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濟南齊魯大學
CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

鄉村服務社
THE RURAL INSTITUTE

March 4, 1935

Mrs. J.M. Avann,
2026 Orvington Ave.,
Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.

Dear Mrs. Avann:

This letter is addressed to you personally, but I hope that you will have a chance to share the contents with Mrs. Cecil. We are not writing to her directly, for she will doubtless have left her home before any correspondence can reach her.

As you may have heard before this letter arrives, Dr. Mei has not accepted the presidency at Cheeloo. This creates a serious situation for the university, and one which may raise certain questions in the minds of your group as they come to consider the request for support for rural homemaking presented by the Rural Institute.

There is still some hope that this institution may secure leadership of the type which would make it the best location for a rural homemaking project of the kind we are planning. On the other hand, we are quite willing to have the whole question of location and relationships studied on its merits. If Yenching, for example, is prepared to go ahead wholeheartedly with a rural reconstruction program in which homemaking will have a part, there would be advantages in having the most important staff members connected with the Home Economics Department. These things it will take some time to work out. We are willing to do our part, but in the meantime feel called upon to keep something going. If the Board could see its way clear to make the grant, subject to the guidance of a committee appointed on the field, it would both safeguard the best use of the funds and allow us to go ahead. If there is no financial help of any kind, the whole rural homemaking project will have to stop for lack of funds. It is obviously unfair to expect Miss Russell to accomplish anything alone without Chinese assistance. The recent trip to Honan has demonstrated that she has been on the right track. Our urgent need is for one assistant and for a small working budget. Three hundred dollars in United States currency would enable her to engage a very fine girl, who has already worked with us, and who is eager to return, and would allow her a small margin for running expenses. Then she could carry on at Lungshan with the work already under way, and be ready for the next step. This will not answer the need for higher training, but we can present that again in the fall if it can not be furnished now.

I believe you will realize that we are working under very unusual and trying circumstances, but are anxious to keep faith both with the needs of the work here and with the supporting agencies of the church at home.

Sincerely yours, *A.L. Carson*
A.L. Carson

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A Statement regarding the Financial Status
and Needs of the Cheeloo Rural Institute.
(March 26th, 1935)

*Sent by a
Licason
letter
4/4/35*

In 1932-33, the Rural Institute was operating on a budget of Dollars 3800, made up as follows:-

A.P.M.N.	Dollars	500
Hall Estate		2000
" " Women's Unit		1300
	Dollars	<u>3800</u>

The next year this was increased to a total of Dollars 5300. The addition consisted largely of an additional dollars 700 for a Home Economics teacher who was expected to serve as an associate for Miss Russell, who had just joined the staff of the Rural Institute for the Homemaking Department. There was also the sum of Dollars 800 first from Women's Unit funds, later transferred to Presbyterian funds, which was allocated to work in the villages near the campus, and which this year came under the direction of the Rural Institute for the first time. During this year the Rural Institute also undertook several extension activities, and used a certain amount of money for teaching and promotional purposes. Previously, the whole work had been at Lungshan, with no connection with what was going on at the University.

During the year under discussion (1933-34), there was a serious cut in The Hall Estate income, and also a minor cut in the Presbyterian grant. During the course of the year, by action of the University Executive Council, this was calculated as a general twenty per cent reduction on the Rural Institute, leaving the yearly budget reduced to Dollars 4240. The year closed with a small deficit.

In the meantime, the pressure for Cheeloo to go more boldly into rural work was increasing, and more opportunities were also opening up. While a budget of four to five thousand dollars is no small amount, it is quite inadequate for a university teaching and research program. The outstanding lack was that of highly trained Chinese leadership. Much of the program at Lungshan and in the nearby villages had been set up, and could not be readily changed, but was rather in the nature of an extension and service program. In order to secure higher-grade staff, who would also be able to help with teaching and research, the next year a budget of dollars 7972 was proposed. It was hoped that it might be possible to secure the services of at least one specialist in agricultural economics who was then available, and that he might be cared for by a share of the Kiao-tsi Railroad grant. Another suggestion was that the health work should be under the Medical School. None of these

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suggestions met with response, and the budget was finally passed in a rather unusual form. The total was cut to dollars 6000, of which dollars 3800 was marked as "donations". In the meantime, the whole university was thrown into confusion over the presidency, co-operation with the teaching program was interrupted, and there was a long period of uncertainty as to what policy would eventually prevail. The Board of Governors were making emphatic their interest in the rural work at Cheeloo, but here was Cheeloo with the whole burden of this work, either present or future, thrown on the Rural Institute. For nearly 6 months the director struggled to hold together both the service program and the several highly-trained staff members who might be the foundation for a teaching staff. This was done in the hopes that each month, or each meeting of the Field Board, would bring a President who would take the responsibility for either closing the work, or helping to support it. By the middle of the winter, it was evident that it was impossible to drift further. A new policy was worked out independently for the Rural Institute, by the director in consultation with various friends. It embodied the following principles:-

- (1) To base the Lungshan program directly upon the needs of the community, without regard to the university situation.
- (2) To look for new sources of financial support.
- (3) To seek co-operation with various agencies interested in the Lungshan program. This includes the Christian Rural Service Union, as well as local and governmental agencies such as the Bureau of Reconstruction.
- (4) To close the branches of the work for which no financial support was in sight.

Among the new sources of support was a grant of some dollars 700 annually for a two-year period from the Extension Department of the University of Nanking. This is in lieu of the worker which they had carried on our staff up to last spring. It is hardly a new grant, but is given in such a way that we have more freedom in using it than formerly. The Medical School, beginning with October, undertook the support of the health work at Lungshan. Their grant amounts to dollars 300 per month and is made from the Public Health funds secured from the Central Government. This is under the direct control of the Public Health Department, and with the coming of a head for that Department, it is possible that there may be some re-allocation of these funds. At the time of writing they are being held up, as from January, because of certain technicalities.

A request has been presented to the Methodist Women's Board for dollars 1000 in U.S. currency to secure two workers for the Home-making Department of the Rural Institute.

An arrangement has been made with the Agricultural

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Research Bureau of the Central Government to carry on cotton fertilizer tests at Lungshan. The final papers have not arrived at the time of writing, but the informal understanding carries with it a subsidy of four to five hundred dollars.

A special campaign is under way now among those most directly interested to secure the support of the work in the villages near the campus outside of university funds.

In the meantime, however, there is a serious deficit from the first half of the year. If there were some way of the university supplying the dollars 3800, labelled "Donations", there would be no deficit, but rather a surplus. The outlook at the time of writing is that aside from the new funds available, there will be spent by the end of the year approximately dollars 3000 more than the university treasurer has had on hand from original Hall Estate and Presbyterian funds. The request has been made by the director of the Rural Institute that all undesignated receipts be allotted pro rata to the rural work in order to make up this shortage. So far there has been no reply to this request, except that it should be referred to the Board of Directors.

There is a chance of the Rural Institute being supported independently of University funds, or semi-independently but it will be difficult to make up the deficit of this past year on that basis.

The director of the Institute would urge the acceptance of the above request, allowing the discrepancy between the actual funds held by the University treasurer from the original rural work sources and the six thousand dollars of the budget to be made up as much as possible, in fair proportion, from receipts received during the year for general university use. Failing this, it is asked that the Rural Institute be allowed to make a special emergency appeal among friends of Cheeloo who may be most interested in the rural work. It is, however, a little late for this because a general financial appeal has already gone out to the alumni. Finally, the suggestion is made that as a foundation for the future budget the original Hall Estate funds, amounting for several years to approximately eighteen per cent of the total amount received by the University from these funds, be continued to be assigned to the Rural Institute, along with the grant from the Presbyterian Mission funds, as made during the past several years. At the present time the combined sum of these two sources of income would amount to about two thousand dollars annually. What is left of the deficit of the present year must be a first charge against these two thousand dollars. If divided over several years it should be possible to pay this off, and still have a little left for current work. In this case, the Rural Institute would have to look elsewhere, either within or without the University, if any very extensive program were to be carried on.

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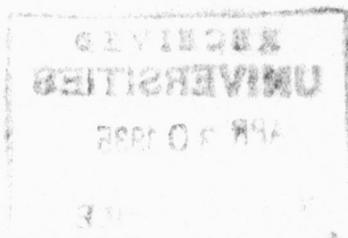
The present way of operating the work of the Rural Institute, attached as it is loosely to the edge of the university, is far from efficient. Maintaining a separate office at Cheeloo, travel back and forth, renting quarters at Lungshan -- all of this is expensive. Under present circumstances, there seems to be no better way of doing the work. If we can carry on this way for a few years longer, we should be able to have some practical results at Lungshan itself, and in the meantime some of the difficulties within the university may disappear.

One way of developing the Cheeloo rural program is to have it grow out of the present Rural Institute. If this policy is to be followed, there must be a reasonable stable financial basis for at least a three-year period. Otherwise, it is almost impossible to secure proper personnel, or to make constructive plans. This would mean an annual budget of approximately dollars 6000. It should be possible to raise quite a large share of this from special sources. More self-supporting features can also be developed, and co-operative arrangements can be entered into with various organisations outside of the university. All of this takes time, and the Rural Institute must have at least the moral support of those responsible for the university program, and if possible some assurance of financial backing while other sources are being developed.

At the present time funds are also needed for two special projects. One is a maternity home at Lungshan, and in connection with this a rural nurses' training course. The other is funds to purchase a small piece of land and to erect a few simple buildings -- or to purchase the buildings now in use. This could be done for about dollars 1500. The rent for three years would amount to about half of this sum, and the temporary nature of our present quarters is very troublesome. The plan would be to have the property of such nature that it could be eventually become a village health center or possibly a church.

Signed

A. L. Carson, Director
The Rural Institute.



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Signed

A. L. Carson, Director
The Rural Institute.

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A. L. Carson.;

Kumler Chapel, Chee-loc University,
March 24th, 1935.

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CHRISTIAN SERVICE.

Text: Mark 6: 34a, 37a.

"And He came forth and saw a great multitude,
and He had compassion on them -- "

"But He answered and said unto them, Give ye
them to eat. -- "

The topic for our consideration this evening is Christian Service. By this is meant the so-called "social service program" of the churches and missions, Social Service under Christian auspices, which will be examined from the Christian viewpoint. Finally, an attempt will be made to formulate certain principles, based upon the life and precepts of our Lord.

The topic is one which touches all of us, but is not necessarily one in which we all would profess much interest. If we trace the idea of social service back to its conception, it merely means helping people. In a simple society, this is done largely by friends and relatives. For the present development of professional social service, there are probably three reasons:

- (1) The complicated nature of modern society.
- (2) The multiplication of human wants.
- (3) Science and specialized services.

It was not very long ago in America, for example, when the first, and often the only, step when a member of the family fell ill was to call in a relative or a neighbour who would comfort and care for the afflicted one. Now, we look for a doctor or a nurse, or send the invalid to the hospital. All of this calls for an organization and division of labor which is constantly increasing.

Almost without realizing it, the church in all lands finds itself tied up to a complicated system of service institutions which are at once its pride and its despair. It would seem timely to re-examine the whole question of our aims and motives. Much of what will be said should be so obvious as to be almost trite. And yet, both within and without the church, there exists a great confusion of ideas as to the legitimate function of the church in undertaking service to society. Five examples may be mentioned:

- (1) There is the feeling that the service agencies of the church exist primarily for the church members -- and in this there is some reason. In Christ we become members of one family, and there is special reason for sharing of blessings.

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(2) Much has been made, especially in the past, of the part which service may play in breaking down opposition to the gospel message. "China was opened at the point of the lanceet". Perhaps some of us who have read recently of the Japanese leader, Sotohiko Masuzaki, who won his way in a hostile village in northern Japan by doing the most disagreeable and trying tasks -- cleaning a cow pasture and village roads and paths, caring for the children while the parents worked in the rice fields, and delivering letters to isolated homes in the winter.

(3) There is a third view which would heartily approve of all forms of service by the church, but which would strictly divorce such activities from any suggestion of teaching or religious influence.

(4) Among those who emphasize the millennial hope, there occasionally arises the feeling that in view of the imminent approach of our Lord, anything but the most direct and emergency service is worse than useless. The magnificent welfare institutions built up by pre-millennialists would regret any sweeping charge that this attitude is general and yet occasionally it arises. There was, for example, a college room-mate of mine who used to argue in these terms: "This world and its organization is like a sinking ship. It is useless to paint the funnels and polish the decks, vain to wonder whether the crew have good food and comfortable berths. The old boat is going down, let us get out the life-boats and pull for a better shore, for a city whose builder and maker is God."

(5) There is the conservative church member, and the modern totalitarian state who would agree in restricting the church to a narrow field of worship and religious teaching. In the Marxian system, especially, there is no place for Christian service. The author of the treatise "Religion and Communism" is authority for the statement that "Communists, particularly Lenin, have always emphasized that reformed, modernized, socialized, and every other improved religion, is worse than the old orthodox, reactionary religion."

Each conflicting viewpoint of this nature would seem to carry some measure of truth; none leaves us completely satisfied. Let us turn from negative statements to the viewpoint of the New Testament. Take, for example, the first chapter of Mark's Gospel, wherein is described what is sometimes called a "typical day in the life of our Lord", or we may extend it to two days. "And straightway on the Sabbath Day He entered into the synagogue and taught", and with authority. Vital, authoritative teaching is the keynote of his ministry. But there comes an interruption, another of Mark's "straightways". A man with an unclean spirit, who intrudes himself rudely upon our attention. No time need be wasted in speculating upon the nature of this strange infirmity -- to the man and those dear to him it was a tragedy of the highest order, the tragedy of the abnormal. Think of that other poor boy at the foot of the mount of transfiguration and his distraught

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father who cries out, "And oft-times it casts him both into the fire and the water -- if Thou canst do anything, have compassion on us and help us." But let us note this, that by virtue of his need, the poor creature in the synagogue that sabbath morning immediately claimed and received the center of the stage. The sermon was forgotten, the Master did not say "Take him outside", or "Wait until I have finished". Jesus always recognized the imperative nature of human need; when people want help, they want it in adequate measure and without delay, even if a better and perhaps more important program is slowed up.

One illustration after another comes to our attention as we follow the Master through that crowded day. Even at the home of Simon an invalid claims his rest time. And at evening, the whole village gathers at His door. No more time for teaching but after all, what a glorious day. "And the report of him went out straightway everywhere into all the region of Galilee round about." He was a famous man, he had made good in his own province. What an opportunity -- to stay and follow up this interest, to re-visit grateful homes, to build in this little town a miniature Kingdom of God on earth.

No wonder Simon eagerly searches Him out the next morning, and finds him where? At prayer -- prayer in the hour of triumph. We come so easily to God in the darkness of defeat, in the bitterness of uncertainty or frustrated plans, but it is so natural to sleep-in on the morning after a busy triumphant day. Did there come to the Master that early morning the glittering visions of the Kingdom of this earth and their glory, the praise and gratitude of men? Simon finds Him upon his knees, and calls, "Everyone is looking for you." And the reply -- "Let us go elsewhere," let us take up again the long dusty road through Galilee, teaching and healing.

We find the same thing in the second miracle of our Scripture reading, after the feeding of the five thousand. "And straightway he sent the disciples into the boat" -- they could not even stay to enjoy the triumph, while he immediately dismissed the multitude, and went where? Once more into the mountain to pray.

This procedure, we may stop to note, would seem to completely reverse the "wedge theory" of service. Except as his miracles bear witness to his Divine nature and mission, and in a certain general way centers attention upon him, teaching seems to come first and service almost incidentally.

Then why do it at all? Read on a little farther in this same first chapter of Mark, "And there came a leper beseeching him, kneeling in piteous entreaty, "If you will, you can help me". "And being moved with compassion he stretched out his hand". The heart of compassion is the one and sufficient justification

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for our whole program of service. And this note appears again and again. It is found in the words used as part of our text - "And He came forth and saw a great multitude and He had compassion on them --- and he began to teach them many things. Always teaching is foremost. But it is evening. The disciples too are concerned for the crowd. "Send them away, so they can find something to eat". "Give ye them to eat". "Impossible, we have no money nor no food." "Let them find something for themselves. Self-support, why pauperize them?" Some profess to see in the response of Jesus, primarily an object lesson of faith for his disciples. Certainly the miracle served that purpose. Yet there is no reason to avoid the simple and natural explanation of the situation itself -- the pathetic, impoverished crowd, the late hour, the desert place, the practical impossibility of the solution so glibly offered by the disciples, and our Lord - moved with compassion.

"Give ye them to eat". "But we have nothing". "No money". Count your resources, however small, provide organization ("and the people sat down in companies"), put what we have in the hands of Jesus, and watch the miracle. The church has no money; the church of Jesus Christ is always poor, if it is following in His steps. A missionary writes, "Our financial outlook is not good...All Boards are suffering the same deficits.. The times are hard, corruption is rampant..." The date is February 21, 1873. One of the miracles of the ages is the way small resources have grown and accomplished wonders wherever they have been put into those hands of compassion to bless and divide. Last Sunday, two of us stood with a young man, a graduate of this institution, who was administering a health program for a whole district; for the people, a co-operative, scientific, compassionate plan of immense significance. He said, "Next year I shall recommend that my salary be reduced." Another instance reached me through the mail three days ago, a graduate of a sister university, who asks that his pittance of thirty dollars per month be reduced to twenty.

Sometimes we worry about the accumulation of mission property, but it is no more than the baskets of broken fragments to be gathered up and cared for and used, of course, but of greatest significance as evidence of the way God can multiply resources when they are humbly placed in his hands to take and break and consecrate for service.

What limits shall we set to this? A lawyer once stood up and put this same question to Jesus, "Who is my neighbor?" You remember the answer, that deathless story of the man who fell among thieves on the Jericho road -- beaten, stripped, left to die. The representatives of religion and ceremony passed him by, and there then came an outcast, a heretic of another nation, and "when he saw him, he was moved with compassion." And by that he became one with the great heart of God. How often this parable is allegorized and interpreted all out of its original meaning. I heard such a sermon by a very godly man at a conference two years ago; one came to me in a pamphlet last week.

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The road to Jericho becomes symbolical of the downward path of sin, the Dead Sea in the valley below looms up with sinister meaning, the Good Samaritan is assumed to be upward bound, although the original story is silent as to this, the oil and wine poured on the wounds become the oil of the Spirit and the blood of the Son of Man.

This is all well-intentioned, and to a certain extent edifying. But in all humility, I feel it should be pointed out that the seeking to read hidden meanings into the plain language of Scripture is fraught with danger. Whatever we do, let us not lose sight of the simple answer to the question put by the lawyer, which is this, "Your neighbours are those people in distress whom you can help, and the man of God is the one who is moved with compassion and meets the need."

Our duty in this respect is put even more bluntly in the 25th chapter of Matthew, in that stern scene when the King sits upon his throne, and the nations are parted before him, and the test is what? "I was hungry, thirsty, naked, sick, in prison." And from both sides there comes the cry, in mingled amazement and despair. "When, Lord, when?" "Inasmuch as we did it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto me."

In all Scripture, nothing would seem to be plainer than the demand for loving service, meeting the whole need of man, with the best that we have - perhaps it is no accident that the judgment scene just described follows immediately after the parable of the talents. This principle should rank at the top of any list of Christian fundamentals, and all experience shows how essential it is to the very life of the Christian group. In the February issue of the Atlantic Monthly, there is an article with the engaging title, "Christians and Criminals". The writer who is evidently a sincere churchman, describes the process beginning with Lent, whereby the congregation would be "prayed for, preached to, inspired and re-inspired, all up to the climax of Easter", and what then? Into his specific suggestion we need not enter, that Christian people accept the challenge of the criminal population, and spend time in jails and in reclaiming youth. Some practical, active program of service is one of the fundamental tests of Christian vitality, along with personal victory and zeal for soul-winning. A young man told me not long ago of the transformation in his home village-- he is telling the story to the congregation at Lvhgshan today by my invitation. It had been affected by the Shantung revival movement. When he went back after several years, he found everyone singing hymns and praying. A windswept place of land outside the village had been reclaimed and the proceeds used for a school and for helping the poor and aged, and a mass education class for the whole village held along with the prayer meeting for the Christians. Incidentally, the man who led in this transformation had fire set to his house several times. Why? Ah,

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that is another story, which we can only touch upon today. Let us stop first to recapitulate what seems to us the most important principles we have been discussing.

