Shantung / Cheeloo
Corres.

Dean, Sam 1934
Dickinson, Robert L. 1920 -1932
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Djang, W.B. 1935

SHANTUNG

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT

NORTH CHINA SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING PRACTICE

50 KU LOU HSI, PEIPING, CHINA

TELEPHONE 1979 E. O.

華北工程學校建築系

電話東局一九七九號

北平鼓樓西大街五十號

INDEXED

July 9, 1934

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Mr. Garside,
Cheeloo University
New York Office.

Dear Garside:

I failed to get your address while at Cheeloo so am sending this letter to you inside of one to Sid Gamble and asking him to resend it to you.

A recent motion of the Board of Directors of Cheeloo asked our Humble and small technical school to become the COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE OF CHEELOO UNIVERSITY on the condition that we can get government registration and can gain the consent of the Board of Governors of Cheeloo.

We do not particularly aspire to become any such high sounding institution as this will make us and are indeed quite content where we are. However beginning with Dr. Scott of our Presbyterian Board office, aided and abetted by our China Council members in Shanghai and pushed all along the line by various forces to join with Cheeloo in a Rural Reconstruction program and we have finally decided that we ought to accept this invitation.

There is no least doubt but that Cheeloo is already training men for Rural reconstruction leadership. Their doctors, teachers and pastors are doing real rural reconstruction work every where all over China. For this reason we are glad to work together with such an institution in training that type of leadership of which our staff is capable, namely the leaders of Rural Industries, Road and River Building, Canal and Bridge and Irrigation construction, erection of buildings. We know we can train people to do these things because we have trained them, are training them and have and are successfully accomplishing these pieces of engineering work.

We go into this work on less than a shoe string. We go into it practically in our bare feet. There will be several run down small buildings loaned by the English Baptists, four miles from Cheeloo campus. There will be $G500.00 sent out by Sid Gamble and there will be our own earnings. On that we are to build a college in which to train Chinds Rural Leaders of engineering and teachers of vocational schools. We accept the challenge and know that God will lead the way and provide funds when and where needed.

Yours very sincerely,

Samuel M. Dean

Sam

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT
NORTH CHINA SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING PRACTICE
SO, KIU LOU HUTT, TSINGTAO, CHINA
TELEPHONE 1570 K. C.
華北工程學校建築系

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Yours very sincerely,

Samuel H. Dean

Set of Mr. Sam Dean's letter 7/9/34

電話東局一九七九號

PRESBYTERIAN BUILDING BUREAU

50 KU LOU HSI, PEIPING, CHINA

TELEPHONE 1979 E. O.

長老會建築事務所

北平鼓樓西大街五十號

July 1934

NORTH CHINA SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING PRACTICE
Becomes
THE COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE of CHEELOO UNIVERSITY.
Rural Industries added to Cheeloo Rural
Reconstruction Program.
Sam Dean.

There now exists, and has existed for some time in the Presbyterian Mission station of Peiping, China a school called the North China School of Engineering Practice. It is this school which will now become the "COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE" of Cheeloo University in Tsinan Fu, Shantung, moving when and how it can to that city to undertake its share in a drive to train adequate Christian Leadership for a North China wide "RURAL RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM."

NORTH CHINA SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING PRACTICE.

This school has maintained a five year course for Christian Senior Middle graduates, teaching them in class work for the three winter months of each year and out on the job for the nine building months of each year. It has also built up, a trades- school, teaching largely the various machine and metal trades in a four year course accepting graduates of Rural Higher Primary Schools from among the sons of Christians. Further than this it has thru research worked out various processes and equipment useable by small capital industries and has taught their use to not only their own trade school apprentice students but also to various skilled Christian workmen sent in from many different stations in North China. Many small shops, especially in Peiping have profited by this work. In fact as soon as the capitol of China moved from Peiping to Nanking the former city was left in a woeful plight. In the years since that move the city has become not only a great residential city and over grown market town but has also become a manufacturing city full of small shops whose workmen use modified native and foreign processes within their small financial means to manufacture modern articles. The North China School of Engineering Practice has played its own large part in helping this transition come to pass.

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY.

Cheeloo University has always been the Chinese college of the common and rural people of North China. It costs less than one half the usual money spent on education in a Chinese University to study in Cheeloo University. Any widely traveled tourist in China who has inquired carefully into the origin of Chinese doctors, pastors, teachers and administrators, who work under hard and low paid conditions of the interior villages and cities, is amazed to find how large a proportion of those in North China are graduates of Cheeloo University.

A well balanced "RURAL RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM" must include not only AGRICULTURE and RURAL INDUSTRIES but every other phase of Rural Life as well. Therefore the Burton Commission and later on the Laymens Commission did well to assign to CHEELOO UNIVERSITY even more definite responsibility than they now assume toward the training of China's Christian Rural Leadership.

Sent of Mr. Sam Dean after 7/9/34

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CHEELOOS RURAL RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

It is not the province of this report to go into the whole of Cheeloo's Rural Reconstruction Program. It must be a well balanced program in which the Medical, Theological, and Arts and Science Colleges each play their own great part in training leaders to do that type Rural work for which their courses shall adapt them. Naturally Agriculture must play a big part in any Rural Reconstruction Program but this is handled for all North China in a very efficient way by the Agricultural College of Nanking University. The Rural Institute under Dr. Carson has a vital connection with Nankings agricultural program in the way of helping agricultural research and experiment and extension. It also has a distinct work of its own in Rural Education and Rural Sociology.

There has now been added to those colleges and that Rural work already carried by Cheeloo, a College of Applied Science, whose duty it shall be to train leadership for Rural Trade Schools; to construct roads badly needed for marketing; to dyke the rivers and control flooding of farm areas; to bridge the streams and assist communications; to dig irrigation systems and defeat drought; to solve rural housing, village sanitation; run central power plants for village light and district power; and to foster and improve small capital village industries. To start such a college and be assured of its successful operation is not easy. Therefore the staff of the existing North China School of Engineering Practice, who have built up the needed technical staff and are in some small way already successfully doing this work, have become the CHEELOO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

The present North China School of Engineering Practice has never had mission aid in the raising of its budget save the following:

a. Loan of school building plant.
b. Part time of several missionary paid staff. (Americans)
c. Running capital of $M9,000.00
d. Hearty cooperation of Foreign and Chinese Christians.

The rest of the not inconsiderable budget has been raised by the sale of marketable products or technical services.

APPRENTICE TRADE SCHOOL.

The Trade School Department has paid back the origional $9,000.00 loaned to it by the mission and the control has been turned over to its Chinese staff and a Board of Directors who run it independently of the mission on an entirely self supporting basis and in their own rented buildings. This support is based on a business averaging some $120,000.00 a year in the production of heating and plumbing supplies and hospital equipment such as operating tables, X'Ray equipment, sterilizers etc. The quality of their goods is attested by sales made to Peking Union Medical College and equally particular institutions.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

The capital paid back by the Trade School was turned over to the Technical School. It is this school which is now to become the College of Applied Science of Cheeloo University.

