaded with supplies from Shanghai for Shensi. They have intercepted the truck at Chungking with instructions to leave their load and proceed empty to Sian to help evacuate

materials and staff: Lutheran, Scandinavian and others are now following this trend. The English Baptist folk, as of last week, were assembled from outlying stations in Sian and asking their Shanghai Secretary for instructions. He goes up there the end of this week to confer with them and consider future policy.

(5) I understand that an invitation to Cheeloo University to refugee in Foochow is a bonafide one - and that fairly ample provision can be made for residence and teaching quarters,

G. K. K.

Excerpts from letter of Anne V. Scott

March 20, 1948. We have received a telegram from Dr. Struthers in Hankow saying the students are ready to return to Tsunan if we can assure them that the city is reasonably safe. We sent the telegram today saying the authorities feel they have the situation under control. I do hope we can finish the year through June before another shakeup comes. These times are most trying. I hope next summer we can face the situation and ^{try} honestly to get out in a location where we do not have to be so agitated. I have been assured by one of our Chinese deans that there is no such place in China today . . .

March 21. We have just had word that Dr. Struthers and students will return to Tsunan soon. The Communists have assured us that we are safe for at least two more months and we hope to get through the spring term. Assurance for two months seems a long lease on life these days.

Excerpt from letter of Bernard E. Read to Dr Cochran
April 2, 1948

The situation in Tsinan is not satisfactory. The sudden exodus of half the student body and staff to Nanking last month, has ended in most of them returning to Tsinan after the threatened Communist attack did not materialise. The medical school is considering moving to Foochow but I doubt if they can get a unanimous decision in the matter. The north is so chaotic it is hard to run an institution on any lines.

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
Tsinan, Shantung
China

August 4, 1948

Dr. Robert J. McMullen, Executive Secretary
United Board for Christian Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Dr. McMullen:

As the situation in Tsinan grows more and more serious, following out the decision of the Board of Directors, we are now preparing to move the Arts & Science Colleges to Hangchow Christian College. We shall share with the Hangchow faculty and students their class rooms, library, chapel, laboratories and other facilities which they are most kindly putting at our disposal along with a warm welcome.

A temple, two and one half miles from the campus, has been rented for dormitories. We plan to charter a plane from Tsinan to Hsuechow and take the train from Hsuechow to Hangchow. This will not be an expensive trip as the greater part of the journey will be by train and nearly half of the faculty and most of the students have already gone after the semester was closed. This moving, I think, will not be too great an undertaking.

The hospital, the farm, the workshop and some other units of the university will continue to function here.

You may like a little personal news regarding the staff. Dr. G. D. Wu is ill at P.U.M.C. in Peiping, awaiting an operation. We hope to have him back within a month or so. Dr. Martin Yang is acting for him, temporarily. I was Acting Dean of the Science College, but when I became too busy to carry on Dr. Wu was asked to assume this responsibility as well as that which he already had as Dean of the Arts College. His illness made it necessary for someone to take his place, so I requested Dr. T. H. Liu to become Acting Dean of the Science College.

Dr. Struthers has resigned as Dean of the Medical School. He prefers to teach at Foochow, this year. Dr. Li Tsan Wan takes his place as acting Dean of the Medical School, with Dr. Paul Laube as Associate Dean. Mr. Fu, our Registrar, is leaving for advanced studies in the United States. Mr. Tsui Hung Chang, formerly Dean of men, is taking his place.

The faculty and students here are all well. We hope moving to Hangchow will keep our faculty together and prevent any further gaps in our ranks.

We ask your prayers for the blessing and guidance of Cheeloo through these trying days.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Wu K'e Ming
President

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

WILLIS F. PIERCE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
FOOCHOW, FUKIEN, CHINA

AUGUST 13, 1948

Dr. Robert J. McMullen
Executive Secretary
UBCCC 150 Fifth Avenue
New York City, U.S.A.

Dear Doctor McMullen:

Thank you for your letter of July 23. This letter is not intended as a full answer to yours, but is chiefly to forward to you a copy of a letter just written to Dr. John L. Wilson. Dr. Wilson is a general surgeon, and I think has been in contact with you. We will be grateful if you can keep in touch with him. Should it be possible to obtain his services in due course here in Foochow, I assure you that we could use him to good advantage.

There is only one point in your letter that I do want to comment on now so as to avoid, if possible, any misconceptions. That is the idea embodied in this sentence of your letter: "I sense that they feel (Drs. Yew and Chao) that this move (to Foochow) is dictated by the foreign personnel and that they agree with their Chinese colleagues in feeling that it is a mistake". I am sure that you do not share this viewpoint, and in order to give you some data in case others raise the same argument, let me present a few facts. Dr. James Yeh, our former anatomist, left Tsinan and refused to return during the March evacuation. Dr. C. C. Pi, pediatrician who returned over a year ago to China, refused to come to Tsinan because of the danger. Dr. Chen Yen-ping, former physiologist and repeatedly invited to re-join the staff, refused as long as the school was in Tsinan, promptly agreed to come when we moved to Foochow. Dr. Li Tsan-wen, Acting Dean, repeatedly and openly stated that he would not remain another year in Tsinan. Dr. Chang, Kuei, parasitologist, said the same, and during this past year was in Tsinan less than half time because of the tension. A number of less important Chinese staff members likewise refused to come at all, or actually left during the past two years. Of course there were also some foreigners who did not come because of the tension, but there was only one foreigner in Tsinan who definitely stated he would not continue there next year, and that was myself. I took this stand because of the family. The rest, I think, with some leadership, might have stayed on. The only point I want to make is that entire staff, both foreign and Chinese was restive, and that this move was by no means dictated or even largely caused by the foreign staff, but on the contrary seemed the only way to hold the Chinese and foreign staff together. I have not even mentioned the students who besieged us to move. None of us were happy about being forced to leave Tsinan, and about the questionable aspects of leaving as far as the Christian example is concerned. This aspect of the problem would have been met better by staying on. The other aspect of the problem was continuing medical education, and from this point of view there can be no doubt whatsoever in the mind of any objective person that we have improved our situation immeasurably by moving. Which of these two considerations should be uppermost at a time like this - the purely Christian example, or the whole program of training Christian doctors and ministering to a community under more favorable conditions, is a philosophical question which may be argued and infinitum with no universally accepted verdict, I fear.

I mentioned above our physiologist, Dr. Chen Yen-ping, who has agreed to come to Foochow but is still in Nanking. I have learned that he is a sick man, a chronic peptic ulcer, and that his coming may be delayed or even prevented by his illness, and presumably even if he does come he may be troubled from time to time. I think it is therefore especially desirable to pursue Dr. Brobeck, and as between Dr. John Wilson in surgery and Dr. Brobeck in physiology, I must say that we would have to place a higher priority on Dr. Brobeck, much as we would like to have Dr. Wilson too.

With very best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul J. Laube, M.D.
Associate Dean

MIGRATION OF CHEELOO COLLEGE OF MEDICINE TO FOCHOW

DR. ANNIE V. SCOTT

July 14 - August 15, 1948

Tsinan to Tsingtao July 14

We left the campus at 3 o'clock and spent two hours weighing in at the city office. A truck drive across west Tsinan gardens took us to the airport. As we entered the field our CAT C46 taxied down the field to meet us. Two trucks of baggage were soon stored in the plane. We were seated and at 6:30 rose in the evening haze hanging over North Gardens. An American pilot, Chinese co-pilot and radio man, and an American mechanic floated us gently, without even one bump, down into the field surrounded by Lao Shan. We stepped out into cool sea breeze, a great relief from the hot days we were having in Tsinan. The trip down was 1 hour 10 minutes. Students and staff were soon housed in the Presbyterian Compound, Tsi Yang Road. We were scheduled to sail the 20th so all equipment and students were in Tsingtao by the 19th. Refer to the files of Mr. Kirk West and Dr. Ernest B. Struthers to learn all the wire, air, printed messages and lists of people and equipment which had to go through red tape channels before the captain had his papers to sail. Finally the word came. We felt much refreshed by the wait in cool Tsingtao.

July 27

"Boat in" baggage has been closed over an hour, in fact closed and reclosed for several days. Police travel permits have been in hand 3 days. Cargo manifest was filed 4 days ago. Microscopes, test tubes, adhesive and rubber sheeting all listed neatly row on row. Tsingtao and Fochow were sent copies for files. Dean T. W. Li interviewing the Ministries of Education, Health, etc in Nanking with the result that orders were received to let us leave Tsingtao and gather us in from the Min River without opening one bag or box in customs.

This time it is very different from 1937 when the school trekked west ahead of Jap invaders. We then travelled in small groups over a railway constantly bombed--no school equipment and very little personal baggage. When we boarded our plane in Tsinan personal and school equipment was well labelled and assigned in lots to medical students travelling out on the planes.

Why leave peaceful Tsinan when you have been working 2 years to rehabilitate the plant denuded by the Japs? The answer:-

1. For 2 years we have tried to build up a medical staff. We found we were gradually losing what we had and the needed additions refused to come to Tsinan surrounded by Reds with daily threat of occupation.
2. The larger part of our medical students say they will not return to Tsinan this autumn if Reds continue to threaten or occupy the city.
3. We have no means of knowing the future political-military situation in Tsinan so if we plan to open school 1948 - 1949 with a staff and students it is up to

us, during the summer holidays, to get set in a place where students and faculty can be together.

Foochow invited us to come down and use her three hospitals as clinical centres, thereby affording more than double the clinical material we had in Tsinan. This decision to move is no one-man scare, no one-experience, one-day decision. Many of us have seen Tsinan through warlordpox, Japitis and student imperialism phobia. We have observed Scarlet Fever seize the farmers of Central China and spread to become a force from Yenan. So far we have seen no indication that when they take charge of a school they are going to encourage contact with the outside world with unbiased search for the truth. A modern medical school requires both. These are the facts we debated. We went for advice to our governor, our China and western board of governors.

Cheeloo is the first of China's universities to be seriously threatened by Red occupation and we are anxious to meet this change in a way constructive for the future of education in China. We do not want to mark time. We want to continue to accept a full annual quota of students and graduate men and women who have had an opportunity to hear and see what is going on in the world and to be free to make up their own minds about what they see and hear.

July 28

We will probably sail at daybreak tomorrow. Students are all aboard. We joined them after supper. Our LST was lying in the clear blue waters of Tsingtao harbor. Just across the pier from us the big white US hospital ship Repose was docked. In the LST our students had set up beds to occupy the large central space from which our tanks rolled out on South Pacific coral beaches. This was the space for men students who had joined us for the trip. Women students and families occupied the flanking sections formerly occupied by our men who directed the tanks into the unknown wilderness. We are 105, 50 men students, 27 women students, ten staff members with their families. From my penthouse cabin above the bridge I had a view of the four seas. The 7 x 7 ft. cabin has 3 portholes and a door. Above the penthouse was located the instrument from which the First Officer took his reading. All hours of the day and night he tripped up to make sure that we were not headed for some of the big rocks along this part of the China coast.

July 29

At 3:30 P. M. we drew in the gangplank just as 4 students rushed aboard. When sailing was delayed this morning we arranged for the students to visit the Repose. They went in groups of ten. Spick and span guides showed them through wards, laboratories, the dental clinic, E. N. T., the library and permitted peeps into the three operating rooms. We were impressed with the shining corridors and rooms and charmed with the gadgets in laboratories and wards. I realized anew the attractiveness of an efficient service room. As we went down the gangplank one of the internes said to me, "Can't we just go aboard and call it Cheeloo Hospital and just float around where life is most convenient." The best solution I have heard for Cheeloo's present situation.

July 30 Yellow Sea

A foggy day with fog bells jangling frequently. Everybody happy. Our library-in-transit was opened. Newer medical journals and magazines had been rescued from Tsingtao post office. It was a day of rest from the loading job so well managed by the students. Just at supper time we spotted a Chinese boat on the eastern horizon. Soon the bridge was giving orders as their SOS signal was prominently displayed. In a short time we

were near enough to learn that the men on the post said that they were having engine trouble and no food for two days. When the captain requested them to send three men over in their little boat they replied that it was not sea worthy. At this the captain became suspicious--counting 16 on deck he mumbled, "No telling how many are inside. I take no chances on pirates. If they really want food they will send for it." They refused again to come in the little boat but requested to be taken aboard. At this reply the captain told them he would radio Shanghai their position and ordered "steam ahead." Were they pirates? They were not hungry men.

July 31

We rolled all day with a stiff North-East blow. The blue sea was covered with white caps. Few of us partook of hearty meals. Prone position with salty crackers most nearly met our desire for activity and nourishment. The night was warmer beneath a dazzling starry sky.

August 1

Floating calmly over the blue East China Sea, long lines of ripples but not a wave on the surface. Rev. John Fee held service on the deck. The only good thing about sea sickness is how well you feel when it subsides. At 4 P. M. we were along side Tungyin Island rising precipitously out of the sea. A rambling white bungalow hung on the east face of the rugged green terraces above the big white light house. The deck has been dotted with improvised tents covered with sheets, bed spreads and any pieces of tarpulim available. There is no awning on the deck. Midday meal is a picnic with trays brought up and groups of friends gathered around--large bowls of rice in left hand, chopsticks moving rapidly from food tray to mouth to rice bowl. Northerners are already longing for the good Shantung mo-mo. Eight P. M. we anchored at the buoy at entrance of the Min River.

August 2

Six A. M. the pilot came aboard and we started up the river. Green terraces lead from the banks up to rugged ridges. Banyan trees, banana groves and many new varieties of trees appear over the ridges. Everywhere vegetation is tropical. At 8 A. M. we cast anchor at Pagoda Anchorage. Before the engine stops two lighters draw along side and friends crawl onto our deck: Cheeloo graduates from Foochow; Dr. Laube, who had preceded us ten days before; Rev. and Mrs. Pierce Hayes and Dr. Harold Brewster, Methodists; Rev. David Ling, President of the Methodist Theological School, with a crew of helpers. They had spent the night sleeping on a nearby porch in order not to miss us. Mrs. Hayes carried a large basket of sandwiches and a generous supply of cold boiled water. We were soon transferred with hand baggage to their lighters. All students except the students delegated to watching baggage came along too. Two hours of putting up stream against the tide brought us to the landing at the customs jetty. We were thrilled to pass on our right, Fukien Christian University, which has sent us many medical students in past years.

Our committee, Drs. Bryson, Stephen Chang and Laube with the Foochow committee had prepared living space in the dormitories of the Methodist Theological School for all students and Chinese staff members. Foreign staff members went to the home of friends or into the homes prepared for them. Before sunset we each had a bed and a designated place to eat. This was the result of the care and labor of the excellent committee and we are greatly indebted to them for the thoroughness of their accomplishment even in this torrid climate.

August 3

I went to visit the dormitories and found the students smiling and eager to show us their living quarters. They had brought mosquito nets and were well supplied with wash basins and thermos bottles. It was good to be on the solid earth again. Rev. David Ling was busy going from the men to women's dormitories to learn what more could be done to make them comfortable. Outside the entrance doors were plastered red, pink and green papers bearing greetings and welcome to the Cheeloo faculty, students, technicians and workers.

August 15

Two weeks here and feeling a bit settled. I have visited the three hospitals where we are to work. Union Hospital is American Board and American Methodist, a well arranged general hospital with 160 beds. The OPD is very crowded. We plan to make this the hub of our clinical work with most of the clinical teaching located here. Chai Ching and Ta Ti'ng are Anglican hospitals about the size of Union and with a larger OPD. They also are general hospitals. The latter is a self-supporting institution. They are both well housed and appear well organized. Chai Ching is about 2 miles from Union and Ta Ti'ng 4 miles. Each hospital has expressed a desire to have us use their services as we think best for teaching. We are now working on plans to serve our needs and best fit in with what we think will be most acceptable to the hospitals.

Pediatrics, my own specialty, has a 40 bed service in Union and they were just ready to arrange a new OPD. That will be finished soon and will give us 7 separate examining rooms which will just serve our needs for teaching. The ward is well arranged and the private and semi-private rooms are arranged to be handy to the service room. I feel we are fortunate in our setup at Union. We hope to set up a ward at Chai Ching for tuberculous children and an Isolation Pavilion also. This will keep us busy with our present staff--2 attending physicians, 3 assistant residents and 2 internes.

My own home is 4 miles from Union Hospital. The school promised to arrange for daily travel in an army truck to and from the hospital. The street buses are very crowded and the rickshaws are very expensive and most uncomfortable for my long legs. They are built for Fukinese of small stature and light weight. The Foochow people stare at our tall, heavy students. It may be possible for me to move nearer to the hospital but the prospect is not good. Foochow is like all the world--very short of houses. The recent flood and fire has added to this shortage. At least you can rest assured that at present I am well housed in one wing of the home of the Anglican bishop. My household is composed of two of my old Tsinan friends who have lived in Brown Cottage with me since our return to Tsinan. We brought along basic equipment for kitchen and hope to add a bit. Foochow friends had set up our home furnished with tables and chairs left by UNRRA. We have three bedrooms with a living room, dining room and kitchen. We have electric lights but no running water. Our bath time is known to the whole community. Tonight we were visiting with callers when the water man came in to announce that, "bath is ready." When there was delay another announcement was deemed necessary and came more urgently with suggestion that, "the bath water is getting cold." Even this does not sound too urgent to one in Foochow summer.

* * * * *

1948 No. 1, September 4th

Cheeloo University, Tsinan,
Shantung, N. China.

THE AUTUMN'S WORK

We are approaching the opening of the new term. Although the Medical College, and the Arts and Science Colleges have moved to Foochow and Hangchow respectively, we are still a large community. There are more than seventy staff members here (from the rank of clerk upwards), and more than 160 technicians and workmen, besides wives and children. The Hospital is open with seventy patients, and the Leper Hospital with sixty. The Farm, Workshop and Library are operating as usual, and by the end of next week we expect to have nearly 180 students on the place.

The Senior Middle School - a new venture - opens on September 10th. 170 sat for the first entrance examination, from which 74 were selected. Of these 14 have dropped out, leaving 57. 113 sat for the second entrance examination, and 42 were accepted, making a possible enrollment of 99 (69 boys and 30 girls), of whom it is likely that a few more will drop out. A First Year Class only is being opened in the Middle School, which will be in two divisions: a boys' division and a mixed boys and girls division.

The University Freshman Class and the Theological College open on September 13th. For the University Freshman Class there were also two entrance examinations: the first was held before the Arts and Science Colleges went to Hangchow; out of 153 candidates, 28 were selected, of which 17 afterwards dropped out. 132 sat for the second examination, and forty were selected (21 women and 19 men.)

Provision of some second year work is being made for a group of 7 second year students in the History-Sociology Department, who were unable for financial reasons to accompany their classmates to Hangchow.

The entrance examination for the Hospital Nursing School will be held during the coming week, from which an enrollment of 30 is expected. This is in addition to the 18 students who have remained in the Nursing School from last year.

The Hospital Technicians' Class has three new students.

In the School of Theology 12 out of 14 students have remained in Tsinan, and an enrollment of 7 new students is expected. Thus altogether there are likely to be up to 90 students of University grade on the Campus this fall.

NEW MEMBERS OF STAFF AND NEW APPOINTMENTS

We welcome to our community the following new members: Hsi-ch'ang, M.A., Yenching University, for the Chinese Department; Mr. Chao Sheng-ch'uan for the Business Department; and Mr. Chuang P'eng-chü, B.Sc., Cheeloo (Mathematics), and Mr. Wu Ming-kang, B.A. Yenching (History), from part-time to full-time appointments; also Miss Chang P'ei-chen, who comes as Acting-Matron for the Girls' Dormitories. Mr. Chuang will be Dean of Studies of the Middle School, of which Mr. Ksing is Vice-Superintendent, Dr. D. L. Yang is Superintendent, and President Wu is Principal. For the University work, Mr. Hsing is Acting-Dean of Men, Miss McClain Acting-Dean of Women, Mr. Wang Hsi-ch'ang Adviser to Arts students, Dr. Yang Adviser to Science and Pre-Medical Students, and Mr. Drake Associate Dean of Studies. The Opening Ceremonies of the Middle School and University will take place in the Auditorium at 8:00 a.m. on September 10th and 13th respectively.

September 22, 1948

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CHEELOO COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, PERSONNEL 1948 - 1949

" Most of our students have arrived. There will be about 100 in the upper 5 years of the 7 years course. The staff here now consists of Dr. Li Tsan-wen (Acting dean), Dr. Laube (Associate dean), Drs. A. V. Scott, Bryson, Stephen Chang, Isabelle MacTavish, Lalla Iverson, Lois Witham, Miss Hazel Myers, Miss Morton Smith, Miss Turner R.N. (Dr. Lin Lien-Ch'ing is on leave of absence), my wife, who is undertaking the courses in English and myself. In addition we have the help of the doctors in the mission hospitals and some of these have accepted positions as honorary members of our staff. In a few days we expect Dr. and Mrs. James Young. Dr. Gladys Smithwick is to come soon and Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Greene are expected in March."

Excerpt from letter of Dr. Ernest Struthers, Sept. 23, 1948

UNITED BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA

150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

THE FALL OF TSINAN, CAPITAL OF SHANTUNG PROVINCE

The fall of Tsinan, which occurred on September 24th, is a matter of grave concern to all friends of Cheeloo University. Though Communist armies have encircled the city more or less continuously for three years, the final assault came suddenly, the main airfield being captured on Friday, September 17th and the city being forced to capitulate just a week later.

The College of Arts and the College of Science had already moved to Hangchow, and the College of Medicine to Foochow, but there was still a large community on the campus at Tsinan -- 70 staff members and 160 employees of the University, in addition to their wives and children, as well as 70 patients in the general hospital and 60 in the leper hospital. Professor F. S. Drake of the Anglican Mission, writing from Tsinan on September 4th, stated that this community was to be augmented by about 200 students enrolled as follows: senior middle school 99; school of nursing 48; school for hospital technicians 3; university freshmen 40; sophomores 7; school of theology 19. Some of these schools were scheduled to open on September 10 and others on the 13th, and Mr. Drake seemed quite confident that these plans would be carried out. Evidently he did not realize that danger was so near.

In addition to Mr. Drake, other westerners on the campus included Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Lair and Miss Helen McClain of the American Presbyterian Mission, and probably Dr. Jocelyn Smyly of the Anglican Mission, who had announced his intention to stay with the hospital. The only word which has come through tells us that American missionaries in Tsinan are safe. We have no further details but presume the British are safe also.