1. The fundamental reason for Christian service is compassion for human suffering. It needs no further apology, and need not be an introduction to anything else. A clinic may be the best place for an evangelistic service, or it may be the worst. It depends a good deal upon the desires and moods of the patients. Let us have the persistent, penetrating campaign of evangelism, but evangelism and service can both stand on their own feet if necessary. Such service is not for name or fame, in fact, it is most dangerous when successful. It should mean co-operation with other agencies, and often results in a dividing off and setting up of new institutions. If the government, or anyone else, can do the job better, let them do it. The only test for the Christian is whether human need is being met with in the best way, with the best means available.

In this great principle is found the unifying factor to link teaching and doing. They both spring from one source, the heart of love, and are obverse sides of one program. The connection is through the center, not by any artificial ties around the circumference. Any service program which dissociates itself from this spirit of love falls very quickly to ashes. Herein lies one of the greatest challenges of the present day. In China right now there should be a source of seasoned, able ministers of the gospel, broad in mind and vision, humble in spirit, deep in faith, fervent in action, to go into parishes at Tingsien, and at Tsoo-ping, and at many similar centers of reconstruction which come to mind, to bring Christian staff-members and local church members together in one vital fellowship and as an independent but sympathetic force to keep the spirit of Christ alive in the midst of the service program.

Out of this basic principle several others could be deduced. Only two may be mentioned very briefly:

(2) We should give our best, whatever that is, and strive to meet needs in adequate measure so far as we undertake them. The multitude was filled; the lame leaped and went away rejoicing.

(3) We should permit no limits to our helping except those which God accepts. Certainly, He does not recognize those of race or color or creed, or distance. In a small way this means that we take the whole community into our purview, and challenging local church members to lead the way in self-sacrificing service. In a large way it means a justification and extension of the already far-flung line of Christian philanthropy.

In closing let us recognize two closely related truths: service alone never satisfies the church as a whole. Sooner or later we are drawn into the struggle for social justice -- and that path leads over Calvary. Read on a little farther in Mark

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where He healed on the sabbath, "And the Pharisees and Herodians went out and took counsel with the Herodians how they might destroy him."

The second is that in the church of God, the body of Christ, there are diversities of gifts, but one Spirit. May we all find ourselves united in one fellowship of effort under the guidance of this same far-seeing and mighty Spirit.

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CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

鄉村服務社
THE RURAL INSTITUTE

April 4, 1935

Mr. B. A. Garside,
Christian Colleges in China,
150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

OK - 5/8/35

Dear Garside:

It has been a long time since I have ventured to address any humble communications to your exalted office. Perhaps there was not much that I could tell you which you did not already know. From last June until this January we have been marking time, trying to hold something together, and hoping that there would be a president who would set some definite policy for Cheeloo. During such uncertainty I found it difficult to do much correspondence.

Things reached the place in the middle of the winter where it was a case of closing up shop altogether, or setting up some program and policy of our own. I have been very reluctant to do this, partly because it seems to put a foreigner in a position of trying to run a show of his own. We have now developed so many cooperative relationships with Chinese groups who are anxious for the Rural Institute, and especially the Lungshan Center, to continue that this point no longer seems so important. At Lungshan we have a faithful and hard-working staff, the local people are beginning to wake up, and it seems that we simply must go on. What will happen at Cheeloo is beyond my guess right now. Cressy gave me a text from Nehemiah a few weeks ago, about every man building up the section of the wall opposite his door, and that is just what we are going to try to do. The best pattern in western lands for what we are doing at Lungshan is probably found in the university settlement. If we can carry this work on successfully it will furnish a base for a good many other activities.

In the meantime, our financial situation has become very critical because of the drop in the Hall Estate funds. I am enclosing a statement of the status at the time of writing. In fact, I shall enclose two copies and ask you to hand one to Reiser. It is not for publicity purposes, but contains information which our friends should have. What chance is there of help from the present financial campaign in the states? We shall try to supply you with more information about our program from time to time.

The members of the Rural Program Committee as appointed by the Board of Governors have visited us from time to time. I am somewhat disappointed that we could get none of them to visit Lungshan. They were absorbed in the general university situation. From what I saw of them, I gathered that they felt we should carry on at Cheeloo rather than think of a transfer. Dr. Scott was here ten days ago, and spoke with considerable warmth and feeling. You may be interested to know that he said some very nice things about the executive secretary of the Associated Boards.

1167

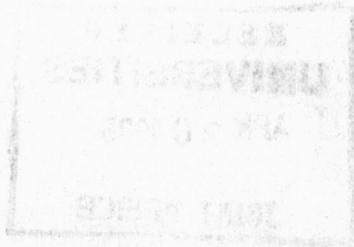
APR 4 1935

We shall be much interested in hearing from you. Right now the inclination will be to wait for the result of the next Board meeting on the 23rd of this month, but you will understand that the Rural Institute can not stand still waiting any longer. Stand back of us as much as you can. We have been through hell and high water. We are not licked yet, but we need our friends, if we are to accomplish some small share of the big vision which has been held for Cheeloo.

I hope that the Garside family are well and standing up well under the sorrows of this world of grief. We were much pleased to hear from Margaret this winter.

Sincerely yours,

A.L. Carson
A.L. Carson



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APR 4 1935

We shall be much interested in hearing from you. Right now the inclination will be to wait for the result of the next Board meeting on the 23rd of this month, but you will understand that the Rural Institute can not stand still waiting any longer. Stand back of us as much as you can. We have been through hell and high water. We are not licked yet, but we need our friends, if we are to accomplish some small share of the big vision which has been held for

Chicago.

I hope that the Garfield family are well and standing up well under the sorrows of this world of grief. We were much pleased to hear from Margaret this winter.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. Carson

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SHANTUNG

濟南齊魯大學
CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

鄉村服務社
THE RURAL INSTITUTE

INDEXED

2nd May, 1935.

ack 5/18/35

Mr. B. A. Garside,
Associated Boards for Christian
Colleges in China,
150 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

Dear Garside,

It seems that I have a letter somewhere from you, but so much water has gone under the bridge since then that we may as well start over again. The enclosures are evidence that we are still alive and kicking. We have heard rumours that the office in New York does not receive enough publicity material from Cheeloo; from now on the Rural Institute will try to do its best to remedy this defect.

You have doubtless heard that the Board of Directors have elected a president. Mr. Davies went to Peiping immediately and secured his promise to come in June. The next day we heard that the local government was objecting because they had not been consulted sufficiently. This would not make so much difference if the government were not being asked to make up the deficit. My own opinion is that there would be little trouble if somebody else dealt with the government besides Pastor Yi. Whenever he lands in a situation there is sure to be something happening. With things as they are, it seems to me we shall get farther if we stop talking about ruralizing the Arts College. Eventually that may happen, but it will come best if a few departments will quietly go ahead and do something. Specifically speaking, the Department of Public Health, of Biology and the Rural Institute are able to present the nucleus of a rural program. The first enclosure is a statement along this line prepared for Dr. Fairfield. The second enclosure is a rural health program which Dr. Yao is now taking up with the Rockefeller people. Both of these are quite unofficial, but I do not think anyone will object to them if they seem to be getting anywhere. The Public Health Department must have at least \$10,000 for the next year to make proper use of this government grant. The Rural

1170

Mr. B. A. Garside, New York.

2/5/35.

Institute is in a very peculiar position - our finances are a little better than was anticipated. The last time I saw Dr. Lair, our current deficit was only \$1500. We have, of course, two months to go, but we have a little cash on hand. I am trying to raise \$600 to see us through the rest of the year, and have about one-third of this. Mr. Davies says not to worry about the \$1500, that the university will get money from the government and pay this off. It represents, of course, an obligation of the university to the Rural Institute. The original discrepancy between the budget they passed and the amount on hand was \$3800. The more I see of this government business the more I wish we did not have to depend on it. We undertook to carry on as much work as possible this last autumn in order to keep the Cheeloo rural program alive as long as possible in hopes that Dr. Mei, or someone of like calibre, would come as president. I feel like asking the Board to help us out with this current deficit in order that we may start a new year without any embarrassing obligations. If we can do this, it will put us in better shape to approach other organisations for help in the future.

I want to stay by the Cheeloo situation as long as possible, but it is necessary that we form connections with this new Tingsien-Yenching program. I wonder sometimes if we should not plan for an entirely new unit at Cheeloo, which would include the farm, the Rural Institute, and any other departments definitely committed to rural service, linking this up with with the work both at Ginling and Hopei, as well as with some of the better government institutions in Shantung, as, for example, the Tsou Ping Institute of Rural Reconstruction, and the Adult Education Institute. We have been working very closely with these two groups for several years, and there is a good deal of mutual confidence between us. It would seem to be a case of going in with an honest government group or being dragged by the tail into a worse political situation.

Very sincerely yours,

A. L. Carson
A. L. Carson.

Encl.

A.L.C.:EMP.

* i.e. Tingsien-Yenching-Nankai who now have a rural program backed by Rockefeller.

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2/2/35

Mr. B. A. Garfield, New York.

institute is in a very peculiar position - our finances are a little better than was anticipated. The last time I saw Dr. Fair, our current deficit was only \$1500. We have of course, two months to go, but we have a little cash on hand. I am trying to raise \$500 to see us through the rest of the year, and have about one-third of this. Dr. Fair says not to worry about the \$1500, that the university will get money from the government and pay this off. It represents of course, an obligation of the university to the federal institute. The original discrepancy between the budget they passed and the amount on hand was \$3800. The more I see of the government business the more I wish we did not have to depend on it. We undertake to carry on as much work as possible this last autumn in order to keep the federal institute running as long as possible in hopes that Dr. Fair, for someone of his calibre, would come as headmaster. I feel that the federal institute would help us out with this current deficit in order that we may start a new year without our embarrassing obligations. It would be better to put in better shape to receive other organizations for help in the future.

I want to say by the way that the federal institute is a very interesting organization. I would like to see it we should not plan for an entirely new unit at the federal institute which would include the term, the federal institute, and the other departments definitely committed to your service. The idea is to work with the work of the federal institute and to well as with some of the better government institutions. For example, the Tax and Finance Institute, the Reconstruction, and the Adult Education Institute. It has been working very closely with these and grows for several years, and there is a good deal of mutual confidence between us. It would seem to be a case of going in with a new government group or being dragged by the tail into some political situation.

Very sincerely yours,

P. S. Wilson
A. I. Carson

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MAY 21 1935

Unofficial - not submitted to university authorities.

A COOPERATIVE RURAL PROGRAM
AT CHEELOO UNIVERSITY IN RURAL HEALTH AND UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION, SPONSORED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
THE DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY AND THE RURAL INSTITUTE.

Sent by Mr.
Cannon
Cotton
5/25

The development of the much-discussed rural program at Cheeloo has suffered greatly from misunderstanding, from lack of a definite program, and from a leadership which could bring the whole institution together in one united effort. A large part of what at one time was projected for Cheeloo has now been taken over by sister institutions. The rural movement, however, still needs the contribution which this institution can offer in the way of rural contacts and interests. It is as true that Cheeloo can not afford to be cut off altogether from the movement to bring about a new social order based upon China's village life. Without waiting for a solution to all the problems of the university, the three departments mentioned above are willing to unite forces on a definite if limited program which can be put into effect without delay - in fact which is already under way. This does not in any way shut out any other branch of the university which may at any time wish to make a contribution to the program. It is our conviction that progress will come much more rapidly in this way than by trying to force every course and every department into "ruralization".

The Department of Public Health has recently been organized in the Medical School. It represents the culmination of the hopes of a good many years, and should play a vital part in bringing the resources of the School of Medicine to bear upon social reconstruction. The head of this department is Dr. H. Y. Yao, who is concurrently a member of the National Health Administration at Nanking. Dr. Yao started the health program at Tingsien and is well-known in medical circles throughout China. He represents real leadership in this field. At present, his department has an annual budget of \$21,000 granted from the Ministry of Education. Unfortunately this grant is made with certain restrictions, and provides nothing for assistants or running expenses. It should be supplemented from some other source to enable him to accomplish the most with what he has.

The Department of Biology is directly interested in the problem of rural sanitation. The head of the department is Dr. Gerald Winfield, a specialist in Parasitology and Public Health. Last year Dr. Winfield set up a field laboratory at Lungshan and carried on research in local parasitic infections. This was financed by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. This year the Foundation has increased the grant to allow for further research, especially in a method of fertilizer treatment which will reduce the danger of infection and be suitable for the village. This method has been successful in India, and is known there as the "Indore Method". It depends upon a system of composting which generates sufficient heat to kill harmful organisms usually spread by faecal

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MAY 2 1935

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material. The process also improves the fertilizer value of the material. This department is actively interested in rural health from all of its angles. It may be able to make a most important contribution in training laboratory workers for rural health systems. It is also doing something in nature study and elementary agriculture and is willing to do more in this line.

The Rural Institute is responsible for the village Service Center at Lungshan, for certain projects in the villages near the campus, and has also carried on a number of extension activities in educational and church centers in North China where request has been made for this service. Some idea of its program, organization and policy may be gathered from the enclosed notes on the Lungshan Service Center. At the meeting of the Board of Directors in June, 1934, the recommendation was made by the director of the Rural Institute that this department be recognized as a university extension department. This recommendation was accepted in principle, and the Institute has been proceeding on this basis.

The program as presented by these three departments may be thought of under the headings of (A) Training, (B) Research, and (C) Extension.

(A) Training - For the present it is necessary to limit this to the field of rural health. This will consist of the following types of personnel:-

(1) Physicians, prepared for either preventive or curative work who can go into district hospitals, and who can organize and direct rural health programs.

(2) Nurses, graduate and undergraduate. Special emphasis is to be laid upon nurses for rural service. This training will be related to what is being done by the National Health Administration. It may be advisable to open a special training class at Lungshan.

(3) Sanitary inspectors.

(4) Laboratory technicians.

(5) Health assistants -- some of these may be trained in the local centers. They will work under supervision. Local midwives, health officers and dressers, and possibly co-operative drug-shops keepers represent some of the types of special workers who are being considered.

(B) Research and Experimentation:

(1) Research in specific problems bearing upon rural welfare, which require the facilities of a scientific institution. Problems of this kind may be brought in by the extension service, and the results made available in the same way, as well as through

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resident teaching. The project described above under the auspices of the Biology Department is one undertaking of this kind.

(2) Experimentation in new methods and materials under field conditions. Two experimental areas are now available where a new program may be carried on under close observation before it is recommended for general introduction. One of these is in the Tsou-Ping Experimental Hsien in co-operation with the Shantung Institute for Rural Reconstruction, and the National Health Administration. Here there is an entire district which is entirely on an experimental basis, and the control of which is completely in the hands of the Institute. A second area is near Lungshan, where conditions approximate more nearly those of a mission or church group attempting to do community service work. The region is more limited and much more accessible to Tsinan. Here the university may have a free hand in trying out certain ideas on a small scale on the basis of free co-operation with the community. Negotiations are now under way among several educational agencies which are carrying on extension work in the regions between Lungshan and Tsinan for a co-ordination of effort.

(3) Extension- This will proceed on the general principle of co-operation with local responsible groups. It will follow the divisions now indicated in the Lungshan program, (1) Health, (2) Homemaking, (3) Agriculture and Co-operative Organisation, and (4) Education. The first division will naturally be very closely connected with the Public Health Department. The emphasis will be upon two main lines: (1) To have some health work in each hsien, beginning with the 14 hsien included in the special administrative area near Ho-Tse. Application has also been received from the Provincial Institute for Adult Education for assistance with several hsien centering around Ping Yuen in the north. This work would be largely self-supporting although some central funds may be needed to start the work. The university will endeavour to help with personnel, and supervision. (2) To strengthen the community service of the mission hospitals and to link them with the government program.

In Homemaking visits have been made during the past year to six mission centers in Shantung, Hopei and Honan. Exhibits and demonstrations were shown of foods and clothing suited to rural conditions. In Agriculture the Rural Institute has taken over the Shantung extension service of the University of Nanking, and is also working in close touch with the local I.F.R.C. experiment station. There are significant possibilities of even closer co-operation with this station. (In fact, it would not be out of place to suggest that it enter the Cheeleo rural program as a constituent unit). In other more general lines of adult education, such as library service, lectures and exhibitions, there is a great need for service to centers in Shantung.

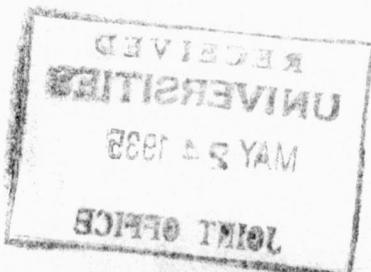
The Christian Rural Service Union offers special facilities for extension to church groups. This spring, for example, a training class for organisers of co-operative societies is to be

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apply to both church and political groups, and it is hoped that it may serve to blaze a new trail for united effort on a community basis. In the same way, the work at Cheeloo will be related as closely as possible to what other institutions are doing in rural service. And finally, the program will be open to any branch of the university which may wish to devote a substantial portion of its effort to rural work, or which may be interested in assuming responsibility for specific projects. Or we may go a step further and say that the departments concerned with the program here submitted are willing to come into any larger program for rural service which gives promise of solid performance or to work on an equal or subordinate basis with other groups within or without the institution, so long as there is a prospect of efficient service to the common people.



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vice to the common people. the institution, so long as there is a prospect of efficient ser-
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Passed by the Board of Directors - permission also given to appeal for the items in the supplementary budget given in the statement of a cooperative rural program, page four.
RURAL INSTITUTE.

ANNUAL BUDGET 1935-1936.

*Sent of Mr.
 Carson's letter
 5/4/35*

EXPENDITURES		\$8440
<u>Public Health</u>		\$2240
Nurse for Lungshan Clinic	\$540	
Drugs and supplies	600	
Travel	100	
Equipment	1000	
<u>Agriculture</u>		300
Fertilizer tests	300	
<u>Education and Co-operatives</u>		1398
Director of Community Education	660	
Supplies	200	
Assistant	240	
Library	150	
Grant to three village schools	148	
<u>Homemaking (contingent upon grant from W.F.M.S.)</u>		3000
Home Economist	1800	
Village worker	360	
Travel	300	
Library, printing, publicity material ...	300	
Project Expenses	240	
<u>Administration</u>		1502
Lungshan - clerk and treasurer	480	
" labourer	120	
" rents	210	
" heat, light, supplies	352	
Cheeloo - clerk (part time)	240	
" office expenses	100	
RECEIPTS		\$8440
Cheeloo University, Hall Estate	500	
" Women's Unit, Hall Estate	500	
" Presbyterian Board	700	
" Presbyterian Board (transfer from School of Theology)	800	
" Public Health, Equipment	1000	
University of Nanking, extension	740	
Bureau of Agricultural Research	300	
Dispensary and clinic receipts	700	
Sale of agricultural products	200	
Foreign Missionary Society of Methodist Episcopal Church	3000	

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RURAL INSTITUTE
 statement of a cooperative rural program, page four.
 appeal for the items in the supplementary budget given in the
 passed by the Board of Directors - permission also given to

ANNUAL BUDGET 1935-1936

2/1/32
 General letter
 sent to you

EXPENDITURES \$8440

Public Health \$2240
 Nurse for Lunghshan Clinic \$540
 Drugs and supplies 600
 Travel 100
 Equipment 1000

Agriculture 300
 Fertilizer tests 300

Education and Co-operatives 1338
 Director of Community Education 680
 Supplies 300
 Assistant 240
 Library 150
 Grant to three village schools 148

Homemaking (contingent upon grant from W.F.M.S.) 3000
 Home Economist 1800
 Village worker 360
 Travel 300
 Library, printing, publicity material 300
 Project Expenses 240

Administration 1502
 Lunghshan - clerk and treasurer 480
 Labourer 120
 " " 120
 " " 210
 " " 352
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 " " 100
 office expenses

RECEIPTS \$8440

Episcopal Bishopric Church 3000
 Foreign Missionary Society of 200
 Agricultural products 200
 Dispensary and clinic receipts 700
 Bureau of Agricultural Research 300
 University of Hankow extension 740
 Public Health Equipment 1000
 School of Theology 800
 Presbyterian Board (transfer from 700
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 " " 500
 Women's Unit, Hall Estate 500
 " " 500
 Cheeoo University Hall Estate 500

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MAY 2 1935

*Sent up Mrs
Conover letter
5/1/35*

THE VILLAGE SERVICE CENTER AT LUNGSHAN.