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The self support of this school has been based on building design and erection work together with other engineering work carried out on a business basis. Building Design and erection work has averaged $M400,000.00 to $500,000.00 a year. Work has also been done in erection of bridges, irrigation canals, roads, river dykes and the like in various parts of China and under various auspices (largely China Famine Relief). Its staff have charge of the technical work connected with Buildings, grounds and operation of power plant of Yen Ching University. Other staff members have been assigned to the work of building up a Trade High School for Nankai University and have already reached a partial self support basis of $2,000.00 production per month based on an $8,000.00 capitalization. (largely school furniture production)

The staff members and students of the Technical School are engaged in the following design and erection projects this present year 1934. :-

A. 63 Bed Hospital----------Kirin, Manchuria.
B. 40 Bed Hospital Annex----------Shuntefu, Hopei.
C. Tubercular Sanitarium----------Ting Hsien, Hopei.
D. Church and Two Houses----------Tsinan Fu, Shantung.
E. Private House, Nanking----------Nanking, Kiangsu.
F. Accurate survey and maps of stations-------Hunan Province.
G. Two large Fireproof Buildings--Chin Cheng Bank--Peiping, Hopei
H. 200 student Fireproof dormitory for National Government Normal University------Peiping, Hopei.
I. Fireproof gate house and classroom building for National Fine Arts College----Peiping, Hopei.
J. Church, Tungchow West----------Tungchow, Hopei.
K. Gate House ----------Shuntefu, Hopei
L. Nurses Home (drawings only to present)---- Hsu Chow, Anhwei.
M. Drawings for Methodist Middle School Gymnasium, Auditorium, Library----------Peiping, Hopei.
N. Drawings for Yu Ying, American Board, Middle School----------Peiping, Hopei.
O. Drawings for American School, Kuling------Kuling.
P. Drawings for Budhist hospital--heating---- Peiping, Hopei.
Q. Large Outpatients Building, University Hospital, Cheeloo University, Tsinan Fu----Tsinan, Shantung.
R. Drawings for 100 bed hospital----------Changchun, Manchuria.

DIFFICULTIES FACING NEW COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

A. Neither Cheeloo University or the North China School of Engineering Practice have funds to make the transfer possible. Cheeloo is even now forced to run its much needed and existing colleges in inadequate quaters on much reduced budgets. The North China School of Engineering Practice is even now but barely able to meet its ever increasing budget from earnings. The move may even curtail these present earnings very seriously.

B. The small, self supporting, gradually growing College of Applied Science will be swamped by requests for assistance from the Chinese churches and missions for the following reasons:

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a. The Nanking government has definitely decided to limit the number of registered arts and science Middle Schools in the interest of more vocational and trade schools. Already only two Mission Senior Middle Schools are allowed to register in the whole of Shantung Province. This means that missions and churches alike wish to open Trade Schools on a semi self supporting basis but cannot get the proper teachers. Demand for staff and assistance to run trade schools is daily more pressing from mission, church and government alike.

b. The 1933 Assembly of the Church of Christ in China definitely recommended that fewer ordinary schools and more technical and trade schools be built up by the Chinese Churches and Christian forces.

c. Chinese church members are feeling the burden of self support of their church organizations, schools and other institutions as the mission withdraws. They are now in many cases bitterly blaming the missions for not preparing for this day by giving more training in hand trades and self support. They forget that the mission often did try to give such training but could not then gain Chinese interest.

d. Not only Christians but all Chinese of ability are interested in Rural Reconstruction at this time. Any school which offers courses in leadership for this type work will be swamped with applicants for admission from among those young men who sincerely desire to build China from the very inside foundations.

ASSETS OF THE NEW COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE

A. The hearty welcome given to its past results and future program by the Christian churches and Mission Body of China.

B. Achieved ability to earn a certain minimum budget by its own efforts thus assuring continuity over and above the support of anyone, anywhere

C. Demonstrated fact that a college, training leadership for Rural Industries and Engineering, does not need a great campus, expensive equipment, fine buildings or an enormous budget from abroad to at least do something effective. The whole of China is the campus for the College of Applied Science. Where ever work is going on in China is its laboratory. The buildings the college designs and erects for others are its own while being erected and when finished they are gladly turned over to those who paid for them. While buildings and structures and dykes and roads are being built or factories or power plants are being run there is life from which students can learn and grow.

D. An ancient auditorium and several class rooms of simple construction exist some four miles away from the Cheeloo University campus. These have been offered to the College of Applied Science

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by the English Baptist Mission. These buildings are not as good as those which the North China School of Engineering Practice now uses in Peiping and are rather too small even to start the College of Applied Science but can be used and made to do until funds can be attained to erected a more suitable plant. They do have the advantage ~~of being very~~ simple structures such as a College to train Rural leadership should train its men in. Even should the college of Applied Science finally have its own structures they should be of very simple Rural Nature.

E. 1. Cheeloo University Power plant and repair shop under the able supervision of Mr. Wolfe is available for training work.
2. Various training and construction work as now handled by either the North China School of Engineering Practice or the Presbyterian Building Bureau is available for training.
3. As in the past various road building, river work, irrigation projects may be worked upon in connection with Major O. J. Todd the chief engineer of China Famine Relief or other similar organizations.
4. Several large shops in Hopei and Shantung province are ready to take on embryo engineers for six months or more at a time in the way of helping train them in manufacturing methods.
5. The English Baptist Trade School at Tsing Chow, Shantung; the Trade High School of Nankai University, Tientsin; and the Apprentice Trade School of Engineering Practice, Peiping; are available as practice teaching schools in which, would be trade school teachers, can get experience in trade school teaching and administration.
6. Mr. Dean and Mr. Creighton are each assigned half time to the Presbyterian Building Bureau and half time to Industrial Educational work. However there is no conflict between the two types of work as carried out in cooperation by the Bureau and College of Applied Science so these men are available for teaching and assistance in their specialties.
7. Twenty years of experience in technical education in government and mission schools and Universities of China gives the present staff of the College of Applied Science some insight into the work asked of them.
8. For twenty years men have been trained and picked and kept to make an ever better staff. For the past three years no new students have been taken into the College of Engineering Practice in order that the others might be more perfectly trained as staff members. As a result the College of Applied Science will start with a good and experienced staff of picked Chinese who have learned to work together.

PRESENT PLAN OF PROCEEDURE.

The shift from Peiping to Tsinan must be gradual so as to leave as fine a piece of Chinese run work in Peiping as is possible and so as to make the shift possible on the present necessary self supporting basis.