PS Miss F. Evans
and Dr Davies also

September 29, 1948

MIGRATION OF CHEELOO COLLEGE OF MEDICINE TO FOOCHOW

DR. ANNIE V. SCOTT

July 14 - August 15, 1948

Tsinan to Tsingtao July 14

We left the campus at 3 o'clock and spent two hours weighing in at the city office. A truck drive across west Tsinan gardens took us to the airport. As we entered the field our CAT C46 taxied down the field to meet us. Two trucks of baggage were soon stored in the plane. We were seated and at 6:30 rose in the evening haze hanging over North Gardens. An American pilot, Chinese co-pilot and radio man, and an American mechanic floated us gently, without even one bump, down into the field surrounded by Lao Shan. We stepped out into cool sea breeze, a great relief from the hot days we were having in Tsinan. The trip down was 1 hour 10 minutes. Students and staff were soon housed in the Presbyterian Compound, Tsi Yang Road. We were scheduled to sail the 20th so all equipment and students were in Tsingtao by the 19th. Refer to the files of Mr. Kirk West and Dr. Ernest B. Struthers to learn all the wire, air, printed messages and lists of people and equipment which had to go through red tape channels before the captain had his papers to sail. Finally the word came. We felt much refreshed by the wait in cool Tsingtao.

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Cheeloo is the first of China's universities to be seriously threatened by Red occupation and we are anxious to meet this change in a way constructive for the future of education in China. We do not want to mark time. We want to continue to accept a full annual quota of students and graduate men and women who have had an opportunity to hear and see what is going on in the world and to be free to make up their own minds about what they see and hear.

July 28

We will probably sail at daybreak tomorrow. Students are all aboard. We joined them after supper. Our LST was lying in the clear blue waters of Tsingtao harbor. Just across the pier from us the big white US hospital ship Repose was docked. In the LST our students had set up beds to occupy the large central space from which our tanks rolled out on South Pacific coral beaches. This was the space for men students who had joined us for the trip. Women students and families occupied the flanking sections formerly occupied by our men who directed the tanks into the unknown wilderness. We are 105, 50 men students, 27 women students, ten staff members with their families. From my penthouse cabin above the bridge I had a view of the four seas. The 7 x 7 ft. cabin has 3 portholes and a door. Above the penthouse was located the instrument from which the First Officer took his reading. All hours of the day and night he tripped up to make sure that we were not headed for some of the big rocks along this part of the China coast.

July 29

At 3:30 P. M. we drew in the gangplank just as 4 students rushed aboard. When sailing was delayed this morning we arranged for the students to visit the Repose. They went in groups of ten. Spick and span guides showed them through wards, laboratories, the dental clinic, E. N. T., the library and permitted peeps into the three operating rooms. We were impressed with the shining corridors and rooms and charmed with the gadgets in laboratories and wards. I realized anew the attractiveness of an efficient service room. As we went down the gangplank one of the internes said to me, "Can't we just go aboard and call it Cheeloo Hospital and just float around where life is most convenient." The best solution I have heard for Cheeloo's present situation.

July 30 Yellow Sea

A foggy day with fog bells jangling frequently. Everybody happy. Our library-in-transit was opened. Newer medical journals and magazines had been rescued from Tsingtao post office. It was a day of rest from the loading job so well managed by the students. Just at supper time we spotted a Chinese boat on the eastern horizon. Soon the bridge was giving orders as their SOS signal was prominently displayed. In a short time we

were near enough to learn that the men on the post said that they were having engine trouble and no food for two days. When the captain requested them to send three men over in their little boat they replied that it was not sea worthy. At this the captain became suspicious--counting 16 on deck he mumbled, "No telling how many are inside. I take no chances on pirates. If they really want food they will send for it." They refused again to come in the little boat but requested to be taken aboard. At this reply the captain told them he would radio Shanghai their position and ordered "steam ahead." Were they pirates? They were not hungry men.

July 31

We rolled all day with a stiff North-East blow. The blue sea was covered with white caps. Few of us partook of hearty meals. Prone position with salty crackers most nearly met our desire for activity and nourishment. The night was warmer beneath a dazzling starry sky.

August 1

Floating calmly over the blue East China Sea, long lines of ripples but not a wave on the surface. Rev. John Fee held service on the deck. The only good thing about sea sickness is how well you feel when it subsides. At 4 P. M. we were along side Tungyin Island rising precipitously out of the sea. A rambling white bungalow hung on the east face of the rugged green terraces above the big white light house. The deck has been dotted with improvised tents covered with sheets, bed spreads and any pieces of tarpulin available. There is no awning on the deck. Midday meal is a picnic with trays brought up and groups of friends gathered around--large bowls of rice in left hand, chopsticks moving rapidly from food tray to mouth to rice bowl. Northerners are already longing for the good Shantung mo-mo. Eight P. M. we anchored at the buoy at entrance of the Min River.

August 2

Six A. M. the pilot came aboard and we started up the river. Green terraces lead from the banks up to rugged ridges. Banyan trees, banana groves and many new varieties of trees appear over the ridges. Everywhere vegetation is tropical. At 8 A. M. we cast anchor at Pagoda Anchorage. Before the engine stops two lighters draw along side and friends crawl onto our deck; Cheeloo graduates from Foochow; Dr. Laube, who had preceded us ten days before; Rev. and Mrs. Pierce Hayes and Dr. Harold Brewster, Methodists; Rev. David Ling, President of the Methodist Theological School, with a crew of helpers. They had spent the night sleeping on a nearby porch in order not to miss us. Mrs. Hayes carried a large basket of sandwiches and a generous supply of cold boiled water. We were soon transferred with hand baggage to their lighters. All students except the students delegated to watching baggage came along too. Two hours of putting up stream against the tide brought us to the landing at the customs jetty. We were thrilled to pass on our right, Fukien Christian University, which has sent us many medical students in past years.

Our committee, Drs. Bryson, Stephen Chang and Laube with the Foochow committee had prepared living space in the dormitories of the Methodist Theological School for all students and Chinese staff members. Foreign staff members went to the home of friends or into the homes prepared for them. Before sunset we each had a bed and a designated place to eat. This was the result of the care and labor of the excellent committee and we are greatly indebted to them for the thoroughness of their accomplishment even in this torrid climate.

August 3

I went to visit the dormitories and found the students smiling and eager to show us their living quarters. They had brought mosquito nets and were well supplied with wash basins and thermos bottles. It was good to be on the solid earth again. Rev. David Ling was busy going from the men to women's dormitories to learn what more could be done to make them comfortable. Outside the entrance doors were plastered red, pink and green papers bearing greetings and welcome to the Cheeloo faculty, students, technicians and workers.

August 15

Two weeks here and feeling a bit settled. I have visited the three hospitals where we are to work. Union Hospital is American Board and American Methodist, a well arranged general hospital with 160 beds. The OPD is very crowded. We plan to make this the hub of our clinical work with most of the clinical teaching located here. Chai Ching and Ta Ti'ng are Anglican hospitals about the size of Union and with a larger OPD. They also are general hospitals. The latter is a self-supporting institution. They are both well housed and appear well organized. Chai Ching is about 2 miles from Union and Ta Ti'ng 4 miles. Each hospital has expressed a desire to have us use their services as we think best for teaching. We are now working on plans to serve our needs and best fit in with what we think will be most acceptable to the hospitals.

Pediatrics, my own specialty, has a 40 bed service in Union and they were just ready to arrange a new OPD. That will be finished soon and will give us 7 separate examining rooms which will just serve our needs for teaching. The ward is well arranged and the private and semi-private rooms are arranged to be handy to the service room. I feel we are fortunate in our setup at Union. We hope to set up a ward at Chai Ching for tuberculous children and an Isolation Pavilion also. This will keep us busy with our present staff--2 attending physicians, 3 assistant residents and 2 internes.

My own home is 4 miles from Union Hospital. The school promised to arrange for daily travel in an army truck to and from the hospital. The street buses are very crowded and the rickshaws are very expensive and most uncomfortable for my long legs. They are built for Fukinese of small stature and light weight. The Foochow people stare at our tall, heavy students. It may be possible for me to move nearer to the hospital but the prospect is not good. Foochow is like all the world--very short of houses. The recent flood and fire has added to this shortage. At least you can rest assured that at present I am well housed in one wing of the home of the Anglican bishop. My household is composed of two of my old Tsinan friends who have lived in Brown Cottage with me since our return to Tsinan. We brought along basic equipment for kitchen and hope to add a bit. Foochow friends had set up our home furnished with tables and chairs left by UNRRA. We have three bedrooms with a living room, dining room and kitchen. We have electric lights but no running water. Our bath time is known to the whole community. Tonight we were visiting with callers when the water man came in to announce that, "bath is ready." When there was delay another announcement was deemed necessary and came more urgently with suggestion that, "the bath water is getting cold." Even this does not sound too urgent to one in Foochow summer.

* * * * *

C
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In reply refer to
CA

October 13, 1948

My dear Dr. Ruland:

I am pleased to transmit for your information the following unconfirmed report just received from the American Consulate General at Tsingtao concerning the American citizens in Tsinan, the status of Cheeloo University, and conditions affecting the continued work in that city of American missionaries and educators. The source of the Consulate General's information was a local missionary who obtained the information from a Chinese Christian long known to him. The Chinese left Tsinan on October 2 and arrived in Tsingtao on October 10. According to this report, the situation concerning the Americans and conditions in Tsinan was as follows:

All eight Americans who remained in the city at the time of its capture were unharmed and well. They were courteously treated by the Communist forces, were promised food and were urged to continue their teaching. The Communists instructed all schools to remain open and permitted religious liberty. While there was some denunciation of "United States imperialism", there was no hostility shown toward individual Americans. The new mayor of the city is a graduate of a mission school.

Cheeloo University was practically unharmed and the hospital was functioning as usual. Electric and water facilities were restored on September 30. However, the city was estimated to have suffered nearly 30 per cent destruction, with hardly a building left undamaged in the old city.

Sincerely yours,

For the Acting Secretary of State

Fulton Freeman
Acting Chief
Division of Chinese Affairs

NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY
172 Nathan Road 2nd Floor
Kowloon, Hong Kong

Received from China News Agency, Hong Kong

October 20, 1948

Cheeloo University and hospital, all Chinese and Foreign staff, students, workmen and families safe. Whitewright Institute, South Suburb Church, Methodist, Southern Baptist and Independent churches: staff and families all safe. Buildings damaged but not destroyed; protection is being given by the new government.

Dr. H.P. Lair, Rev. F.S. Drake, Cheeloo University.

September 27th, 1948.

COPY OF LETTER FROM DR. H. P. LAIR, VICE-PRESIDENT OF CHEENLOO UNIVERSITY

This letter was written in Tsinan on November 18 and brought out by Rev. Richard W. Bryant of the Presbyterian Mission who arrived in Tsingtao on December 5, 1948.

I make use of an opportunity to send out a letter to give you a brief report of our effort to hold on here in Tsinan. I trust that the previous letters which I have written since the battle have gotten through. We have been very well treated by the troops and by the new government. The only difficulty - aside from inability to get money - has been pressure from other schools for the "loan" of property. As a matter of fact we haven't a very good case for resisting this. If only the people who evacuated to Foochow and Hangchow were here we could truthfully say that we are using it all, but we manifestly can't say that now and, personally, I think we will have to yield to some of these requests. The best we can do is to choose the one which will apparently least hamper our own freedom and which offers the best prospect of being terminated by the time we are ready to make full use of the property ourselves. We have had no restrictions whatever as to what we should teach and no interference with internal administration. Our chief difficulty is being cut off from communications with the ports and with the offices in America and England, and of course with our own colleagues in Foochow and Hangchow.

Thus far I am sure that I did right in remaining here. If our skeleton staff had not been here, during and after the battle, we would certainly have lost the whole place. We suffered enough property damage as it was. Much as I hate to say it our property was damaged much more by three days occupation by nationalist troops than it was by four years occupation by the Japanese. We are gradually doing necessary repairs to roofs and blocking up shell holes in walls for the protection of the interiors of the buildings from further damage from weathering, but are not attempting anything like thorough repairs. Money for what we are doing we are getting from the sale of such negotiable assets as we had on hand. Unfortunately many of these, held in storage at one of the flour mills, were completely destroyed by fire along with the mill. We may be able to recover something on this in time but not now. We have also been paying salaries and wages for September and October from this same source and will be able to do so this month. If by another month we have been unable to find a way of getting support from outside we will just have to close down and turn the place over to one of these organizations which are clamoring for it. I may add incidentally that this money problem applies to the missionaries as well as to the Chinese staff. We have been unable to hear anything from the Mission treasurers since the last plane came into Tsinan on September 18th. Thus far I've been living on credit but how many months that is good for I don't know. In normal times it would stretch a considerable distance but now all of my well to do friends have either left or have been so nearly wiped out by the battle that one just can't depend on them.

Now the paper carries the announcement of an evacuation of Americans from the Nanking-Shanghai area, which I presume includes Hangchow, which seems to confirm the opinion which I have held all the time, that the move there was unwise. It's a privilege to be able to contribute a bit to this new social order that is evolving and I often think these days that maybe the Lord sent me to China for just such a time as this.

Cordially,

/s/ H. P. Lair

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE YENCHING SCHOOL OF RELIGION
TO TWO FRIENDS IN AMERICA

November 26, 1948

Dear Y. C. and David:

These are days when I frequently turn to you both in my thoughts and prayers. I desire that you will understand why our School is firm in its decision and hope to continue here as a part of Yenching. Naturally there were differences of opinion in momentous matters. These differences are now no longer important, even gradually disappearing from our faculty.

Having expressed my own convictions which have grown in me for some time, to members of our Faculty, I feel I ought now to state them clearly to you for your criticism. I believe that Communism in China is practically important not theoretically dreadful. As a people we have never been philosophically inclined, caring very little for metaphysical doctrine. As Christians we have not even yet produced a Chinese theology. But we are always practical and tolerant, facing differences of opinion quietly, knowing that all things change and nothing, whether isms or institutions, can long continue without alteration and modification. Consequently Chinese intellectuals do not fear communism in its philosophical aspects, with its apocryphical views and its materialistic and deterministic tendencies. On the other hand, Chinese immanentism has a great deal in common with such ideas as historical urge and direction. I believe it is high time for us to understand Marxism and even to see affinities between Christianity and some of the Marxist ideas. The late Archbishop of Canterbury, William Temple, thought Communism was only a heresy while Nazism was schism.

Our history has clearly taught us that any government that loses the support of the people, falls; any ruling authority that is corrupt and oppresses the people loses their support. But the feudal lords in our country have never learned that manifest lesson. Our history has also revealed to us that our people, being oppressed and down trodden, needs a revolution in the Chinese sense (as taught for instance by Mencius). They have been for some time led in such a revolution which it seems to me cannot be averted by any external force. Agrarian reforms and the downfall of feudalism are necessary and must come before it is possible for the nation to enter into a real process of reconstruction. Just now, we cannot think of anything else. We have indeed to endure and to suffer; but who in China today do not? Why should we be specially privileged and be exempt from suffering, when our fellow country men are facing dangers of every kind every minute? We shall painfully see many values that we hold dear, discarded; but I have the confidence to assure you that all real values, though discarded for a time, will be called back. The important thing is that we be not selfish, fearful, fixed in our prejudices and retreating before possible opportunities; that we bear our Christian witness faithfully and courageously; and that we see and know without a doubt what essentially Christianity stands for.

The strange thing is that what you consider "bad news" is taken here by nearly everybody as signs of hope. We are assured again and again, both by the authorities of the University and by our own convictions that Yenching will not make any compromise with what is and will be contrary to the principles upon which the institution is founded. We are also expectant, eagerly awaiting to see an experiment worked out wherein diverse ways of thinking may live together and prayerfully launching out upon a spiritual adventure which, if it turns out successfully, may even make a contribution to the present international deadlock. We may be defeated, but if we succeed, may we not think that the new era for the world, which so many hope to see dawning, can begin just here in our University? If our American

supporters are farsighted, I am sure they will continue to do their part.

Christianity faces a crisis which, in itself, should be purifying. We ought to know what Christianity essentially is. To me it is God's giving Himself in love to man through Jesus Christ the Word Incarnate, and therefore our giving ourselves in the spirit of Jesus to our fellow-beings. We need a reorientation, in which we can turn all the outwardness of our religion into true inwardness and again turn this powerful inwardness into acts of service. We may not be allowed to preach by mouth (though by now I do not think there is such a danger); but if we should be silenced, we can yet speak by being ourselves and by action. Jesus is the Word of God, and we too are words. Christianity and the Christian community will continue and even grow as that which is corrective of errors and as that which is prophetic in the upbuilding of the spiritual life of our people. Christianity is also a personal relation between man and Christ, and it is meant to become right personal relationships in society.

Our School of Religion is definitely staying on and I believe will continue to function, with adjustments, venturing upon the task of witness-bearing in love in the midst of difficulties. There were suggestions that we move to some safer place. But I have steadily resisted the temptation and decided to stay on. Now that Dr. Philip de Vargas has left, we have no more suggestions to move away. In my opinion which amounts to me a vision, our moving away will be a blow to the Christian character of Yenching. Faculty and students who are Christians, may become entirely disillusioned by the flight of our School, although our staying on may not be much visible help to them, I am ashamed to say. I am also convinced that a flight to other places will make the School permanently disconnected with Yenching. A fearful and backboneless school cannot be allowed to return to the fold of the University, just as collaborators in the Japanese scheme during the Japanese occupation of Peiping, were not re-admitted.

Just now other theological seminaries are in a state of consternation, ours should all the more stand firm. Students of Nanking Theological Seminary have left there, leaving a handful of them behind. It seems there is no strong Christian leadership in that prominent and rich institution. The Union Theological Seminary in Fukien is in financial difficulties, I heard, almost having to close down, because the people there put too much trust in the gold yuan. The Peking Theological Seminary is on the verge of dispersion because the principal is more inclined to make money than "fishers of man." He is about to fly to Szechuan for safety. In such a state of affairs, if we keep firm, in determined adventure, what tremendous moral and spiritual influence we shall be able to exert upon the whole Christian movement in China. Ours is Christian leadership, and we cannot hide our heads in the sand. After the Amsterdam Conference, I was asked to say a few words on the radio, broadcasting to America. I said that it would be possible to bear Christian witness in communist areas if we do not keep standing on the side of status quo. As you know I belong by ordination to St. John's Cathedral in Hongkong where I have a permanent place. I can go there at any time if I desire to escape from the North. I told Dean Rose why I decided to stay on in Peiping whatever happens. Bishop Hall wrote me at Amsterdam that he would welcome me in Hongkong and give me congenial work to do, especially to write. I wrote back assuring him of my love, but declined his offer of assistance. The reasons are clear that our school and we must take our Christian stand with the churches here which cannot move away and which we profess to serve. We have of course to take the consequences. If Christianity is that religion which cannot meet dangers and even persecution, what use is it for us to embrace it? This is not that we are specially heroic; we are just ordinary people, but we ought to know our resources in the power of love which is of God, as well as where our responsibilities lie.

To Y.C.: May I again urge that you do not make up your mind as to where you should go next year after the completion of your work for the Ph.D. degree. Wait and see whether or not there is really a great opportunity here for you. Our students, 23 college graduates are better stuff than those in the past. With the exception of a woman student whose aged father is dying and therefore must immediately leave, all the rest will stay on. We have five other women students and they too are courageous enough to trust the School and their Master Jesus Christ and to continue their studies here. One of them said, "Where can we go? In choosing Yenching, we have made the right decision."

Last year when I was in the States, I met a theological student named Richy Hogg and asked him why could not America come to some terms with the communists in China. He was surprised and replied that he had heard this for the first time. At a distance I can imagine how you feel for your country, your family, and the Christian Church. I feel your anxiety is wasted. The only thing for you to do is to trust yours in the hands of God and study diligently. My own experience is that whenever one thinks in terms of oneself, no thought can be clear and all thoughts are naturally clouded. The Fang family is well and as far as I can judge not in much danger.

I have taken time to write to you my innermost thoughts. If you think it well, you may show this letter to my friend your president Dr. Van Dusen who will give you wise guidance.

With love to you both,

Yours in His Love,

/s/ T. C. Chao

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY NEWS BULLETIN

Arts and Science Colleges

YUN-HSI No. 1

Nov. 30, 1948

IN EXITU

At the moment the Arts and Science Colleges are functioning as normally as could be expected under the circumstances. Yet it is interesting to reflect that scarcely three months have passed since August 10 when the first party left Tsinan. With the nearness of the Reds to the city the decision to evacuate the Arts and Science Colleges had been made, five planes were chartered, and 214 staff, their families, and students were flown to Tsingtao between August 10 and 14. They were able to take their necessary belongings and some university equipment. Unfortunately only one case of books was taken out; the other eleven were left behind. This one case of books was a miscellaneous collection, and the heads of the departments watched covetously as the box was unpacked.

Many Cheeloo alumni in Tsingtao tried to persuade the university to stay in Tsingtao and not leave the province. An Alcohol factory in the industrial area was offered as accommodation. The buildings and surroundings beggared all description. Sometimes when problems of accommodation get on top of us here, we reflect that we might have been in that factory and count our blessings. From Tsingtao the main party left on August 17 for Shanghai, where for one hectic rainy week the students were housed in Frenchtown and were nearly washed out of bed.

Meanwhile, early in August Mr. T'sao, Dr. Chang K'uei, and Mr. Ch'in arrived in Hangchow and worked very hard indeed. Were it not for their strenuous efforts as a vanguard, the arrival of the students and staff would have been one of unspeakable confusion. As it was, the settling in was orderly and satisfactory.

THE PRESENT SITE

The Temple of the Resting Clouds (Yun hsi szu) stands at the end of a narrow valley in a deep cup in the hills. From the monastery walls the bamboo forests rise steeply to the summit of the Five Cloud Mountain. The only access to the temple is by a stone paved path which winds upwards through the bamboo groves, starting from the little bus station. From the station itself the road twists down the valley to the Ch'ien-t'ang river which flows in broad sweeps to the sea twenty miles away. We are certainly far from the madding crowd. The Lake city of Hangchow is ten miles away by road, and from the silence that falls in our wooded cleft at night, we would seem to be the most isolated people on earth. From the dry dusty north we have been transported to one of the famed beauty spots of China.