Location: Twenty-three miles east of Tsinan on the Kiao-Tai Railroad. Lungshan is a market town, the center of a fairly typical agricultural region. The service area covers five miles in each direction. A survey of 139 villages within this region showed a total population of about 68,000 persons.

History: In 1922 the School of Theology, then an integral part of the University, began sending students to Lungshan for practice. In 1928, the Service Center was organized with a resident staff. It was taken over by the present Rural Institute in 1932. At this time it was also made the center of the University of Nanking agricultural extension work for Shantung. The School of Theology, now separated from the university by the registration of the latter, has been attempting to carry on a rural parish in the same region, but has been hampered by lack of finances and does not now have a resident pastor.

Organization, Staff and Program: The Service Center is directly under the Cheeloo Rural Institute, which is an extension department responsible to the president and the Board of Directors. The work at Lungshan is organized under four departments:-

1. Health - Two nurses are in attendance, and a doctor comes from Cheeloo twice a week for a clinic. Health work is carried on in co-operation with eleven villages schools. Special emphasis is laid upon work for women and children. Meetings are held for mothers, and a midwife service is offered. With the coming of Dr. Yao for the Cheeloo Public Health Department, plans are under way for the organization of a health center which will be a demonstration of social service activities by a private organization in co-operation with the government and the local people. These plans call for a resident doctor, a nursing home, and a maternity home.

2. Agriculture and Economic Organization - This branch is carried on in co-operation with the University of Nanking and the Famine Relief Experiment Station at Tsinan. Fertilizers tests in cotton have been set up under the direction of the Central Agricultural Research Bureau. The agricultural work includes fairs, classes for farmers, distribution of seeds, and some attention to plant diseases. Poultry improvement is a minor project.

Co-operative societies have been organized for over two years, and it is felt that the time is now ripe for an expansion of this work. At present, there are eight credit societies. Plans are on hand for the organization of twenty more, in villages where the way has been prepared by investigation and education. The policy regarding co-operative societies follows that advocated by Dr. Stevens specialist in Co-operative Organization for the University of Nanking.

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Miss Katherine Russell, B.S. University of Kansas; Homemaking Department.

Chao Han Djang, Rural Normal Course, University of Hanking, Assistant in Agriculture.

Charles Wang, Clerk.

Joseph Wu, Assistant.

Finances: The budget for the entire Rural Institute for the current year, as approved by the University Board of Directors, is Dollars 6000. Because of the falling off of receipts from the Hall Estate, the university has difficulty in meeting this budget, and an attempt is being made to find new sources of support. The University of Hanking is making a grant of dollars 740 a year for the agricultural work, the Public Health Department of Cheeloo University Medical School is undertaking the support and direction of the health work, and a request has been presented to the Methodist Women's Board in behalf of the Homemaking Department.

Policy: The Service Center corresponds to a university settlement house. It is committed to a policy of support and co-operation as regards all other agencies working in this region. It does not attempt to lay out an experimental area where it will be in control, but rather to work with others in building up a proper community program. As a result of its activities, it is hoped to leave at least four types of organisations in the community.

(a) A health center, which will have a local Board and be related to what the government is doing. This will be a nursing center rather than a hospital.

(b) A good system of public schools, which will be stimulated and encouraged by the Service Center.

(c) A system of co-operative societies.

(d) A live church.

The Service Center itself may continue indefinitely as an educational organisation, but many of its present activities may take root and grow independently in the community.

Other activities of the Rural Institute: A similar system of service activities are carried on in several villages near the Cheeloo Campus. These are rapidly becoming self-supporting, or depend upon voluntary student effort. In addition, a general extension program is carried on in Shantung, in co-operation with the Christian Rural Service Union and other institutions. At present, the main emphasis as regards training is being laid upon various types of rural health workers in conjunction with the Cheeloo Public Health Department.

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MAY 2 1935

Miss Katherine Russell, U.S. University of Kansas, Department.

Chao Han Wang, U.S. University of Kansas, Department.

Charles Wang, Clerk.

Joseph W. Assistant.

Minutes: The budget for the entire year indicates for the current year, as approved by the University Board of Trustees in 1934-35. Because of the falling off of receipts from the Hall Estate, the University has difficulty in meeting this budget and an attempt is being made to find new sources of support. The University of Kansas is making a grant of \$100,000 a year for the National Board of Health, the Public Health Department of the University Medical School is undertaking the report and direction of the health work, and a request has been presented to the National Board in behalf of the National Department.

Notes: The report on the operations of the settlement house, it is concluded that the policy of support and operation is not being carried out in this region. It has not been attempted to pay out money for the settlement house in the past but it is not clear why this is so. It is suggested that a proper operating program be established in the settlement house.

(a) A health center, which will be for the purpose of providing a service to the community. This will be a service center for the community.

(b) A new system of public health, which will be established and operated by the service center.

(c) A system of co-operative societies.

(d) A live center.

The service center itself will be a center for the settlement house and will be a center for the settlement house. It will be a center for the settlement house and will be a center for the settlement house.

Other activities of the settlement house are carried on in several ways. The settlement house is carrying on a program of social work, in addition to the general work of the settlement house. The settlement house is carrying on a program of social work, in addition to the general work of the settlement house. The settlement house is carrying on a program of social work, in addition to the general work of the settlement house.

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Unofficial - not submitted to university authorities.

RURAL HEALTH PROGRAM
OF THE
CHEELOO UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL

Sent w/ Mr.
Commis letter
5/4/35

INTRODUCTION:

1. The importance of rural health because of the large proportion of people living in the country, and because of their comparative neglect.
2. The contribution of medical schools in:
 - (a) Training, personnel.
 - (b) Conducting research projects.
 - (c) Technical guidance and assistance.
 - (d) Promotion and demonstration.
3. The general trend of medicine and public health in China and throughout the world.
 - (a) A simultaneous emphasis upon both curative and preventive medicine.
 - (b) Towards state medicine - health protection is as much a part of government function as education and public safety. In China this trend is very marked - the government is endeavouring to provide free medical and health care for the people.
4. Position of Cheeloo.
 - (a) Recognised as one of the leading medical schools in China
 - (b) Need to revise its program in line with the general trend mentioned above. A definite policy should be formulated and announced, which would make Cheeloo an integral part of the general health program.
 - (c) Co-operation with other medical institutions, as the provincial medical school and the midwifery school.
 - (d) Shantung Province to be taken as the first area in which the program will be carried out.

AIM AND GOAL:

1. The district (hsieh) to be taken as a unit of health administration. Each district should have a health system as

MAY 2 1935

outlined by the conference of public health officers in 1934, namely:-

- (a) A health center for the district, including a hospital and a public health administrative office.
- (b) A health station for each district (ch'u) or an area with a population of 50,000 to 100,000.
- (c) A sub-health station for each area having a population of 5,000 to 10,000 people.

PROGRAM:

1. Training. The training program will co-operate with the provincial medical school and midwifery school. It will also be related to the courses given under the auspices of the National Health Administration in Nanking. Unnecessary duplication will be avoided.

- (a) Doctors, both under-graduate and post-graduate, courses in public health.
- (b) Nurses, under-graduate and post-graduate.
- (c) Sanitary inspectors.
- (d) Laboratory technicians.
- (e) Midwives.
- (f) Health assistants.

Field training for this type of workers may be given at Tsou Ping and Lungshan.

2. Research and Experimentation.

- (a) Experimentation in a rural health program adopted for Shantung. For this purpose there will be two principal experimental centers:-
 - (1) At Tsou Ping in east central Shantung, where there is an experimental hsien. The health work is now carried on under the auspices of the hsien government, the Shantung Rural Reconstruction Institute, the National Health Administration, and the Cheeloo University Medical School.
 - (2) At Lungshan, where there is a village service center under the direct control of the University. This corresponds to a sub-district health station. Plans are being made to extend this system to the rest of Licheng hsien.

MAY 2 1935

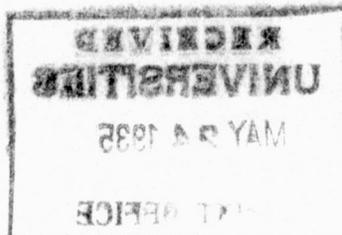
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The advantages of retaining an experimental center at Lungshan are three-fold: it is accessible to the University; students or faculty can easily go and return on the same day; being under the direct control of the University certain preliminary experiments can be carried out here on a small scale much more easily than in a large system. It also represents an experiment in free co-operation between private and government agencies and the local community.

- (b) Research in special problems, such as the project now being carried on by the Biology Department in the application to North China conditions of the indore method of handling fertilizer.

3. Extension.

- (1) Extension of the work in Tsou Ping to other districts, first to the 14 hsiens in western Shantung.
- (2) Co-operation with mission hospitals, which may be used as base hospitals.
- (3) Co-operation with the general university extension program carried on under the auspices of the Cheeloo Rural Institute.
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The advantages of retaining an experimental center at Lungsan are three-fold: it is accessible to the University; students or faculty can easily go and return on the same day; being under the direct control of the University certain preliminary experiments can be carried out here on a small scale much more easily than in a large system. It also represents an experiment in free co-operation between private and government agencies and the local community.

(d) Research in special problems, such as the project now being carried on by the Biology Department in the application to North China conditions of the Indore method of handling fertilizer.

3. Extension.

- (1) Extension of the work in Tsou Ping to other districts, first to the 14 haies in western Shantung.
- (2) Co-operation with mission hospitals, which may be used as base hospitals.
- (3) Co-operation with the general university extension program carried on under the auspices of the Chefoo Rural Institute.

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MAY 2 1935

EXHIBIT A.

General Information about Shantung Province:

Size: 544,300 square li.
Length: 1,230 li.
Width: 700 li.
Population: 38,000,000 - an average of 68 persons to the square li

*Sent w/ Mr
Cannon's letter
5/2/35*

The province is divided into 108 hsien or districts.

The northern and western part of Shantung lie in the North China plain, the southern and eastern parts are mountainous. Communications are good. The province is crossed from north to south by the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad. The Kiao-Tsi Railroad runs from the sea-port of Tsingtao to Tsinan, the provincial capital. Plans are being made to extend this railroad to the west. There is a good system of auxiliary motor roads, the number of which are being added to rapidly. In the summer time, during the rainy season, travel on the motor roads is sometimes difficult. There is a telephone connection with every hsien. Travel between villages may be by horse, cart, donkey, bicycle, or ricksha. The province is well governed, and there is no serious banditry. The Provincial Government is committed to a program of rural reconstruction and is vitally concerned about the welfare of the common people.

EXHIBIT B.

Health Institutions in Shantung:

There are two medical schools, both in Tsinan - one in connection with Cheeloo University, and the other the Provincial Medical School. The former can be considered as being of A grade and the latter of B. grade.

There are 15 mission hospitals, as described in the accompanying list. There are nurses training schools in connection with each of the mission hospitals, and with the two medical schools.

A Midwifery School has just been organized by the Tsinan Department of Public Safety. It has a budget of 200 dollars a month. The work is quite elementary in nature.



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MAY 2 1935

EXHIBIT A.

General Information about Shantung Province:

Handwritten notes:
Area of Province
Area of Capital
Area of Taiwan

Size:	544,300 square li.
Length:	1,230 li.
Width:	700 li.
Population:	38,000,000 - an average of 68 persons to the square li

The province is divided into 108 haens or districts.

The northern and western part of Shantung lie in the North China plain, the southern and eastern parts are mountainous. Communications are good. The province is crossed from north to south by the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad. The Kiao-Tai Railroad runs from the sea-port of Tainan to Tainan, the provincial capital. Plans are being made to extend this railroad to the west. There is a good system of auxiliary motor roads, the number of which are being added to rapidly. In the summer time, during the rainy season, travel on the motor roads is sometimes difficult. There is a telephone connection with every haen. Travel between villages may be by horse, cart, donkey, bicycle, or ricksha. The province is well governed, and there is no serious banditry. The Provincial Government is committed to a program of rural reconstruction and is vitally concerned about the welfare of the common people.

EXHIBIT B.

Health Institutions in Shantung:

There are two medical schools, both in Tainan - one in connection with Chefoo University, and the other the Provincial Medical School. The former can be considered as being of A grade and the latter of B grade.

There are 15 mission hospitals, as described in the accompanying list. There are nurse training schools in connection with each of the mission hospitals, and with the two medical schools.

A Midwifery School has just been organized by the Tainan Department of Public Safety. It has a budget of 200 dollars a month. The work is quite elementary in nature.

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EXHIBIT C.

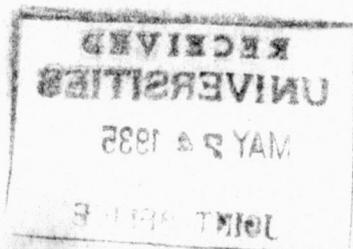
*Sent by Mr.
Cannon's letter
5/1/35*

The Shantung Rural Reconstruction Program:

At Tsou Ping the Institute for Rural Reconstruction is carrying on an experimental hsien. The system worked out here is being applied, with modifications, to 14 hsiens in the western part of Shantung. Under a special Administrative Bureau a great many training courses for practical workers are being given. The purpose is to extend this system to the entire province.

The provincial government has a definite program as regards public health:-

- (1) A provincial Health Board to be organized.
- (2) A district health system in Tsou Ping.
- (3) In the 14 hsiens making up the special administrative area one health center is already established. Next year there is to be a health center in each first-class hsien, and a health station for each second-class hsien. This will be followed in the second year by a health center for each second-class hsien, and health stations for the third-class hsiens. By the third year it is hoped to have a health center in each hsien.



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EXHIBIT C.

The Shanghai Rural Reconstruction Program:

At Tsou Ping the Institute for Rural Reconstruction is carrying on an experimental station. The system worked out here is being applied, with modifications, to 14 stations in the western part of Shanghai. Under a special Administrative Bureau a great many training courses for practical workers are being given. The purpose is to extend this system to the entire province.

The provincial government has a definite program as regards public health:-

- (1) A Provincial Health Board to be organized.
- (2) A district health system in Tsou Ping.
- (3) In the 14 stations making up the special administrative area one health center is already established. Next year there is to be a health center in each first-class station, and a health station for each second-class station. This will be followed in the second year by a health center for each second-class station, and health stations for the third-class stations. By the third year it is hoped to have a health center in each station.

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2514075

ANNUAL BUDGET 1935-36.
CHEELOO UNIVERSITY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
GOVERNMENT GRANT.

*Set up in
 Conon's letter
 9/25*

Salaries for 2 professors of Dept. of Public-Health	\$ 8000
Equipment	<u>13000</u>
	<u>21000</u>

This gives no salaries for junior staff or for running expenses.

Money needed for:-

Monthly.

I. Salaries:-

Rural Health Director	\$250.00
Sanitary Engineer	250.00
Nurse Instructor	150.00
School Health Director	150.00
2 Rural Health Nurse Supervisors	160.00
2 Rural Midwife Nurse Supervisors	160.00
Doctors for five demonstration districts (hsiens) @ \$200	1000.00
2 Clerical assistants	<u>140.00</u>
	<u>2260.00</u>

II. Running Expenses:

Travelling (staff and students)	400.00
Office equipment and operating	200.00
Printing (teaching and publicity)	<u>140.00</u>
	<u>740.00</u>

Total:- 3000.00 monthly
 = \$ 36000.00 annually

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2514075

CHELSEA UNIVERSITY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

GOVERNMENT GRANT.

Salaries for 2 professors of Dept. of Public-Health \$ 8000
 Equipment 13000
21000

This gives no salaries for junior staff or for running expenses.

Money needed for:- Monthly.

I. Salaries:-
 Rural Health Director \$250.00
 Sanitary Engineer 250.00
 Nurse Instructor 150.00
 School Health Director 150.00
 2 Rural Health Nurse Supervisors 160.00
 2 Rural Midwife Nurse Supervisors 160.00
 Doctors for five demonstration districts
 (Salaries @ \$200) 1000.00
 2 Clerical assistants 140.00
3250.00

II. Running Expenses:

Printing (teaching and publicity) 140.00
 Office equipment and operating 200.00
 Travelling (staff and students) 400.00
740.00

Total:- 3000.00 monthly
 = \$ 36000.00 annually

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MISSIONARY HOSPITALS IN SHANTUNG

*Sent by
Mr. Conroy
Oct 5/38*

PLACE	MISSION	NAME OF HOSPITAL	STAFF Med. Nursing	No. of BEDS.	No. of IN-PTS.	No. of OUT-PTS.
Chuchiatsai -Laoling	English Meth.		Dr. F. R. Craddeek 5 (visiting Supt.)	47	300	4284
Wuting	"	Ku Chi (official opening Jan. 1933)	Dr. F. R. Craddeek 6 Dr. F. F. Tucker Dr. E. B. Tucker (Mrs.) (pupil nurses 4)	70	149	5750
Hwanghsien	S. Baptist	Warren Memorial	Drs. N. A. Bryan 6 P. C. Chu (pupil nurses 12)	70	819	40376
Laichow	"	Mayfield Tyzzer Kathleen Mallory	Drs. J. M. Gaston J. Beall (Miss)			
Pingtu	"	Oxner Alexander Memorial	Drs. A. W. Yocum 5 1 Chinese (pupil nurses 10)	50	725	9000
Ichowfu	N. Presbyterian	White. Memorial	Drs. B. M. Harding 6 E. E. Fleming (Miss) T. C. Chang (pupil nurses 12)	52	766	15840
Tenghsien	"	N. China Hosp.	Drs. T. Y. Yu 2 Y. L. Hsu (pupil nurses 8)	25	275	20133
Tsining	"	Bachman-Hunter	Drs. F. G. Scovel 4 C. H. Wu (pupil nurses 17)	37	464	3993
Weihhsien	"	Shadyside	Drs. H. F. Johnson 10 E. E. Murray H. S. Liu S. C. Sun (pupil nurses 28)	69	939	6626
Chefoo	"	Temple Hill	Drs. F. E. Dilley 6 H. Bryan W. L. Berst, C. C. Chang C. T. Yen Y. W. Bi H. L. Liu (pupil nurses 42)	66	1312	21996
Tsinan	"	Hua Mei (E. Suburb)	Dr. Tai Mei Kuei Dr. Yao Mei Hua			

MAY 2 1935

- 2 -

Mission Hospitals in Shantung

PLACE	MISSION	NAME OF HOSPITAL	STAFF Med. Nursing	No. of BEDS	No. of IN-PTS.	No. of OUT-PTS.
Choutsun	English Baptist	Foster	Dr. W. S. Flowers K. C. Hsu (pupil nurses 20)	5 64	1021	15634
Tsingchow	"	Kuang Te	Dr. L. F. Yuan I. H. Ching (pupil nurses 9)	2 41	396	9079
Lintsing	Amer. Board	Elizabeth Memorial	Drs. A. L. Cooke (Miss) T. J. K. Liu H. T. Yang T. W. L. Tuane	52 5	723	12947
Tehchow	"	Williams Porter	Drs. E. Judd ? T. C. Hou (pupil nurses 23)	5 100	848	90082
Tsinan	Cheeloo Univ. (Union)		Dr. P. B. Price (8 19 from Med. Sch. staff 10 Res. staff)	16 109	1946	70527
Nankuantao	Nat. Holiness	Kunz Memorial	Dr. H. C. Wesche	1 8		3916
Pingyin	Anglican	St. Agatha's	Dr. C. A. Wu	2		
Yenchow	"	St. Luke's	Dr. Liu			

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MAY 2 1935

Station Hospitals in Shanghai

- 2 -

PLANT	MISION	NAME OF HOSPITAL	GRAND	NO. OF NO. OF	NO. OF NO. OF
				STATIONS	STATIONS
Chongshan	English Hospital	English Hospital	Dr. J. S. Flowers	84	1001
Tainan	"	"	Dr. J. S. Flowers	84	1001
Linsing	West. Board	West. Board	Dr. J. S. Flowers	84	1001
Yochow	"	"	Dr. J. S. Flowers	84	1001
Tainan	Chongshan Univ. (Union)	Chongshan Univ. (Union)	Dr. J. S. Flowers	84	1001

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 MAY 24 1935
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2514075

SHANTUNG

May 28, 1935

Dr. A. L. Carson
Cheelee University
Tsinan, Shantung, China.