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I. No attempt will be made to transfer the Apprentice Trade School to Tsinan Fu or to incorporate it under the College of Applied Science other than such cooperation as would be true with other mission trade schools or factories. This school is now independent and under Chinese management and should remain so.

2. It will be attempted to keep up such work and responsibilities as have been entered into in Peiping whether in connection with building work, evangelistic work (especially the Mentou Tsun Rural Church in whose building up from beginnings the North China School of Engineering Practice has been interested) or educational work.

3.a. Able staff members have been or will soon be sent to Tsinan Fu to erect the already designed Church and two private houses and to cooperate with Mr. Wolfe in the erection of the University Hospital O.P.D. and west wing of new hospital. As fast as other paying work can be discovered in Shantung, other strong men will be sent to staff this office and to run the first work of the College of Applied Science.

b. In case the buildings from the English Baptists become available by September Ist we shall send Mr. Cheng Sung Moa who is ~~[illegible]~~ Chinese chief draftsman in Peiping Office at present and who now has charge of students on drafting and inspection work. He will take initial charge of the Tsinan Fu work. Mr. Liu Chao An the chief Chinese architect and Mr. Deah will alternate to spend half of the coming year each in Tsinan Fu next year but will not now move their familes to Tsinan Fu. Mr. Creighton will remain for the present in Peiping. As work and funds allow the whole staff save those left to run the Peiping work will gradually be moved to Tsinan Fu.

c. The small rural shop, where research has been done of rural machine processes and where small capital equipment has been developed, will be moved to Tsinan Fu together with its engineer in charge, foreman etc. about September Ist.

d. Ten students, five in Rural industrial courses and five in Rural roads, rivers and building courses will be admitted to a three year short course in the Tsinan Buildings on October Ist 1934 and will spend three months study and nine practical experience. The first years of class work may be taken in ~~Peking~~ Peiping.

e. In the autumn of 1936 examinations will be given to applicants from among those who have studied for two years in a Science College. These will receive three years advanced study and experience in engineering leading to registered diplomas.

f. As streggth and funds allow and demand occurs there will be

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run short courses, for three different kinds of people, lasting from three to six months.

a. Skilled workers already plying a village trade needing new skill on advanced equipment and processes. These workers to be sent in by the churches.

b. Teachers who wish to add vocational courses.

c. Evangelists and social workers who wish to help the economic and social aspects of their districts.

g. It is believed, that as is now true, there may be done a strong piece of evangelistic work among the workmen and foremen on the various jobs and shops in which teachers and students are working. At present Bible classes and meetings are held by teachers and students doing erection work or engaged in manufacture. The Rural Church at Mentou Tsun near Peiping was built up from beginnings largely by the students and staff of the technical and trade schools.

h. Should either foreign or Chinese friends become in time interested in the work being done by the COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE of CHEELOO UNIVERSITY they may be lead to give sums which will make possible expanding the work of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION leadership training faster than will be permissable on the present self supporting basis. Such funds would then be used in building a simple but requisite plant; in research, training and extension work in Rural Industries and Vocational Education coupled with an evangelistic aim to make Christ of the carpenter shop known to the workers of China.

Adventuring in Chinese Rural Reconstruction

By Sam Dean

Sam Dean, our Peiping correspondent, is off to a new job. With pride and zest he writes of undertaking to build a "mud college" for training workers in rural reconstruction in connection with the great Cheeloo University in Tsinan. The zest is Sam's way of meeting any call to a good stiff job. The pride is in the young Chinese engineers who are going into the undertaking with him. "Most of them are between 22 and 30," he writes. "None but young engineers would go into the task with such light hearts as I tell them of the difficulties ahead. Unless I miss my guess, what we are going to do is going to be interesting as a serial. I would like to write about it as it develops, and let the young people of America see its ups and downs, its failures and successes while they are going on. We may do something wrong, but I doubt this gang will do much that is dull."

THERE may be a bigger country than China on Mars or some other planet but there is none larger on this earth. There may be more farmers in that planetary country than in China but the Yellow Race is eighty-five per cent rural, which is hard to beat. Rural is a big word in this land of the Orient and he who mouths it must have strong teeth. Men or institutions who undertake the task of reconstructing rural China have cut out for themselves a good-sized life work.

The missionaries have always been at work reconstructing rural China. I could write a book on the rural reconstruction through pastors, doctors, schools and churches which has flowed out from the missions and churches but I shall spare both you and myself the pains of this enterprise.

Every mission university has done much to tackle the Chinese rural problem. Nanking and Lingnan Universities have agricultural courses. Yenching University has a course to train rural administrators and social workers. However, of all the universities in China perhaps Cheeloo University in Tsinan has done as much as any to put out graduates who can and do get back into the villages and interior cities where they build China. The students are largely drawn from the farming population. The plant is reasonably simple though well equipped and adequate. It costs a boy, inclusive of room, board and tuition not over $100 gold a year to study there. The college has graduated doctors and teachers, pastors and administrators, who may be found bearing the brunt of the rural Christian work all over China, and especially throughout North China. It is therefore but natural that they should now wish to add to their colleges of medicine, arts and sciences, and theology, a further college of applied science giving technical courses and aimed at solving such rural problems as the building of roads, that goods may be marketed, the dykeing of rivers, that floods may be kept off the farms, the building of great irrigation systems, that barren land may support life, the assistance of rural industries, that the people may solve their own economic problems.

"Wang is a builder, and so is Wu. Wang sings bass, Wu's tenor's true. A sanitarium Wang's just done; last year a hospital, just for fun. This year a college is begun." Ordinary language doesn't express Sam Dean's satisfaction in the men he works with, and he has to burst into song in their praise.

Bringing a technical school into being is no light matter. Technical schools are supposed to cost a lot of money to equip and to run. Not only did Cheeloo have no such funds, but those funds which it had to run its existing schools had been cut in half by the depression. It so happened that in Peiping there already existed a Presbyterian technical school of college entrance grade. It was a small affair with no funds other than its earnings. Yet, due to the fact that it must earn all that it had, its results in engineering achievement, in buildings erected on rivers, canals and what not were all out of proportion to its size. Further, due to this same necessity to earn its way, it had a good-sized and well-experienced staff. Finally, by this means and that, both Cheeloo University and the Peiping Technical School were convinced that they ought to work together, and the latter was invited by the former to become the College of Applied Science of that institution.

An invitation is easy to give and not difficult to accept. However, it is not so easy to carry through. The school is self-supporting. Much of its work is built upon the good will and understanding of a clientele near Peiping. Its technical department runs an architectural office which must still be maintained in Peiping with staff left to run it. In a sense the staff, who go to Tsinan to build the technical college there, go with empty hands to start a new piece of work. They must start in borrowed or rented simple buildings and build up their college along with their self-support. They must build up public confidence in their efforts, that needed subsidies may be forthcoming. Yet this College must be started and built up, no matter how meager its beginning may be.