Unfortunately, beauty is not a thing you can eat, nor does it keep you warm in winter. Viewed from the hills above, the swinging roofs of the monastery look very picturesque nestling among the trees far below. A closer view, however, makes it obvious that what may be ideal for Buddhist monks is entirely unsuitable for a modern university. 284 students have to feed themselves somehow, and food is very far away and difficult to get. Our water supply comes down from the mountain springs in bamboo pipes; so far we have had enough to drink and wash and can only hope that the supply will not fail. When asked how we bathe, we can only reply, "A foot at a time." We are all living on top of one another, and the students' quarters are very crowded and most unsatisfactory from the sanitary point of view.

However, we are hoping to obtain accommodation in other buildings further down the valley. In spite of the crowded squalor and lack of amenities the students are, on the whole, realizing that we are all up against it and must therefore make the best of things. There has been a splendid spirit of cooperation from both staff and students. One reassuring feature is the fact that the social life of the university has started again quite spontaneously. Staff members meet every Friday evening to entertain themselves, and many of the student societies have been re-organized. Also our new location now means that these northern students, who for so many years have been cut off from the student life of the rest of China, have the chance to meet with students from the two neighboring universities and are greatly benefitted by this broadening influence. At the same time, the devotional life of the university is both deep and real. The student Christian Fellowship has re-formed and now numbers about eighty members. This group is responsible for morning prayers and can be seen at 7:00 every morning down in the classroom below the temple arranging the chairs and distributing hymn books and Bibles, afterwards replacing them ready for the first class of the day. On a recent visit of Dr. Sherwood Eddy a number of new students asked to be taught more of the Christian faith. Arrangements have been made for the follow-up work.

But quite apart from surroundings, lack of suitable places for quiet study, and other disadvantages, the students are weighed down with worry. Many of them have left their homes and families behind in the north and have no means of knowing how they are faring. Furthermore, this also means that they are cut off from home funds and are seriously worried over the question of college fees. Nearly half the students are receiving relief. But there is no possibility of continuing this after the present semester. Quite a number of students have offered to do some kind of spare time work to earn their keep, and have even been doing various kinds of manual labor. This would occasion no surprise among students in the west who regularly do menial tasks to work their way through college, but it is unusual for Chinese students and is a wholesome sign. Others have made good contributions to the life of the community. Among these are:

THE PRIMARY SCHOOL

The local middle schools have been very helpful in receiving the children of the staff. This has been greatly appreciated. Unfortunately nothing was being done for the younger children. Several of the students, realizing this, started a primary school. It was done in a genuine spirit of service, though they admitted later that remunerative aid would be very helpful. A full primary school curriculum was taught to the complete satisfaction of the parents. A Primary School Committee voted its vigorous approval of their action and requested them to continue.

THE NURSERY SCHOOL

The Nursery School is the work of the Home Economics Department and is held in one of the ancestral shrines very appropriately called The Hall of Continuing Spring! Mrs. William Sung is the director, with students assisting her. Their apparatus is made from tin cans, carpenters' junk, and rag dolls given by Community Church, Shanghai. Despite all this there is usually a queue at the door two hours before school time.

THE WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY

The classes have been carried on as normally as possible, though there is a sad lack of necessary equipment. The chemistry department, for example, had

no library and had to buy more than 100 books to refurnish its library. The pharmacy department points out that it is difficult for the students to gain experience in dispensing without the necessary apparatus, but it goes on to say that it is working hard to improve the standard and hopes to develop manufacturing and research work. This will depend on settled conditions and funds. Mrs. Jacot writes, "The English department has been holding its classes out of doors on the steps of a little ancestral temple during the mild autumn weather. This has been appreciated by the students." The political science department has been housed in the capacious Liu-ho-t'a pagoda three miles away. There were originally 13 students in the group, but several had to return north because of financial stringency. There are now 8 left. These go to Hangchow Christian College for some of their classes. A few of them are Christians, and they all show a surprising maturity in their political thinking. They are not sold on either party in the present struggle. The library, having been left behind, was almost non-existent when we arrived. Because of the kind donations of the British Council, the U. S. Information Service, and a few other donors, we now have a small General Library. We can only say that it is better than nothing, and heartily thank those who have made the gifts. There are no English dictionaries, and we are hoping that there will be a way of obtaining a few to answer this serious need.

THE STAFF

At the moment of writing we have a staff of 45, almost all of whom live in the temple. Four of our staff are in the U. S. pursuing various forms of private research.

ALUMNI

It is always gratifying to see that so many of our alumni are distinguishing themselves in the life of China today. We particularly wish to mention Dr. T'sui Hsi-chao, Moderator of the Church of Christ in China and Chang Po-huai (Bill Chang) leader of the Border Mission. Dr. Wang Ti-ming, Minister of Health for Shansi, and Dr. Wang Fu-i in the same position in Shantung. Also Dr. Ch'en Chung-shou, head doctor of the Chung Yang Hospital Tientsin, Dr. Hsueh Yu, head of the School of Pharmacy Peita Univ. Peking, Kuo Tsi-nan of the China Y.M.C.A., Dr. Teng Hsing-shan, head of the Shih-i Hospital Shanghai, Dr. Liu Hsi kang, principal of the Chung Yang Medical School Hangchow, Chang Chien-t'ou, principal of the Honan University Medical School, and Miss Sun Hsiu-cheng, reading Modern Greats at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.

OBITUARY

Friends of Cheeloo learned with deep regret of the death of Dr. G. D. Wu, late dean of both Arts and Science. He had long been connected with the university and came onto the staff soon after his graduation. Later on he continued his research in Ts'ing-hua University, Peking. Later he spent some years in England reading for his Ph. D. at London University. It was here that he published his two volume work, "Pottery," which has been a standard ever since. He became a distinguished member of the Academia Sinica and made an extremely important contribution to Chinese archaeology in the discovery and study of the Neolithic Black Pottery Civilization of North China. We were fortunate to have him back on our staff from 1945-8. He died on Sept. 21 and was buried in a temporary grave near the Leprosarium, outside the campus fence. He was a man of outstanding Christian character, respected and loved by students and staff alike.

THE SUPPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY

We are very glad to see that two more missions are now supporting members of our union, The United Lutheran Church of America, and with the arrival of Miss Margaret Eldridge, The English Presbyterian Mission. The British Council in China has already given us help in the form of books for our library, and there is the possibility of the loan of personnel for our teaching. We understand, also, that the endowment of a chair in the humanities has been discussed. We hope this will be possible. We should like to acknowledge our gratitude to the British Council for their help and sympathy.

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY

7 December 1948

Dr. R. J. McMullen
UBCCC
150 5th Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. McMullen:

For this one reason I am almost glad that President Wu is away in Foochow, the reason is that it has given me the pleasure of answering, in his stead, your letter of November 26th, 1948. We intended to visit Foochow together at this time but when we were in Shanghai last week, events were moving so fast in the Nanking area that Dr. Fenn and other friends of the University all urged that one of us should stay back in Hangchow to help cope with any emergency that may arise. While in Shanghai we were told by Dr. Fenn that your letter was on the way and he, President Wu and myself, had a brief session to review the Cheeloo situation. Since I came back to Hangchow, we have had a meeting of the University Council in an effort to formulate an answer to your letter which would represent the view of the entire group here.

As to the actual condition of this Institution as to December 8th, we wish we had more definite information from our group in Tsinan, operating as they have been under a Communist regime during the last two months. The first letters we had from Dr. Lair and Mr. F. S. Drake were almost enthusiastic and the fact that not only the University but also the Theological School was urged by the new authorities to carry on, seemed to indicate that we could expect a certain amount of toleration from them for the Religious character of the Institution. However, verbal reports which have come to us more recently in devious ways have led us to fear that as the Communist position is consolidated in the area, difficulties involved in continuing a Christian University would considerably increase. So far two such difficulties seem to have pretty well established themselves.

1. Both from Weihsien and Mukden reports have come to say that the Communists, while urging our Institutions to carry on, have forbidden these Institutions to collect fees in any form from the Students or to solicit funds from the Public, thus making it impossible not to surrender the whole work to the "Powers that be".
2. So far it has not been possible to transfer any funds from this end to Tsinan. As you know we have a group of staunch friends among the business men of Tsinan who have helped us in every way possible during these last three years. Most of these friends are now in Shanghai and they still have ample resources in Tsinan but their businesses are under such rigid control in Tsinan that while they are willing to receive funds from us here and pay the equivalent in value to our group in Tsinan they are not at all sure that their agents there will be in a position to complete the transaction. That is why, in spite of urgent requests from Dr. Lair, we have not been able to send them any funds at all.

Thus you will see that these reports we have received from Tsinan sound very vague, some conflicting and some pure hearsay and have not enabled us to give you any definite answers to the questions which you think are arising in everyone's mind.

The attitude that we must adopt towards the general question of Christian Higher Education under Communist control must still be one of watchful open-mindedness.

Now to the specific questions which you have raised.

1. The answer is an emphatic NO. We are naturally eager to continue to operate as a University under any Political regime but not at all costs. If our essential religious freedom must be prejudiced in order to do that, we as a group think that it would be better Christian testimony to close down. (Note, the question was, Has the threat of Communism changed the attitude of the faculty toward the Christian purpose?)

2. In this respect we can only speak for the group in Hangchow. We feel that this is as far as we can and should move. If there should be another turn-over in these parts we must resign to the inevitable, trying to carry on as long as possible without compromising our fundamental beliefs of Religious and Educational freedom but ready to close down when it is necessary. When that time comes we feel that we should fulfill our moral obligations to the student body and faculty to the best of our ability. For the students, by helping them to transfer to other institutions, perhaps in some cases giving financial assistance to make it possible. For the Faculty, this should mean payment of at least 3 months' salary, so that they will have a breathing spell in which to make the necessary re-adjustments. It should be pointed out in this connection that we have had no opportunity to consult the Board of Directors on these matters, therefore the Administration alone is responsible for this opinion. (Note, the question was, What is the psychological atmosphere on the campus?)

3. We have lost no faculty member because of fear of Communist take-over and only 15 students have left, so far, but these have left purely because of financial stringency.

4. We do not anticipate that any of the Faculty will leave before the Communists come in and in view of the difficulty of transmitting funds into a Communist held area, we hope that the UBCCC, and other supporting Boards will send us, before the turn-over takes place, as much as possible of the money earmarked for us. In this regard it may be pointed out that while we have not been able to send more money to Tsinan, we understand the group there have been able to draw on the resources left them before the removal of the University.

Much of the answer to your second set of questions regarding plans for the future has already been implied in foregoing paragraphs. Perhaps the only thing I need to add here is that we found ourselves in whole-hearted agreement with Dr. Fenn when he disclosed to us (confidentially) the plan that is being considered by your Committee for the preservation of Key personnel for Christian Higher Education in the future. In fact we have already submitted to him, tentatively, a confidential list of our faculty who are worth saving for such purposes. We also discussed with Dr. Fenn the question of how these people might be placed, when normal activities on the present Campuses must be suspended. We have thought of Hongkong as a possible place for a small group to engage in Research and continued study. One of our number, Dr. Martin C. Yang, already has an invitation to serve as a visiting Professor at Cornell University. Perhaps a few others can be allocated with full or partial support from UBCCC to Christian Institutions in other countries of the Far East or even the U.S.A., and Great Britain. And there is also the possibility of setting up a Chinese Christian University in Exile but of course such a step should not be lightly contemplated before we are much clearer in our minds as to what plans God has for us in His Providence.

In closing I am sure I can say for President Wu, the Chinese and Western staff here, that we are greatly encouraged by the first paragraph of your letter. We realize under what strain our friends across the water must have been working on our behalf in these days of great turmoil and uncertainty. Their concern for and confidence in us

are our greatest source of inspiration as we try to do our duty in these very difficult circumstances.

With all good wishes and warm personal regards,

I am, yours sincerely,

/s/ Sun T.H.
Dean of Studies

STH/CC

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY

Yun Hsi Ssu

Hangchow, Chekiang

CHINA

December 7, 1948

Dear Dr. McMullen:

In the letter I wrote this morning, which has been taken to be mailed in Shanghai tomorrow, I failed to mention one important fact about conditions in Tsinan. From several reliable sources we have learned that about two thirds of the campus outside the city wall has been occupied by a Communist research institution known as the "East China University Research Institute" (華東大學研究院). Several faculty residences, certainly including our own and possibly Ke-ming's, are now occupied by the staff of that institution. What effect this has had on our own work which presumably is still going on there we do not know, but at least this seems to indicate that the Communists have no hesitation in occupying mission premises when there is the slightest excuse. Information is also lacking as to what has happened to the personal properties that were left in these houses. A friend of mine has written to say that all my books have been removed to a colleague's house in what is known as the East Village, but he made no mention of our furnishings, which I suppose are now used by the new tenants.

I called on President Li of Hangchow this afternoon to compare notes. He told me that he had sent his reply to your letter and in it had taken essentially the same line as I did. It would be interesting to find any considerable body of agreement between these letters, as we are all groping in the dark.

Again my warm personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

T.H. Sun
Dean

NOTES ON LETTER OF MRS. FRANCES JANE HAMLIN, JANUARY 14, 1949

(Written from Presbyterian Mission, East Suburb, Tsinan, Shantung)

Bombing

On January 12th, shortly after noon, Tsinan was bombed by Nationalist planes. At least 8 bombs were dropped (some say 13), and many were killed at the railway station and in the shops.

Inflation

On Jan. 10, millet was 950 a catty and on Jan. 12 it was 1200. Flour went to 110,000 per sack and no price was quoted on Jan. 14. Coal though plentiful costs \$400 a catty.

Passes

All sorts of permits are now required of churches and missions. Many blanks must be filled out at a cost of a "Couple of Hundred" for each blank. Many of those in charge were trained by Japanese.

Railways

The railway to Tsingtao is open as far as Fangtze, which is just east of Waihsien. The railway northward does not extend as far as Tehchow.

(Note: Other sources say it is open southward as far as Hsuchowfu).

CHEELOO

EXCERPT FROM LETTER FROM H.P.LAIR TO W.P.FENN AND A.E.CLAYTON, JAN. 17, 49

"So far as the effect of the new regime on our policy is concerned I feel that it is still too early to make any pronouncement, Thus far there have been no attempts to curtail either our intellectual or religious freedom. But we are not a real testing ground due to the fact that the registered colleges are all absent. Our relations with the educational and other authorities have been cordial. Economically we are at a very great disadvantage because of their policy of subsidizing students with full tuition, board and room, and a definite promise of a job on completion of their training. Recent bombings have not increased the popularity of Americans with the populace, and have had not effect whatever on the military establishments.

"Our payroll as previously reported to you, amounts to something over 40 million per month. We have not increased rates of pay since October and in October we made a reduction of 17%. We gave a bonus in September since all our staff lost heavily during the fighting, some of them lost everything.

"We have also spent more than 30 millions on necessary repairs. Our total resources at the moment are 61 little pellets (the 41 mentioned above plus 20 belonging to the hospital) and about 30 million in cash. Prices have tripled within the last two weeks so some increase will have to be made this month."

EXCERPTS FROM KIRK WEST'S LETTER TO CHINA COUNCIL JANUARY 19, 1949

First let me share with you the gloomy picture that the Swedish Baptist folks have just sent in from Kaohsien. They were so enthusiastic about the hope of working with the Communists. Now on the basis of their reports it has come to an end. We have not full confirmation as they are not able now to come out as they had wished, but they are all coming out soon. They have sent word ahead for "women and children to leave now before the Cs come to Tsingtao." This is significant in view of their optimistic attitude before. Their school was taken away from them. They seem to be confined to their compound. One of their men was arrested in Kaomi (a Swedish missionary) for not having a license on his bicycle and was confined in jail for three days, and his bike confiscated, the term they use is "borrowed." They are trying to get old Mrs. Rinell out to the coast and they will all come out together. They would have done so tomorrow but the road is too dangerous now. Our last messenger in was robbed of all his letters. If there was anything they want to use against us they could find it in some innocent phrase, but this means that the best link with the Tsinan folks is gone. I do not think they will go back to Kiaohsien. Of course ~~this~~ the girl who told me this may not have gotten her dope straight and so I am asking Gordon to meet with the messenger and he and I will go over the matter thoroughly again.

This brings me to the matter of the discouragement of Lair and also the more restrained utterance of Hamlin. They all sharply contrast to the enthusiasm of four months ago. Then it was "What a new freedom, now we are at liberty, fine relationships, we can have religion in the school as never before, etc.".... It hardly seems the same place when they write "We fear the curtain is coming down, the cloud on the horizon is getting bigger, the storm is approaching. We are not as free as we thought. We must be careful what we say, this may be our last Christmas celebration." This is quite a reversal of the picture if one goes only by what they write out.

None here wants to go home. We also do not want to be caught in a fight. We hear they are debating about Tsingtao's fate now, "to fight or not to fight."

Next day. Last letters just in from Tsinan. Lair (Jan 10) says all well and hope to keep going. So they do not feel the same pressure the Rinells do. Lair says he heard from Walters and all is going well. RR is through to Fangtze and south to Huschow from Tsinan. Lair has asked Walters to come to Tsinan to work.

..... The Bryants are moving in their apartment.

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY NEWS BULLETIN

JANUARY, 1949

TSINAN, SHANTUNG, NORTH CHINA

(Latest News from Communist-held Tsinan)

THE NEW YEAR The New Year finds us still here and our work intact. We can see only a month or two ahead at a time, but we keep going as well as we are able "front and back as either should be". Our relationships with Hua Tung University are excellent, and we still hold the unique position of being the only spot in the world (as far as we know) where a Communist and a Christian University share the same campus. In consequence there is an opportunity here for Christian and Communist leaders to understand each other, as perhaps is not to be found anywhere else in the world.

We celebrated the New Year with a social for Staff, Students, and Workers in the Auditorium on the morning of January 1st. It was a very friendly family affair, and marked one more step in the growth of conscious unity, which has been steadily taking place since we opened the term last September with a student body almost entirely unknown to one another, and a staff also very largely new.

STUDENTS FROM HANGCHOW Five more students have arrived from the Arts and Science Colleges at Hangchow, including one girl, bringing the total up to nine. Others are expected after the close of the term. Those who have already arrived belong to the following classes: Pharmacy first year - 1; third year - 3; Political Science and Economics third year - 3; History and Sociology fourth year - 1; Biology third year - 1. The first year Pharmacy student has already entered our first year class; and there is practical work for the third year Pharmacy students in the Hospital Dispensary; but as we have no third and fourth-year work here at present, and only a limited amount of second-year work, we are unable to provide for the other students above first-year grade at present. We are, however, endeavoring to rearrange our limited resources so as to provide some Arts College work of second and third-year grade next term. We earnestly hope that the Arts and Science Colleges at Hangchow will release some members of the teaching staff there for return to Tsinan at the earliest opportunity, so that we may be able to provide more adequately for students here as they return.

KIAO-TSI RAILWAY The Kiao-Tsi Railway between Tsinan and Fang-tzu was re-opened on January 1st.

END OF TERM The term ends on January 20th - the most precarious through which the University has ever passed; and it is with a great sense of thankfulness and wonder that we are able to bring it to a safe conclusion. Examinations will be held on January 17, 18, and 19. Next term will commence on February 22.

(More)

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT During the week our first letter (though not the first written) was received from President Wu, dated December 9th, telling us of his plan to visit Tsinan as soon as possible, and of his efforts to send us financial aid. We were greatly cheered by this, and hope that we shall soon be able to welcome him again on the campus.

COURSE IN AGRICULTURE At last Cheeloo is able to launch out on the course in Agriculture, which it has desired for so many years. With the cooperation of Hua Tung Research Institute a short course in Agriculture, covering two years will commence on the campus next term. The entrance standard will be graduation from a Senior Middle School, and an enrollment of 40 is hoped for. Hua Tung Research Institute has undertaken to provide funds for staff salaries and students' board and dormitory fees, and part of the experimentation expenses; Cheeloo will provide the land, equipment and most of the staff. The work will be partly theoretical and partly practical - classes in the morning and work on the land in the afternoon - each student will be required to work one mou of land.

EVENING SCHOOL The numbers attending the Evening School run by Theological Students are increasing, and have now reached eighteen. They include those who cannot read at all, to those who are considerably advanced. We are particularly glad that a number of the farm workers, who are not able to take advantage of previous Evening Schools, are included.

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY NEWS BULLETIN

DECEMBER, 1948

TSINAN, SHANTUNG, NORTH CHINA

(Recent News from Communist-held Tsinan)

CHRISTMAS Christmas has come and gone, and by common consent it was one of the best Christmases that we have known in Tsinan; some whose memory goes back a long way, say that it is the best they have ever known here. It is fair to say that never have such results been achieved with such limited resources, and that never has such an immense amount of work been done by so small a student body. The spirit of cooperation and good will, and of sheer exuberance of joy was excellent, and we are still feeling the benefit of it all.

CAROLS Christmas celebrations opened with carol singing by the choir of nearly 40 students in Kulmer Chapel on Thursday evening, December 24th, to an audience of about 300. The choir was responsible for all the arrangements for the service: the preparation of the church, building of the platform, arrangement of lights, printing of programs and artistic posters. It was the first time that the church had been used since the fighting, when it was for a time the headquarters of the defending forces, and afterwards used to stable the cows and mules, when the campus came under fire, all the pews and the fronts of the church stalls having been carried out to form part of the fortifications, and buried under loads of earth. The carpenters and masons were only just able to restore the church and furniture to a usable condition in time for Christmas. It was a moving experience to witness the church for a second time restored after being dismantled; to see the lights once again shining on the snow from the painted windows, and the illumined Cross shining once more from the massive tower (the Star having been stolen by the pilferers); to see the lights and shadows on the limestone pillars, and the natural joy on the fresh young faces of the choir; to hear the sound of their voices echoing through the church, where not long since was heard the lowing of the cattle. Remembering another spot used as a stable on the first Christmas, one wondered whether any other act of re-consecration could have been more appropriate than this.

CHRISTMAS EVE On Christmas Eve snow was on the ground, and covered the scars of war. The campus was inexpressively beautiful. In the evening the students gave a Christmas Tableau in Kulmer Chapel, interpreted with carols by the choir. There was an audience of more than 200, reverent and quiet. It is usual to see the Three Wise Men in gorgeous apparel presenting their gifts. But on this occasion they appeared in plain black academic robes. It makes the story curiously real to see modern professors kneeling before a peasant woman and her child. Later in the evening the choir sang carols outside the homes of staff members in the falling snow; and again an enthusiastic group emerged for the same purpose at 2 in the morning.

CHRISTMAS DAY The Christmas Service was led by Dr. Lair in Kulmer Chapel in the morning, at which the choir again sang two carols, and Dr. Ernest Kao told Tolstoy's story: "Where Love is God is."