Dear Carson:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your two good letters of April 4th and May 2nd.

I have sent you very few letters in recent months, not because I have forgotten you but rather because I have not known just what to write. We have all been deeply concerned over the problems confronting Cheelee, but have not been able to see very clearly just what we here in the West could do to help out. The problems of policy and administration must be solved in China, or not at all. Even the ever-present problem of finance cannot be solved without reference to these other two even more fundamental considerations.

We were at least able to supply the University with a little more income from the Harvard-Yenching Institute than we had counted on this year, and are now hoping that some four or five thousand dollars American currency will be available through special individual and mission board contributions beyond what we estimated in this year's budget. But before these amounts can be released to the field -- and in some cases before they will be paid over -- we must have assurance that Cheelee is making progress in the solution of its problems of administration and policy.

As yet none of the members of the Board of Governors who have been on the Cheelee campaign this year have gotten back to New York. As soon as we can have them at a meeting of our North American section, we may be able to make a little progress in clarifying our own thinking and plans for procedure. The annual meeting of the Cheelee Governors will be held during the latter part of September, and at that time we must have some pretty clear decisions as to which way we will move in the future.

As yet we have not had any official word from the field with regard to the new president, or the policies he will pursue. I do hope, however, that his coming will mark the beginning of better times.

We certainly appreciate the fact that you have had some mighty tough going during the last few years. We do hope that in the fairly near future the road will grow a bit smoother and straighter.

I am passing along to Mr. Reiser the statement concerning finance

MAY 28
1935

Dr. A. L. Carson

-3-

and the notes on Shantung agriculture which you enclose. The other material dealing with the work you are doing is also very excellent and carefully thought out. I hope that we can soon arrive at sufficiently clear decisions with regard to the general policy that we can press forward with trying to find assistance for you in making these plans more effective.

That was a fine sermon you gave them in the Kessler Chapel on March 24th. Sorry I wasn't there to hear it, and appreciate your sending us a copy.

Margaret would wish to join me in sending the best of good wishes to both Edith and yourself. She has been having a very difficult time during the past six months, but I hope that with warmer weather she will improve. When are you folks coming to America for your next furlough?

Very cordially yours,

B. A. Carside

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SHANTUNG

August 15, 1935

ack - 9/17/35

Dr. Arthur L. Carson
Shantung Christian University
Tsinan, China

Dear Carson:

For several months Harold C. Etter has been actively endeavoring to get back into work in China. He has been in touch with the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, and is hopeful that through that Society he will be able to secure at least a major part of his support.

A few weeks ago Mr. Etter told me that he has made tentative plans for work under the Baptist Board which would occupy his time and provide for his support, for about ten months in the year. I do not have clearly in mind the type of work he is contemplating, but I know it is in the field of rural service and reconstruction. Mr. Etter suggested that the remaining months in the year might advantageously be spent at Cheeloo, helping in the field of rural economics or rural education. He suggested that one of these months be somewhere in the course of the regular academic year and that the other be a summer month.

In the field of rural economics Mr. Etter has special interest and experience in cooperative marketing, rural surveys, and the general organization of rural society. In the field of rural education he has special interest in the construction of curriculum and agriculture in secondary schools.

If Cheeloo is able to avail itself of Mr. Etter's services he would welcome a modest appropriation toward his support, suggesting US\$350. per year as an equitable figure. I pointed out to Mr. Etter that just at this time the whole question of the future of our rural program at Cheeloo is under discussion, and also that our financial situation is particularly acute. So I did not give him very strong encouragement to hope for any immediate favorable response. I did, however, promise to pass these suggestions along to you. You know Mr. Etter and can form a reliable opinion as to his potential value there at Cheeloo, as well as the possibilities of providing anything in our budget to help along with his expenses.

Very cordially yours,

B. A. Caside

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AUG 15
1935

SHANTUNG

BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICE, TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, N.Y.C.

STATEMENT CONCERNING HAROLD CLINTON ETTER

Prepared for the following

Types of Positions:

- (a) Instructor in Rural Education, Sociology, Economics
- (b) Professor of Horticulture
- (c) Research Worker in Curriculum and Rural Cooperation

My acquaintance with Mr. Etter has been connected chiefly with his period of service at Yenching University between 1924-27. During that time he was in charge of instruction in Horticulture and for a part of this time was also in charge of instruction in Agronomy. During 1926-27 he was the Associate Acting Head of the Department of Agriculture.

In addition to his regular duties Mr. Etter was in charge of the landscaping development of Yenching University and also of the North China Union Language School in the city of Peiping.

Mr. Etter was chairman of the Committee on Rural Cooperation of the China Famine Relief Commission, and in 1927 was subsidized by the Commission to investigate a report on Rural Cooperation in Denmark.

Mr. Etter did excellent work at Yenching, and the termination of his connection with the University was due to the fact that he completed the specific undertaking for which he was engaged. The Department of Agriculture at Yenching University was discontinued shortly afterward, and this work was made a part of the program of the University of Nanking.

My impression of Mr. Etter is that he is an earnest, conscientious and capable worker and should succeed in any of the types of positions listed above.

B. A. Garside

August 15, 1935

Secretary

Trustees of Yenching University

150 Fifth Avenue, New York City

1200

SHANTUNG

濟南齊魯大學
CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

鄉村服務社
THE RURAL INSTITUTE

September 3, 1935

Mr. B. A. Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

ack 10/21/35

Dear Garside:

By the time this reaches you, Mr. Sun may have reported on the latest developments at Cheeloo, especially as regards the attitude of the new president. He is likable, sincere, and fair-minded. He came in with considerable inconvenience to himself in an attempt to hold the institution together, after the Board of Directors, most of whom favored a more radical ruralization, were blocked in that direction by political factors. Mr. Liu, with all his good qualities, does not have the experience and contacts, which would enable him at this stage to push forward successfully an aggressive rural program. On the other hand, I believe his general attitude will be helpful. Under the circumstances, the only course to take is to give him all the support possible, and also encouragement towards a policy which will enable Cheeloo to be of real service to the common people of China.

The question of the continuance in its present form of the Arts and Science Colleges will undoubtedly come up in the Board of Governors' meeting. My own feeling is not quite in line with that of some of my very good friends, who believe it would be best to re-organize it into entirely different form. From the standpoint of financial savings, I have been trying to find out just how much it takes to run the Arts and Science Colleges outside of (1) student fees, (2) pre-medical work, and (3) teaching done by the Harvard-Yenching staff. It is my impression that what is left is largely foreign salaries. It seems to me that we might as well assume the continuance of the present organization, with emphasis upon the basic courses needed in any professional work, and as much attention to rural problems as is possible. But I do not see much prospect of any real advance toward rural service made by the present staff. The only way to do that is to organize a new department. It may be an extension of the Rural Institute, or some new set-up. There are, of course, all kinds of problems involved, but with any kind of leadership they will not be impossible. If we could get the salary for just one highly-qualified Chinese leader, it would go a long way toward bringing about other developments. This, however, can best be done after the present Arts and Science situation has a little chance to settle down.

1201

SHANTUNG
CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSHIAN SHANTUNG
CHINA

THE RURAL INSTITUTE
鄉村服務部

September 3, 1935

Mr. B.A. Garfield,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Dear Garfield:

By the time this reaches you, Mr. Sun may have reported on the latest developments at Chefoo, especially as regards the attitude of the new president. He is liberal, sincere, and fair-minded. He came in with considerable inexperience to himself in an attempt to hold the institution together, after the Board of Directors, most of whom favored a more radical ruralization, were blocked in that direction by political factors. Mr. Sun, with his good qualities, does not have the experience and contacts which would enable him at this stage to push forward successfully an active rural program. On the other hand, I believe the general attitude will be helpful. Under the circumstances, the only course to take is to give him all the support possible, and also encourage towards a policy which will enable Chefoo to be of real service to the common people of China.

The question of the continuation of the present work of the Arts and Science Colleges will necessarily come up in the course of the Government's meeting. My own feeling is not in favor of turning it into an entirely different form. From the standpoint of the savings, I have been trying to find out just how much it would cost to run the Arts and Science Colleges outside of (1) the salaries of the faculty, and (2) the teaching done by the Harvard-teaching staff. It is my impression that what is left is largely foreign salaries, and to me that weight as well as the continuation of the present situation, with emphasis upon the basic courses, is a possibility. I do not see much prospect of any real advance toward rural service by the present staff. The only way to do that is to organize a new department. It may be an extension of the Rural Institute, or may be set-up. There are, of course, all kinds of problems involved, but with any kind of leadership they will not be insurmountable. It would get the salary for just one highly-qualified Chinese teacher, and go a long way toward bringing about other developments. This, however, can best be done after the present Arts and Science situation has a little chance to settle.

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This line of thought really resolves itself into an argument for time to develop a proper program. The fact that Cheeloo has had a good many years can not be held against the new president, nor those of us who have eaten bitterness all this time in order to keep a little beginning alive.

On the other hand, in justice to the needs of the church and the rural people whom we are trying to help, the question must be faced whether, under the circumstances, we could not accomplish more by concentrating forces at some other institution. You probably know that the Hangchow Christian College has made a formal request for my services in order to develop rural education. I know so little about that institution that I can scarcely form an opinion as to the opportunities there. On the face of it, it would seem that the first place to strengthen would be the University of Nanking. They have the prestige, and organization, and are evidently now in a rather critical financial situation. Then there is Yenching, which is trying to get something started. I am not personally anxious to go to any of these places. In fact, I think I would most of all prefer to move to the Tsingchow Vocational School, where there is a real group of Chinese with their shoulders to the wheel, trying to accomplish something in a very needy division of education. I am quite willing to fight it out at Cheeloo, but do not want to see this institution stand in the way of a possible larger service elsewhere, whatever my personal position might be in a changed program.

In the meantime, my present task is quite clear. Having made a start at Lungshan and spent so much time and money there, we must make something out of it. We are working now on the basis of building up self-supporting organizations there as rapidly as possible, or institutions that will be naturally taken over by other agencies. If Cheeloo is ready to use an experimental center, we shall be able to carry on something of our own there. We need at least this year to get on a solid footing, or find out what we can not do.

I am naturally much concerned about the deficit from the Rural Institute for last year. It was incurred in an attempt to hold something together in the expectation that we would either have a president like Jimmy Yen or Dr. Mei, who could and would make use of our staff; or that we would all be kicked out. If the university had been able to supply the full \$6000 allotted to us, there would have been no deficit. It is true that we drew from the treasurer a little over \$7000, but several thousand of this was deposited from special gifts and grants which were secured on my own efforts. We are going ahead this year on a balanced budget, and shall keep within it. If we are to be directly responsible for the deficit of last year, it will mean a drastic cutting down of all our present work.

This does not leave much room for a personal greeting, although there is much we would like to say. I shall answer one question instead -- we are due, under present extended-term arrangements, to go on furlough in four more years.

Sincerely yours,

A.L. Carson
A.L. Carson

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SEP 3 1935

this line of thought really resolves itself into an argument for time to develop a proper program. The fact that Cheelo has had a good many years can not be held against the new president, nor those of us who have eaten bitterness all this time in order to keep a little beginning alive.

On the other hand, in justice to the needs of the farmer and the rural people whom we are trying to help, the question must be faced whether, under the circumstances, we could not accomplish more by concentrating forces at some other institution. You probably know that the Hangchow Christian College has made a formal request for my services in order to develop rural education. I know so little about that institution that I can scarcely form an opinion as to the opportunities there. On the face of it, it would seem that the first place to strengthen would be the University of Nanking. They have the prestige, and organization, and are evidently now in a rather critical financial situation. I am not personally anxious to go to any of these places. In fact, I think I would most of all prefer to move to the Hangchow Vocational School, where there is a real group of Chinese with their shoulders to the wheel, trying to accomplish something in a very needy division of education. I am quite willing to fight it out at Cheelo, but do not want to see this institution stand in the way of a possible larger service elsewhere, whatever my personal opinion might be in a given program.

In the meantime, my present task is to get the work started at Hangchow and spend as much time as I can there, and make something out of it. We are working now on the basis of building up self-supporting organizations there as rapidly as possible. Institutions that will be naturally taken over by other agencies. If Cheelo is ready to use an experimental center, we will be glad to carry on something of our own there. We would like to have you get on a solid footing, or find out what we can do.

I am naturally much concerned about the deficit from the Institute for last year. It was increased in an attempt to hold everything together in the expectation that we would still have a president like Jimmy Yen or Dr. Mei, who could and would handle us of our deficit. It would all be kicked out. It is the hope of the board that we would be able to get the full \$6000 allotted to us, there would have been no deficit. It is true that we drew from the treasurer a little over \$7000, but every cent of this was accounted for in special gifts and grants which were secured on my own efforts. We are going ahead this year on a balance budget, and shall keep within it. If we are to be directly responsible for the deficit of last year, it will mean a drastic cutting down of all our present work.

This does not mean that I shall answer the question raised -- is much we would like to say. I shall answer the question raised -- we are due, under present conditions, to go on through in four more years.

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A. I. Carlson

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濟南齊魯大學
CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

鄉村服務社
THE RURAL INSTITUTE

September 17, 1935

ack 10/21/35

Dear Mr. Garside:

Your inquiry regarding Mr. Etters has just arrived. Since the matter may be of considerable importance to Mr. Etters, I am replying at once. President Liu has gone to Peiping for a few days to move his family. After he returns, I may take the matter up with him, but I can guess in advance what his reply will be. At present Cheeloo has no money to hire anyone else, foreign or Chinese. All salaries in Arts and Science are cut in two. Neither do we have any program which could properly make use of another foreigner. If any funds are available, our imperative need is for some specialized Chinese leadership in the field of rural reconstruction. After we get such leadership, then the time might come when there would be need for a foreigner to help with particular fields.

As you know, Hangchow Christian College is asking that I be transferred there to help with rural education. At present, I am obligated to stay by Cheeloo, and do not know enough about Hangchow to be able to form an opinion of the possibilities there for rural work, but it might be that they would be interested in securing Mr. Etter for part time. If any new center is to be built up or strengthened, I should think that Yenching or Ginling would merit careful consideration.

Once before, Mr. Etter paid me a visit at Weihsien. Since the matter is of importance, I shall risk being very frank in writing to you, hoping that you will keep the letter to yourself. He impressed me as being a man of considerable ability, and energy. Unfortunately, he seemed quite aware of the fact. If he comes back to China it will be very important for him to get in the proper location. If he is simply turned loose somewhere he might do considerable damage, both to himself and to the work, before he finds out how much he does not know. The best plan would be for the Baptists to assign him to a very concrete piece of work somewhere. After he makes good at that, he might be able to step out as a specialist. If some university has a very well-organized program which needs a professor just out from American graduate schools, he might make a valuable contribution there. But China is in a very critical mood right now toward any imported ideas which has not been demonstrated in this country. That is the reason why it is essential for us to make some kind of a success at Lungshan if we are to do rural work at Cheeloo. It is expensive and time-consuming, but I know no effective short-cut.

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from the west!
China can make use of two types of specialists in rural reconstruction. One is made up of people like Hunter, Dr. Simpson, Miss Russell or myself, who are willing to fit into a Chinese program, lose ourselves professionally, eat bitterness, and perhaps eventually give a boost here and there to a good cause. Then there are people like Buck who stick at one line for a long time until they become recognized authorities. In this same category belong men like Dr. Love or Dr. Stevens who is now teaching about cooperative societies at Nanking. But these men have already made their reputation in America before coming to China. If Mr. Etter comes back, he should be prepared to travel one of these two roads, either of which means a lot of hard work before one can say much.

The general atmosphere at Cheeloo continues to be much better. It is a great thing to have a president with a genial attitude and a sense of humor, instead of a conviction of his own importance. Mr. Liu assures me that he wants to take some definite steps toward a rural program within the institution before the year is out. I do not see how we can do much without a special department of some kind, or at least a curriculum. Another sine qua non, is some highly trained Chinese, and that of course means money, assuming that we can find a man.

With best regards to the Garside family, I am

Sincerely yours,

A.L. Carson
A.L. Carson

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China can make use of two types of specialists in rural reconstruction. One is made up of people like Hunter, Dr. Simpson, Miss Russell or myself, who are willing to fit into a Chinese program, lose ourselves professionally, eat bitterness, and perhaps eventually give a boost here and there to a good cause. Then there are people like Buck who stick at one line for a long time until they become recognized authorities. In this same category belong men like Mr. Love or Dr. Stevens who is now teaching about cooperative societies at Hankow. But these men have already made their reputation in America before coming to China. If Mr. Buck comes back, he should be prepared to travel one of these two roads, either of which means a lot of hard work before one can get ahead.

The general atmosphere at Chaochow continues to be most interesting. It is a great thing to have a president with a general attitude and a sense of humor, instead of a conviction of his own infirmity. Mr. Liu assures me that he wants to take some definite steps toward a rural program within the institution before the year is out. I do not see how we can do much without a special department of some kind, or at least a curriculum. Another thing is that we have a few trained Chinese, and that of course means money, assuming that we can find a man.

With best regards to the ladies, I am

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Simpson

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October 21, 1935

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Dr. Arthur L. Carson
Cheeloo University
Tsinan, Shantung, China

INDEXED

Dear Carsons

I have your letters of September 3rd and September 17th.

No doubt you will have received before this letter reaches you at least some intimations of the decisions of the Cheeloo Board of Governors on September 26th with regard to future policy. Briefly, the Governors were very favorably impressed by the active way in which President Liu has begun to take hold of the situation at Cheeloo, and agreed that he should be given an opportunity to make one more attempt to carry into actual operation the long-talked-of rural program. Having reached this decision, they tried to deal with the whole matter in as sympathetic a way as possible. At the same time they tried to make it quite clear that all future support from the Board of Governors for work in Arts and Science will be extended only on the definite understanding that the entire program of these two schools will as speedily as possible be reorganized in complete harmony with the rural program, and that all extraneous aims and courses will be eliminated.