At the last General Assembly of The Church of Christ in China, which embodies Presbyterian as well as churches of other denominations, the report on Christian Education reads, "The greatest need before China today, aside from building up of sound character, is to in-

(Continued on page 9.)

several years and are very much interested in these Eskimos.

"Savoongo, the other village, is not as well situated as Gambell. They have raised sidewalks everywhere, for the town is lower. Savoongo is a smaller village than Gambell, but there is a radio station there and a government school with Mr. and Mrs. Troutman as teachers. Miss Liln is the government nurse."

(Then, in remarking on her preparations for her home):

"I always have my living room done in bright orange, yellow and green and blue because we need those bright colors to cheer us on.

"When I get really acquainted at Gambell, I'll give you all the information I can about life among the Eskimos here and will tell you all the interesting things that happen."

No Desertion

Cape Prince of Wales Christians have not been deserted. The Reverend Percy Ipalook, graduate of the University of Dubuque and Dubuque Seminary, Dubuque, Iowa, took up his first ministerial service among them in July, 1934. FIVE CONTINENTS readers will always be interested in the progress of Percy—beg pardon—*Mr.* Ipalook, for he was born in Point Barrow, Alaska, which was their object as *Missionary Mail* children, he was educated in Sheldon Jackson school at Sitka, a FIVE CONTINENTS club object, and he has traveled on the *Princeton,* FIVE CONTINENTS Sunday school object.

Carry On!

Word has been received at the offices of The Board of Foreign Missions of the death in Africa of Mrs. Irvin W. Underhill, Jr., of Batanga. The cable was necessarily short and contained no details. This charming and capable young missionary must be added to the list of those whose lives have ended in the service of God in Africa.

All readers of FIVE CONTINENTS who read her happy account of the new work upon which she and her husband were entering in Batanga will feel that her going is a personal loss. Only as we at home go on in courage and faith can the work of the rest of the missionary staff be maintained. To her husband, Rev. Irvin W. Underhill, goes the sympathy of friends both there and here.

As the African Sees It

BY ROBERTA BROWN HOPE

IF YOU had been sitting on a hard bench listening to sermons for six hours yesterday and nearly four hours this morning, would you be getting back to the church in time for the two o'clock meeting? Perhaps you would, and you would certainly not find yourself alone in this hunger for the things of the Spirit, if you were here at Elat. On the second afternoon of our African missionary meeting hundreds of people gathered again in the church, their spirits in no way dampened by the long hours, but rather refreshed and revived. Although some of the white people attend, and are of course perfectly welcome, the Africans have their own chairman and their own speakers, and the white people are guests. The theme of the meetings was "Love": God's love, Christ's love and the love of God's people for him and for each other.

One of the speakers said, "When you marvel at the cleverness of men, such as the making of automobiles, remember that God created man to have unparalleled skill, for he wanted us to resemble him. He loved us. But this is only a little thing. *He sent his Son!* He sent him to take a perishable body and come to this evil world. You avoid a person who is dirty, but God's pure Son came to this soiled world. What love! His Son becoming man, joined man to God. He sent his Son as our propitiation, to join us to himself."

Another speaker was talking about things that separate people from the love of Christ. He mentioned first the love of the things of this world and started out by saying that the love of wealth was a stumblingblock to many white people, as well as to themselves. He said, "If we have begun to love the things of this world, you can say that we have begun to slip down into the valley of evil." Judas was tempted by thirty pieces of silver to do the awful thing that he did. Then he went on to speak of other things that could separate them from the love of Christ, "the little customs of the days gone by, magic, witchcraft, etc. Hold tight onto Christ. Remember he says to you, 'My blood united you and me.' " (In some of the Bulu customs, blood means the cementing of friendship.) One speaker, in talking about the love Christians should have for each other, spoke of the Trinity, being three yet one. He said, "That is the way we should be. We are no longer people of many tribes, but we now belong to one family, the family of God."

The five-minute talks were by no means the least interesting. The rule was that a man should speak and then a woman, alternating through the discussion. If you could realize what a change that is from the old days! Women used to be only chattels, to be treated as best suited the whim of the owner. More than one of the women mentioned this contrast as an example of what the love of Christ has done for women. The women held their own as far as eloquence was concerned, though I know that some of them were shaking in their boots, or would have been if they hadn't been barefooted!

An old man with perfectly white hair rose. He was wearing a cloth tied round his waist, which fell to his feet, and a long woolen coat. Going to the platform, he pointed to a Bible and said, "Some of you fortunate people know how to read with your eyes. I only hear the Words of God with my ears. You have the Bible but you go on doing as you choose and not as God chooses for you. It is written somewhere in that Book, I think it is in Matthew, that Christ said, 'Oh, you people of Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered you as a hen gathers her chickens under her wings, but ye would not.' " He was eloquence personified and carried his audience with him.

The second day they had talks from three Bulu missionaries to other tribes. "Bafia thanks you for sending them the gospel," said one. "Send up some people to see the work again as you did once before. Then your hearts will again grow warm toward the Bafia people." Another said, "What we need is people, money and prayers. Don't forget to pray a great deal for our work." Another showed the size of the field he was working in by telling how many nights one would have to sleep on the path when walking from one point to another. He exclaimed, "We must care for these people! They are like little children and they need to be held in our arms and cared for."

Augusto Tejerene

By Annie L. Hastings

AUGUSTO is an orphan from the the Nhambiquara Indian tribe about 200 miles from Burity. The Government, in trying to improve the lives of the Indians, asked us to take him here in the mission school. He is perhaps eleven years of age, and is in the second grade.

Burity, believing in self-help, has each student work about the farm or the house for two hours a day, to help pay for his tuition. Augusto came to school with a dog which we couldn't keep, so we gave him something else alive to take its place. He has the work of looking after the school chickens. He is so enthusiastic about them that he brings his friends into the fenced-in enclosure to see them and to work with him. His favorite assistant is a little boy whose parents are Syrian. Augusto gives orders and Jose obeys them, and the combination seems to work very well.

Augusto, in the middle, is proud of his chickens

The other day I went out to see how everything was getting along, and found Augusto worried because the older hens took the feed away from the little chickens. He thought there should be some way of keeping them separate. So we made a pen and covered it with netting, and now the little chickens eat in peace.

Augusto made a bar out in the yard, and said it was for him and his friends to do exercises. During the hours that the chickens are out roaming over the farm, when school tasks are over, the boys all swing and play on the bar. He plays Indian with the other boys, waits in ambush and shoots his arrows just as you would expect an Indian to do. But his skill in shooting is not always for fun. He has a slingshot, and he waits quietly inside the chicken pen to shoot the numerous little lizards to feed the chickens. He cuts a mark on his sling every time he kills one.