(more)

In the afternoon there was a Social Gathering of Staff, Students, Workers, and Families in the auditorium, which represented an immense amount of work by a student committee. Everybody brought a small gift for distribution. The program opened with two items by the smaller children of the Sunday School, part singing, part acting; followed by the parable of the Prodigal Son acted by the Workmen; two Christmas carols by the older Sunday School children; and a deeply moving Christmas play written and produced by Mr. Chang K'e-li, and acted with spirit by the students of the Nursing School, and a girl student of the School of Theology. This was followed by the distribution of presents by Father Christmas (Mr. Wang Hsi-ch'ang), who had written a clever poem punning on the names of the University staff. The beautiful decorations of the auditorium were the work of groups of students led by Mrs. Lair. An offering was taken on behalf of the Lepers and the Hospital Samaritan Fund.

Each of these functions was attended by a number of Hua Tung University friends.

On Christmas Evening there was a social in the Medical School, which will be described below. The Bible School also gave an entertainment in the Institute to the Institute staff and their families, with some very good Christmas Tableaux and acting of some parables. The Kuang-pei School, housed in the Medical School, and the South Suburb Church, also had their Christmas celebrations.

CHRISTMAS IN THE HOSPITAL Early Christmas morning the Student Nurses accompanied by Miss Fu Kwei-ch'un, and later on by one of the doctors, went out caroling. They called on each ward in the hospital, and then went to the homes of the various staff members.

Later in the morning services were held in most of the wards of the hospital, with Dr. Kao Hsueh-liang in charge. Members of all departments attended these services which were a great benefit to all. The choir from the South Suburb Church sang in each service.

On Christmas evening there was a party in the Middle School Assembly Hall for all the Hospital Staff and Workers, many of whose families were present also. After a devotional period in which Dr. Smyly spoke on the meaning of Christmas, the play "Bethlehem" was repeated at this party and thoroughly enjoyed by all. The professional staff presented a clever medical play and the workmen presented a series of stunts, which caused much fun and merriment. There were several musical numbers between the various plays. Small gifts and bags of sample refreshments were given out - these were made possible by contributions. The brief appearance of Santa Claus created great hilarity. As the evening closed all felt they had enjoyed one of the best parties ever held here.

THE LEPER HOSPITAL The inmates of the Leper Hospital, always cheerful in spite of their affliction, held their Christmas party on Monday, December 27th, at which Dr. Smyly, Dr. Chao, Mr. Lo and Dr. and Mrs. Lair were present. They also presented a Tableau of the Story that Never Grows Old.

(more)

OFFERINGS The offerings at the Sunday school service in English and in Chinese on the three preceding Sundays, and at the Service on Christmas Day, as well as the balance of the church funds in CNC at the time of the change of currency, were devoted to the poor, and are now being distributed by Mr. Ch'en Yu-ch'ing (of the Provincial Medical College) and several students, in cooperation with the officers of the South Suburb Church.

BAPTISMS At the Sunday service on the day after Christmas five students of the University were baptised: four girls and one boy. Three of the girls who came from non-Christian homes, made up their minds to become Christians as a result of their experience during the fighting, when they lay in the cellar of the Girls' Dormitory with the shells bursting against the roof above them. They have made their witness at a time when it means something to take this step.

EXCERPTS FROM LETTER TO L. S. RUIAND FROM H. P. LAIR, Feb. 4, 1949

(Outlining damage suffered last fall)

"Bombing - no direct hits on the campus or hospital compound though we were warned by leaflets dropped from the air that both places would be heavily bombed.

"Shelling - by both armies, the communists before they entered the city, and the nationalists after they had retreated to the inner walled city. This was heavy. All of our larger buildings with the exception of the Library received direct hits. Holes through the roofs of the Medical School, Nurses Dorm, Mateer Hall (11), Bergen Hall (4), McCormick Hall (3), Theology (3), Leonard (4), Kumler Chapel (2), Water Tower, Many residences, it is easier to count the residences that escaped than those that were hit. Some were very badly damaged, and all buildings lost much of the glass from windows.

"Destruction by the occupying nationalist troops. Probably the greatest damage was done by the nationalist troops carrying off doors and windows and movable furniture to dig dug outs. I counted 26 doors missing from one of our Presbyterian houses. Every unoccupied house shared this fate. All of the pews were taken from Kumler Chapel for this purpose. Furniture also disappeared en masse, tables, chests of drawers, book shelves, even the card file drawers from the library, everything that could conceivably be used in building temporary fortifications was carried away by these troops. We recovered what we could of this movable property after the battle was over, but much of it had been used outside our campus and of course the "lao bei hsing" got all that before we could get to it. We also lost 14 of our cows and all the grain we had stored at the farm and at the mill owned by our most loyal Chinese supporter. This mill was totally destroyed by fire during the battle.

"Pilfering - How much was lost from temporarily occupied houses in this way I don't know, but the remark of one of my good Chinese friends, "The Nationalist soldiers were not interested in fighting only in looting," was an apt one, in fact it could almost be considered an understatement. We had losses from the store rooms in the general building very considerable ones, but fortunately the occupation was of very short duration.

"Now just a word about our present situation - I have had one letter from President Wu, written in Foochow, two letters from Mr. Clayton in Hangchow, and two from Bill Fenn. From these it is apparent that they intend to help us a bit financially - one remittance has already been received - so that aspect of the situation is at least hopeful; The Huatung friends who are occupying our campus continue to be well behaved and do not interfere with our work. They don't have our ideals about sanitation and the atmosphere may not be so good when hot weather comes. However it cannot come too soon to suit me. I don't look forward to another winter in Tsinan without coal. If I am here next winter I hope the railways will be open and we will be able to afford some heat.

"In addition to the Freshman and middle school class which we already have we are enrolling students in a practical short course in agriculture for this semester. This is being done in cooperation with the "East China Research Bureau". The Terms are that we do the work and they pay the bills--not quite that simply stated. I would normally be skeptical of such an arrangement but the head of this organization is an old friend of mine and I don't anticipate any serious difficulty. If it works satisfactorily it should enhance our standing with the new regime, and if it doesn't work I doubt that we will be any worse off than we are now. If the people had only stayed here instead of chasing off to Foochow and Hangchow we wouldn't have to be making all these desperate struggles to keep afloat. But that is all water over the dam now so why bring it up? We are doing the best we can to hang on to what is left of Cheeloo here and also to be useful in trying to make a Christian contribution to this changing social order. One of the new teachers in Hwa Tung said to me just two days ago that he wanted to learn about "Christ's truth" as well as about communism. The fact that we are still here and have something going gives him an opportunity to do it. We have recently had several additions to the membership of the Tsinan Union Church, including one of the head nurses in the hospital whom I baptized during the battle using the cup of the thermos for a baptismal bowl.

"Although we have no word from anybody about policy I am assuming that so long as there are no serious restrictions of our intellectual and religious liberty we should carry on. Now with practically everything north of the Yangtze under the new regime they should have an opportunity to do some constructive work. We have many difficulties, in addition to the ones which I have mentioned in my letters, but the fears which I had have not thus far been justified."

EXC

CONFIDENTIAL

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY NEWS BULLETIN

January 29 & February 5,

TSINAN, SHANTUNG, NORTH CHINA

1949

(News from Communist-held Tsinan)

CHINESE NEW YEAR Bright sunshine accompanied the great Chinese festival which fell this year on January 29th. It has been an exceptionally mild winter and already the feeling of spring is in the air. The frost is loosening its hold on the earth and the hope of peace is beginning to stir over the war-stricken land. The shops have closed for their brief holiday and the crowds fill the streets. The price of clothing is prohibitive but a brave attempt is made to greet the New Year with something fresh and new. The mimers and stilt walkers are abroad and the sound of drumming fills the air. The people flock to the rural pastimes that have come down from an immemorial past. Today, according to the Chinese calendar is the first day of Spring (Li Ch'un).

CHINESE NEW YEAR IN THE HOSPITAL On New Year's eve there was a party for the hospital staff in the dining room. The group visited as they drank tea and enjoyed simple refreshments, then played games into which all entered with great gusto. About ten o'clock the hospital cooks brought in a huge mound of dough and an immense bowl of filling for the "pao tzu" (dumplings). The staff then went to work on these materials and wrapped "pao tzu" until midnight. On New Year's morning all of the hospital staff and patients enjoyed the traditional "pao tzu" for breakfast.

Soon after eight o'clock on the morning of New Year's Day, almost the entire Hospital staff gathered in the chapel. Even the cooks and laundrymen were there. After singing the doxology, the group was led in prayer by Mr. Yu Fu-Hsin, praying that all might be used to the glory of God, a New Year's consecration of staff and plant. As far as we know this is the first time that the hospital has observed the festival in this way and the feeling of good fellowship made all feel that it was well worth while.

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"Pilfering - How much was lost from temporarily occupied houses in this way I don't know, but the remark of one of my good Chinese friends, "The Nationalist soldiers were not interested in fighting only in looting," was an apt one, in fact it could almost be considered an understatement. We had losses from the store rooms in the general building very considerable ones, but fortunately the occupation was of very short duration.

"Now just a word about our present situation - I have had one letter from President Wu, written in Foochow, two letters from Mr. Clayton in Hangchow, and two from Bill Penn. From these it is apparent that they intend to help us a bit financially - one remittance has already been received - so that aspect of the situation is at least hopeful; The Huatung friends who are occupying our campus continue to be well behaved and do not interfere with our work. They don't have our ideals about sanitation and the atmosphere may not be so good when hot weather comes. However it cannot come too soon to suit me. I don't look forward to another winter in Tsinan without coal. If I am here next winter I hope the railways will be open and we will be able to afford some heat.

"In addition to the Freshman and middle school class which we already have we are enrolling students in a practical short course in agriculture for this semester. This is being done in cooperation with the "East China Research Bureau". The Terms are that we do the work and they pay the bills--not quite that simply stated. I would normally be skeptical of such an arrangement but the head of this organization is an old friend of mine and I don't anticipate any serious difficulty. If it works satisfactorily it should enhance our standing with the new regime, and if it doesn't work I doubt that we will be any worse off than we are now. If the people had only stayed here instead of chasing off to Foochow and Hangchow we wouldn't have to be making all these desperate struggles to keep afloat. But that is all water over the dam now so why bring it up? We are doing the best we can to hang on to what is left of Cheeloo here and also to be useful in trying to make a Christian contribution to this changing social order. One of the new teachers in Hwa Tung said to me just two days ago that he wanted to learn about "Christ's truth" as well as about communism. The fact that we are still here and have something going gives him an opportunity to do it. We have recently had several additions to the membership of the Tsinan Union Church, including one of the head nurses in the hospital whom I baptized during the battle using the cup of the thermos for a baptismal bowl.

"Although we have no word from anybody about policy I am assuming that so long as there are no serious restrictions of our intellectual and religious liberty we should carry on. Now with practically everything north of the Yangtze under the new regime they should have an opportunity to do some constructive work. We have many difficulties, in addition to the ones which I have mentioned in my letters, but the fears which I had have not thus far been justified."

EXCERPTS FROM LETTER OF H.P. LAIR TO GENEVA MILLER, TSINAN, FEBRUARY 11, 1949

Since the battle I have started off to you letters written on the following dates Oct. 15, 20, Nov. 8, 18. These have been sent in duplicate by different routes and I hope that at least one of them may have gotten through. These have been difficult months and more than once I have questioned whether or not it is worth the effort that we are making to try to keep going. And I find it requires all the limited supply of Christian grace that I possess to keep from feeling vindictive toward the people who insisted on moving to Foochow and Hangchow thus making our problem here infinitely more difficult than it would otherwise have been..... Anyway there seems to be no option but to hang on for the present and hope that the weather will clear.

As our church services have continued without interruption it means that the few of us here are called on to preach more frequently than before the exodus.....

I have practically no mail. One letter from the President written in Foochow, two from Clayton in Hangchow, one from Walline.

.....And of course the foreigner, especially if he is an American, has no prestige whatever with the new government -- quite the opposite. Thus far there have been no restrictions on the freedom of our movement here in Tsinan. I have made no attempt to get a pass to go elsewhere. Bryant had a long and difficult struggle to get one for his trip to Tsingtao in November. He is there now and is apparently opening mail and trying to send on what he considers important items..... I may decide to try making a trip to Tsingtao after the weather moderates a bit. The winter has not been a severe one but these last two weeks have been very cold, and, as you know, I don't like it.....

Clayton has been appointed treasurer and my signature cancelled at the banks. This was quite right, although I had asked that I still be allowed to draw checks on N.Y. as this seemed to me the most probable way of being able to get funds here.

Walline's letter said that our Board was having a conference about now, which he was flying home to attend. I am sorry they will have no delegates from liberated areas and would like to be one myself. I am much less hopeful about the future than I was just after the battle. But I still don't think the situation is hopeless. One of the new arrivals said to me just a few days ago "I want to learn Christ's truth, as well as communism." and he is a graduate of two universities. All contacts of that character are just that much to the good and, while they are merely a drop in the bucket, they are at least that.

.....With the future of Cheeloo as doubtful as I see it I can't honestly wish for your return here even knowing what a big contribution you would have to make if the place ever does get on its feet.....

CONFIDENTIAL

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY NEWS BULLETIN

FEBRUARY 12, 1949

TSINAN, SHANTUNG, NORTH CHINA

(News from Communist-held Tsinan)

THE NEW TERM The Spring Term opens today and classes will commence in the middle of next week.

NEW STUDENTS During the week, entrance examinations were held for new students and numbers accepted were as follows: University first year 8; Senior Middle School first year 18; Agricultural course 15.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MIDDLE SCHOOL Dr. D.L. Yang has resigned his position of superintendent of the Middle School in favor of MR. C.C. Hsing, who has been appointed superintendent instead of vice-superintendent as before. He receives our congratulations and good wishes.

AGRICULTURAL COURSE Owing to the fact that ^{it has} they have received orders to remove elsewhere, Hua Tung Research Institute has found it necessary to relinquish their part in the cooperative enterprise of the Agricultural Course, the responsibility for which is now being carried by Cheeloo alone on a reduced scale.

NURSING SCHOOL During the coming week, enrolment will be held of candidates for a new class in the Nursing School. Registration will take place on February 16th and 17th and the entrance examination on February 18th.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION In a number of ways the University is serving the community outside the University walls. On Friday evening Mr. Yu Fu-Hsin is frequently asked by the Provincial Hospital to inspect and advise as to their laboratory apparatus and to lecture to an audience of some hundred people. Every evening Mr. Shih Ching-Yuan teaches pharmacy to a night school nearby. Two theological students are engaged in regular work in Mr. Lo's church inside the Northeast gate of the city. During the Chinese New Year holiday the Bible School students have taken an active part in speaking to the crowds that have visited the Whitewright Institute.

WORKERS EVENING CLASSES The Workers Evening Classes now number over thirty and a service for workmen is held every Sunday evening at 7 p.m. in the School of Theology.

STUDENTS VOLUNTARY SERVICE As an act of voluntary service, two students of the Christian Fellowship group have spent several hours of each day of the vacation rebinding the church hymn books. Thirty feet of cloth were bought for this purpose from the church funds costing 226,000 Bei Hai dollars. About fifty hymn books have been rebound and fifty Bibles will next be repaired.

CONFIDENTIAL

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY NEWS BULLETIN

FEBRUARY 19, 1949

TSINAN, SHANTUNG, NORTH CHINA

(News from Communist-held Tsinan)

DEAN OF STUDIES We are pleased to announce that the Executive Committee has appointed Mr. Hsing Chao-Chun Acting Dean of Studies.

MEETING OF PRINCIPALS OF PRIVATE MIDDLE SCHOOLS A meeting of the Principals of Private Middle Schools was called by the head of the Education Bureau at the Third Municipal Middle School on Thursday last. Mr. Hsing and Mr. Chuan attended on behalf of Cheeloo. Among the recommendations were the following:-

That in all schools the cultural and social sciences should be more closely related with great emphasis on political training.

That extra-curricular activities should be more closely related to the subjects in the curriculum.

That teachers should give their whole time to the schools in which they teach, leading the students in various activities outside class hours.

That students should be encouraged to engage in manual work and undertake tasks for the public good: laying of brick paths, building of walls, planting trees, cultivating land and organizing literacy classes for children and work people.

We are glad to know that some of our students have been doing all these things for several months, but more remains to be done, especially with encouragement from the Education Board.

EXCERPTS FROM TELEGRAMS FROM PEIPING, DATED Feb. 20, 1949

YENCHING WORK CONTINUING PRAYERS STUDENT WORK REQUESTED ALL WELL
SO FAR WOLFERZ

ALL WELL SCHOOL CHURCH WORK CONTINUING NORMALLY

HOPEFUL WAITING PREVAILS PRICES STABLE FOREIGNERS PROTECTED TRAVEL
RESTRICTED GREEN (backs?) GOOD DRAFTS WORTHLESS

WITLOGAN (Witmer & Logan, in Paoctingful) REPORT RESIDENCE OCCUPIED
POLITE (police?) INVESTIGATIONS UNDERWAY. WITTY DEAFNESS ASSET
LOGAN REPORTED ANXIOUS OTHERS SAY PICTURE HOPEFUL. TALHODGE (Hospital)
CROWDED WITH PATIENTS MEDICAL PERSONNEL GREATLY NEEDED BUT ADVISE
AWAIT OFFICIAL REQUEST BEFORE RETURN

SAILER REPORTS RECEIVED CHEELOO BULLETINS THROUGH JAN. 22. INSPIRING
EXPERIENCES. STOP. HAMLIN LETTER FEB. 6 DIFFICULT MEET TOPES (?) *
LIVING EXPENSES. BLAIR (Lair ?) LETTER FEB. 11 CHEELOO WORK CONTINUING
CAMPUS SHARED GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITY.

BETSON (moffet)

*probably taxes

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY

YUN HSI SSU

HANGCHOW, CHEKIANG, CHINA

Office of the President

1st March 1949

Dear Dr. McMullen:

I wrote to tell you of the good trip I had to Foochow, where I stayed for about a month with our Medical School. I saw faculty and students working well and very happy in their exile setting. The accommodation is better for the Medical College at Foochow than it is for the Colleges of Arts and Science at Hangchow. In Foochow there is a serious drawback because the buildings are so widely separated and transportation a problem. The Medical School was warmly received by the local people, mission friends and sister institutions and they have helped tremendously in many ways.

After I left Foochow, I visited Formosa, Canton and Changsha. I saw Lingnan University, Yale in China and the Hsiang Ya Medical College.

The Arts and Science Colleges here in Hangchow, re-opened on 3rd February with 224 registrations, which is very good considering so many of our students are cut off from their homes and have been unable to obtain financial aid from their parents. The Medical College in Foochow opened on the 14th February with 100 students registered for the Spring semester. The Fall registration in Tsinan was 81 students altogether, including 21 "special" students, 44 Arts and Science students and 16 Nursing students.

Members of the Chinese faculty number 82:- Hangchow 43; Foochow 14; Tsinan 25. There are 25 western members of whom 13 are Medical personnel at Foochow. There are 2 in Tsinan, one doctor and one nurse. We have 5 members of the Administration, 2 of whom are in Tsinan. 7 members of Arts and Science, one of whom is in Tsinan. We have part-time teachers, numbering 10 at Hangchow, but they are not included in the above lists.

Mrs. Jacot, Head of the English Department and a member of the American Presbyterian Mission North, left at the end of November, 1948 owing to the disturbed conditions and Mr. Holland did not re-join Cheeloo after he left Tsinan last Fall. He, with his wife and baby son, are now working with the Y.M.C.A. in Korea. We were sorry to lose Dr. Lois Witham, who was a valuable member of the staff at Foochow, owing to ill health. She resigned in December. Dr. P. J. Laube goes on furlough in March and we have sent him an invitation to return after home-leave. Dr. T. C. Greene and family will proceed to Foochow in March, from Canton, where he has been working in the Hackett Medical Center.

I am glad to be able to report some improvements in the set-up here at Hangchow. We now have our own power plant and electric light every evening, which is a great improvement over kerosene lamps. The installation and the running of the generator was in the charge of our staff

assisted by our students, who really worked extremely well. Also we have more scientific equipment and our Radio Broadcasting Department has been expanded. We have secured the services of an expert who has just returned from England where he spent 5 years with one of the leading research institutions. We hope to go ahead in this department now.

We have had very few changes in faculty and the general spirit is excellent. Mr. C. C. West, member of the American Presbyterian North, is now Chairman of our Religious Life Committee and we have several organisations which are very actively affecting the morale of staff and students at Hangchow. The improvement is very noticeable. The Rev. A. E. Clayton, Episcopalian, looks after the members of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui and his influence is evidenced in the recent baptisms of adults and children. Three members of the faculty were recently baptised and one of them was presented to the Bishop of Chekiang for Confirmation and 4 students were baptised recently. The attendance at daily morning prayers has improved considerably and Sunday services are well attended by students and staff. The students are responsible for morning prayers on Saturday in Chinese and also for an evening service on Sunday in English. There are various study groups for Bible reading, etc. We have a weekly staff prayer meeting which is well attended. During last term and also during the Winter vacation we had special courses of religious instruction given by visitors. One from Mr. D. Adeny, China Inland Mission, now working with the Intervarsity Fellowship, who stayed a week, preaching and teaching to the students. Then we had someone who had been present at the recent conference at Amsterdam who came and told the students the results of that conference.

We are all benefitting from these contacts with other people. Contacts which we lacked for so long when we were shut away in Tsinan and where we saw so few visitors.

I want to tell you how sorry we all are and how extremely sorry I am personally, that the Shanghai Office of the U.B.C.C.C. is to be closed shortly. While we were in Tsinan we were very much cut off from outside contacts but since moving to Hangchow we have been in close communication with Dr. Fenn and Mr. Lovejoy and it was a source of great help and inspiration to be able to consult and confer with them on important matters. Hangchow is only 4 hours journey by train from Shanghai and Dr. T. H. Sun, Mr. Clayton and I have commuted between here and Shanghai frequently to confer with the China Office of the U.B.C.C.C.

We are hoping to hold a meeting of the Cheefoo University Board of Directors in Shanghai about the 19th March as we feel that it is important and essential that Dr. Fenn should be with us at this meeting as there are many and serious matters to discuss on which we need his expert advice. We want to discuss tentative plans for the coming academic year. I hope to visit Tsinan after the meeting and see for myself the conditions there. Our staff who remained in Tsinan have written urging me to pay them a visit and for the return of the staff to Tsinan from Hangchow to bolster up the sections of the Arts and Science Colleges in Tsinan but we cannot make plans to return until we can see clearer what God's will is for us.