Mr. Sun presented a definite suggestion, which he stated he was passing along at the request of President Liu, that Dr. Butterfield be invited to spend a fairly long period of time at Cheeloo as advisor for the rural program. Dr. Butterfield, who was present at the meeting, indicated his keen interest in the proposal, but pointed out that he had other commitments here which might make it impossible for him to accept such an invitation. He also stated very positively that in any event he could not give serious consideration to such a proposal unless he received a very strong and clear-cut invitation from Cheeloo itself, accompanied by such evidence of interest in and support of the rural program both on the field and at the home base to offer a fair possibility that he might help such a program succeed.

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter from Dr. Butterfield concerning the matter together with a copy of the letter I am sending President Liu. No doubt, the two of you will talk the matter over together. You know Dr. Butterfield and can therefore judge, better than can Mr. Liu, the question of just how much practical benefit his presence at Cheeloo might be. At best, we can not be at all sure of persuading Dr. Butterfield to go out to Cheeloo or of finding support for him even if he is willing to go. And in any event, we certainly must not do him the grave dis-service of persuading him to give up his other work to undertake some task that is absolutely impossible of accomplishment.

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I confess that my own views on the action of the Board of Governors are a bit mixed. On the one hand, I have always had a strong conviction that the development of a thorough-going rural program at Cheeloo would constitute one of the greatest contributions Christian higher education could make to China. On the other hand, I have just about reached the conclusion that Cheeloo has been starving and belaboring the poor orphan outcast for so long that the time has arrived when we should call in an undertaker rather than another doctor. I am not at all sure that had the final vote in the decision on September 26th been left to me, that I would not have voted to cut off immediately any further support for Arts and Science and concentrate solely on Medicine and Theology, with their necessary pre-professional courses. But we are all agreed now that we must give President Liu and the rural program one more chance, and that this time we must either succeed or wipe the slate entirely clean and begin all over again. While we all agree that several years will be necessary to complete the required reorganization and to make a rural program effective, there is a strong conviction that radical reorganization must begin immediately, and that there must be no more dilly-dallying, half-hearted measures or a stalling for time. Of course, more is at stake than simply the colleges of Arts and Science at Cheeloo. The whole progress of unification of program among our Christian higher educational institutions in China has been seriously hampered by what has been going on in Tsinan during the last seven years. When one institution gets out of line so badly, it is an encouragement to others to do the same, and it gives the opponents of cooperation plenty of ammunition to fire away at the whole enterprise.

Thanks for the frank comments in your letter of September 17th with regard to Mr. Etter. At the present time I do not see any definite vacancy for him in China, but if such an opening does materialize, we will try to keep in mind the elements of strength and weakness which you set forth.

- Margaret would wish to join me in sending greetings to Mrs. Carson and the family.

Very cordially yours,

B. A. Casside

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March 23, 1936

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Dr. A. L. Carson
Cheeloo University
Tsinan, Shantung, China

Dear Carson:

Thanks for your letter of February 4th. It gives us some very helpful information as to recent developments at Cheeloo.

From all sides we hear very fine reports of the work President Lin is doing, and the spirit in which he is doing it. I am sure that if anyone can work out the salvation of Cheeloo Dr. Lin can turn the trick. The main difficulty is that no one is quite sure of what the salvation of Cheeloo should consist. Nine months ago some of us had about reached the conclusion that about the healthiest thing that could happen to Cheeloo would be to face the crisis frankly and to make as radical a reorganization as necessary, rather than to try by every expedient that could be devised to keep the work going on in some sort of fashion without a sharp break. It would be an ironical situation indeed to have such a fine man as President Liu doing his utmost to hold a situation together when it might best be permitted to dissolve into its constituent fragments.

Certainly we must allow President Liu and the new regime sufficient time to find themselves and to bring about a re-orientation of the work at Cheeloo. But at the same time we must keep constantly before them the necessity for such a re-orientation. If they should fall into the same state of mind as have so many other regimes at Cheeloo - that of merely getting along as best they can and hoping that things will eventually right themselves - we are merely preparing the way for an even greater and more destructive explosion a little later on.

The death of Dr. Butterfield certainly appears to have been another serious disappointment to our hopes - although it was quite uncertain whether he would be able to go out to Cheeloo anyway or whether he could have made a go of the rural program if he had gone out. The suggestion that Dr. Hume be asked to take the leadership in carrying on the rural program at Cheeloo has puzzled us here quite a bit. We all have the highest admiration for Dr. Hume, and know that in his own field of medicine he is a very capable leader. With his administrative talents and his fine personality, he could no doubt be very helpful in any other task he might undertake, even though he had no specific training for it. But we do not

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quite see how he could give any substantial amount of time to taking the lead in the rural program at Cheeloo, or where he has any specific talent in that field. To ask him to become director of the rural program at Cheeloo seems about as sensible as it would be to ask me to add the directorship of the Boston Conservatory of Music to my present duties for the China Colleges! (You are sufficiently familiar with the extent of my musical talents to appreciate the comparison.)

The thing I am frankly afraid of in this suggestion of Dr. Hume's name for the directorship of the rural program at Cheeloo is that it would serve merely as an excuse to mark time for another year or two without anything constructive being done. If so, it would merely postpone the inevitable reckoning, with interest compounding in the meantime. Perhaps I am too pessimistic about the situation. If, as you and some others have indicated, there are possibilities of making progress at Cheeloo, even though it is slow, we would welcome some tangible proofs of that fact. If not, we ought to face frankly the other alternatives which confront us. For instance, might it be wiser to transfer the colleges of Arts and Science to Nanking, in name at least? This would provide historical continuity for the alumni of the Cheeloo Arts & Science, and would make it possible for such students as wish to continue their studies in that field to shift to Nanking or to go elsewhere. Under such a reorganization it should still be possible for Cheeloo to carry on a substantial amount of rural work, connected in part with the School of Medicine and in part with the School of Theology. Such men as yourself and Winfield would certainly be welcome at Nanking, unless you preferred to continue in some phase of rural work which would still be carried on at Cheeloo under one of the two professional schools.

All this is, of course, quite informal and unofficial. I am merely putting down my own personal reflections on these matters, not attempting to voice the sentiments of the Governors.

We are counting on you to keep us informed of progress and problems on the field, and to point out to us the error of our ways when we do not look at matters from the correct viewpoint.

Very cordially yours,

B. A. Caside

BAG:MP

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SHANTUNG

山東濟南齊魯大學
CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

INDEXED

February 4, 1936

ACK 3/27/36

Mr. B. A. Garside,
China Christian Universities,
150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dear Garside:

10/7 + 10/11/35

Your letter about Dr. Butterfield was not answered, largely because I did not feel that I could answer the question implied, which was primarily just how much eager desire there was for his services, and how much he could accomplish. It was a blow to hear that he had passed away. I understand that the Board of Directors are asking for Dr. Hume. He should be of great assistance here, although his contribution would be somewhat different from what Dr. Butterfield might have given.

In considering the present situation in Cheeloo, it is well to bear in mind the story of the preceding four or five years. We have had an administration which was definitely proposing to put the whole institution in the hands of a local clique. They sincerely felt that the need was for dictatorship, and that they were the people best suited to take that position. This seems to be a common idea among people of a certain type in the face of difficult problems. Things happened which were an outrage to any system of decent administration, to say nothing of educational policy or Christian principles. President Liu came in as more or less of a compromise, but he accepted the position from high motives, and has brought with him a fine, straightforward spirit. He found an institution full of sore places, without a real policy, and badly in debt. He is trying to keep things going. So far he has been busy repairing some of the worst breaks, and in oiling up the machinery. Whether he will be able to go very fast in giving the whole machine a new direction is frankly a question. Certainly, he is sympathetic and will not stand in the way of a rural program, but he will need help in working it out. For that reason it would be a good thing to have someone out from home. Some of our Chinese friends feel that it would be best to make a start first with what we have to test out the possibilities.

After all the opposition which was stirred up against the rural program for political purposes, I have not felt that I was in a position to push anything new too vigorously. This past term I have spent most of my time at Lungshan. Things are going better there than ever before, but, of course, Lungshan of itself is not a university program. It does, however, have a very vital relation to anything we try to do, for Cheeloo's name has been associated for so long with the rural center at Lungshan, that we can not command respect anywhere unless we produce some results there.

Recently, there have been several new developments. President Liu asked me to teach in the Arts College, and what is more to the point, Dean T'an also gave me a sincere invitation

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to re-join the teaching staff. So I have agreed to offer two courses. One will be "Community Education", and the other, "Rural Reconstruction". This may be a start toward a rural-training curriculum. I have suggested a Rural Education Department, which would enable us to make a specialized contribution without competing with what our sister institutions are doing. How fast we can go in that will depend partly upon the staff which President Liu will get together for next fall.

In the meantime, I am suggesting that we organize an extension department, which will regularize the work now being carried on by the Rural Institute, and systematically bring the whole university into touch with rural problems. President Liu has assured me of his support for this as fast as we can work out details which can be put into operation under our present conditions.

I am proposing that the Public Health Department take over and run the rural health work at Lungshan as a Demonstration Health Center, in cooperation with the other branches of the work now carried on by the Service Center. Furthermore, I am making the suggestion that the hospital, from its building funds, put an extension center there which will be a credit to the institution, and which will be sufficient for proper community work and for training of nurses and doctors. You will hear more about this if it passes the medical school.

At no time have I been more downright discouraged about Cheeloo than this autumn. During the past few years, it has been like being at sea in a storm. No one expected to do more than to keep above water, and there was a certain exhilaration in the midst of the blow. Now, we have had the job of patching up the wreckage. It might be simpler to throw part of the institution overboard, but we have to consider several practical difficulties. One thing is that our new president could not stand the shock of losing part of the school. To have anything happen now to discourage him would be disastrous indeed to the morale of the whole Christian movement in China. So it seems to me that the only thing we can do is to make what progress we can without radical measures which might sink the whole craft in its present condition.

There have been many times when I would like to get out, but I do not see how it could be done without making things worse. To the Boards at home, I have just one wish. Please make a definite move to put us elsewhere, if you feel that you can not conscientiously support the slow progress which is probably the best we can do. Otherwise, give us whole-hearted encouragement to go on.

You probably hear a good deal about the North China situation. Our feeling here is that we shall stick to our job, no matter what happens. So far Shantung is quiet. Who knows what will occur in this twisted world, but so long as the people are here we shall be needed. If we can achieve internal unity and strength in Cheeloo, I am not too much disturbed about what external developments will do to us, distressing as they may be for us personally.

We were glad to see your Christmas remembrance, and the whole family joins me in good wishes to all the Garsides.

Sincerely yours, A. H. Carson

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SHANTUNG

山東濟南齊魯大學
CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

May 20, 1936

Dr. B. A. Garside,
Assoc. Boards for Christian
Universities in China.
150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C., U. S. A.

Auth 6/11/36

Dear Garside:

Your letter of March 23rd was important enough to warrant a more prompt reply. Unfortunately, my personal affairs have been interfering somewhat with my public duties. Your letter found me in bed with a roaring sinus infection. After the usual series of irrigations it cleared up, and I am feeling well enough now, although I still seem to tire easily. Not to be outdone, as soon as I was up, Edith collapsed with what seems to be a digestive trouble. She has been on a liquid diet for two weeks without knowing just what is causing it. Since last week she has been in the hospital. She was feeling better this morning, and we hope that she will soon be able to stand an X-ray. My own feeling is that she needs to slow down. She enjoys so much being in a rush of a lot of activities, and I fear that she has been doing too much.

Besides taking care of the house and the family, I am keeping on with classes and the essential duties pertaining to Lungshan, but do not have much time for correspondence. Furthermore, your letter raised questions to which it is difficult to make a satisfactory answer, especially in our situation which seems to be changing daily. The last time I talked with President Liu he was doubtful whether he would continue. This is, of course, confidential, although he did not enjoin me to any special secrecy. It is possible that he may have changed his mind. He is feeling the burdens of the university, especially the Arts and Science Colleges, very keenly.

My own opinion is that if he feels called to stay by the job at Cheeloo we should give him every chance to make a real success of it -- in the proper sense of the word "success". If he leaves, unless there is some unexpected hero coming to the front with the promise of a program and financial support, a combination with Ginling would seem to me to be a good solution. There are, however, more problems involved in such a combination than may meet the eye at first glance. Perhaps the New York office has gone into the matter thoroughly and has better information than I possess. I do not even know whether Ginling would be willing to meet such a proposal half-way, or whether they have facilities for taking in any students who might be transferred. Then there is the very ticklish question of government registration. Unless some Chinese of ability will sincerely give time and effort to carrying through the negotiations, it will very likely be a messy business.

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Emulating our Japanese friends in their China policy, I have also formulated, in my own mind, a three-point policy which I wish Cheeloo could carry out.

- (1) A definite beginning at specialized rural work within in the curriculum.
- (2) An extension program which will take all that we have directly to the common people.
- (3) A concentration and tightening up of the Arts and Science work.

This winter, Dr. Tan, Dean of Arts, came to me with the request that I try to ruralize the Arts College starting with the Sociology Department which is now without a head. I suggested that we organize a Rural Education Department which would practically combine the old Sociology and what is left of the Education Department. It would seem that this is one professional rural field which is still open to Cheeloo, although it will not be easy to find men to staff it. The one teacher left in Sociology did not respond very enthusiastically, but more important, President Liu sounded out the Commissioner of Education in Shantung and he voiced disapproval. He is besieged with graduates of government colleges wanting teaching jobs, and apparently did not relish the idea of more competition. If I could talk to him directly, it might be that he could see it in a little different light, for the kind of a course that I was suggesting would not compete. I had already discussed the idea with several leading government educators and they assured me that the plan would be welcomed in the province. However, that is out of the question for the time. Then I took the only thing left, and suggested as a minimum, that a curriculum in Rural Reconstruction be organized within the Sociology Department. That passed the Arts faculty without dissent, and both the Dean and the President assure me that they are sincerely anxious to start next autumn. So it may be said that the first point has been answered. *(There are also negotiations for further cooperation with Ginlay in Agriculture.)*

The second, President Liu also assures me that he wishes to undertake, and we have several interesting possibilities in mind with the details of which I shall not bother you now.

The third, that of boiling down and improving the residue of the Arts and Science Colleges is the most difficult task. I have never agreed altogether with several of my good friends, as Dr. Stanley and Dr. Shields, that the Arts College might as well be dispensed with. There is a great demand right now for well-trained Christian teachers in the ordinary middle school subjects. We are still allowed to give a minor in Education and with good subject-matter courses the field of middle-school teaching would still absorb a good share of our graduates. Since the equipment and library facilities are already here, and at least a share would have to remain for pre-medical work, it would not be such a difficult matter to carry on a modest but sound Arts College. The difficulty is that it has been inflated during the previous regime with a certain number of students brought in for the sake of fees, without too much regard to scholastic standing. Then there is a disgruntled faculty, and not much money to begin with new ones. At the same time, the government regulations keep us tied up apparently to ~~maintaining~~ maintaining a minimum number of departments.

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Is not the question one of the quality of the institution we can maintain, rather than that of the value of an Arts and Science College, per se? Properly run, an art college can give a good deal for the money, and forms an essential foundation for any specialized training of college grade. I must confess, however, that it is beyond me to express any final opinion as to the prospects of putting our present institution back on the upward track with any forces now in sight. All I can do is to express my opinion as to the value of a good Arts and Science College.

Among the foreign faculty at Cheeloo at present there are some excellent men. There are several faithful older Chinese teachers and some younger men, several of whom would make a good beginning toward a reorganized faculty if they could be sorted out and their loyalty assured.

Whatever is done, let us hope it can take the form of a forward step, and not appear as defeatism in this time of national emergency in China.

You mentioned specifically Dr. Winfield and myself in the event of any change. It is not my place to discuss the plan of others, but it is quite apparent that Dr. Winfield is into his fertilizer research project too far to make any move in the immediate future. Since he is practically also a member of the Public Health Department it would not appear that he would be affected too much by anything which happened to the Science College. I would be more concerned about some one like Mr. Phillips, for example, of the English Baptist Mission. He is an excellent man, and one who should be kept in university work.

As for myself, I would give a good deal to have something settled. Some times it seems to me that these years have been ones of utter failure. Then something happens as yesterday evening when I met the student who led the strike against the rural program last winter. He is now principal of a middle school in a country place. He talked to me for over an hour about his plans for making it a rural community center, telling me how much inspiration he had received from a course which he took several years ago, and asking for help from Lungshan. We have two years before furlough by the recent Board ruling, and the natural tendency would be to postpone any large move. However, I think that the mission would be willing to have me spend some time as a general rural service man among our Presbyterian stations, if nothing else developed, and I would not mind doing this if there were time. So it is not necessary to give much consideration to my personal problem in the case of any reorganization. I would be willing to be moved, if I were really needed elsewhere, or I can make plans where I am, apart from Cheeloo if necessary. For the sake of the Christian enterprise I hope some definite concerted policy regarding the institution can be agreed upon as early as can be, and that it can be carried out in a constructive manner.

In the meantime, we are planning to cut out a good part of our Lungshan work, because of financial pressure. What resources there are left we shall turn in part into general extension, for which the time is now ripe, cooperating with going centers elsewhere instead of spending too much on our own experiment. At Lungshan we hope to leave several institutions as a health center and cooperative society

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MAY 20 1936

office with roots in the community.

We have just heard that Dr. Love may come. He will be splendid and I certainly hope that we can see him. No matter what happens to Cheeloo, his coming will be of great value to China. I had scarcely dared to hope that he would be free, or I would have suggested him sooner. There is also the second consideration that the technical agriculture going on now in Shantung is scarcely enough to justify a man of his professional qualifications coming for that alone. He is, however, a man of wide and deep experience and sympathy. He knows enough of the situation here to understand the limitations, and if he is willing to consider it I certainly believe it would be a wonderful thing for both Cheeloo and for rural work in China. The turn things are taking now would indicate that our best opening may be in agriculture, after all. The Shantung government college has been changed into a middle school for agriculture, but in the meantime our little experiment station has grown into quite a large and efficient organization with much encouragement for future development. Both the Japs and the Nationalist government welcome technical cooperation but frown on cultural or educational activities. Perhaps that is one reason why we should pay attention to these, but they will be in a much stronger position if they can proceed with good work in agriculture.

This letter is written primarily for yourself, although the contents are things I have been saying on the campus whenever there is opportunity.

with best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A.L. Carson
A.L. Carson

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SHANTUNG

June 18, 1936

Dr. A. L. Carson
Cheeloo University
Tsinan, Shantung, China

Dear Carson:

We are glad to have your long letter of May 20th, but regret that you and Edith had not been feeling well for a number of weeks at the time you wrote. I certainly hope you have gotten your sinus infection entirely cleared up, for it can deal one a great deal of misery. I hope too that Edith's illness proved not to be anything serious, and that she is quite well again by now.

I frankly do not know just what to make of the Cheeloo situation. During recent weeks we have had some rather blunt letters both from Earl Cressy and Ed Hume telling us in effect to stop meddling with the situation at Cheeloo, and leave it to President Liu to work out his own program. All of our China Colleges are quite ready to raise the cry of "foreign domination" whenever New York or London seems inclined to take the initiative in any direction, even though we think we are merely supporting something the field is already working on. I believe our friends at Cheeloo are just a little quicker on the trigger on this point than most of the other Colleges. As a result, our Cheeloo Governors are always neatly impaled on the horns of the dilemma. We are roundly condemned both because we let the situation at the University drift into a hopeless mess, and at the same time are smartly rapped over the knuckles every time we try tentatively to offer a helping hand.

While all of our letters from President Liu have been models of courtesy and friendliness, apparently he too is afraid that the folks here in New York and London are inclined to push him ahead too rapidly.