Augusto's tribe does not have permanent houses, and, as far as we know, he is the only Nhambiquara in school. We are watching him with much interest, and think anything he plans about housing the chickens and taking care of them is unusual, considering his lack of experience. We wonder what he will do with his knowledge when he goes back to his tribe.

Pray that this loving, laughing, studious boy may continue to learn, work, and come to the knowledge and acceptance of Christ for his own sake and for his tribe's sake. Who knows how much he may do for them!

No "Stretched-out" Words

DORLAND-BELL School in Hot Springs, North Carolina, has special meetings in the spring for the girls. The principal was often worried about the stability of decisions for church membership made in the general surge of feeling at these times.

Last spring the senior young people's society, which was composed of the senior high school girls, invited all the girls in the school who were not Christians to go to Washburn Cottage, the senior home, at an appointed time several weeks before the meetings. On a certain afternoon they gathered and were served tea. The seniors talked to them about the Christian life and invited them to ask any questions as to what it meant for personal living.

"We had a good friendly time," explained one senior to the principal. "Of course we didn't talk in any big stretched-out way that they wouldn't understand."

The principal followed up this fine work with preparatory classes. When the special meetings were held, and every one of these sixteen girls made profession of faith, she was satisfied that they knew what they were doing.

At the close of school all but two girls in the student body belonged to the church, and those two were members of other churches at home.

Adventuring

(Continued from page 6.)

crease production, equalize distribution, improve and promote fertility and make education universal. Our Committee hope that the Church will be far-sighted and meet the needs of the nation according to local circumstances in emphasizing and establishing vocational education for farmers, laborers and mercantile classes. This will directly aid youth in solving their own problems of making a living and indirectly help the Church to attain self-support and the nation to be stabilized."

Such a statement from the best brains in the Chinese Church cannot go unheeded. The engineers in the Peiping school have accepted the invitation. They have not the least idea how they are going to build up this great piece of work that is so badly needed. They have built up technical and vocational schools and businesses before but they were small compared to the present enormous task. Several of the engineers involved are older and more experienced men. Most of them are very young. The majority are between twenty-two and thirty years of age. Several have but recently graduated from their present technical school. These men know that they can get good salaries outside their organizations. Their families are poor and know it too and push them to take these better paid positions. They realize that in the building up of this technical college they go into years of hard work which will be started so humbly that it will be far from appreciated and will even be greatly criticized. They are for none of these things. They have faith to believe that they can work together with each other and God to create a great technical school and do a great piece of work in training leadership which will do its part in reconstructing rural China.

The first act in the drama has begun. A church and two private houses have been designed and will be built in Tsinan. The first small room will contain the engineer who goes to erect that project, and that will be the first room of the Cheeloo University College of Applied Science. We aim at the rural reconstruction of China on a Christian basis. A school can be no greater than its aim. We are nothing; but with God's help and your backing we shall succeed.

Better Movies

IN AN effort to secure a concerted emphasis and expression of aroused opinion on the part of Protestants, the Federal Council of Churches has designated Sunday, October 21, as a time when all pastors are urged to present the motion picture problem to their congregations.

Already the Legion of Decency of the Roman Catholic Church and the Central Conference of American Rabbis have voiced protests that have produced virtually a popular uprising throughout the country against objectionable films. It is high time that Protestant Christians join this united campaign for better movies.

Three of four recommendations recently sent out to pastors by the Federal Council are:

"First, that members of the Protestant churches, their families, and citizens generally, coöperate with the objectives of the Legion of Decency by refusing to patronize objectionable films. The binding pledge of the Legion may or may not be signed, according to the individual conscience, but its purpose should be kept.

"Second, that they do not patronize motion picture theaters which persistently show indecent or otherwise objectionable pictures or offensive vaudeville features, or which use questionable forms of advertising.

"Third, that the churches exert continued pressure on the industry and at Washington to secure abolition of enforced block-booking and blind-buying of films."

A declaration of purpose or pledge to be signed has as its core: "I declare my purpose to remain away from all motion pictures which offend decency and Christian morality."

This pledge may be secured from the Federal Council of Churches, 105 East 22d Street, at 30 cents per hundred, or $2.00 per thousand.

Young People's groups are urged to join in this campaign and to devote some of their fall programs of study and service to such a purpose.

Obviously the motion picture industry may be a mighty force for either good or bad, not only in personal character training but likewise in building up, internationally, concepts and attitudes that make for Christian world relationships. When we remember that pictures so salacious as to be barred from American exhibition are often shipped to foreign countries for use in poor rate show houses, we can sense the embarrassment of the foreign missionary. It is equally true that Christian young people should make a careful study of pictures which portray the Indian American or New Americans of other National stocks in such a way as to heap added prejudice in the way of their efforts to become loyal, Christian citizens.

Christian Youth who are concerned about *Building a New World* will find plenty to do in removing the viciousness of movies. Total abstinence is not required nor is it the better attack. Rather, a discriminating selection, based upon estimates available in religious periodicals, and other magazines such as *The Spectator, Educational Screen, Parent's Magazine,* etc., should be made, and followed with a sane but persistent publicity through young people's church and school clubs, papers, and other wide-awake channels in which youth participate. E. M. McR.

On Tokyo Canal Boats

(Continued from page 3.)

The Salvation Army and the Women's Peace Society make gifts at Christmas time to the boat people. But the two best organized agencies for helping the boatmen are the Suijo Kyokwai, a society of wealthy citizens organized in 1930, who have a boarding school for the children with about fifty pupils. The other work is the one I am connected with, the Settlement for Boatmen. The plan there is to accommodate about twenty children in Mr. Suzuki's home as his foster-children, and to send them to the city schools. There is no large supporting body backing this work. The fathers pay eight yen a month, the children help in every possible way with the housework and live very meagerly, but they are healthy and do well in school. In the family they are loved and encouraged and cared for in a beautiful way by their foster parents.

This work too is growing, but without plans for any fine buildings: rather by making connections with boatmen living in the neighborhood of the settlement, who are very poor, and who need cheap rice, care for their children out of school, and medical help. About half the 4,800 boat children of school age are not in school because of poverty, or because their families live such a roving life they cannot put the children in any special school.

Read Chapter V of "Suzuki Looks at Japan" for more stories like this.

"Fruit Basket, Upset!"

is the call that went out of headquarters this summer to Menaul School for boys in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and to Allison-James School for girls in Santa Fe, New Mexico, where young people from the plaza country of that state have diligently applied themselves to becoming young men and women able to face temporal and eternal life. The call tumbled boys and girls out of the two schools and mixed them up.

Now that things have settled again, Allison-James School is discovered as a coeducational junior high school. Mr. Joseph A. Poncel has come down from Wasatch Academy, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, to be its principal.

Menaul School is discovered as a coeducational senior high school. Miss Ruth K. Barber is Dean of Women. Rev. Harper P. Donaldson, the superintendent, has supervision of all the educational work in the Spanish-speaking Southwest so that from the smallest day schools in isolated plaza missions to these two higher educational centers there is the strengthening link of an interlocking program.