I have little to report regarding conditions at Tsinan. Letters are few and far between and reports are varied. Finance seems the chief

item. Only a few of the letters sent from Hangchow have been acknowledged as arriving in Tsinan.

With all good wishes and many thanks for your prayers and continued support.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ K'c-ming Wu,
President

* * * * *

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY

<u>ADMINISTRATION</u>	<u>FACULTY</u>			<u>ENROLLMENT</u>		
	Chinese	Western	Total	Men	Women	Total
Hangchow	11	3	14			
Tsinan	9	2	11			
<u>Arts and Science</u>						
Hangchow	32	6	38	97	63	160
Tsinan	8	1	9	40	41	81
<u>Medicine & Hospital</u>						
Foochow	14	11	25	61	39	100
Tsinan	8	2	10			
<u>Pre-Medicine</u>						
Hangchow				47	17	64
	82	25	107	245	160	405

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY

WESTERN PERSONNEL

SPRING SEMESTER

1949

	Administration		Arts		Science		Medicine		Hospital	
	Hangchow	Tsinan	Hangchow	Tsinan	Hangchow	Foochow	Foochow	Foochow	Tsinan	
A.P.M. North		H.P. Lair	C.C. West	H. McClain		P. J. Laube T.C. Greene J.R. Young A.V. Scott	L. Iverson	H.H. Myers		
A.P.M. South										
E.B.M.	A. Jagger	F.S. Drake	C. McKimmon G. Seymour		P.F. Nelson				H.J. Smyly	
S.P.G.	A.E. Clayton C. Clayton						A.F. Bryson			
L.M.S.										
E.P.M.					E.M. Eldridge					
U.C.C.								E.B. Struthers I. MacLavish	H. Turner	
American Meth. Women's Board			M.K. Russell						E.F. Evans	
University							M. Morton-Smith			

UNITED BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA

150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Tel. WAtkins 9-8703

Cable: ABCHICOL

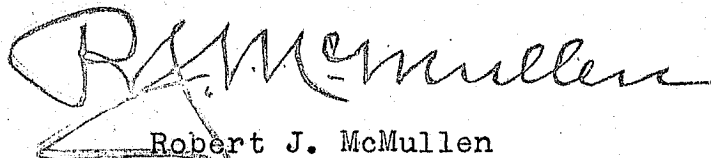
March 30, 1949

My dear Cheeloo Friends:

Herewith we are sending you bulletins which have been sent from Tsinan to Tsingtao and forwarded to us from there. You will note that these come from an occupied area and the tones of the bulletins may be determined thereby. Having had experience in a Japanese prison camp I know that great care has to be taken not to be critical of the powers that be and to put in bits of information in the midst of other material. The optimistic tones of these bulletins may be somewhat explained by this situation.

While these are public documents we feel that it would be a great mistake to give wide publicity to them. It might react upon our friends in Tsinan. It is sent you for your information because you are a friend of the institution. We hope you will not give publicity to them for the reason above stated.

Yours cordially,



Robert J. McMullen
Executive Secretary

RJM:fm
Enc.

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY NEWS BULLETIN

CONFIDENTIAL

FEBRUARY 26, 1949

TSINAN, SHANTUNG, NORTH CHINA

(News from Communist-held Tsinan)

STUDENT ENROLLMENT The final figures for the Student Enrollment for the Spring Term are as follows:-

			<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>University</u> Arts College (1st and some 2nd and 3rd year work)	Chinese		3	-	3
	History-Sociology		4	1	5
	Politics-Economics		8	2	10
Science College	Physics		2	-	2
	Chemistry		1	2	3
	Pharmacy		1	2	3
Medical College		7	5	<u>12</u>	
Special Students (including Theol.)		10	3	13	
Nursing Course 1st Term	8				
2nd "	12				
2nd Year	17				
Agriculture Course			14	37	37
			Total . . .	3	<u>17</u>
					105
<u>Middle School</u> (1st year)	Old Students		44	18	62
	New "		19	5	24
					<u>86</u>

This gives a total of 191 students of all grades.

WELCOME MEETING Yesterday afternoon a welcome meeting for the new students was arranged by the Students Federation in the Assembly Hall. It was attended by staff and students and was of the usual happy and friendly Cheeloo character.

ACTING PRESIDENT The Executive Committee has invited Dr. D. L. Yang to be Acting President. Dr. Yang is considering the matter and has not yet given his reply.

STUDENTS WORK For two months past a student has been pruning the Campus trees. Two students are rebinding the much worn library books, under the direction of the printing press, and two students are making wall maps for use in the class rooms.

MARCH 5, 1949

TSINAN, SHANTUNG, NORTH CHINA

(News from Communist-held Tsinan)

ACTING PRESIDENT We are glad to announce that Dr. D. L. Yang has accepted the invitation to be Acting President of Cheeloo in Tsinan. We can promise him the whole hearted support of all members of our community.

MIDDLE SCHOOL Owing to the great pressure of his many duties Mr. Hsing has asked to be relieved of the responsibility for the superintendency of the Middle School. Mr. Chuang P'eng Ch'u has been appointed superintendent in his place and Mr. Chang Cheh Tung has been appointed dean of studies for the Middle School.

CURRENT EVENTS By the kind help of the Bureau of Education, a teacher has been secured for the University course in Current Events, Mr. Chang Jung, Head of the Propaganda Department of the Tsinan Municipality Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. We are grateful to Mr. Chang for undertaking this task in addition to his many duties, and hope that it will soon be possible to secure similar help for the Middle School. Mr. Chang lectures on current events each Thursday afternoon in Room 335 from 1:30 to 4:30. Members of staff are welcome.

STAFF TRAINING CLASS A training class in the New Thought has been organized for members of the staff, led by Mr. Wu Ming Kang. It meets every Saturday in the staff room in the chemistry building from 3:00 to 5:00. The first meeting was held last Saturday afternoon, when Mr. Wu gave a very spirited and interesting talk. Two discussion groups, each limited to ten members have been also organized to meet each Tuesday from 6:30 to 9:00 p.m. for staff members living in the university and a third group is being organized at a different time for those living outside the university. The book for study is "The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party" by Mao Tse Tung.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES During the week the campus has been alive with student activities; the Middle School students have relaid the two brick paths leading to the Chemistry building, that were torn up during the fighting; they also recommenced work on their plot of land where the green wheat which they planted in the fall, is now showing above the furrows. The Agricultural students have planted Iris roots by the side of the long path leading to the water tower. The Bible School students have taken a piece of waste land by the side of their wheat field and cleared away the roots of the noxious acacia. The Middle School students Association was formed yesterday, and the University Students Association is being formed today.

WORKMENS LAND The piece of land put aside for the University workmen in the autumn, has been divided between those who registered for a plot, thirty three plots have been distributed, each fifteen metres long by five metres broad.

COPY

June 21, 1949

Shanghai 18 June 21

DLT ABCHICOL

ENTIRELY CHINESE ADMINISTRATION MINOR CHANGES CURRICULUM TODATE

NEGOTIATING RETURN ARTS SCIENCE TSINAN PERSONNEL UNCHANGED

LAIR

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

21 JULY 1949

EXCERPTS FROM A LETTER DATED 9 JUNE 1949 FROM
MR. A. E. CLAYTON, CHEELOO UNIVERSITY (HANGCHOW)

Our University Council has been re-organized and now consists of the President, T. H. Sun, the Dean of the Science College, a representative from each College of the professors, assistant professors and lecturers, with myself, because I am Treasurer, ex-officio in an advisory capacity but without a vote, and two students, representing the Students' Self Government Association, making a dozen members.

We are holding end of term examinations from the 16th to the 18th of June and planned to close the school on the 20th. We have been informed, however, that the authorities are arranging a ten days course in the new party's principles from the 20th and all school and university students must stay for this. They will of course send their own teachers.

Some of the students have made various demands. Such as:- (a) Close term early, without examinations but give each student full credits.
(b) Close term at scheduled date without examinations but full credits.
(c) Close at scheduled date, write all examinations and get credits.
(d) (11 voted) Extend term to make up for lost time and then examinations for credits.

When the Council met to consider these demands it was decided that we should continue classes until the 15th June and then hold examinations. Any student wishing to leave early could do so but would have to write all examinations before being allowed to register for the next semester.

About forty students left us to join the Communist training classes. One or two of these have since left for their homes and ten others have left us to return to their homes. Allowing for those who left us at the crisis we have now in residence only one hundred and fifty students.

We have had no interference at all from outside. Our troubles have all been internal. Two members of our teaching staff were forced to resign and have left us.

We understand that new regulations for educational institutions are being formulated and no doubt we shall be informed as soon as they are ready.

President Wu is still in Tsingtao. He wired yesterday saying the road was not yet open to Tsinan but that he would proceed there as soon as possible. Meanwhile we are still waiting replies to our letters and telegrams asking whether it is possible, from the point of view of accommodation, for us all to return to our campus. We have also asked whether it is possible for the Western staff members to return. Permission would have to come from the local authorities.

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COPY

9-12-49

UBCCG

APPLICATIONS FOURTEEN HUNDRED EXPECTED ENROLLMENT TSINAN FIVE HUNDRED
MIDDLE SCHOOL ONE EIGHTY NO ARTS FRESHMAN SHORT COURSE AGRICULTURE
HANGCHOW CHINESE STAFF ARRIVED SOME FOCHOW STUDENTS CONTINUING HERE

LAIR

CONFIDENTIAL

14 SEPTEMBER 1949

CABLES, DATED 12 and 13 SEPTEMBER, FROM CHEELOO UNIVERSITY

NOTE: The following cable comes from Dr. H. P. Lair, in TSINAN, and is in answer to a cable to Tsinan sent only five days ago.

W. P. F.

APPLICATIONS (FOR ENTRANCE) FOURTEEN HUNDRED. EXPECTED ENROLLMANT (AT) TSINAN FIVE HUNDRED, MIDDLE SCHOOL ONE EIGHTY. (THERE WILL BE) NO ARTS FRESHMEN, (BUT THERE WILL BE A) SHORT COURSE (IN) AGRICULTURE. (THE) HANGCHOW CHINESE STAFF (HAVE) ARRIVED. SOME FOOCHOW STUDENTS (ARE) CONTINUING HERE.

LAIR

NOTE: The following cable comes from Mr. A. E. Clayton, Treasurer of Cheeloo, from Shanghai.

W. P. F.

(THE) HANGCHOW (UNIT) RETURNED (TO) TSINAN; (THE) FOOCHOW (UNIT) IS PREPARING.

(PRESIDENT) WUKEHMING (IS) HERE (AND WILL BE) VISITING FOOCHOW. RELOCATION FUNDS OF THIRTY THOUSAND (WILL BE) NEEDED.

CLAYTON

VERY CONFIDENTIAL

10 November 1949

EXCERPTS FROM A LETTER DATED 6 OCTOBER FROM
DR. H. P. LAIR (IN TSINAN) TO MR. A. E. CLAYTON
(IN HANGCHOW) REGARDING CHEELOO UNIVERSITY

"What we are going to do for houses I don't know. Every vacant nook is occupied by our 'guests' and there is nothing that any foreigner can do, especially an American, about dislodging them. They take the line that they captured this place by military force and that it really belongs to them and that it is only by their graciousness that those of us who remained here are allowed to stay on. As I see it there is not one chance in a hundred of any building which they occupy being vacated on the strength of our requests. The only two rays of hope that I can see are these--the possibility that they may move in toto to Tsingtao or some other city, and the possibility of our being able to get favourable action from higher authorities in Peking after the new government is really functioning. Anyhow there is no hope at all for immediate action. And a telegram has just arrived saying that the Foochow people are starting tomorrow.

"The entire medical compound is occupied by Hua Tung and the provincial bureau of education, so we have absolutely no place for students, staff or anybody, when they arrive. We already have students living in some of the basements and one of the girls told me that they are packed into Leonard Hall with as many as 8 in a room. We had some girls in our house but the acting president ordered them out saying that the foreigners would have to house all the foreign staff who returned. I am assuming that Prexy got to Foochow and that the people returning from there are coming with their eyes open and with some knowledge of what to expect. If not they are sure going to be greatly disappointed when they arrive.

"If you have it, I should like some indication of the approximate amount of money we can expect to receive for each month. I have told the acting president that I take absolutely no responsibility for the amount of money we receive from abroad nor for its regular arrival. At the same time I can't countenance his spending all the money for the whole year in the first three months. As I think I wrote you once before, even tho I have no voice in determining who is invited to be on the staff, and at what salary, and how many etc., etc., I can still jamm my foot on the brake now and again.

"What is T. H. doing all this time? We thought he was coming right back after his visit with Shen and Chang. From reports we get now I am not sure that that visit did any good. I still hope it did. Just one more item of news which may help you to understand why I am feeling so gloomy. As a part of the celebration of the announcement of the new government on Sunday the new flag was put up on the church tower and cross removed and a red star put up in its place. (We had replaced the lighted cross which we had in pre-Pearl Harbor days at Christmas time last year, as the star was stolen just a few days before Christmas, and it has been there ever since tho we have not kept it lighted. If this is going to become merely a government controlled institution then I can see very little justification for putting mission money into it. Of course we want to hang on to as much of the plant as we have left for as long as we can, which is why I decided to stay on a year ago last summer, tho I frequently ask myself now if it was worth it. However the situation could be worse, we might have been driven out completely."

DEVELOPMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH CHEELOO UNIVERSITY

(This report has been compiled from letters and cables from several sources. The only editing has been to preserve anonymity. W.P.F.)

"Liberation" in Hangchow found the president in Tsingtao trying to make his way to Tsinan. When he did arrive in July, he discovered considerable misunderstanding of the university on the part of the new government. During much of the past year the university had been under a barrage of propaganda as "The Imperialistic University" staffed by "running dogs of imperialism." Two-thirds of the campus was occupied by Hwa-tung University, whose presence constituted a real and constant threat to the life of the university. It was felt by many that Dr. Yang, "Acting President for Tsinan," had not eased the situation.

In Hangchow "liberation" threw the university into complete chaos. Classes stopped automatically; discipline broke down completely. After three weeks of group discussions, mass meetings, and participation in demonstrations, pent-up energy was finally spent and resumption of classes met with rejoicing. Throughout, the new authorities completely ignored the group at Yün Hsi Ssu.

In July a wire to Tsinan regarding the return of the Hangchow group brought a request for Dr. Chang Kw'ei (dean of science) to go to talk things over. He returned in two weeks with the report that the local authorities refused to recognize anything as Cheeloo except the group that had stayed in Tsinan or to deal with the Board of Directors. The Faculty in Hangchow thereupon sent a delegation of 14 to Tsinan, who found themselves completely paralyzed when they arrived. When they pointed out that non-recognition might make it impossible for the Directors to continue financial support, the reply was that the premises would then be handed over to the government. The Provincial Bureau of Education, which promised to move when the troops crossed the Yangtze, still showed no signs of leaving at the beginning of September. Occupation by force of the medical dormitories by Huatung University in August strengthened fears that that institution aimed at control of the entire campus. A considerable section of the faculty in Tsinan were in open but ineffectual opposition to the de facto Acting President. A small group of influential alumni, however, did much to remove misunderstanding on the part of the government.

During the last half of August the Board of Directors held a series of meetings in Shanghai, formulating the following resolutions:

1. That it would appeal to the government for the recognition of a re-organized Board of Directors.
2. That during this period of re-organization it would continue to support the University without raising the question of the legal status of the acting head in Tsinan, reserving the right to review the whole situation after re-organization is completed.
3. That, pending the re-organization of the Board, University finances would be handled by Mr. Clayton in Shanghai, who would send funds from month to month to Dr. Lair in Tsinan.
4. That the Board would send two of its own members to Tsinan to confer with the government and all concerned in order to secure government approval for the re-organization of the Board and the regularization of the University administration.

5. At its meeting on September 2 the Board also urged the immediate return of the Medical School to Tsinan.

On September 11th, Dr. James Shen and Dr. Chang Hwei-ch'uan, representing the Board, left for Tsinan, accompanied by Dean T. H. Sun, whose presence had been suggested by the Acting President. In Tsinan the Board representatives were cordially received and engaged in heart-to-heart talks. Dr. Shen, who has great prestige as China's leading surgeon, was particularly helpful. From various interviews came these conclusions:

1. That the recognition accorded the group in Tsinan by the government is the only political foundation on which to rebuild the University.
2. That, critical as the government is at the moment, its basic purpose for Cheeloo is not its destruction but its reform.
3. That if internal solidarity could be achieved there is little to fear from outside.

The upshot was an understanding that the Board would not press for recognition as then constituted but that the reorganized board must be such as to meet the basic requirements of the founding bodies. A list of 15 names to be presented for official approval has been passed by the present Board:

From present membership:

Dr. Hou Teh-pang (Christian industrialist)
Dr. James Shen (Christian surgeon)
Mr. George Wu (Secretary of the National Christian Council)
Dr. W. B. Djang (Christian Church leader)
Dr. Y. C. Tu (National Secretary of YMCA)
Dr. E. C. Walline)
Rev. Spillet) (Mission representatives)
Rev. Bruce Copland)

New members:

Mayor Ma rao-san (Tsingtao)
Dr. Wei I-chai (Health Commissioner of Tsingtao; alumnus)
Pres. Wu Yi-fang (Ginling)
Mr. Yao Ke-fang (unknown hero)
Mr. Henry Miao (Industrialist friend of Cheeloo)
Dr. Hsüeh Yu (Alumnus and former professor)
Mr. Wang Chih-hsin (President of Sin-hwa Bank)

On August 28th the Bureau of Education ordered the School of Theology to close down. It is uncertain whether this order was merely a move of the local bureau or represented general policy. While Dean Lo went to Peiping in the hope of contacting some higher authority, a polite reply called attention to the fact that the Theological College is not a part of the University.

Just before the Board representatives left Shanghai for Tsinan, President Wu returned on his way to Foochow to bring back the Medical School (with the blessing of the Tsinan authorities). The task was not a simple one, for the staff there were apparently divided on the question of return. However, the Board was unanimously of the opinion that unless the Medical School returned as promptly as transportation permitted the future of the entire university might be jeopardized. It is therefore reassuring to be able to report receipt of the following cable from Dr. Walline, in Hongkong,

dated October 6th:

(DEAN) LITSANWEN (AND PRESIDENT) WUKHEMING WIRE FROM FOCCHOW (THAT THE) MEDICAL SCHOOL (IS) STARTING (ITS) MOVE (ON THE) SIXTH, (THE) LAST GROUP (TO LEAVE ON THE) ELEVENTH. (THE) YOUNGS (HAVE BEEN) DELAYED (BUT) ALL OTHER FOREIGNERS (ARE) MOVING NOW.

Especially significant is the indications that contrary to earlier rumors, the return to Tsinan of foreign members of the staff is possible and quite probably welcome.

A LETTER DATED 20 OCTOBER FROM DR. ANNIE SCOTT
 DESCRIBING THE FIRST STAGES OF THE RETURN
 TO TSINAN OF CHEELOO COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

I had felt the deep undercurrent all year and knew that as soon as we were the same side of the bamboo curtain irresistible waves would sweep us back to Tsinan, Shantung-- Cheeloo Medical School's home. Foochow was liberated August 11 and immediately plans which had seemed visionary began to be discussed openly and in earnest. Very early a student committee was elected by the student body to have charge of plans for early return to Tsinan. While the faculty met to discuss the advisability and possibilities of returning to Tsinan this year the student committee were consulting the military powers concerning means of travel back to Shantung. Many of this military group had just travelled overland from Shantung. Soon faculty student committees fused, appointed by the dean.

We all knew our home college board had approved of our return at their May meeting. Immediately following liberation of Foochow, Tsinan College authorities telegraphed us urging immediate return of staff, students and equipment. Cheeloo students in Tsinan confirmed this telegram. Cheeloo field board met in Shanghai in September and sent us a telegram urging our immediate return to Tsinan. President Wu was in Shanghai for this meeting so we urged him to come to Foochow in order to expedite the closing out and early return of the Medical School. Early in September the Provincial Government of Shantung was sent a telegram to Fukien Provincial Government urging our early return to Shantung and requesting them to do all in their power to expedite this move. Pres. Wu reached Foochow near the end of September. He had travelled down over the route which seemed most feasible for our return and reported that he felt that staff, students, equipment should plan to travel north over this route as soon as possible.

During all this official regulating, the students had gone ahead with plans and packing. Before money for moving was available they had collected every salvaged packing box and had carpenters engaged in making boxes from bed boards and temporary partitions which we had constructed in their dormitories. September 12th large truck loads of empty packing boxes arrived at Union Hospital. Two weeks later practically all the medical School equipment had been nailed securely inside boxes and crates.

Boxes)
 Crates) 1,500

Internes, assistant residents and staff kept up hospital duties until October 4-5. They were also able to give advice and some assistance to the student packing groups but the actual job of packing was done by 2nd, 3rd, 4th years medical students. It was a sweating, back breaking job every day 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. with evenings out buying lumber, nails, metal banding for the job. I never shall forget the day after all boxes had been nailed up when the crew arrived to apply metal banding. Students had collected the banding from second hand iron shops. Each of the 20 odd iron workmen who landed from the truck carried trailing reams of the rattling metal. Tall, lank and getting lanker daily, Liu Hsi-peng ran up to the 4th floor ahead of his crew. When I reached the floor close in the wake of the last man each little Foochow "tish cheng" was applying the banding at a speed which would do credit to a Ford assembly line. I wouldn't say that our medical students are slave drivers but I am sure that if left unsupervised by them the workmen would have taken a month to accomplish what they did in two weeks under supervision.

October 11 was set as the date to start on the trek. When Dean Li went to check for

final travel facilities the military authorities informed him that boats and trucks would be available 6th and 7th. As it turned out equipment, students and some of the staff members left on 6th and 8th. All members of the foreign staff were requested to go together with Pres. Wu and Dean Li and family on October 11th when a special military escort had been arranged. This group reached Nanping 120 miles up the Min River late in the afternoon of October 13th. All equipment and people had been taken in by the Methodist Mission.