This would seem to indicate that we may be compelled to drop back again to the position the Governors have had to assume most of the time during the last ten or fifteen years - that of leaving the field to work out its own plans, and hoping that it will have the vision and leadership to do something constructive. The only difficulty in this is that even though the Governors have no desire whatever to dominate or dictate, it is quite impossible for them to go ahead enthusiastically trying to maintain and bring up support for an institution when neither they nor anyone else knows what the institution is doing or planning, or in what direction it is headed. I know that both here and in London we would be happy to follow enthusiastically any constructive lead which the University might take, so long as what you are doing can in any way be justified as a

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June 18, 1936

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Dr. Carson

part of the proper program of Christian higher education in China. But when an institution will neither take the lead nor follow that of anyone else, the situation is not a very happy one.

We hope, of course, that President Lia is really working out some constructive and challenging program, and will in due course report it to us. Meantime, however, we are compelled to mark time on the very urgent problems of securing increased support for the University, and sometimes even of maintaining support that we already have.

I am grateful for all the information which your letter contains. We quite appreciate the fact that you and Jerry Winfield and quite a lot of the other folks in Arts and Science, are doing a very valuable and constructive piece of work. We hope too that both Arts and Science are finding a real place for themselves in the educational world, and are building up a program which merits continued support and development.

In the closing paragraph of your letter you mention the possible coming of Dr. Love. This is a matter which is causing me a great deal of concern. Dr. Love is very deeply interested in Cheeloo and in the possibilities of developing a rural program there. While some of our friends in China think of Dr. Love as being exclusively a specialist in plant breeding, we view him as a man who is preeminently an administrator and a leader in the whole field of rural planning and reconstruction. To think of his coming to Cheeloo merely as an expert in plant breeding would be as misleading as to say that because Dr. Harold Balme was an extremely fine surgeon he could not have any capacity to be President of the University.

But the most fundamental question in my mind is not whether Dr. Love is qualified to become the advisor of the rural program at Cheeloo but whether we are justified in urging him to come. He is an extremely busy man, with many calls to undertake a very important work. It would be a very genuine sacrifice to him and Mrs. Love, to Cornell University, and to other enterprises in which he is interested to have him give anywhere from one to ten years to the development of a rural program at Cheeloo. From the purely mercenary angle, a substantial amount of expense would be involved. If there is any reasonable hope of developing a real rural program at Cheeloo, all this would be quite justified. But if we were to persuade Dr. Love to go out to Cheeloo, only to find after he arrived there that he was facing a mirage, it would be a most unhappy situation for everyone concerned. I feel that Dr. Love is depending on us to give him full and frank information on this whole subject. Right now I am trying to make up my mind as to whether I can honestly and conscientiously urge him to go out to Cheeloo to undertake this task, or whether I should advise him that in my judgment the situation there offers no little possibility of success that we should not ask him to make all the sacrifices involved.

For the present, we are continuing to express to Dr. Love our hope that he can make his plans to go out to Cheeloo. Meantime, I am consulting with everyone I can who can give any intelligent advice on the subject. I realize that we are now placed in a position where if we do

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Dr. Carson

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June 18, 1936

succeed in getting Dr. Love to the field, we may be accused of trying to send out someone to dictate to the University along lines which the University is reluctant to go; and if we do not send him out, then will be blamed for the failure of the rural program.

I hope that you and Edith and the young people are beginning a satisfactory vacation period of rest and recreation when this letter reaches you.

With all good wishes, I am

Very cordially yours,

B. A. Casside

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SHANTUNG

山東濟南齊魯大學
CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

A. L. Carson

Dear Garfield:

August 19, 1936

Act 11/5/36

your letter written two months ago has been carried with me to Taishan, where we are spending a month. The whole predicament in which you find yourself regarding Cheeloos leads me to renew very seriously the suggestion made several years ago, that some way be found for you to visit the field in the near future. I made this proposal to President Liu, and found that he had been thinking along the same line. In fact, he went so far as to say that he felt you might be the logical man to act as the educational adviser ^{to Cheeloos}. I am not sure that it would be reasonable to ask you to concentrate for a period of years on Cheeloos - much as I would be delighted personally if this were possible. But I do believe you should see conditions here first-hand, staying long enough to see all angles and to become well acquainted with the personalities involved.

When I wrote in a similar vein on the previous occasion, your response was that there was an impressive list of members of the Board of Governors coming to China that year, who ought to bring back all the information necessary. With all due credit to the fine men who passed through Cheeloos that year, none of them did much to help us here,

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although they may have returned with much clearer ideas of our problems. For one thing, they were all busy men with other major responsibilities as Board secretaries and the like. Furthermore, there was not much anyone could do to help Chefoo at that time, unless they had a great deal of time and energy to devote to it. Now, there is an entirely new situation, where the way is open for real co-operation between the institution here and the western churches. You are in the key position of this relationship, for you are on the job all the time while members of the Board can give only occasional thought to Chefoo. Other universities have men within the institution who can more or less represent it to the homeland. Chefoo has not. Those with whom you have contacts, and this includes myself, can not speak with authority for the university as a whole. Sooner or later President Liu should go to England and America to make his own contacts, but he could not leave at this juncture.

I think I once before used the figure of a ship after a storm to describe Chefoo. It still appeals to me as an adequate comparison. Everyone is busy clearing up wreckage, and making repairs. The prime question of what the whole craft is for and where it is going scarcely receives attention, but to you this is a fundamental question, and rightly so. It must be raised, however, with due consideration for those who are working hard on immediate tasks, and with a clear grasp of the various factors involved. Many of these have changed since the correlated program was set up. I am anxious for you to have accurate
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(may I use both sides of the paper? a handwritten letter is a bulky affair, at best.)

AUG 19 1936

and up-to-date information about affairs here, and this can scarcely be accomplished unless you start with a first-hand study of present conditions. At the same time, you could through personal conversation present the important viewpoints about the necessity of a proper program in a way that could never be done through correspondence.

May I say here that I would not worry too much about the letters from Dr. Huns and Mr. Cressy? From what I know they were written largely at the instigation of one man who was our representative at the Council of Higher Education. The gentleman referred to is now on furlough, and you may have had a chance to thresh out matters with him. Your crack about the "old boys" in one letter which President Lin showed me must have hit him in a tender spot. I have a good deal of respect for the gentleman, especially when he sticks to the history of the Shany dynasty, but as an educator I think he is an excellent archeologist. And yet, you must recognize that he carries a good deal of weight at Chefoo right now. He is apparently an authority in his field, has had wide experience as a missionary, has good command of Chinese, is energetic and alert, and is deeply devoted to Chefoo. My contacts with him have been very helpful until this spring when I tried to suggest that certain changes were desirable in Chefoo in the way of a progressive program - and was roundly lectured for

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my pains as being disloyal to Cheloo. The worst feature was I had no chance for a come back. I tried a note, and received an elaboration of the idea that we were doing excellent work in all lines and should continue. My request for a second interview was never granted, doubtless because of the pre-furlough rush. I have no personal feeling, but this man happens to have the Harvard-Yenching Funds pretty much under his control. As you may be aware, his interpretation of the use to which these should be put differs radically from that suggested in the action of the Board of Governors as interpreted by your letter of last winter. This is one of the questions I hope can be settled definitely as soon, as possible. Of course, we all understand that any university program in China should be based upon a thorough understanding of Chinese language and culture. I would consider that the latter should include research and teaching in the field of modern social problems as well as in that of ancient history. I think this would be granted in principle, although there is nothing in the 1936-37 budget to show it. (I must add that I am not sure how directly I presented this idea to the man in question this spring - it has been discussed with various members of the university administration. I am not a member of the University Council where such things are settled.) The point of view represented by the head of our Research Institute, however, would allow very little place for a specialized development along the lines of rural study and training. This has been one of

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the crucial questions from the beginning of the correlated program at Chulab. I see a need for most of what is being done in our present arts and science school, although certain improvements seem obvious. At the same time any real rural program must have provision for specialized professions dealing with rural problems. It has been my dream that this could be secured in an atmosphere of helpful co-operation and sympathetic interest from other departments of the university. It may be a matter of temperament on my part, but Chulab has suffered so much from bull-headed missionaries who expect everybody to get out of their way, that I would like to see a demonstration of progress in a spirit more close to my conception of the spirit of our Master. Perhaps I am confusing tolerance with weakness. I still believe time is on our side, and that certain seed has been sown which will continue to grow. I can not see any immediate large development. The attitude of the one man described in this paragraph or some length is an illustration of the forces which will tend to crystallize the university in its present form.

It is to have you fully conversant with the practical problems and possibilities of the situation as it exists today, and to secure your influence upon those responsible for shaping policies on the field that I am urging you to make us a visit as soon as possible.

You may feel that a better step would be for someone like Dr. Lane to come for a longer stay. Ideally, you should make your visit first, and then negotiate with

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AUG 19 1936

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in adviser, but if necessary the order may be reversed. In any case, I cling to the proposal that you visit China soon.

I am hoping to write to Dr. Low today or tomorrow. If I had a typewriter I would send you a copy of the letter. It is difficult to write to him properly. Personally, I hope very much that he can come. He has a very great and important contribution to make to China, both to agricultural science in general and to mission rural work in particular. Although his speciality is plant breeding, his interests and experiences are wide enough to enable him to see the rural problem as a whole. At the present, it seems that his contribution could scarcely be limited to Chefoo. He could render valuable assistance here within the limits set by circumstances, and if we had not a sufficient scope for his ability, we would have to share him with the rural movement as a whole. The only question is whether he would be willing to come under such circumstances, and whether those interested in financing his trip would be willing to share his services with other institutions.

The carrier is waiting to take this down the hill. It has waited long enough. Perhaps we can send you a statement about our plans for rural training within the Sociology Department, and about an extension Department as soon as

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AUG 19

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AUG 19 1936

I get back to Cheloo.

We are having a good vacation here, and are all feeling fine. Mrs. Carlson has made remarkable progress - climbed the mountain alone without a carrier last Saturday. I hope you and your family have both fared well through the hot and dry summer we understand America has suffered.

Sincerely yours,

Al Carlson

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SHANTUNG

November 5, 1936

Dr. A. L. Carson
Cheeloo University
Tsinan, Shantung, China

Dear Carson:

Your letter of August 19th has too long lain unanswered. We are grateful to you for writing us so frankly as to developments and trends on the Cheeloo campus. It is very essential to have a more intimate contact with the campus than is revealed in purely official correspondence.

During the last month we have had a number of contacts with staff members from the field, which have proven quite helpful. Both in Toronto and later here in New York I had some long conferences with Mr. Menzies. He impresses one as a very able chap, thoroughly devoted to Cheeloo and President Liu. Of course, one must make allowances in his case - as in that of everyone else - for his own peculiar viewpoint and his own special interests. I am glad you told me of a very embarrassing typographical error in one of our letters which managed to slip through without our catching it, otherwise I would not have known what Mr. Menzies' mental attitude at the time I met him was. That irrelevant reference to "old bones" was purely a slip. I intended to make a perfectly respectful comment on Mr. Menzies very fine research in the field of oracle bones, and in the process of transcription the word "oracle" became "old." I should have caught the change in reading over the letter before I signed it but must have been rushing through my China mail in order to get it in the post office before the mail closed. I made my profound apologies to Mr. Menzies and hope that I convinced him that it was all a mistake.

There are a number of important questions of policy at Cheeloo which must be worked out gradually, and with patience and tact on both sides of the Pacific. If both the Governors and the field authorities can maintain a spirit of mutual liking and confidence, most of these problems will ultimately be solved and the others will not prove too annoying.

I hope that the Governors are going to give more serious attention to the problem of financial support at Cheeloo and that during the next few years the amount of the funds from the west will gradually increase. If we can only develop enough income to carry on a decent program at Cheeloo and can give a reasonable amount of direction in the expenditure of these funds, most of the critical problems at Cheeloo will be solved. Just what effect this week's election

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Mr. Carson

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November 5, 1936

will have an income from western sources still remains to be seen. The general opinion just now is that the present administration's policy of levying heavier and heavier taxes upon the wealthier classes will seriously reduce the number and the amount of the funds from the west

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November 5, 1936

will have on income from western sources still remains to be seen. The general opinion just now is that the present administration's policy of levying heavier and heavier taxes upon the wealthier classes will seriously reduce the number and amount of substantial contributions for philanthropic work of every kind. This would mean that the only hope of our China Colleges will lie in the field of securing larger numbers of small contributions. At best, this will be a very slow and expensive business. Just what effect the political situation will have on the income of mission boards is even more difficult to determine. Since this income is made up of the gifts of the millions of members of these churches, one would hope that under reasonably prosperous conditions the income of the boards could be maintained and increased even if larger contributions are cut off. The only thing we can do is to push ahead as vigorously as we can and hope for the best.

At the meeting of our Cheeloo Governors on October 23rd, there was not much discussion of the "rural program" as a separate problem. The reports of the administrative officers and the statements of the representatives from the field all indicated that sincere efforts are being made to ruralize the whole program of Cheeloo University as an evolutionary process. This is, of course, the way in which such a development should take place. Even though progress may be made slowly, and may not always move in the direction which some of us might prefer, it would still seem better to go forward in that way than through any revolutionary procedure which might prove more destructive than constructive. From the standpoint of practical strategy, the best procedure seems to be for everyone to rally round President Liu, and to give him all the support and encouragement we can.

At one point in your letter you very kindly urge that I plan for a visit to Cheeloo in the near future. While I am quite sure that such a visit would not be nearly as important as you indicate, certainly nothing would please me better than to get back to the campus for a while. Just now it does not seem that there is any possibility whatever of my getting away from New York for at least another year or eighteen months. I do hope, however, that sometime within the next two or three years I can get back to China to visit the campuses of all of the Colleges. I have been away from China more than ten years now and am far too much out of touch with all the developments which have taken place during the last decade. The next year promises to be a particularly busy - and perhaps even a precarious - period in our development. For the current fiscal year we are staking the whole future of our organization upon the success of our united efforts to secure substantial increases in the income of the China Colleges. Up to the moment the results we have achieved are rather disappointing, and during the next eight months we must put on all the pressure we possibly can. Also, we are just beginning a long process of studying the whole basis of our present organization of the individual boards of trustees and of the Associated Boards to see whether some greater degree of unity in both administrative and promotional work should be attempted. Just now everyone is beginning to plan for the Interdenominational Missionary Conference in China in 1938. There have even been suggestions that the Cheeloo Board of Governors, the West China Board of Governors, and possibly some of our other Boards, might hold their meetings in China that year. Perhaps things will work out in such a way that I could manage to spend six months or so on the field, visiting the campuses of all of the Colleges and attending such meetings as these. We shall see.

Mr. Carson

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November 5, 1936

All the reports from Chaeloo indicate that you are getting off to a good start this fall. I hope that your own work is going well. Give our regards to Edith and the young people.

Very cordially yours,

B. A. Caside

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January 29, 1937

SHANTUNG

Mr. A. L. Carson
Cheeloo University
Tsinan, Shantung, China

Dear Carson:

The enclosed copies of our correspondence with Dr. Love and President Liu are selfexplanatory.

We have, of course, known for some time that Dr. Love would have to give a negative reply to this invitation. He could hardly have done otherwise under the circumstances for there has been no pressure upon him from Tsinan to accept this invitation, and in the absence of any hearty support from the field the Cheeloo Governors have taken no further steps for some months.

It seems to me that the wisest course now is for the Governors to sit tight and wait for the field to carry on the leadership in the development of the rural program. We thought we were carrying out President Liu's wishes when we extended an invitation first to Dr. Butterfield and later to Dr. Love, but apparently we were not well advised in doing this. We will try to be a little surer of our ground in future.

With all good wishes, I am

Very cordially yours,

B. A. Garside

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February 2, 1938

Mr. A. L. Carson
Cheeloo University
Tsinan, Shantung, China

Dear Carsons:

John Reisner has kindly shared with me your letter of November 8th but he was a bit slow in passing it along and I have been equally slow in writing to you.

Many things have happened in Tsinan and in Shantung since you wrote on November 8th. But we hope that you and your family have managed to escape from any serious danger or injury. I do not know just where you may be at the present time, so I am addressing this to you in Tsinan.

We can appreciate the financial problems which "The Christian Farmer" is facing at the present time. I suppose these problems are likely to grow more acute the longer the present disturbed state of the country continues. I wish there were some way in which we could be of more direct assistance from this end, though I do not see that there is very much we can accomplish just now.

As you know, we are focussing all the promotional efforts of the Associated Boards and of the individual Boards of Trustees on our joint promotional campaign to secure at least US\$250,000 and if possible US\$300,000 to meet the emergency needs now confronting each one of our Colleges. Thus far we have succeeded in securing about one-half of the total we are seeking, and it is going to take some hard work during the months ahead to come anywhere near reaching our objective. Just what share Cheeloo will have in the total we secure is yet to be determined. We would certainly try to see that each one of the Colleges receives as large a share of the funds it needs as is possible and equitable. I believe that our Cheeloo Board of Governors will follow the same procedure as most of the other Boards in transmitting these emergency funds to the field without any attempt to divide them up among different schools and departments of the University. Obviously we do not have sufficiently detailed and up-to-date information here to decide just how much should be apportioned to each of the many phases of work. They will have to leave to the field authorities at Cheeloo the question as to whether or not they might find it feasible to give some assistance to the Christian Farmer from the emergency funds we will be transmitting to them, though of course we could not make any recommendation on that particular point.

Margaret would wish to join me in sending greetings and good wishes to Mrs. Carson and the other members of the family. We are looking

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Mr. Carson

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February 2, 1938

forward to seeing you here in America at some not too distant date.

Very cordially yours,

B. A. Garside

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3 Tsi Yang Road, Tsingtao, China
May 5, 1938

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Dear Garside:

The enclosures will be evidence that we have not yet been blasted off the map at Cheeloo. It may be well for you to read the letter to President Liu, as well as the plan for a College of Rural Reconstruction. I have no extra copies of the latter and shall have to ask you to share this one with President Liu, and also with Dr. Winfield. I am writing to Dr. Winfield directly but do not have a copy of this proposal to send to him.

When we first started to work on this plan, some of the Chinese colleagues at Cheeloo, as well as some leading foreigners, especially Dr. Williamson, all felt that now was the opportune time to lay positive plans, but in the absence of T.H. Sun it would involve my postponing furlough. This I was willing to do if it meant making some definite progress in a concrete rural department. As things have developed it has seemed wiser to think in immediate terms of a department in Arts for the coming year. We have no authority to do even this but it is so much needed and we feel no one will object to the organization if we are able to carry on at all. Eventually it seems to me that we must have the Rural Reconstruction College of the equivalent. Perhaps I should have laid more emphasis in my letter to President Liu that the plan for another College, while it might reduce somewhat the size of the existing colleges, would not mean any radical changes. We must have the languages, history and sciences for all the preparatory work, and these courses may as well be given in the present colleges of arts and sciences. These colleges could likewise continue to prepare a certain number of students to major in pure arts or science departments for teaching or other lines of work for which there is a demand. But without disturbing too much the existing organization we feel that the time is ripe to assemble the scattered pieces of specialized rural work which are being done in the different sections of the institution so that they can really function as a unit. In making out this plan we have assumed the moral support of the home boards, and of the president.

Since we started to work on the idea, several things have happened. The war is sweeping back into Shantung again, and the chances of re-opening at Tsinan in the near future are more unlikely. The president is away, and it will require time to get in touch with you, Dr. Winfield and others. There is also the question of recognition by local government, but we were going to cross that bridge when we came to that point. So we are falling back on the idea of a department which Mr. Yang and Miss Russell can run for the year at least, if Mr. Sun does not come back, but we are not dropping the purpose of a larger and more comprehensive scheme which will provide for contributions from Science as well as from Arts.