Out of Menaul and Allison-James have come young leaders who are not satisfied to return unquestioningly to the predetermined patterns of life unrelated to the trends of living that circle their plateau country. They have carried fresh thoughts into their communities which have prepared the way for the establishing of new features. Last year it was the stationing of a young agricultural missionary at Chacon, Daniel Vasquez, a graduate of Menaul in 1925 where he had preparation for Christian work in the gospel team. In 1928 Mr. Vasquez entered New Mexico Agricultural College. His three years of study there and three terms of work in the following summers at New Mexico Normal University fitted him for agricultural service. Mr. Vasquez has made marks in young people's work as well as in helping the farmers of his section to improve their soil and select their crops.

This year it is the coeducational program. By redistributing the pupils and rearranging the courses, an economy of schedule and equipment is effected that will make possible improvements.

Coeducation may be an old story to most of our readers but it is a brand new innovation in Spanish-speaking circles where the idea goes counter to all tradition.

SHANTUNG

Cheeloo University

November 22, 1934

Mr. Sam Dean
Architectural Department
North China School of Engineering Practice
50 Ku Lou Hsi
Peiping, China

Dear Mr. Dean:

Your name is a familiar part of our household vocabulary at home, as Mrs. Evans is Westchester Presbyterial Secretary for Young People and New York State Synodical Secretary for the same group. As your work is closely allied to the promotional work in the home field, your name is mentioned very frequently. In addition to that, of course, we know about your work not alone from the general publicity through the Presbyterian Board, but through the work being conducted by Princeton-Yenching Foundation.

I am answering your letter of July 9th addressed to Mr. Garside as he is in the Middle West on a promotional tour and does not expect to be back in the office until the latter part of January. When your letter came to hand I was in the office, and saved your communication for Mr. Garside, who was then on vacation. He has very carefully studied the contents and the program which you enclosed, and is thoroughly familiar with your plans. The excessive amount of work beyond our ordinary routine calls for the setting up of a promotional program, and the inability to secure a promotional head in order to take over the responsibility has necessitated Mr. Garside taking over this task and he has been overburdened with all kinds of unexpected tasks.

To bring the situation more up to date, I have talked with Mr. Sidney Gamble and secured the latest picture. Mr. Gamble is closely associated with our office, as heading up the Princeton-Yenching group and also being on the Yenching Board of Trustees.

There are not many comments one can make from this end on the situation which has developed at Cheeloo. You know that situation very thoroughly, probably much more so than you desire to reveal in writing, and from various sources we have received like information. It is quite probable that you have been in touch with Dr. Armstrong of the Canadian Church and Mr. Ed Hume, who is doing some investigation along medical lines in China at the present time. Both of these gentlemen were asked to bring back rather concrete information regarding the Cheeloo situation and also to pass on to various

individuals the reaction of the Board here. Just how far they have been able to do this, and with what result, we do not know. Later correspondence will undoubtedly enlighten us.

It is obvious that starting out in your work at Cheeloo with "bare feet" is something of a venture. Under ordinary circumstances this would require a lot of faith but, with conditions as they are on the Cheeloo campus, a man would seemingly be required to possess a sort of superhuman personality to enter such a situation with the hope of working his way through to a successful conclusion.

You seem to have had good judgment in directing your steps in this rather intricate problem so far, and may the good Lord not forsake you. We have all kinds of assurance in our own mind that you will be guided to do the right thing at the proper time.

We are compiling a file of correspondence dealing particularly with this Cheeloo situation and will keep your documents therein. We wish to thank you for your thought and effort in giving to us this information, which is so valuable in the consideration of this very difficult situation.

Very cordially yours,

CAE.A

Associate Treasurer.

Robt. L. Dickinson

RECD. SCOTT

JUN-7 1920

Ansd. ✓

DR. ROBT. L. DICKINSON
438 West 116th Street
Cor. Amsterdam Ave.
New York
Telephone Cathedral 6354

June 5, 1920

Rev. George T. Scott
Board of Foreign Missions of
Presbyterian Church, 156 5th Ave. N.Y.

Dear Mr. Scott: It gives me sincere pleasure to accept your invitation to further the cause of medical missionary service by becoming a member of the North American Joint Board of the Shantung Christian University. I was much impressed with the work, the spirit and the outfit in Tsinan-fu and am happy to be associated with a man of Dr. Balme's outstanding ability, and a group like yours.

Yours sincerely

Robt L. Dickinson

DR. ROBT. L. DICKINSON
438 West 116th Street
New York City

October 22, 1926

Dr. Eric M. North,
Secretary, North American Section
Board of Governors
Shantung Christian University

Dear Sir: The full time service I am volunteering to the Committee of Maternal Health, and the wide extension of its clinical studies and research prevent other activity, and it is with sincere regret that I forward my resignation as coopted member of the section.

I would regret standing in the way of service by some one who could be regularly present and could assist in raising funds, or working on subcommittees.

Yours sincerely

Robt L. Dickinson

P. S.

Please place on file; if not at present fitting your plans, and use whenever this works out best. I mean it.

SHANTUNG

TRANSFER

October 28, 1926

Dr. Robt. L. Dickinson,
438 West 116th St.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Dickinson:

I have your letter of October 22nd offering your resignation from the Shantung Board in order to make way for others. I think I can assure you that this suggestion is very much appreciated and will be held in mind, but meanwhile I believe we have power to add additional members to the Board of Governors should we desire to do so and that you are not really standing in anyone's way.

Cordially yours,

Eric M. North

Secretary, North American Section
Board of Governors

EMN-H

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TRANSFER

SHANTUNG

INDEXED

Shantung Christian University

January 16, 1928

Dr. R. L. Dickinson,
438 West 116th St.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr.Dickinson:

The minutes of the December 21st meeting of the North American Section of the Board of Governors of Shantung Christian University were mailed out a few days ago so I presume you have received and glanced over these minutes. I am reminded that I promised to send you the address of Dr.L.H.Braafladt and the Misses Bertha and Effie Dinkelacker so that you may carry on the correspondence indicated in NAS-82 and NAS-83.

The latest address we have for Dr.Braafladt is Belview, Minnesota. I believe Dr.Braafladt has recently changed his address but that letters sent as indicated will be forwarded to him.

I have been addressing the Misses Dinkelacker at 1619 E.Lycoming Street, Philadelphia. They too have been moving about recently but this address is such that it will always reach them.

I sincerely hope that your correspondence with these three members of the Shantung staff will do much to influence them to return to the field.

All of the news received from Tsinan during the last few months has indicated that the University is this year facing larger opportunities of service than ever before and that it is doubly handicapped just now by the absence of so many of the western members of staff. Dr.Braafladt has rendered distinctive and invaluable service in his specialized medical work and it would be a real disaster to lose him. Miss Bertha and Miss Effie Dinkelacker have long been the staunch supports of our nursing work which is seriously understaffed at best.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG-H

BA Garside

Shantung Christian University

March 5, 1928.