Three students had remained behind in Foochow to aid the staff to the end and do what they could on the river trip. We were on a boat assigned to our party only. When we went aboard the students had assigned us to our cabin and directed our baggage to the right cabin. They soon returned to notify us when and where we would be served food. Dr. Hsu Chen Tung of our Public Health Staff got busy in the kitchen with the result that at each meal the chopsticks and bowls came in boiling water. As we approached Nanping between high ridges of green pagoda peaked mountains we saw students waving us into our joint harbor. In the forefront of this group was Dr. Chou Jui Shu, 1938 graduate and superintendent of the Nanping Methodist Hospital. Close behind him was Dr. Hsu Pang Iwa 1937 and now one of the successful private physicians of the city. These two assisted by mission friends gave Cheeloo Medical a welcome tea on the 14th. That afternoon eight truck loads of equipment with 16 students left Nanping for Shang Jao where we are to board the train for Tsinan travelling by way of Hangchow, Shanghai and Nanking. On the 16th twenty truck loads of equipment with most of the students left Nanping.

I have just completed a census and find our party is comprised of--Pres. Wu Keh-ming,

Undergraduate students	86
Young hospital staff recent graduates	15
Technicians	3
Chinese staff of medical school	4 (including Dean Li)
Western " " " "	
Western Nurse	1
" Social Worker	1
" Secretary	1
" Wife & 2 children, age 3-4 yrs	3
Chinese wives and children	19
Librarian	1
Chinese Secretary	1

Equipment, personal baggage, boxes and crates 1,500

October 20. We were alerted yesterday. Hand baggage is closed, the heavier has already gone down to the Methodist Institute where trucks are loaded. We are all very rested, very well fed and rearing to get on the road.

My check up on a Chinese Year Book map makes our whole trip approximately 1,155 miles:

	kvh	hrs.
Foochow-Nanping river boat	150	24
Nanping-Shang Jao by military trucks	200	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ days
Shang Jao-Tsinan railway	1500	48
	<u>1850</u>	km

Shang Jao is almost directly north from Nanping when we pass from Fukien to Kiengsi. As you read the above schedule don't estimate that we are making direct connection. We have waited here a week for trucks enough to take us over to Shang Jao. When we get to the train we hope to get along much faster.

October 23. The 15 large Dodge trucks soon drew up and were loaded with crated medical school equipment and our smaller pieces of baggage. We tried to arrange sitting position in the front on top of the loads. By the last day of the trip we had learned much about this particular problem so had progressed from semi sitting to padded surroundings. The worst part was that no arrangement was permanent for many minutes. We really started out at 11 a. m. and travelled 120 li before 6 p. m. When we arrived at Chien O 6 p. m. as we drew up at the bus stop a Cheeloo pharmacy graduate from the CMS Hospital greeted us. Dr. Liao Sung Mo, 1932 Cheeloo and superintendent of the same hospital soon greeted us and put us into a truck. We arrived at his hospital and were given a good supper--comfortable beds and a real rest.

We were called at 4:30 a. m. given a good warm breakfast and were on top of our trucks at 6 o'clock. This was the hardest day of the journey. Afternoon was quite hot. We stopped daily at about 11 o'clock for one and half hours for the mid day meal. We carried food and in all places were able to purchase hot rice and boiling water. At 6 p. m. we arrived at Chung An having travelled 230 li. Chien O pastor had telegraphed Miss Margaret Thomas of CMS that we were on the road. She was ready for us with a delicious supper and hot baths. We were soon in comfortable beds. Up at 4:30, a good hot breakfast and on top of our trucks at 6 o'clock.

The two truck loads of armed guards became more alert and travelled just behind us until we were over the high ranges. This is the region where bandits are more likely to attack. On Friday before we left An Ping we had been offered 5 trucks but refused them because they could not carry all our remaining equipment and people. During this morning we passed two of these trucks which had been attacked by robbers and burned. Our train of 35 trucks carried about 250 Nationalist soldiers who had surrendered and were being returned to their native provinces. These trucks also had guards so we were quite a little army on wheels.

Before we reached Chung An the mountains were becoming more rugged. This part of the trip from Chung An to Chen Jao took us over ranges reaching an elevation of 6000 feet. Some of the ranges are the models for the mountain ranges and peaks of famous Chinese paintings. The road over these ranges was rugged but, on the whole, good for Chinese roads. The bridges were the most dangerous part of the journey.

We travelled in four groups of cars from 2 to 10 days apart. With the third group a truck loaded with Nationalist soldiers returning worth went over a bridge resulting in 9 deaths at the time and 20 badly injured. Our students gave first aid to the injured thereby depleting their first aid kit. Each group carried a kit stocked with first aid supplies and medicines likely to be needed. Over this whole journey from An Ping to Cheng Jao we often passed large groups of Nationalist soldiers travelling homeward on foot. Many of these appeared sick or crippled. Some were hardly able to drag along the hot road. Doubtless many were suffering from untreated malaria. We also passed groups of Peoples Liberation Army soldiers proceeding south. All groups greeted us with friendly smiles and apparent cordial good will.

At 5 p. m. October 25th we crossed a wide plain and came up to the ferry over the narrow river. Shang Jao was just across. Students were soon climbing up the side of our trucks. We were soon ferried over and drew up along side the railway station. We were told that the long pile of crates and boxes on the platforms were all Cheeloo's. We had not seen them all together and were surprised at the length and height of the pile.

We were informed that the students were organized into squads of four to keep watch over the equipment. Men composed the night squad while women students kept watch during the day. The students were housed in a large airy building assigned to them by the

local authorities. They had opened a kitchen and said they were getting good food. They slept on the floor. Each student carried his own bedding roll for the journey. A student had travelled ahead from Nanping to Shang Jao and in all places where we stopped he had made contacts and arranged places for students and staff to live. At Shang Jao we were warmly welcomed into the house of the China Inland Mission group.

The students had been active in investigating and planning the rail trip from Shang Jao to Tsinan. The day following our arrival President Wu and Dean Li saw the local authorities. They feel we will be off in a few days for a through train trip to Tsinan.

CONFIDENTIAL

9 DECEMBER 1949

A LETTER DATED 14 NOVEMBER, FROM SHANGHAI,
FROM PRESIDENT WU KEH-MING, CHEELOO UNIVERSITY

My last letter to you was written in May from Tsingtao. Since then I have stayed in Tsinan for two months from the 17th June but was not allowed to attend my office or do anything of an official nature. I stayed in my home, reading and studying.

I have kept very well in health.

The Cheeloo Board of Directors and the Alumni have been very busy and working hard in hope of putting the University on the right track. It has not been easy, neither is it hopeless but so far, there has been little success.

At the end of August I was asked by the Alumni Association, the Board of Directors, the new University Administration and the Tsinan local Peoples' Government to proceed to Foochow to assist the Medical School to move back to Tsinan. I left Tsinan on 2nd September and reached Foochow on the 29th, having travelled by train, truck and launch via Hangchow, Shang-jao and Nan-ping.

With the help of the Peoples' Government and friends we were able to move from Foochow to Tsinan, via Shanghai, where the Medical School stopped over for two days. There are about 140 people including Western and Chinese faculty, families, students and servants. There are about 1400 cases of equipment, books and baggage, totalling 200 tons. We have been very fortunate in our travels and all the people kept well. They are all happy to be going back to their home base. They are leaving Shanghai tonight (14th) and should arrive in Tsinan about the 16th.

I have been granted leave of absence for one year, commencing from the date we arrive back in Tsinan. I plan to stay with my family on Cheeloo Campus for some time, reading and studying, then I may come out if I can be of use to the University.

I thank you for all you have done for the University as well as for myself. Also for your sympathy and prayers, which we still need.

齊魯神學

The Cheeloo School of Theology

at

Tsinan, Shantung, China

THE CHEELOO SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
Tsinan, Shantung, China

in cooperation with

ASSOCIATED BOARDS FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA
150 Fifth Avenue, New York

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL

CHAS. A. STANLEY, D.D., *Principal*
S. C. LO, M.A., *Registrar*
H. R. WILLIAMSON, M.A., *Chairman of Board*
S. T. LI, *Secretary*

WESTERN OFFICES OF THE SCHOOL

150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
DR. B. A. GARSIDE, *Secretary*
2 Eaton Gate, London, S. W. 1, England
DR. HUGH H. WEIR, *Secretary*
299 Queen Street, West, Toronto 2, Canada
DR. A. E. ARMSTRONG, *Secretary*

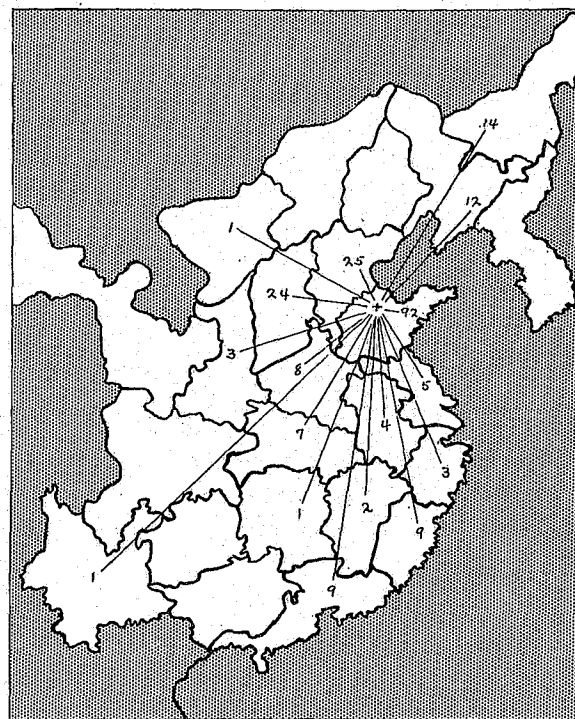
Additional income is needed to carry forward the work of the School in order that we may be able to make the distinct contribution to the training of Christian leadership which is expected of us. No funds are asked for physical equipment.

A general summary is given below:—

1. Salaries for Chinese Staff \$5,300.00
2. Administrative and Departmental expenses 900.00
General Administration, and Departments of Religious Education, Practical Theology and Comparative Religion.
3. Inter-Term Work 280.00
Special supervised practical training out of sessions.

"WHOM YE SERVE"

Distribution of Graduates over China



Outline Map of China Proper and Manchuria

Our students come from and our graduates are scattered all over China, into Manchuria and the South Seas.

4. Pastors' and Workers' Institutes 240.00
 5. Library 400.00
Books and Magazines
 6. Student Scholarships 400.00
Some students need financial help. Pastors with special abilities and qualifications should be given opportunity for further study.
 7. City Service Center 872.00
To staff a practical training center for workers in city churches. (The physical plant is already available.)
 8. Rural Service Center 1,640.00
To provide an experimental training center in the country for students, pastors and social workers in rural communities; to establish an adult rural-life school.
- Total Requirement \$10,032.00

CHRONOLOGY

1865-85 — Unrelated Training Schools for Christian workers in the Province.

1885 — A Theological College, later known as the Gotch-Robinson School, was organized at Tsingchow in Shantung.

1917 — The institution was moved to Tsinan and became the School of Theology of Shantung Christian University, with four mission groups cooperating.

1935 — The Cheeloo School of Theology is one of the four union institutions of this grade recommended for increased support by the "Commission on Education for Service in the Chinese Church", headed by Dr. Luther A. Weigle of Yale University.

The Chapel in Winter



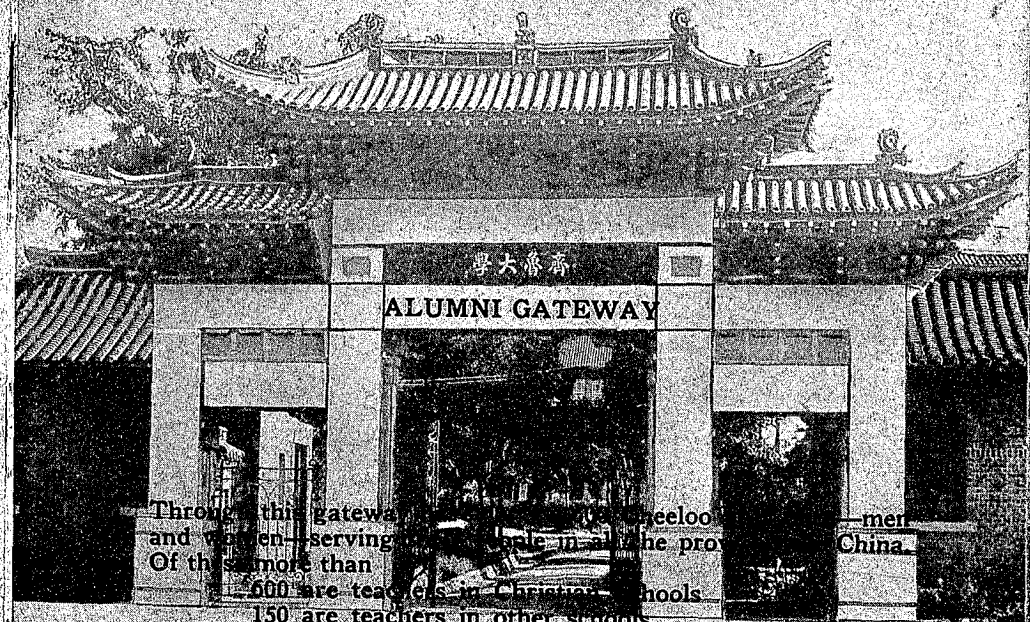
Group of Women Students

Women are admitted on an equal basis with men. The School has sent out 170 graduates since 1917 when it became a part of the University. Earlier records are not available. Of this number 74 percent are in direct Christian work, 15 percent are holding teaching positions, 4 percent are in business, and the balance cannot be traced.

Founded
1864

CHEELOO
(Shantung Christian University)

Tsinan
Shantung



Through this gateway
and often serving
Of this more than
600 are teachers in Christian schools
150 are teachers in other schools
400 are physicians and surgeons
350 are pastors, evangelists, or social workers.



President Liu

Shuming T. Liu, an alumnus of Cheeloo, with post graduate work in International Law at Harvard, returned to his Alma Mater as president in 1935. He has welded the faculty of 28 missionaries and 51 Chinese nationals into an enthusiastic body of teachers. They lead a student body of 651 in the schools of Arts and Science, Medicine, Theology, Pharmacy, and Nursing.



Ward in the New Hospital

The new hospital was the contribution of the Medical College for Women, which moved from Peking in 1924. There are beds for 160 patients, a new out-patient department, dormitories for women students and nurses, and a new power plant which supplies heat, light, and water to the hospital and medical school units.

The Hospital for Lepers is in a separate block, but is available for teaching and evangelistic work. There are beds for a hundred patients, and the percentage of cures has been very satisfactory.

Public Health Nurse on the Road

Early medical work was devoted chiefly to healing, because little was known of the possibilities of prevention of disease.

But for the past few years, Public Health has come to be a large part of the teaching in the Medical and Nursing Departments. The requirements of the Senior Year include a month in supervised Public Health work in the country. Students learn how to conduct classes, institutes, and public health campaigns, and are instructed in the routine of prevention of tuberculosis, typhoid, dysentery, malaria, typhus, and maternal mortality. The medical undergraduates, now temporarily transferred to West China, have carried with them this interest in the common people.



Mother Craft Class at Tungchia

Dr. Annie V. Scott opened the first Mother Craft course two years ago with a class of six. Through contacts made by the University Service Center, these classes have been extended to the villages and to the market towns of Lungshan and Tungchia. Instruction in prenatal care, infant feeding and bathing, clothing and caring for the new born has fitted many mothers better to care for their own families and to help others to know the value of proper health supervision. Thirty-nine diplomas were given to the class a year ago.



Friends In Need

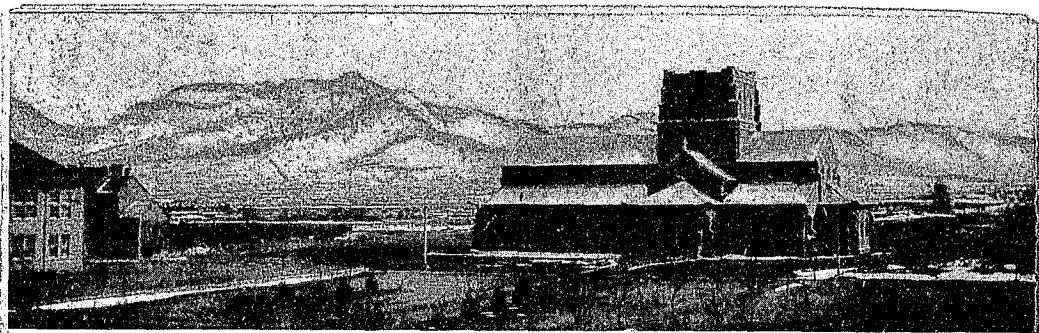


Emergencies come frequently. Dr. Annie V. Scott is seen in conversation with an anxious mother during a clinic hour.

This year has seen thousands rendered destitute by war. During cold weather the Social Service Department came to the rescue of many a needy family. Materials for 1100 quilts (cotton, cloth, and thread) were given, and aid of other kinds was extended to save life during the severe months.

Cheeloo and her Neighbors

Eighty-five per cent of China's millions live on farms and poverty is the great problem. Better seed, better fertilizer and cooperative organization all help to raise the family efficiency. The task was colossal, even before the tragedy of a foreign invasion, but the past decade has seen remarkable progress in grappling with the problem. Cheeloo has stood shoulder to shoulder with government agencies and other organizations in building a new nation. Although many of the projects in rural reconstruction will be forced to mark time during the present conflict, Cheeloo is maintaining its contacts with village leaders, and is making plans for enlarged service as soon as the way opens. Bible study and church conferences, for example, have been carried on in the Lungshan Service Center in the midst of hostilities. Fourteen persons have only recently been received into the church through an open air baptismal service as a result of these meetings.



The Church at the Heart of the Campus.
Christ at the Heart of the Church.

The University is an investment of life and funds to train
Christian leaders for the future of China and the World. All
these have given their lives. May we have your gifts and prayers?

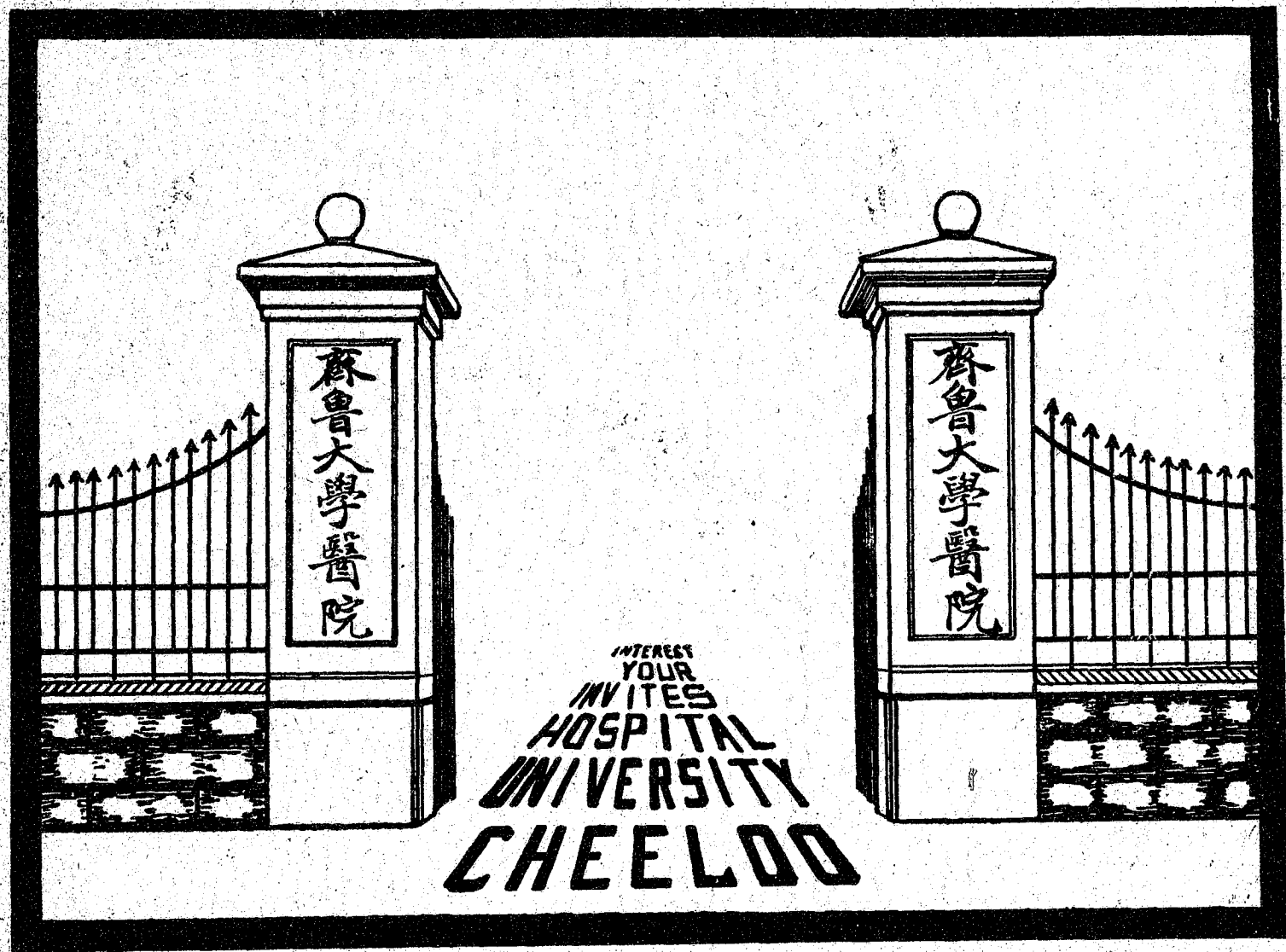
CHEELOO UNIVERSITY, TSINAN, CHINA

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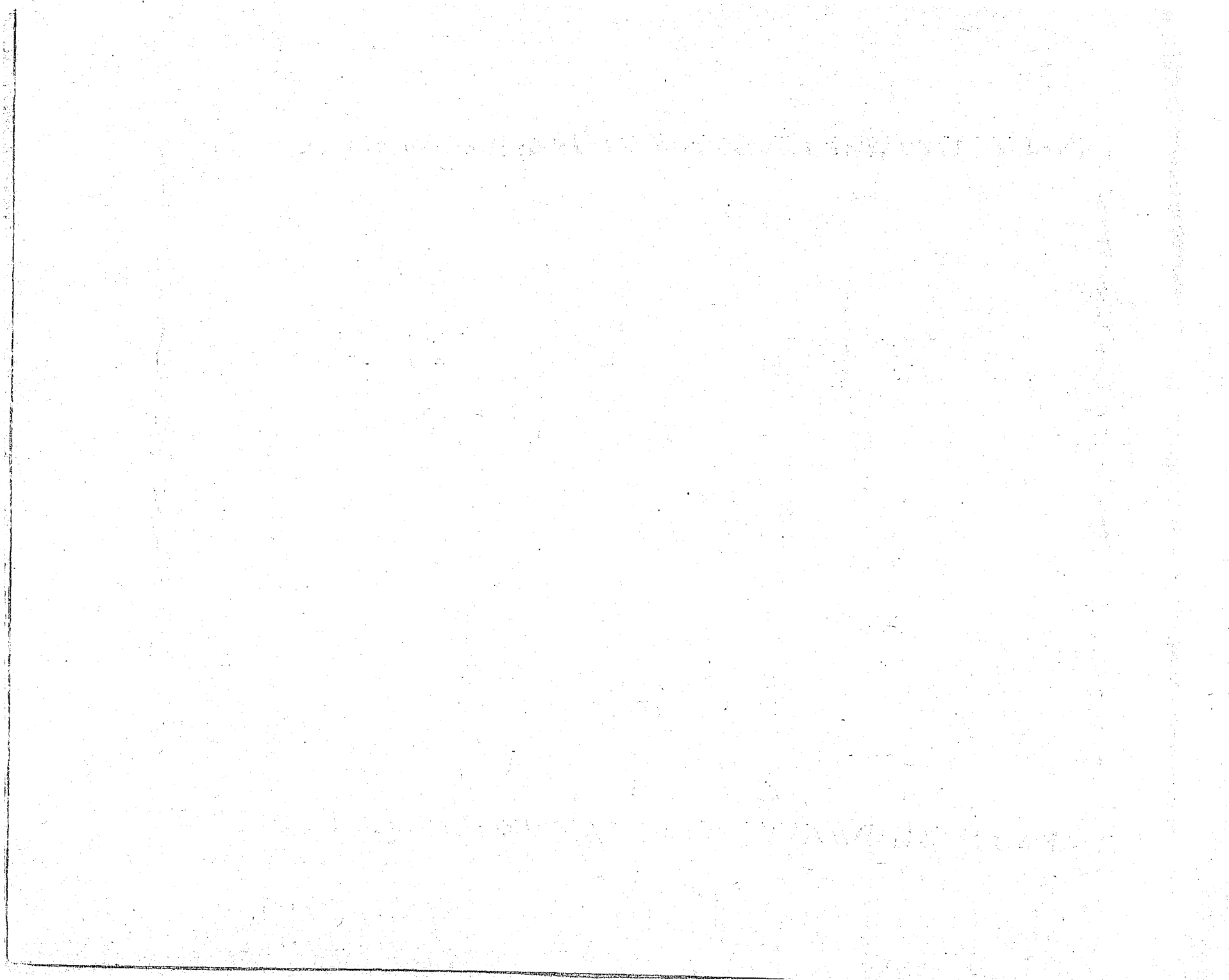
150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Q/MA

194



INTEREST
YOUR
INVITES
HOSPITAL
UNIVERSITY
CHEELOO



“One of the best efforts
of the Missionary Program”

—from the

LAYMEN'S REPORT, SPEAKING
OF CHEELOO MEDICAL WORK.