I hope that you may have a chance to go over the enclosed plan with President Liu. I had hoped to re-write the statement for you omitting some of the discussion which was put in for local use, but various things have happened to prevent this. Tomorrow I am going to try to return to Tsinan, and this should go off in some form before I leave Tsingtao.

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MAY 5 1938

I came here three weeks ago expecting to spend Easter in Tsingtao. We ran into a battle between the garrison in Choutsun and the Chinese irregulars. The soldiers seemed to think we had something to do with it and pulled us off the train (Mr. Clayton and myself). We were finally released after the afternoon in the guard house and were able to catch a train two days later. That was the last train for two weeks. I arrived here to find Edith in the hospital with amebic dysentery -- apparently a flare-up of an old infection,-- and the children living with the neighbors. The family is together again, and I am glad to say that Edith is practically recovered. It seems necessary for me to go back to Tsinan as soon as possible for we have taken passage on the Italian SS "Victoria", which leaves Shanghai on the 14th of June. This means I must soon return here for good.

Our tentative itinerary is about as follows:

Naples-July 9th . (We can be addressed there in care of Lloyd Trestino).

The International Peoples College, Elsinore, Denmark --July 25-August 6th.

London (Care of the universities Office there) --August 8-10th.

Kennedy House, Gramercy Park, N.Y.C. -- End of August until spring of 1939.

It will be good to see something of you next winter. Have you any suggestions as to what I should do on furlough? I have been thinking of a term on deputation work and a term in school studying.

I have just sent Ralph Wells a copy of the report of the Tsingtao Special Police which was an interesting product of the turn-over in this city, and a fine example of international cooperation for the common good. I would like to write him a letter but there is no time tonight. The same goes for Reisner, from whom I have just had a nice letter. If you think there is anything in this letter which would interest them, may I ask you to share it with them? Please write to me in Europe if there is anything of importance.

Sincerely yours,

A. L. Carson
A. L. Carson

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3 Tsi Yang Road, Tsingtao, China
May 5, 1938

Pres. Shuming T. Liu,
China Universities Office,
150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Dear President Liu:

In March I was able to return to Tsinan from Tsingtao. You have doubtless heard from various sources about the general condition of affairs in the university, and I shall confine myself to the rural work.

The Lungshan staff stayed at the Service Center until the village had been occupied by the troops, and as long as they could do anything to help the people. Later they came into Tsinan. We now have one man staying there, Mr. Wang the clerk, to look after things. We still have some cotton stored there, and have just planted a crop for the current year. The clinic is temporarily closed, but we hope to re-open it as soon as possible. Miss Shih is now helping in the hospital at Cheeloo. You may have heard that we are re-applying for the scholarship for her in America. Mr. Li of the Cheeloo farm is at Weihsien. Mr. Yen is temporarily taking care of the farms. There was a good deal of damage to the Hsin Chuang farm property. It is now under the name of Cheeloo University. Some of us feel that now is the time for Cheeloo to take a part officially in the Hsin Chuang Farm, but the moves to have this done must be taken by Dr. Stanley who is the only active member of the old committee resident in Tsinan. The farm at Weihsien is still under university control. At Tsingchow and Choutsun we have closed out the farms. The property is stored largely in the mission premises. At Lungshan we have had several very fine conferences of local Christians and we hope to work very closely with the local church in the future.

When I returned to Cheeloo, I found that the Chinese staff felt that this was the time to introduce a new department for rural work. Dr. Williamson is very much interested, and Dr. Shields is supporting the idea. Mr. Fu, and the other Chinese members of the faculty at Cheeloo have promised their hearty support. So I have drawn up a suggested plan for a College of Rural Reconstruction. A copy of this is enclosed. I am suggesting to Mr. Garside that he read it also and share it with a few others, including Dr. Winfield. It is not time yet to give it wide circulation, for there are many points which will need further study. Dr. Heeren has approved, but Dr. Stanley thinks that we should start with a department on a smaller scale. Of course, we all agree that no final action should be taken without your approval and counsel, but in order to start something we have gone ahead with plans at Cheeloo. Mr. Scott of Geology has seen the plan and is much in favor of it. I have not yet sent a copy to Dr. Winfield but shall ask Mr. Garside to let him see this one. In the meantime, in order to have some concrete plan to work on we shall go ahead on the assumption that we can have a Department of Rural Reconstruction in the Arts College. We shall keep T. H. Sun as head until we know definitely that he can not return. In my absence I am suggesting that Mr. Yang act as head. Miss Russell and Mr. Yen will be in the department, and perhaps an assistant to Miss Russell if we see that we can start classes. Under the circumstances prevailing in Shantung as I write it will not be possible to have a school in Tsinan, but the war can not last forever and we must prepare for the future.

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In ordinary times it would be quite out of place to make such proposals in the absence of the president, but these are extraordinary times, and if we do not move definitely in some direction we may lose what we have. Already the Methodists are asking for Miss Russell to take charge of a school at Changli and the Lutherans want Mr. Yang back in Tsimo. The NCC has secured Mr. Sun as a secretary, but we shall not give him up until we hear from him directly. We feel that the proposal for a Rural College is in line with your own ideas and so have ventured to go as far as we can.

You will note that the proposal does not ask for new outlay at present, but simply to bring together what we have, including the farms. The plan is still dependent upon the cooperation of the farm and the Biology Department. Dr. Stanley has approved in principle, and there has been no chance to see Dr. Winfield. An important item is the suggestion that we call on Mr. Hunter. If we have a real College it seems that this would be the logical place for him, and he has been very favorable to the invitation. Of course, there has been no official action and the suggestion should not be published until we can take the matter up with his Board.

In the letter to Mr. Garside I am writing more about our personal plans, and shall simply state here that we plan to sail on the Italian boat "Victoria" on June 14th, arriving in Naples on July 9th. I am writing this in Tsingtao, but shall try to return to Tsinan tomorrow morning.

We have often thought of you and hope that you will soon be able to be back in Cheeloo. From time to time very interesting reports reach us about your various activities.

There is one small item of mission business which might be very important for Cheeloo. The Tsingtao Station are making a special request for the services of Dr. Lair in Tsingtao during the coming year. I should think he would be needed very much at Tsinan whether the university can open or not. Probably the last decision will depend upon his own attitude. I am writing this for you may have time to get in touch with him before he leaves America.

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1938
EDUCATION OFFICE

Very sincerely yours,

A. L. Carson
A. L. Carson

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In ordinary times it would be quite out of place to make such proposals in the absence of the president, but these are extraordinary times, and if we do not move definitely in some direction we may lose what we have. Already the faculty are asking for Miss Russell to take charge of a school at Chicago and the teachers want Mr. Langdon in charge. The MCC has accepted Mr. Sun as a secretary, but we shall not give him up until we hear from him directly. We feel that the proposal for a Rural College is in line with your own ideas and so have written to go as far as we can.

You will note that the proposal doesn't ask for new buildings or more money, but simply to bring together what we have, including the Rural College as well dependent upon the cooperation of the various departments. Dr. Stinchy has approved in principle, and there has been no chance to see Dr. Whitefield. An important part of the program is to call on Mr. Hutton. If we have a real college program, it should be the logical place for him, and he has been very generous in his vision. Of course, there has been no official action and it is a matter which has not been decided. We can take the matter up with the

In the letter to Mr. Stinchy I am writing you about the Rural College, and shall try to have some plan for the Rural College in the near future. We are writing this letter to you, and shall try to have some plan for the Rural College in the near future.

We have given the subject of the Rural College a great deal of thought and shall try to have some plan for the Rural College in the near future.

There is one more thing I should like to mention. We are writing this letter to you, and shall try to have some plan for the Rural College in the near future.

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A COLLEGE OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AT CHEELOO UNIVERSITY

Introduction For a rural program at Cheeloo University there have been many plans. In the early days these inclined toward theoretical discussion. Later, under pressure from outside supporters for a comprehensive scheme of ruralization, there was a tendency to announce paper plans which had a certain basis of fact but which led nowhere. The natural reaction has been to lay emphasis upon practical projects done in whatever way as was possible, and to discredit all planning. As a result, the university is connected with a variety of scattered undertakings which are without administrative unity. Courses bearing on rural problems have been taught in a number of departments, but it has not been possible to set up any specific rural-training curriculum or to assemble a group of students with a common purpose.

In the summer of 1937, a promising attempt was made toward a university program, which was worked out with the various departments concerned, with the hearty approval of the president. The plan called for an expansion of the Rural Institute under the direction of Mr. T.H. Sun to become a center for all specialized rural work connected with Cheeloo. This would naturally include the Jungshan budget and staff and the time of the two foreigners (Miss Russell and Dr. Carson) now assigned to the Rural Institute. To this nucleus was to be added the farms supported by funds from the Kiao-Tsin Railroad at Choutsun and Tsingchou, as well as whatever part the university had in the farm on the south side of the campus. During the summer, a new tract of land was also secured for a farm from the hsien government at Weifien. Another function of the Institute was to act as a point of contact with other rural reconstruction centers, as at Tsining. Within the university it was to organize rural curricula and to direct students interested in rural service.

A serious difficulty arose from the fact that the line-up of departments had been fixed by the Ministry of Education, and there was no one department where rural courses could be assembled. The only way out of this situation seemed to be to arrange for certain curricula in cooperation with the other departments, such as Biology, to which the Institute might assign faculty and where it could help to supervise students. In order to give the Institute some standing within the university, it was understood that Mr. Sun, as Director, would also have responsibility for planning the work of the Sociology Section of the Department of History and Sociology. The administration of the combined department would remain with the regular head of the department. As soon as possible, however, President Liu hoped to add a teacher of Geography, making a separate Department of History and Geography, allowing Sociology to become the nucleus of a new rural department.

No official announcement was made of the plan outlined above, for it was barely completed when the war broke out in North China. Pres. Liu and Mr. Sun went so far as to secure the services of Mr. M.C. Yang, a promising young rural sociologist, who remains with us as one of the tangible evidences of the efforts of last summer. Mr. Sun was still carrying some responsibility for "The Christian Farmer", and soon found it advisable to move his offices to Central China. He has not resigned from Cheeloo, and we may still hope to see him here if the political situation offers no obstacles.

While there is much of discouragement in the present situation the need for rural reconstruction is still with us and is more urgent than ever. Whatever political developments may occur it is a good time for Cheeloo to strengthen its bonds both with the Christian churches and with the common people. We can not foresee the future and must proceed with caution, but a policy of mere drift or "wait and see" is also full of dangers. To have the respect of any government we must have a positive policy of our own. This is still more true if we are to retain personnel and attract financial support and students. In the rural work, in particular, we must either go forward or run the risk of losing what we have. At the same time the necessity for re-organization within the university offers an opportunity to bring together our scattered projects and to establish a branch of the university specifically for rural work. It is proposed, therefore, that there be organized a College of Rural Reconstruction. Below is given a tentative outline of the main features of the new college, as these have emerged from discussion with the persons directly interested who are now on the campus. The plan follows the general lines laid down by President Liu in previous planning, but must naturally receive his final approval. The main change has been in the setting up of a new college, a step which has been considered in previous discussions but which was not practicable at that time. A number of adjustments may also be necessary in the details of the plan as it is presented to interested individuals who are not now available for consultation.

Name The Cheeloo University College of Rural Reconstruction
("The Rural College").

齊魯大學農村建設學院 (農建院)

Aim To study country life and country problems; to bring the resources of modern science, education and organization to bear on the solution of these problems; and to prepare men and women for service to rural people.

Organization and Personnel The College of Rural Reconstruction would be on an equal footing with other colleges, with its own Dean and faculty. Some of the teachers listed below would be full-time members of the rural faculty. In order to utilize present resources and to have enough force to make an impression on the problem without a heavy addition to the university budget, it is proposed to draw on the time of certain teachers connected with other departments. Dr. Winfield, for example, is carrying on intensive experiments in Agricultural Sanitation which have already gone beyond the usual boundaries of a Biology Department, and which would logically continue their development within a college of applied rural sciences. The same may be said about Mr. Scott's projected course in Soils. The course in Agricultural Chemistry by Dr. Yang, and Dr. Stanley's course in Rural Sociology are also included. It must be noted that all such arrangements are tentative, subject to the approval of the men responsible for these courses, not all of whom are at Cheeloo as this is being prepared. It may also be possible to secure additions to the staff for this purpose of rural service. The name of Mr. Hunter is included, for example. Although Mr. Hunter has not formally joined the institution, in negotiations carried on with him last summer he expressed a lively interest, and preliminary arrangements had been made for him to spend some time here during the year as a special lecturer. Groups of courses in the proposed

College, some of which may be embryonic departments, are listed below, with the personnel available for each.

Dean -- Mr.T.H.Sun .

1. Agriculture
 - A. Plant Improvement -- Mr.H.H.Li, Mr.L.S.Kung.
 - B. Animal Husbandry -- Rev.James Hunter.
2. Soils -- Rev.J.C.Scott.
3. Agricultural Chemistry -- Dr.David Yang.
4. Agricultural Sanitation -- Dr. G.F.Winfield, and Mr.T.S.Chin
5. Rural Health
 - A. Doctors - In cooperation with Medical School (see below)
 - B. Rural Social Service Nurses -- Miss Margaret Shih. .)
6. Homemaking -- Miss Mary K.Russell.
7. Rural Sociology --Mr.T.H.Sun, Mr.M.C.Yang, Dr.C.A.Stanley.
8. Rural Economics -- Dr.A.L.Carson, Mr.K.L.Yen.
9. Rural Education -- Dr.A.L.Carson.
10. Rural pastors and religious workers -- Cooperation with the School of Theology (See discussion below).

Types of Training There is a good deal of room for misunderstanding as to the place of specialized rural training, so much so that it seems desirable to introduce at this juncture something of underlying theory, with illustrations drawn from our own situation.

Rural Reconstruction differs from most subject-matter fields in that it is to a large extent an emphasis, the application of certain professions to a particular area of need. Rural Sociology and other studies of rural life should be to all rural reconstruction what anatomy and physiology are to medicine. These fields may also be extended to a profession of their own, not only including surveys and research in rural life but the organization and social education of rural people. A curriculum for training such practical rural sociologists is given later. But rural life is a unit, and we can not go very far in social improvement without meeting a whole range of health, economic and spiritual needs. When we take up studies dealing with the villager's basic occupation, agriculture, there is no question that here we have something which is primarily "rural". Beginning as a branch of Chemistry, agricultural science has developed to a large group of specialized sciences, all intimately related to rural life, although keeping their contact with related sciences and professions. Rural Education in the west has developed largely in the agricultural colleges, but it is also part of the general field of education. The effect of having a profession of rural education can be seen in the great progress in rural schools which has taken place in America in the last two decades. Well qualified and enthusiastic teachers are willing to go into the relatively more difficult rural schools because they have not only something of the missionary spirit but also professional

interests. At the head of school systems there are specialists who know the ~~special~~ problems of rural school organization and administration. Methods have been worked out for distributing taxes so that it reaches the children wherever they are.

Medicine, on the other hand, is an illustration of a profession where the conception of specialized preparation for rural service has been of comparatively recent growth. Human ills are about the same in whatever environment, and medicine has given itself to perfecting the treatment of individuals. The result has been that medical institutions have multiplied in a few large centers. The few doctors who have gone to rural districts have done so ^{for} family or personal reasons. A few have been willing to sacrifice themselves for the ideal of service but they have found themselves cut off from sources of professional support and advancement, with no understanding of how to attack the problems of health in the country except as they learned from experience. The impact of the rural reconstruction movement upon the medical profession should result in finding ways of bringing the trained doctor to the rural community, which usually means a special health organization, and in solving the problems of finance, administration and psychology which will stand in the way of keeping him happily and efficiently at work.

Out of the experience of pioneers and from research projects there will come new techniques and new methods adapted to county conditions. Rural health will call for a high degree of cooperation with other social agencies, or the undertaking of social service activities by the health program. There will be a demand for subsidiary personnel trained for rural work, as nurses, technicians and health "assistants" for the villages. For a long time, perhaps permanently, such training on all levels will be done as part of general medical education, but unless there is some group committed to rural service, and in touch with a larger movement of this kind, the inevitable tendency will be to neglect the country.

A program of medical education for rural service should have at least four features:

(1) A course in Rural Life and Rural Problems, and the Rural Reconstruction Movement, probably as part of the pre-medical courses.

(2) Study of the problems and methods of rural health administration, possibly as part of the course in Public Health. This is a larger and more distinct unit than the items under (3).

(3) Throughout the medical course, attention should be given to those phases which are more prominent in the work of a rural practitioner. In Surgery, for example, it may be assumed that the rural doctor may not be able to do certain complicated and refined operations, but he will be sure to meet many emergency wounds and injuries which he must diagnose and treat at once. He must also be something of a dentist, under ordinary conditions which mean no dental assistance available. He need not fit glasses. Patients can come to a larger center for this service, but he will find trachoma on every hand, and he should be a careful student of this disease. In X-Ray courses, he should be taught the operation of small, self-contained units. These are only suggestions, made at random from the observations of a layman, but enough experience exists to make

it possible to draw up a chart of points needing emphasis for students preparing for rural service. This would be easier to teach, of course, where a whole institution was thinking in these terms.

(4) Practical experience under supervision in a rural health center, as part of the training for internes.

It is evident that most of this training would be given in the regular medical course. The contribution of the College of Rural Reconstruction would be to give the course or courses under (1), and to help in keeping the whole university in touch with rural problems and with other specialized forms of rural work.

What has been said about the training of rural doctors may also apply in principle to the preparation of rural ministers and to teachers for rural middle schools. The College of Rural Reconstruction will thus have a dual function. (A) To be directly responsible for specialized curricula in Agriculture and Rural Life. In these departments, the student will graduate from the Rural College. For the present, the degrees granted may be either B.S. or B.A., following the practice in the most nearly related academic field of a traditional nature. This would mean the first degree for a student in Agriculture and the second in Rural Sociology. (B) To assist in the preparation of rural doctors, nurses, teachers and religious workers who wish to enter rural service, but who will graduate from other colleges.

It is proposed that the Rural College start with one central curriculum, with modifications for men or women. This will be essentially a curriculum in applied rural sociology. It will be a major department for students wishing to prepare for rural surveys, rural social organization, social education, and social service. Within it will be available the courses in Rural Life for students from other departments. An example of a sample curriculum is attached as an Appendix. This is based upon conditions in the last academic year when the university was open. The formulation of curricula in Agriculture, Soils, and the like must wait for the arrival of the teachers responsible for these fields.

In addition to the standard four-year courses there will be a place for short courses. These should aim at some specific occupation where there is a need for workers, and for which we have teaching facilities. As a rule, these short courses should emphasize techniques. Some may be on a comparatively low academic level as a course for farm managers, because of the lack of proper training institutions of a lower grade. Others may be graduate courses for men and women already employed in a profession, as a course for graduate nurses.

An outline of the types of occupations for which the new college may offer preparation is given below:

(A) Four-year courses, directly under the Rural College.

1. Rural sociologists and rural social workers.
2. Cooperative organizers and supervisors.
3. Homemaking teachers and social workers.
4. Agriculturists:
 - (a) Plant Improvement.
 - (b) Animal Husbandry.
5. Specialists in Agricultural Sanitation.
6. Soils specialists.
- 7.

(B) From four-year courses, in cooperation with other colleges.

1. High-school teachers of Biology and Agriculture.
2. Agricultural Chemists.
3. Rural doctors and nurses.
4. Rural pastors and directors of religious education.
- 5.

(C) From short courses.

1. Farm managers - seed, poultry and dairy farms.
2. Volunteer cooperative organizers and officers.
3. Technicians in agricultural sanitation.
4. Graduate courses for rural social service nurses.
5. Rural pastors and evangelists.

The above outline is only suggestive and subject to re-adjustment. It is indicative of types of training which may be undertaken in the near future.