Dr. R. L. Dickinson,
438 West 116th Street,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Dickinson:

We have not as yet learned the outcome of the correspondence with Dr. Braafladt and the Misses Dinkelacker which you kindly agreed to undertake at the request of the North American section of the Shantung Christian University Board of Governors.

We have now reached the time when plans for the work of our Universities next year are being rapidly completed. We are anxious to know what Dr. Braafladt and the Misses Dinkelacker are planning and would appreciate any word you may have had from them.

We trust that you have had a most enjoyable journey to the Pacific coast.

Very sincerely yours,

B A Garside

BAG/A

TRANSFER

Item 15 Report on hospital plans: Chefoo SHANTUNG

These were first submitted to the medical members of the ~~Board~~ American section February #13. Dr. Millikan has been in the South much of the intervening time. Dr. Cochran was not ~~seen~~ in town till March 27th. Dr. Dickinson has ~~These have~~ had ~~been~~ brief conferences with Drs. Hume, Dodd, Vaughan, James Maxwell, and Peter. Dr. Sloane, formerly Supt. of Nanking and the Peking Union Medical College has gone over the plans in great detail and makes many valuable suggestions. Dr. Van Buskirk, in view ~~after~~ of their new building in Seoul, has also given advice on these plans.

Our leading American hospital consultant, Dr. S.S. Goldwater, formerly of Mt. Sinai, has cordially ~~offered~~ consents to a study without charge. ~~The~~ One consultant on the new Yale projects also tenders advice. Dr. Hume has not yet ~~been seen~~ given detailed study, nor Drs. Love or Houghton. Dr. Phil Evans will be home this Summer and possibly Dr. Shields. I have been in Tsinan and ~~seen~~ have notes on 58 hospitals in the Far East.

The need of more information from a more thorough study is generally agreed upon, however excellent these plans may be. There are elements, such as the ~~admission~~ number of entrances on the first floor, and the operating room ~~plan~~ layout that should not be ~~stand without study~~ endorsed without study.

Women's organization cooperation is deemed

Recommendation. Reference of plans for further study.

R. L. Dickinson

~~Comment~~

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Recommendation. Reference of plans for further study.

R L Dickinson

~~Considered~~

PROPOSED HOSPITAL FOR SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Report by sub-committee - Doctors Millikin and Dickinson

The sub-committee was instructed to hold up the plans only in case its advisers found serious reasons for so doing.

The following doctors freely contributed time to study of the plans:-

S.S.Goldwater, Hospital consultant, former superintendent Mt.Sinai Hospital
Samuel J.Cochran, former Dean, Medical School, Tsinan-fu
T.Dwight Sloan, former superintendent Nanking, and P.U.M.C., now Superintendent Postgraduate Hospital, New York.
T.D.Van Buskirk, Vice-Presidence of Severance Hospital and Medical School, Seoul
W.D.Nealley, Superintendent, Brooklyn Hospital
E.D.Hume, formerly President, Yale-in-China; Director of Polyclinic, New York
J.G.Vaughan, formerly with hospital in China; Medical Secretary, Methodist-Episcopal Board ofForeign Missions
R.L.Dickinson, former President, Brooklyn Hospital staff, has notes on fifty-eight hospitals and medical schools visited in 1919 in China, Korea and Japan, and plans of many of them.

The group was somewhat handicapped because no explanations came with the plans, since these might have answered some of the questions which arose. Moreover, there are local problems that we are not altogether qualified to consider. For example, the reason for absence of basement and space for storage there; the relative proportion of private patients; size of private rooms, and provision therein for servants or members of family, and for closets in such rooms; requirements for foreign food; needs of space on roofs or balconies - - these are some of the special or local problems on which your committee feels that men on the spot are better qualified to make decision than any of our group.here. However, it has seemed to each of the men who were consulted that the sub-committee was justified in stressing full and detailed reconsideration of the plans, Basic questions were raised by all of those consulted, questions which involve considerable changes, chiefly in the readjustment of units, if not in the general plans themselves. Therefore, time has been taken for repeated consultation. It was hoped that sketch plans might be drawn up

here, for sending to China, but we have finally decided to forego this except for such sections as the operating room.

Type of architecture. Whether to build with Chinese roofs or on some such plan as that submitted will depend chiefly on the decision of the need for balcony and roof space. In most of the hospitals which treat acute cases or those of moderate duration, patients put out on the roofs or balconies are children, sufferers from joint and bone diseases, and the septic as after labor. Therefore if cost is to be seriously considered, relatively few balconies or roofs are to be provided and this would call for foreign and not Chinese architecture.

Simplification of Ground Plan to avoid jogs or recesses. A very considerable saving can be effected by cutting out certain comely architectural features. This applies (1) to the solarium, the room at the south ends of the south wing where the jog each side of the projection is not sufficient to admit of a window, and where two more beds could be furnished if there were no such form of projection. It applies particularly to the north wing where the expense can hardly be justified.

The secondary ward on each wing, such as that for children on the second and fourth floors, located, as it is, in a pocket, is subject to general criticism. By shortening the south wings and other economies it might be possible to safe enough to carry the building up another story and provide for the extra wards instead of the present awkward location.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Entrances. The present layout calls for six or seven outer doors. The essentials are the main entrance and the service entrance. The present arrangement would require three complete admitting offices, one for the main entrance, one for ward patients, and one for private patients. The present plans do not apparently provide for any service entrance for food and supplies and exit for garbage and refuse.

It is recommended that the main entrance be altered in the following fashion: provision to be made for admission of patients and students; the information bureau to be moved to the business room on the left; the place provided for hospital superintendent to be turned into waiting rooms; a room near the stairs to be used for private patients' waiting room. If two admitting entrances are deemed important on the field the west wing is probably best. The doctors' sitting rooms and bedrooms, presumably for internes, to be moved to one of the other wings in order to make room for the superintendent and business offices in this west division.

Elevators. The elevators should be turned into the north hall; the near elevator for patients and visitors, the northerly elevator for service. Room for a third elevator might be left in the space for stair cases by making the stair case run around the elevator. This evidently could be the service elevator, particularly if another floor were later added.

Entrance and receiving office. This might be in the location of the present linen store. The laundry could make its exit to the rear building.

Kitchen. It is agreed by everyone consulted that the kitchen is insufficient in area. The east and west walls should be moved outward seven feet to the full width of the building, giving a floor space of 28x42, by omitting the partitions walling off the food cars. The scullery should have wide and direct communication with the kitchen. The porch outside the present sewing room might be moved to the opposite side of the wing. The jogs should be taken out of this wing.