*Corner-stone of the New Hospital.
The inscription, by Dr. J. Heng Liu,
Director of the National Health
Administration, Nanking, says,*

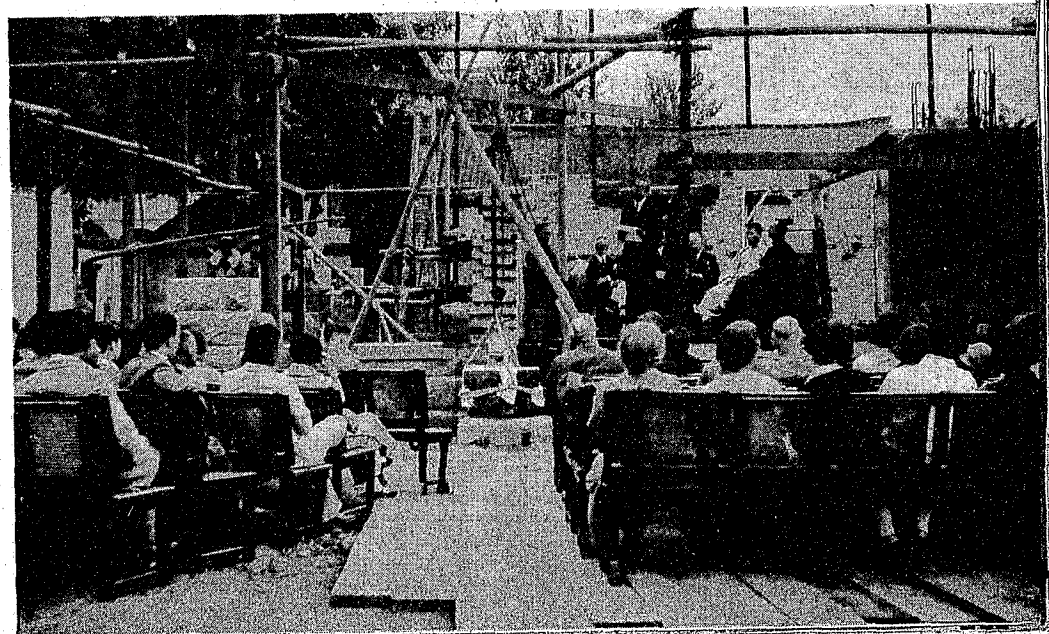
A LIBERAL GIFT FOR THE
RELIEF OF MULTITUDES.

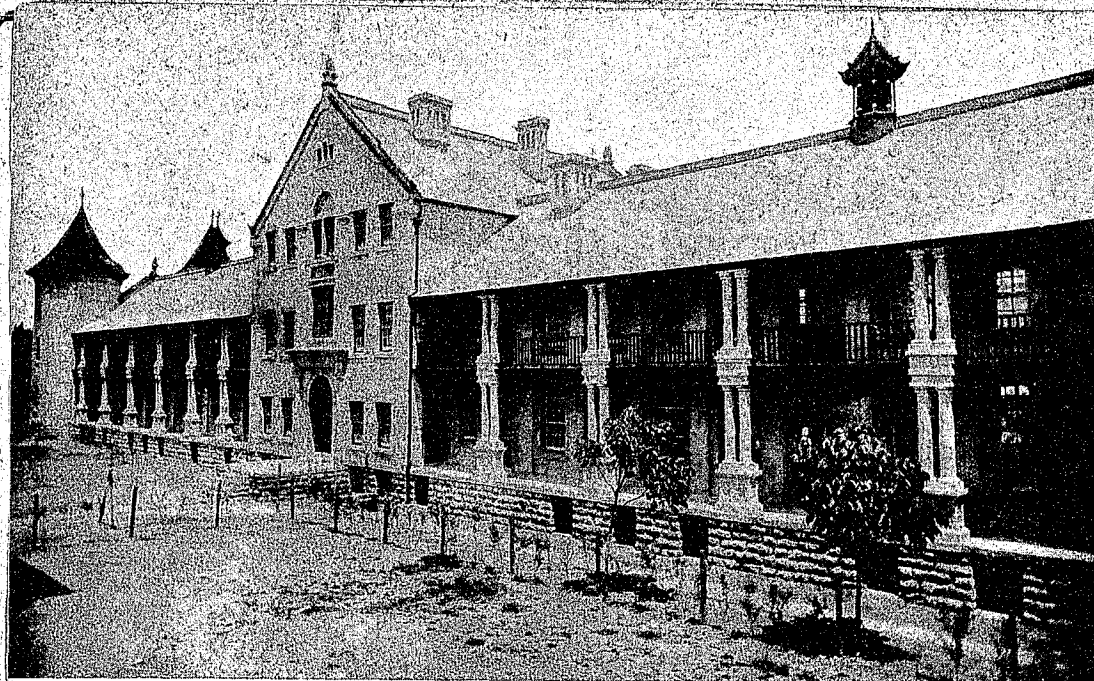
In October 1934, the corner-stone of the first unit of the new Cheeloo University Hospital was laid, and now, eighteen months later, a formal opening of the new building is being celebrated, thus bringing to partial realization hopes and plans of many years.

The history of Cheeloo University Hospital has from the first been linked with that of the Medical School. Soon after the establishment in 1909 of the Tsinan Union Medical College, funds were raised, chiefly in England, for a companion "teaching" hospital; thus it happened over twenty years ago that the corner-stone of the then-called **Union Medical College Hospital** was laid, and at that time also there was a formal opening attended by many friends and notables. But the Medical School began to grow at an unexpected rate, for between 1916 and 1923 the former Peking Union Medical College, the Medical Department of Nanking University, the Hankow Medical College, and the North China Union Medical College for Women in Peking, all were moved to Tsinan, the five schools combining to form the present Cheeloo University School of Medicine. With increase of clinical work and departmentalization, and also because during these years the science of hospital struc-

Page three

Laying the corner-stone. Dr. Shields, Dean of the Medical School, is delivering the address. Seated on the platform, from left to right, are: Rev. W. B. Djang, Associate - President Davies, Dr. A. E. Armstrong (Canada), Dr. E. H. Hume, Pastor Hsü, and Dr. Peter Kiang.





The old Hospital.

ture and organization developed rapidly, it soon appeared that the simply planned 100-bed hospital building, however suitable in 1914, was becoming increasingly inadequate. Consequently, in 1924, funds to erect a new 240-bed hospital were contributed by interested individuals and

groups. For over two years the medical staff and architects worked over plans, a group of experts in America assisting; and after months of negotiations some twenty pieces of property north-east of the old hospital were purchased, which altogether formed a large square plot capable of accommodating the proposed new structure. When the last piece of land had been secured from an owner who held out for a large price, the staff celebrated with a banquet, for the stage seemed all set for initiating this much needed expansion. But before a start could be made there came the revolutionary upheaval of 1927-28, local warfare, evacuation of Westerners to coastal cities, the Japanese occupation of Tsinan, temporary closure of the University; and later, political disturbances, strikes, another brief closure of the University; and later, political disturbances, strikes, another brief closure of the University; and at length a world-wide depression with increased local financial difficulties—in discouraging succession. The American dollar depreciated, investments dropped in value, and the building fund

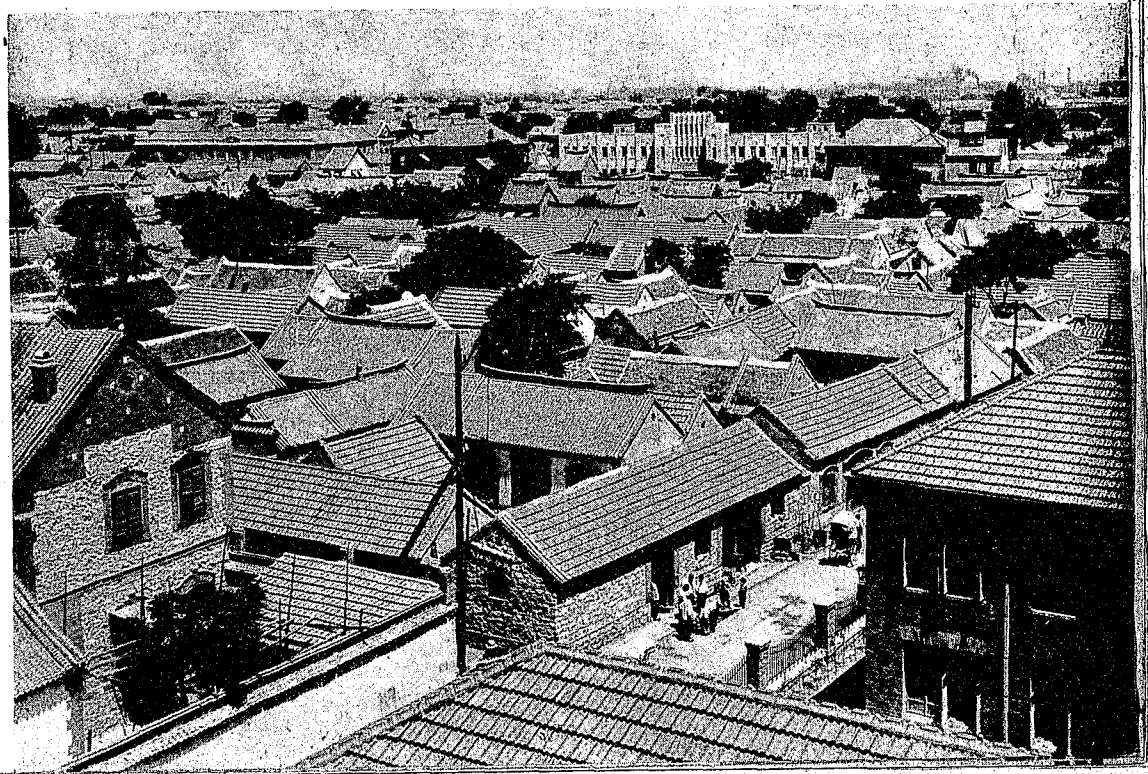
dwindled alarmingly. Only now at long last has it seemed possible to proceed with the erection of the first unit of the new hospital building, together with a new out-patient building adjoining. And the very act of pushing this work vigorously and courageously forward has brought a fresh atmosphere of optimism and determination during an extremely difficult and critical period in the history of the University.

The city of Tsinan with its 650,000 inhabitants, lies sprawling along the plain which slopes gently from the hills to the winding Yellow River. It is the center and capital of historic Shantung Province. The University is situated on commodious grounds forming the "South Suburb" of the city. The Hospital, just inside the city wall and not far from busy thoroughfares, has during the course of years made a large place for itself in the life of the city and countryside.

The Cheeloo University Medical Department program of expansion calls ultimately for a 240-bed hospital with adjoining out-patient and resident doctors' buildings, and conversion of the older hospital building for use of the Medical School. The building operations just completed constitute a large step towards this goal.

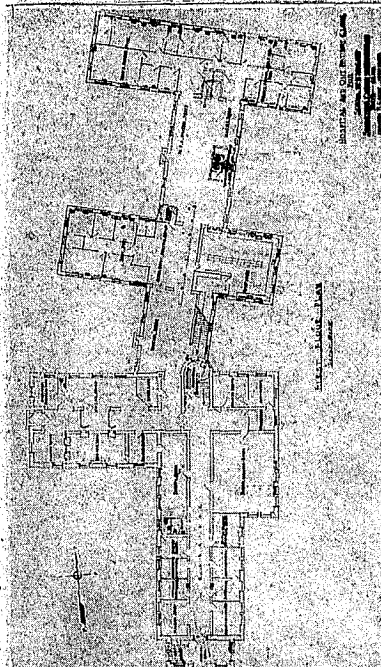
A section of Tsinan as viewed from the roof of the Hospital. Note the crowding of houses, and the mixture of old and new.

Page five



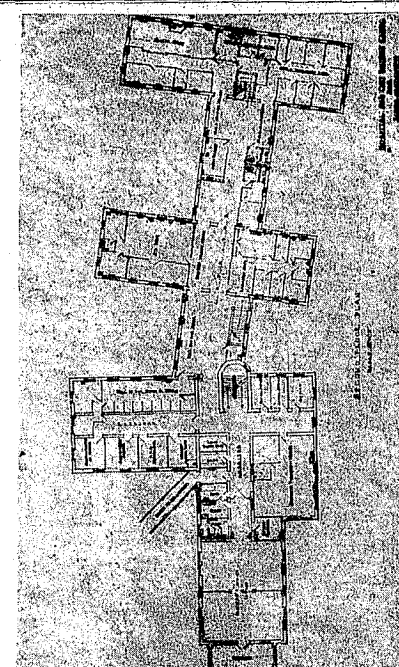


Architect's drawing of the New Hospital when completed. Only the left wing has been built so far.



Ground floor plan.

The completed wing of the new hospital has added sixty beds and now houses all medical and pediatric patients, and long-needed, attractive facilities for private patients. The old hospital continues to accommodate ordinary surgical and obstetrical patients, but sufficient space has been released to allow one of the most congested departments of the Medical School to expand. The new out-patient building has doubled our out-patient facilities which the former out-patient building serves temporarily as a nurses' annex. The two hospital buildings are connected across the public street by means of a 132-foot covered

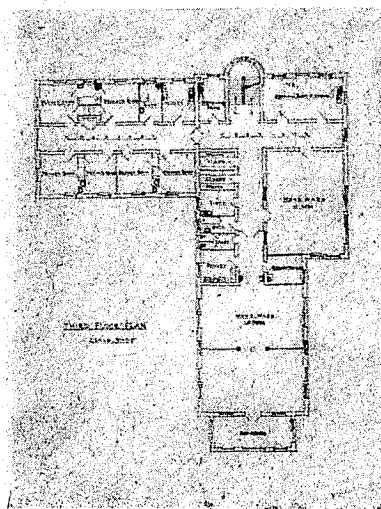


Second floor plan.

bridge, as well as a tunnel, and thus can function as a single unit. Other features have been added also: a central power plant, new laundry, separate isolation unit, and a new morgue.

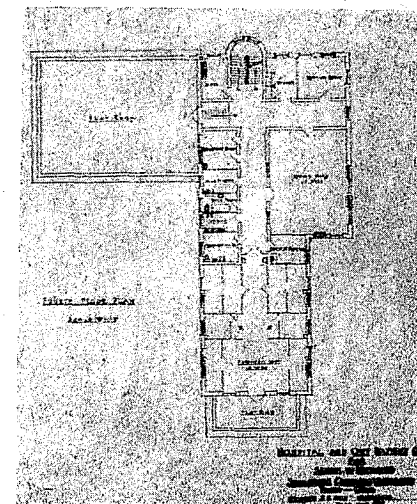
The new buildings are thoroughly modern, fire proof, steel-and-concrete structures, built at about a quarter the cost of similar buildings in America or England—for only 32 cts. Mex. per cubic foot including furnishings! This has been possible not only because of

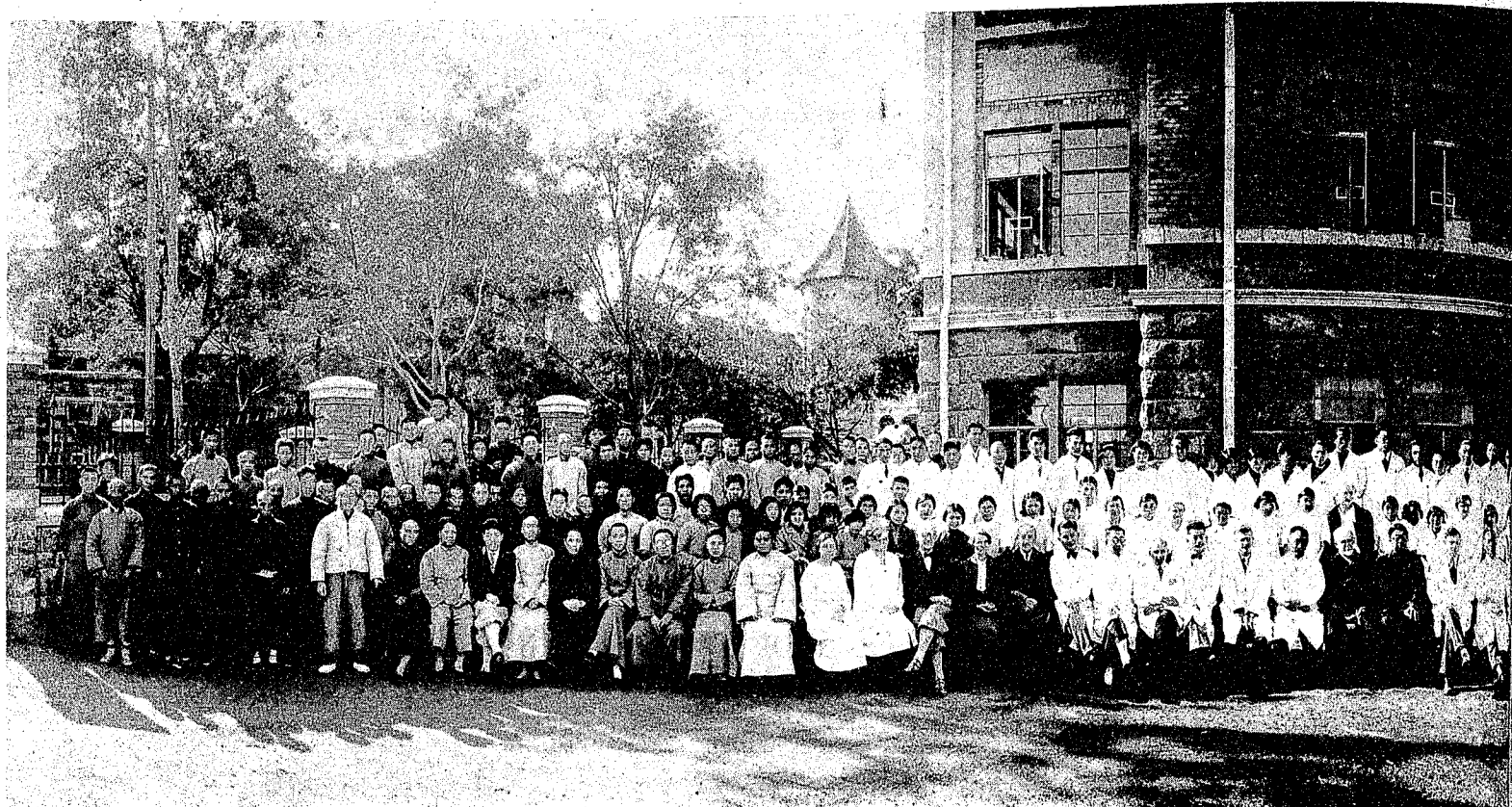
Third floor plan.



relatively cheap labor in China, but also because of the extensive use of local materials. Stone was hewn from nearby mountains, brick and tile are made in Tsinan, cement comes from Hopei Province, steel windows, beds and mattresses were manufactured in Shanghai, door fittings in our own workshop, porcelain-ware in the Tangshan factory, window screens by a local iron-smith, furniture by local carpenters, radiators by the North China School of Engineering Practice in Peiping, and so on throughout the

Fourth floor plan.





ENTIRE STAFF OF THE
Administrative and Senior Professional Staffs are seated in the front. Administrative and Senior Professional Staff in the rear. On the wings stand employees, and on the wings stand employees. In the background on the left is the building.



OF THE CHEFOO UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

Staffs are seated in front. Nurses are in the second row, and the Junior Professional employees, which must be more numerous where labor-saving machinery is wanting. And on the Left may be seen a tower of the old Hospital.

buildings. Heating, plumbing, lighting, and other mechanical equipment were installed by our own workshop force.