Students An effort should be made to handpick a group of entering students definitely interested in rural services. Former students, especially in Sociology, may also wish to major in Rural Reconstruction. Provision should be made for an interchange of students between the various colleges, as has been the custom in the past, between Arts and Sciences.

University Organization It will be noted that the addition of the new college does not interfere with the functioning of the other colleges. The rural sociology teachers of the Sociology Section would be transferred to the new college. There will probably be some demand for assignment to class room and office space.

The Agricultural Experiment Stations The farm on the Cheeloo campus was started under the auspices of the China International Famine Relief Commission, which still continues financial support. A few years ago, a larger farm was laid out at Hsin Chuang under the joint auspices of three bodies, the Famine Relief Commission, the University of Nanking, and the Tsouping Institute of Rural Reconstruction. For all practical purposes, the administration and work of these two farms has become one. Since 1933, Cheeloo University has been making a grant from funds supplied by the Kiao-Tsi Railroad to the farm on the campus. In return for this grant the farm staff supervised the work of the two experiment stations established from railroad funds at Choutsun and Tsingchow.

It is essential for a real university program that any

agricultural work in which the university has a part should be connected with the other rural work of the university. The farm on the campus and the one at Hsing Chuang are so closely bound together that it would be desirable if Cheeloo could formally enter the controlling body which has charge of the Hsing Chuang Farm. As far as it will be able to continue this responsibility, the work in seed improvement should be under the technical direction of the University of Nanking. The extension work and the correlation with other branches of the university should be undertaken by Cheeloo. There should be closer relationship also between the experimental work and the university teaching.

Lungshan Demonstration Area The convenient location at Lungshan and the long history of work there renders it the best place for a concrete demonstration of service institutions suited to the rural community. A substantial beginning has been made, but our present organization of a common center directly under the university is no longer satisfactory. On the one hand, each department has expanded to where it needs more room, and at the same time the work of the several departments has been taking root in the community. If we are to keep all departments crowded together then it will be necessary to supply the services of a high-grade leader who can stay in Lungshan and keep them working together smoothly. A better plan for practical purposes will be to allow the various departments to hive off and set up for themselves. In this way, also, there will be hope of each branch making local contacts for itself and securing local support which is not easy in the case of an institution with complicated undertakings directly under the university.

It is recommended, therefore, that there be set up at Lungshan as soon as possible three institutions:

(1) A Health Center -- under the technical direction of the Cheeloo Medical School or Hospital. There should be a small and simple but efficient hospital with a resident doctor and nurses. This should be connected with whatever there is of a local government and should look toward a district health program. The plant and program should be such as would be useful for students in training and would serve as a demonstration for other communities wishing to start health work.

(2) A Cooperative Union Headquarters-- Before the war the local cooperatives societies were willing and able to bear a good part of the expenses of such an office. The experimental farm should be connected with this headquarters.

(3) A Rural Parish -- Ideally this should be under the Cheeloo School of Theology, but it is necessary to come to a clear understanding with the local church organization which centers at Chang-chiu. There seems to be a good opportunity now to revive the idea of a demonstration parish. This should have a separate church building. The work for popular education and home improvement might well be organized around the church.

To coordinate the whole Lungshan work there should be a committee at Cheeloo of the departments concerned. At Lungshan there should be a council of the heads of the three offices with other community leaders to plan for the welfare of the community and for mutual help.

Extension Extension, of the carrying of the resources of the university, to those outside of its doors, is an important part of rural service. Not only can we help villagers and those in direct touch with villages, but the university benefits by such contacts. Out of the extension activities should grow many fruitful problems for study and research. Students are met and attracted for training. It is suggested that the Dean of the College of Rural Reconstruction also act as Director of Extension, but that a committee on extension be formed from those departments which are taking a direct share in extension projects. For the ~~present~~ the lines of work which would naturally be stressed are:

1. Agriculture.
2. Homemaking.
3. Health.
4. General Education, including library, lectures, etc.

The procedure should be to work first through the church centers which are already asking for cooperation, and which are able to continue in spite of wars and political changes. The farm at Weihsien and the large Christian constituency in the villages make this a good site for agricultural extension. The Presbyterian Mission at Shantung has also offered to pay the salary of an extension worker to serve their churches. At Tsimo the Lutheran Mission has shown a special interest in Homemaking, and have asked for help, offering to pay for the extra expenses involved.

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APPENDIX
A SUGGESTED CURRICULUM IN APPLIED RURAL SOCIOLOGY

<u>First Year</u>				
<u>Autumn</u>			<u>Spring</u>	
Chinese 101	3 credits		Chinese 101	3 cr.
English	3 "		English	3 "
Chinese History	3 "		Hygiene	3 "
Rural Problems	3 "		Rural Reconstruction	3 "
Biology	4 "		Agriculture	4 "
Sociology 2	2 "		Sociology	2
	<u>Second Year</u>		Chinese	3
Chinese	3		English- Literature	3
English	3		of Rural Life	3
Chemistry	4		Social Psychology	3
Agriculture	4		Home Economics (girls)	3
Economic History	3		Soils (boys)	3 <i>chemistry</i>
Supervised Practice	1		Meteorology	3
			Rural Arts and Crafts	2
			Supervised Practice	1
	<u>Third Year</u>		Chinese -Business and	
Chinese- Public Speak-	3		Administration Writing	3
ing	3		Community Surveys	4
Rural Education	3		Dramatics	3
Statistics	3		Accounting	3
Cooperative Organization	3		Economics	3
Genetics and Eugenics	3		Methods of Teaching	2
Recreational Leadership	2		<i>Soils.</i>	
Supervised Practice	1			
	<u>Fourth Year</u>		Rural Economics	2
Practical Radio	3		Local Government	3
Rural Economics	3		Adult Education	3
Political Science	3		Advanced Sociology	2
Advanced Sociology	3		Applied Psychology	3
Educational Theories	2		Seminar	2
Seminar	2		Thesis	3
Supervised Practice	2			

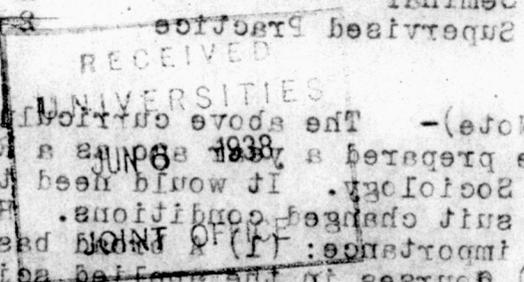
Note)- The above curriculum has been taken without revision from one prepared a year ago as a Rural Reconstruction curriculum with- in Sociology. It would need to be revised at a number of points to suit changed conditions. However, it illustrates several points of importance: (1) A broad base of language and social science, (2) Courses in the applied sciences, (3) Applied and practical courses earlier in the student's career. (4) Provision for practice, on the theory that it is more important for the student to acquire a technique of work and of life than to learn facts.

~~Application in Rural Sociology would add more special- ize~~

A SUGGESTED CURRICULUM IN APPLIED RURAL SOCIOLOGY

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
3 cr.	Chinese 101	Chinese	Chinese - Public Speaking	Practical Radio
"	English	English	Rural Education	Rural Economics
"	Hygiene	Chemistry	Statistics	Political Science
"	Rural Reconstruction	Agriculture	Cooperative Organization	Advanced Sociology
"	Agriculture	Economic History	Genetics and Eugenics	Educational Theories
"	Sociology	Supervised Practice I	Research Leadership	Seminar
			Supervised Practice	Supervised Practice
	Chinese Literature			
	English Literature			
	of Rural Life			
	Social Psychology			
	Home Economics (Practical)			
	Soils (Theory)			
	Meteorology			
	Rural Arts and Crafts			
	Supervised Practice			
	Chinese - Business and Administration Writing			
	Community Surveys			
	Dramatics			
	Accounting			
	Economics			
	Methods of Teaching			
	Rural Economics			
	Local Government			
	Adult Education			
	Advanced Sociology			
	Applied Psychology			
	Seminar			
	Thesis			

(Note) - The above curriculum has been taken without revision from one prepared a year ago as a rural reconstruction curriculum with in sociology. It would need to be revised at a number of points to suit changed conditions. However, it illustrates several points of importance: (1) A broad base of language and social science. (2) Courses in the applied sciences. (3) Applied and practical courses earlier in the student's career. (4) Provision for practice, on the theory that it is more important for the student to acquire a technique of work and of life than to learn facts. A curriculum in Rural Sociology would be more practical if courses in that field.



OVER

June 10, 1938

Dr. A. L. Carson
c/o Lloyd Trestino
Naples, Italy

Dear Carson:

Thank you for your letter of May 5th, and for the enclosed copy of your suggestions for "the College of Rural Reconstruction at Cheeloo University."

Since you are leaving China before this letter can reach you, I am sending it to you in Naples. I am doing this because you may wish to discuss some of these matters with Mr. Castleton when you reach London. We hope that the Carson family will have had a very pleasant trip thus far and that your journey across Europe will be a delightful one. We await with eagerness your arrival on our hospitable shores during the latter part of August and can assure you that we will give you a warm reception.

It so happened that your letter reached New York just before President Liu departed for Hooster and points west, beginning his return journey to China. The hain cheng and I had a chance to discuss these matters fairly fully, but we did not have an opportunity to bring the matter officially before the ensemble meeting of the Cheeloo Board on June 7th.

It seems to us that the plans you have outlined are all along the right lines. If such a development can be carried out at Cheeloo, it ought to carry the institution a long way toward the goal for which we have been seeking. The one possible danger against which everyone might have to guard is that of some degree of segregation of the rural program in this one college rather than having it permeate the whole University. This is, of course, similar to the situation which sometimes arises when an institution sets up a department or college of religion, and then everyone else feels that they have no interest in or responsibility for the religious life which should spread throughout the entire institution. We hope that the time will come when a broadly planned rural program will become in a sense, the "religion" of every member of the Cheeloo staff and student body, permeating all courses and departments of the institution. Of course it is quite possible to bring this about in accordance with the plans you have drafted, and perhaps that is the only practicable way in which it can be accomplished. But it is important that from the very beginning there be a general recognition that this rural program is a task of the entire institution, and that every college must have a definite part in the whole enterprise.

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Mr. Carson

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June 10, 1938

So far as the Board of Governors is concerned, it seems to be neither possible or desirable that our groups in Great Britain and North America should attempt to give any detailed criticism or endorsement of the plans as you have worked them out. Matters of that kind should be left to the field. Apparently President Liu is very genuinely interested in this whole undertaking, and with reasonably adequate support on the field and in the west should give successful leadership to it. Our best procedure therefore would be to leave the working out of details in his hands, in cooperation with his colleagues at the University.

I trust that you have sent a copy of this material to Mr. Castleton. If not, let me know and I will send him a copy from our New York office so that he can study it before you arrive there on August 8th, and discuss the matter with you during the two or three days you are in his sleepy old city.

We look forward to seeing you here in New York ten weeks or so hence. Margaret will greatly enjoy seeing Edith again. I am sure that both of them will talk until their tongues get tired when they have a chance to sit down for an uninterrupted chat.

We have heard various wild tales of your encounter with the little brown brothers on your trip between Tsinan and Tsingtao. I am sure that it was a very unpleasant experience even though it might not have been quite so serious as some of the reports indicated. We are counting on you to tell us more about it.

With all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

B. A. Garside

BAG:MP

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Pension Pinto Stora, Naples, Italy,
July 10, 1938

letter not ad.
Copy of memo sent to
Castleton

Dear Garzide:

It was fine to receive your good letter when we arrived in port today. I do hope that something can come of the plan for a Rural Reconstruction College. It seems now that there must be some more definite nucleus for rural work within the university, even at the risk of making the program more narrow. We hope that would only be a temporary phase.

sent 7/29/38. I am sorry that I have no copy of the suggested plan with me. Please send one to Mr. Castleton, if you can spare it. I hope to see him the second week in London. You realize that the plan is still a matter of discussion in Cheloo. There is no opposition, but besides a natural inertia, there is the mass of problems presented by the whole situation in the occupied areas.

Yes, Mr. Clayton and I had a little experience with the noble Japanese Army. It seems a long time ago, now. We had a good trip through the Indian Ocean, a little rough at times, but full of interest. Shall write more later.

Sincerely yours,
A. S. Carson

1255

A YEAR AT CHEELOO
(The end of the first war year)

Composed in *Yan-Yun*
by *D. A. L. Carson*
Autumn, 1938

The Province of Shantung has undergone a peculiar experience in the present war. After the fall of Peking and Tientsin, the natural supposition was that the next objective would be Tsinan, the provincial capitol where Cheeloo University is located, but the fierce fighting at Shanghai served to divert attention from the North. Although the enemy soon entered Shantung along the Tsin-Pu Railroad, the provincial army, to say nothing of the Yellow River, lay between them and Tsinan. It was decided that the University should try to open, and classes were conducted for a month. The enrollment was about half of the previous year, and there was a great deal of coming and going. A constant stream of refugees passing through the city warned us of repressive measures against non-combatants, especially students, in occupied territory. There was the threat of a landing at Tsingtao, preparatory to an attack from the east along the Kiao-Tsi Railroad. From the north the enemy was pushing forward in a series of erratic drives. By October, it seemed wise to allow students to go while they could still secure transportation to a safer locality.

When the decision was made to suspend classes, the Medical School was able to make arrangements with West China Union University for a bodily transfer of students. With such a compact and specialized group of students it was possible to send them to far Szechwan, together with most of the Chinese faculty. It was much more difficult to make arrangements for students in other departments of the university. Some went home. A few transferred to other institutions. Others migrated to the interior or took refuge in port cities. Some thirty eventually joined the emergency Christian University in Shanghai, where the Cheeloo faculty was represented by Dean T'au and Miss Deens of the Arts College.

At Cheeloo the remaining doctors and nurses, mostly westerners, turned to the task of keeping open the university hospital. Dr. Shields, for example, in addition to administrative duties as Dean and Acting President, did yeoman service in charge of the eye department and also helped with the pathology

laboratory. It can be imagined what it meant to the Chinese community to have the Cheeloo hospital at their service through the days of gloomy uncertainty which preceded the actual occupation and then during the terror and violence of the Japanese regime.

Other service and research departments also continued to function after the students has gone. Mr. Scott of the Biology Department and Dr. Yang of Chemistry cooperated to look after the fertilizer experiments which are designed to find a better and more sanitary method of handling the refuse of a Chinese village by composting. In the library, the Chinese staff worked steadily at arrears of cataloging. Some of the foreign staff did volunteer service in the hospital business office or in social service and evangelistic work for the patients. Several were loaned to other stations for pieces of emergency work.

At the Village Service Center in Lungshan the year was filled with many blessings in spite of the terrible events round about. The country is not safe for women workers but a nucleus of the men staff-members have been kept in the village. After the suspension of university classes, Dr. Ch'i of the Public Health Department moved to Lungshan and gave full time to the clinic. Professor Yang of Rural Sociology also made his headquarters at the Service Center and collected material for a rural survey. The cooperative credit and loan societies have been kept alive although all transactions have necessarily been limited. A new impetus has been given to the training of local Christians for a more vigorous personal devotional life and for service to the community. The Service Center has been working on the policy of cooperation with the local church, believing that the evangelization of the community depends to a large extent upon the character of the native Christians. While other work was at a standstill during the past year it was still possible to have religious meetings. Several Bible-study conferences were held in the midst of war and confusion, and were well-attended by groups of earnest Christians and inquirers from villages in the region. One school-girl of Lungshan, in the face of Japanese soldiers and guerrilla warfare helped to organize Sunday Schools in

several villages.

The final blow of the Japanese occupation was delayed until Christmas, when their troops marched in by a flanking movement, the Chinese soldiers quietly withdrawing ahead of them after destroying government buildings and enemy property. All through the autumn it had been common knowledge that General Han Fu-chu, the provincial chairman, was under pressure from Japanese sources to come to a separate settlement with the invaders. These under-cover negotiations were given as the explanation for the unique immunity of Tsinan from aerial bombing, although there were many alarms and the villages and cities south of us suffered greatly. The retreat of General Han brought him into the arms of the Central Government who promptly had him court-martialled and executed. Whatever we may think of his record as a governor - and in many ways he had given the province an excellent administration - this drastic measure served to stiffen Chinese resistance, and was followed by severe fighting in the southern part of the province culminating in the Japanese setback at Taierhchuang.

The retreat of the provincial troops spared Tsinan the clash of an open battle, but the city soon felt the bitterness of military rule, thinly disguised by a puppet government. The domination of an alien army is always dreaded by civilians, but it is doubtful if any army in modern times has provoked the mingled fear, pity, and contempt which follows the Japanese troops in China. There is fear because the ordinary soldiers are so absolutely ruthless, and both cruel and lustful to the point of savagery with apparently little discipline outside of purely military matters. There is pity, for it is a dreary sordid enterprise, and among the invaders there are many of finer caliber who very evidently loathe the whole business. The contempt is engendered by the petty and blundering acts of tyranny or coercion. Soldiers will enter a home and coolly pick out trinkets which suit their fancy; the best furniture is used for campfires when there is plenty of other fuel available; sentries will

seize and strip women at the gates with the excuse of searching for contraband articles; and on the flimsiest pretext innocent citizens are tortured and murdered. Even worse than the soldiers are the swarms of camp followers who prey upon the people by every foul device imaginable under protection of Japanese bayonets and often in connivance with the soldiers. In the meantime, a special propaganda corps covers the walk^{ls} with flowery posters professing love and comradeship for the Chinese people. There is, it should be said, another side to the picture. Individual Japanese have done fine and merciful things. Christian ^{Japanese} soldiers seek out Chinese churches and fraternize with the members. Certain officers are men of conscience and understanding. But these men apparently have no control over the excuses of all too many of their colleagues, and the whole system is against them.

On the Cheeloo campus, there has been no serious injury to persons or property. Since there are no classes, little excuse exists for attention from the authorities, although the textbooks in the little Chinese primary school have already been censored. The Japanese are apparently convinced that the university broadcasting system - long since dismantled - is being secretly used, and we are warned that we are under suspicion. Outwardly, our difficulties revolve around the sentries at the gate of the city wall which separates the medical compound from the rest of the university. Every once in a while a zealous sentry feels called upon to search every one who passes. It is better to a-light from your bicycle or ricksha as you pass. After dark a barbed-wire barricade is put in place, and one must have a special pass to go through. These annoyances by themselves are small compared with the mass of suffering on every hand. At Lungshan the Service Center was right in the path of one of the routes taken by the invaders. A friendly Japanese officer, probably a Christian, put up a proclamation that the Center was a mission institution and was to be respected. We lost our bicycles and pure-bred Leghorn poultry, but there was no major damage. The village, on the other hand, was filled with troops for some days and suffered terribly.

After the apparent occupation of the province, a new chapter disclosed itself in the growth of Chinese guerilla activity which bids fair to render impossible permanent or effective conquest.

Under the circumstances described it has been difficult to do more than to keep open the hospital and the service center and to give what comfort and help as may be possible to the distressed people. The censorship cuts us off from the outside world to a marked extent. We have little contact with "free" China, and miss the thrill of life in the new and vigorous China behind the lines. Occasionally, we hear of Chinese friends who are in the guerilla bands but communication with them is dangerous and very difficult. The questions inevitably arise, "What of the future?", "How long can and should we maintain our institutions under such conditions?" The natural impulse is to consider a move into Chinese territory, but the first answer is that the war is far from over. We need not yet relinquish hope for a free and progressive China. In the meantime, something must be done to maintain property and organization. When the time for reconstruction does come there will be an unprecedented need for all we can do. Furthermore, we are needed now, as never before, by the common people. Through hospital, church and rural service the roots of Cheeloo extend far and deeply in the community. If we can do no more than remain neutral politically, our very presence will be a source of hope and comfort for all right-thinking Chinese.

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