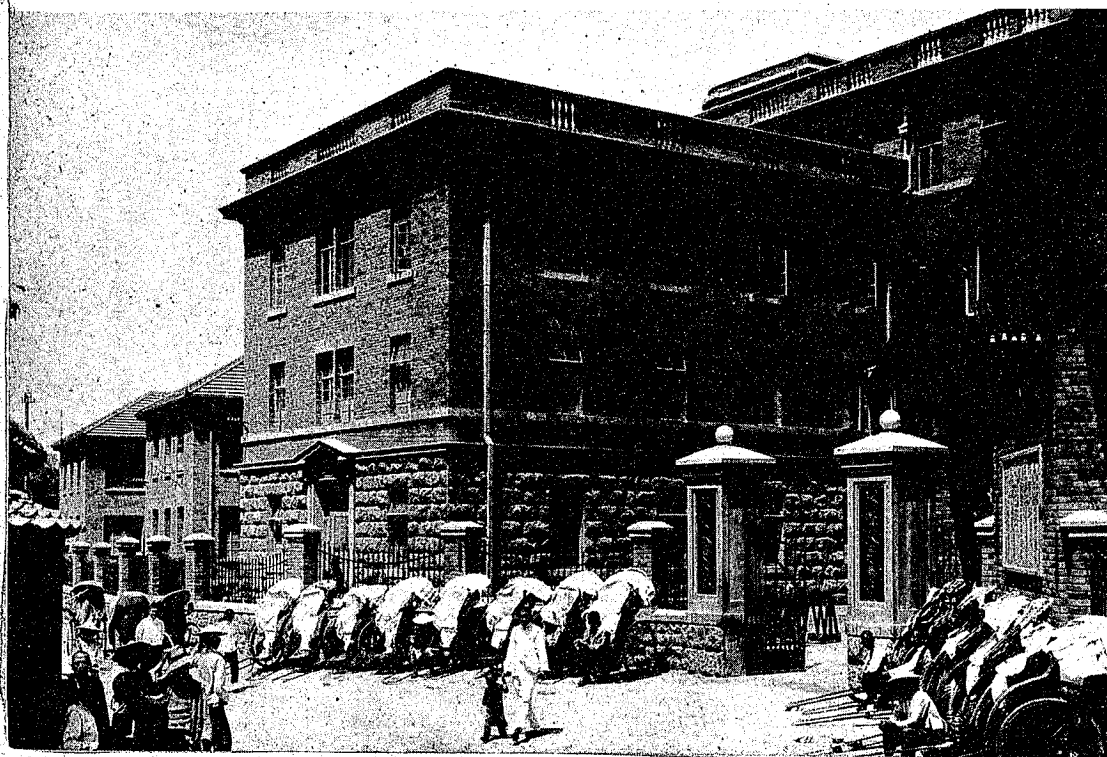
Credit for the success of this enterprise is shared by many. It will be impossible to mention them all. Drs. Balme, Neale, Cochran, Shields and many others had part in the original conception of a new hospital and fostered interest in the project. Funds were contributed by interested groups (including the Rockefeller Foundation) and individuals in America through the Womens' Committee of the Board of Governors. Land was secured largely through the skill and diplomacy of Mr. Whitewright and Dr. Peter Kiang. Black, Wilson & Co., Shanghai, were architects for the new hospital, and R. L. Creighton of Peiping was architect for the new out-patient building. Great credit is due to Mr. J. B. Wolfe, of our staff, for carrying through so successfully and economically all the infinite details of building.

Governors and Directors and University Executives have exercised themselves in behalf

of the project.

Members of the Medical Staff have spent much time and thought over plans and problems. Finally, the Municipal Government has

Gateway and west view of the new hospital and out-patient buildings. A schedule of out-patient clinic hours and a clock may be seen on a wall on the extreme right. Over this is the covered bridge which connects with the old Hospital.





contributed handsomely by paving the street leading to the hospital.

One compensation for long delay in building is that many unique features, results of years of planning and experience, have been incorporated. For example, services which are

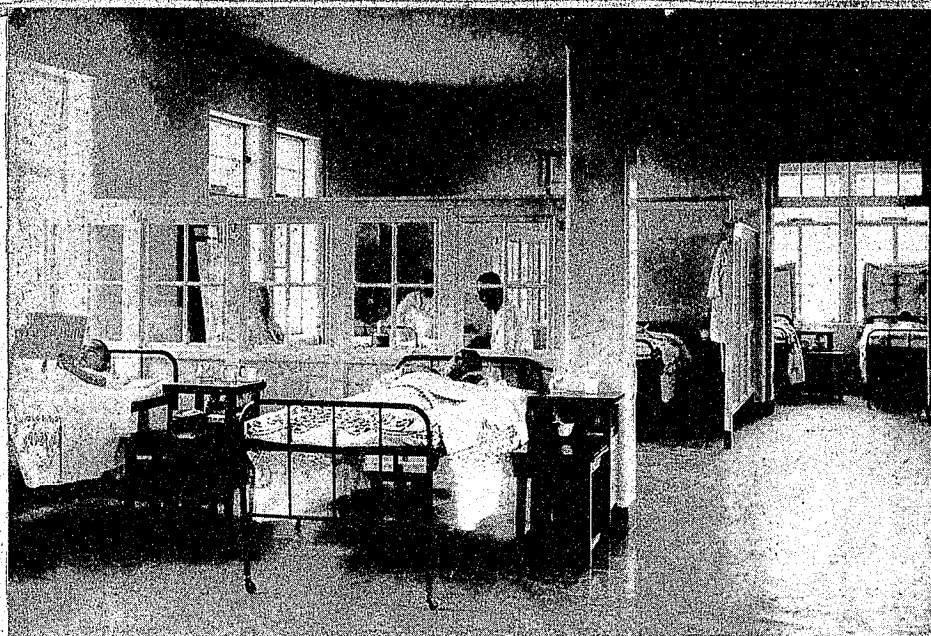
Interior views of the out-patient department.

used in common by both hospital and O.P.D. such

as record room, admitting office, departments of x-ray, electrotherapy, and social service, emergency and accident room, pharmacy, etc., are all so placed that they are conveniently accessible to both in- and out-patients. A neat, efficient method of handling and filing out-patient records has been evolved, closely coordinated with in-patient records.

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A Public Ward.

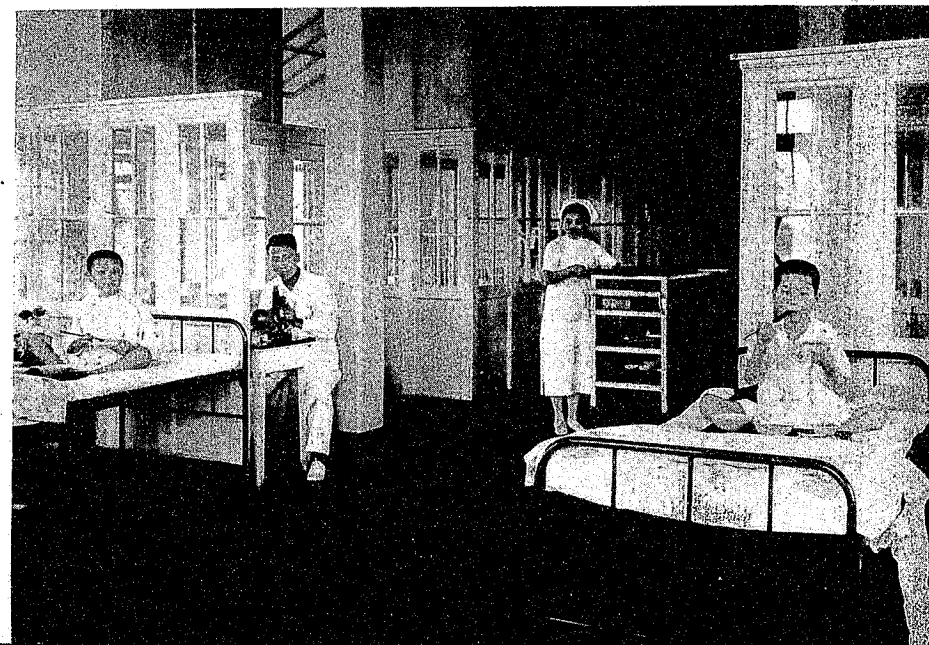
moderate size, having 12,300 square feet of floor space. Each of its twelve departments is a unit with its own waiting, examining, and treatment rooms. Partitions are all wedged-up plywood and fiber-board structures, thin, light, and sound absorbing. The plan for the building was evolved from two basic conceptions. First, the necessity for numerous examining rooms of ideal size, just large enough for patient, doctor, and student, each room having its own set of furniture, outside window, steam radiator, running water, transom and door opening directly onto a corridor. There are forty-two such rooms in the building making possible individual careful attention for every patient. Besides these examining rooms there are several larger ones—pharmacy, surgical dressings rooms, clinical laboratory, radiographic

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Inability to turn up any patient's clinical record promptly is becoming uncommon; this is something of a feat in China where people may, and do, change names at will and where files are apt to be "Chinese puzzles". Registration of out-patients is now in a wide, comfortable corridor in orderly queues, instead of on the street as heretofore.

The out-patient building is a new departure. It is a two-story structure of

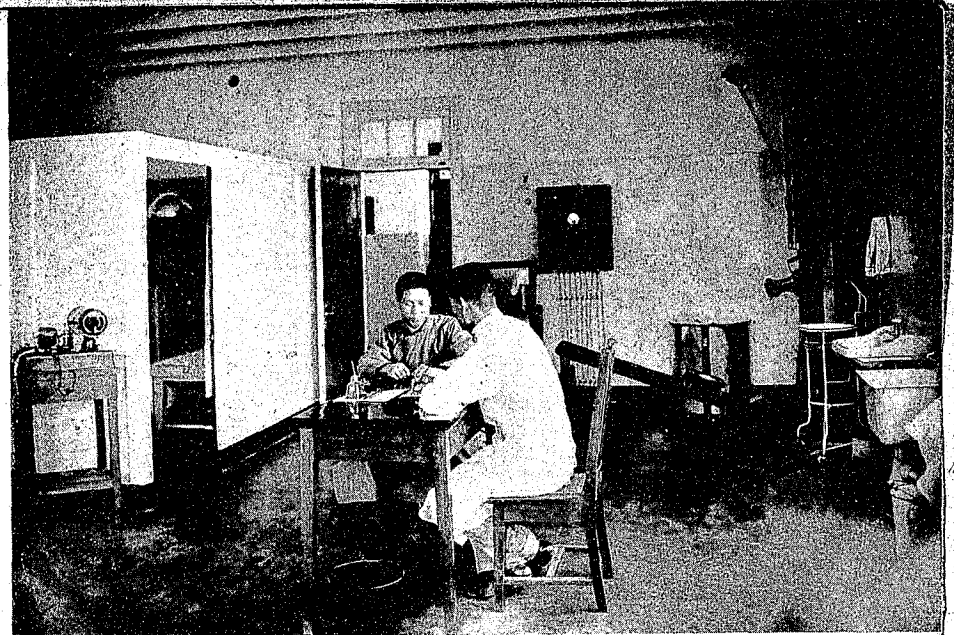
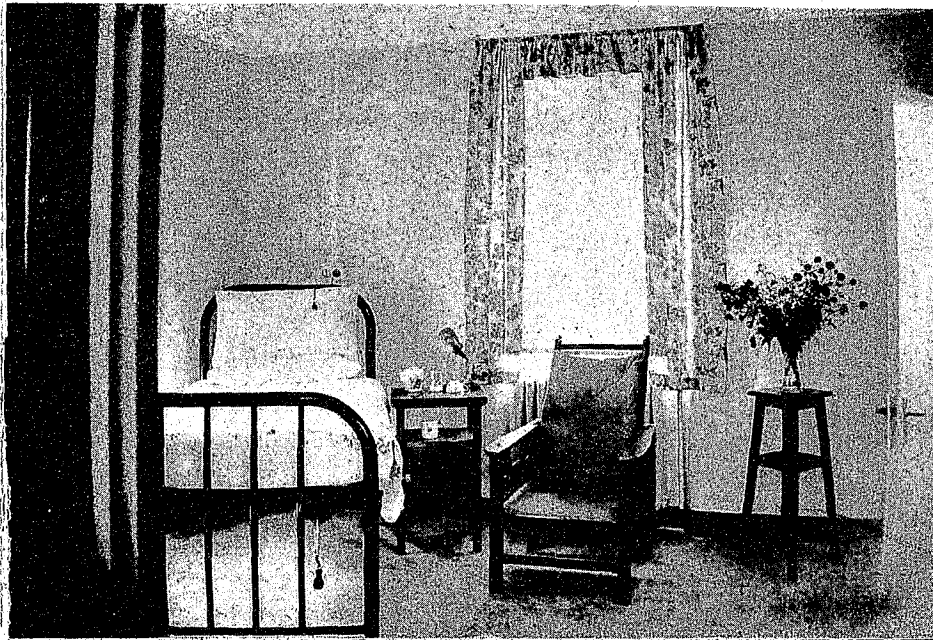
Children's Ward.



room, etc. Rooms occupy 54 per cent. of the floor space. It was the scientific arrangement of the remaining space into waiting rooms and corridors that formed the second ideal which underlay the plan of the building. Special attention was directed to the arrangements of corridors, to streams of people coming and going, to cross currents and points of concentration or stagnation. That the resultant outlay has been in some degree successful is shown by the fact that on busy days as many as 400 persons—patients, companions, doctors, nurses, students and employees—function actively in the building at one time without confusion or congestion.

Wards in the new hospital are so designed that patients do not face windows. Glare from the ceiling is eliminated by slight graying of the whitewash. The children's ward has all its beds separated by glass partitions. An-

A Private Room.



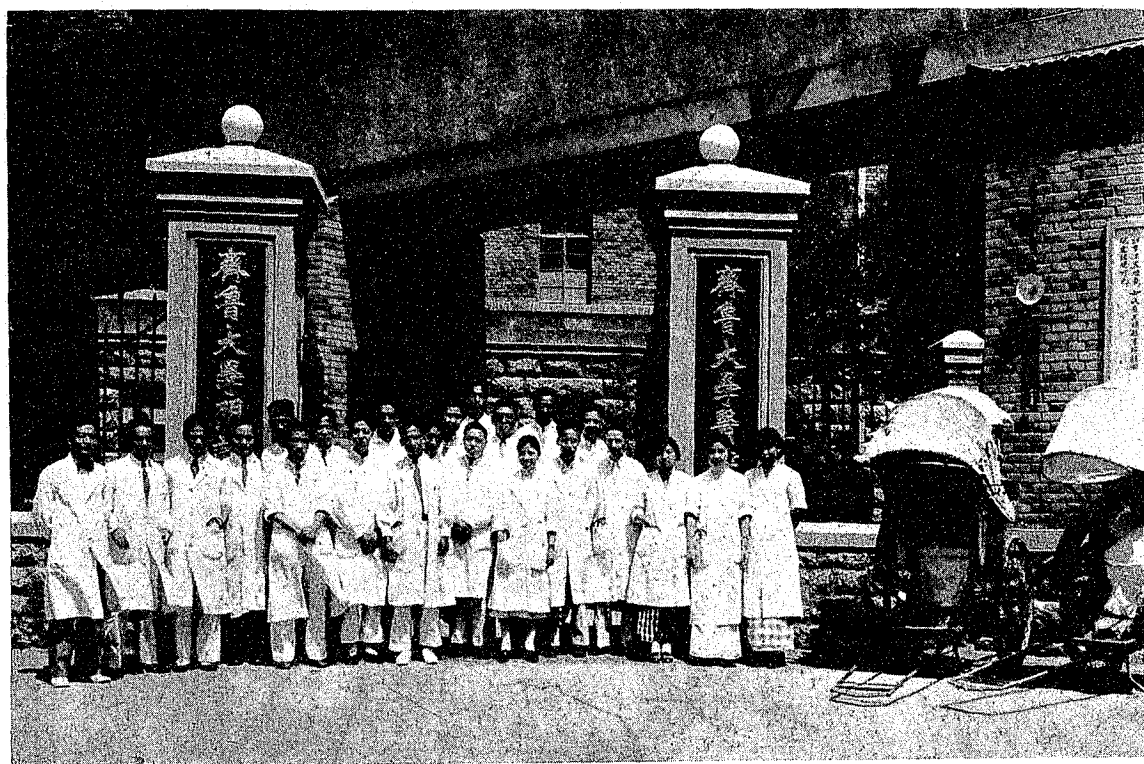
Physiotherapy Department.

other feature is color. The first floor is paved throughout with dark green concrete, and the fourth floor with dark red. In corridors walls are "warm brown"; in wards and out-patient departments they are pale green, blue, or cream, with furniture to match. Service rooms are gray. This extensive use of colored paint, while not adding materially to costs, has effectively substituted bright colorfulness for the

usual drabness and bare whiteness of medical buildings. It is hoped that this innovation will have a salutary psychological effect in stimulating cleanliness, cheerfulness and efficiency.

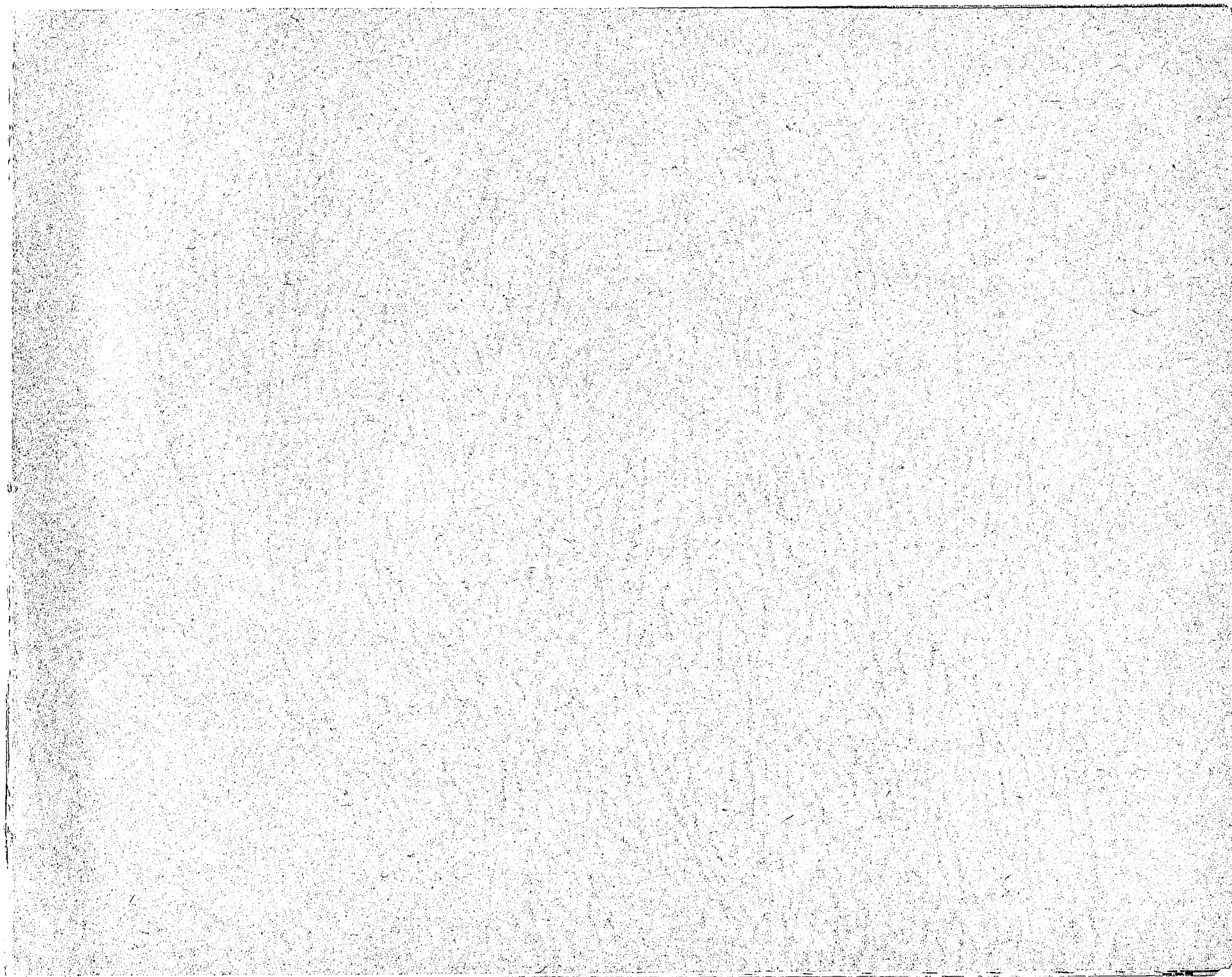
The service which the old hospital rendered last year may be summarized briefly as follows: 2,300 in-patients, 23,000 general out-patients who made 80,000 visits, three branch clinics, 1,300 private out-patients; 1,750 operations and 250 deliveries, 18 internes and 19 nurses graduated, 12 resident house officers sent out to other institutions for special service, 6 post-graduates in physiotherapy, health work in schools, and clinical facilities provided for teaching medical students and for training student nurses. Such services will be considerably enlarged by expansion into the new buildings. But our ideal is not chiefly for statistical increases. Our dearest wish rather is that the quality of our work may be so greatly improved, that clinical standards may be raised so high, and that the spirit of Christian service may become so evident, that the Cheeloo University Hospital may fully deserve an outstanding reputation for these things throughout the Orient.

There is danger perhaps that the foregoing may create in the minds of some an impression of prosperity, even of affluence, which is quite contrary to existing conditions. Money designated for this specific building was contributed in pre-depression days, and has never been applicable to running expenses. Meanwhile, this hospital like many other subsidized institutions, has run upon hard times, so hard in fact that in addition to rigid economies such desperate and intolerable measures as elimination of charity work or lowering of professional standards have preforce been considered. Strange as it may sound, it was inability to meet current expenses that provided the final impetus to build. We need the revenue from larger numbers of patients, especially "pay patients". We propose to carry on the larger work with much the same staff, each adding to his own personal load, and thus to avoid proportionate increase in expenditure. But overwork cannot be a permanent solution. We must look to friends, alumni, former patients, philanthropists, and others who may be interested, for financial assistance, in order that this work, with its splendid history and rich promise for the future, may go forward.



Resident Staff on their way to the afternoon out-patient clinics.

International
Interdenominational
Educational
Humanitarian
Christian.



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