Morgue. The isolation quarters are not arranged as a nearly independent unit in the way of utility room, toilet, nurse, etc., nor have they northerly ventilation.

Morgue. No provision seems to be made for autopsy and for segregation after a patient's death. The location should be near service en-

trance.

No provision seems to be made for the record room.

Doors across the north hall at some point are important.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS

Hall width. Seven instead of eight feet is suggested.

Private patients. The administration of six private rooms is not thought to be economical as a unit unless in charge of a nurse under the head nurse for the floor. It is suggested that the medical and surgical private patients be grouped on a single floor for the sake of facility in their care. Private and semi-privates can well be grouped together for control and service. Twenty is a minimum group. A restudy of this problem is in order. The size of the private room will depend upon whether servants or members of the family should be provided for, as, we understand, is the case in the Japanese hospital. On the whole 14x12' is a better size room than 12x12'5". Then the room could be used for two patients if necessary.

Childrens' wards. These should be small. Cubicles are now standard practice, with glass window to permit supervision. As an example, pneumonias belong by themselves. The children might be well placed on the fourth floor as there is the largest roof space on this floor, over the third floor wing.

In these plans there is no and service room for the semi-private patients.

Agreement is general that as between adults' and children's ward, the children belong at the south end of any wing.

If the plan is maintained for the secondary ward in the angle between main building and south wing, as in the gynecology ward, the upper part of the north wall of the ward can carry pivoted sash so as to furnish ample ventilation.

The film storage problem is acute, in view of the Cleveland disaster. It has to be placed where ample cross ventilation is available and no steam pipes run through. Placed above the kitchen would give ventilation and isolation but heat and proximity to stove pipes render this dangerous

Operating rooms. At present two grave faults are shown in the plans, involving unsafe people crossing the floor, either to scrub rooms or to view operations. The first is easily remedied by the standard arrangement of placing the scrubroom between the operating rooms with entry from the hallway and exit, clean, into the operating room. The sterilizers go between the operating rooms, which is also standard, provided very free outward ventilation and free exhaust is furnished. The new Hospital building in Detroit is well satisfied with these two arrangements. As to the difficult provision for students and visiting doctors, the device successfully used in Brooklyn Hospital for operating rooms of this size is suggested and the plans forwarded. With scant loss of floor space a lateral alley behind a low partition gives access to the north or window side of the room. There a long bench, a raised alley for standing, and a window ledge seat provide for two or three as desired.

The anesthesia room should be only wide enough for one two foot wagon or table, and be turned east and west. The extra wagons can be in the hall. A utility room is needed close by, and a telephone booth. The plan shows what experience develops.

SHANTUNG

TRANSFER

February 13, 1929

Dr. Robert L. Dickinson,
438 West 116th Street,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Dickinson:-

Herewith we are sending you the following material:-

1 set of architect's plans for the proposed new hospital at Cheeloo.

1 summary giving actions of the Board of Governors on these plans, together with comments by Dr. L. F. Heimburger.

You will note that the Women's Committee and the physicians and surgeons on the Board of Governors are to review these plans before further action is taken. I am, therefore, circulating these plans among the Women's Committee and the medical members of the Board for their study. As soon as allhave had an opportunity to study these plans we will try to arrange a meeting of these two groups to make recommendations to the Board of Governors.

Will you, therefore, study these plans at your earliest convenience and then return them to this office, so we can pass them on to another member of the group? The summary and comments you may keep for your own information.

We hope you can study and return these plans promptly, so we can make the rounds with a minimum of delay. We must have a meeting of these groups well before the annual meeting of the Board on April 8th.

Very sincerely yours,

B. A. Garside

Secretary,

North American Section

BAG/ML.

Shantung Christian University

June 6, 1929

Dr. R. L. Dickinson
The Academy of Medicine
Fifth Avenue at 103rd St.
New York City

My dear Dr. Dickinson:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the memorandum minutes of the meeting of the Shantung Hospital Plans Committee last Saturday, together with a copy of my covering letter to Dr. Shields. I trust that in this material we have presented the situation to the field in a way that is satisfactory.

We have sent Dr. Hume and Dr. Cochran copies of these minutes together with sets of the hospital plans showing the corrections you indicated in lead pencil. I am also sending copies of these minutes to the other members of the Committee.

We are holding in our office the additional sets of the hospital plans until we hear from you further.

Very cordially yours,

B.A. Garside

BAG/EH
Enc. 1

Shantung

September 17, 1929.

Dr. R. L. Dickinson,
438 West 116th Street,
New York, N. Y.

U.A. Section -
Bd of Governors
Coopted members

My dear Dr. Dickinson,

We have your letter of September 13th. I have placed in our office files Dr. Shield's letter to you dated August 12th, have had a copy made for our files of your letter to Dr. Shields, and have forwarded the original of that letter to him.

I wrote some time ago asking Dr. Shields to be sure that copies of the final plans for the hospital are sent to New York as soon as possible. I feel it is quite important that the hospital committee have an opportunity to restudy the plans in their final form and to make recommendations to the trustees regarding their approval or alteration.

In accordance with the request you made in June, I sent to Mrs. Frank Babbott, Jr., Beacon Farms, Northport, L.I., all the information available in our office as to work for women at Cheeloo. I also sent a brief note assuring her of our desire to provide any further information she might wish. As yet no response has been received. Possibly you may be seeing her again and will have an opportunity to remind her of her intention of making a contribution to the work at Cheeloo.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:A

Shantung Christian University

March 15, 1930

Dr. R. L. Dickinson,
438 West 116th St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr.Dickinson:

I have just received a letter from Dr.Ingle, Chairman of the Mecial Library Committee at Shantung Christian University. With this letter he enclosed a list of medical journals now available in the Library of the School of Medicine. I am attaching hereto a copy of this list.

On commenting on this list Dr.Inglessaid, "In particular I would call your attention to the Archives of Dermatology and Syphilis, and Physiological Reviews, both of which are missing a comparatively recent number. If it is possible to complete these files or any of the others, we would, of course, be only too glad."

I had also asked the School of Medicine for information as to medical books in their library. Dr.Ingle replied to this question as follows: "It is difficult to reply about medical books as our library is small and we can well do with any books which you can send us. We are spending Mex.$1,500 a year on the library which does not mean that we can buy very many books and we should be glad of any that you can send us. Even if they duplicate some that we have here we can readily dispose of them to students at reduced prices".

I know the University will be warmly grateful to you for any assistance you may be able to give from time to time in helping to complete the files of medical journals already in the library, or in helping secure other medical journals which the University does not now possess.

From the conversations we have had, I understand that your opportunities for securing any gifts of medical books for the library are quite rare, but possibly an occasional opportunity may present itself for meeting some of the needs for medical books referred to by Dr.Ingle.

The latest news from the University indicates that it is gradually getting through the series of difficulties of recent months. The School of Medicine and the School of Theology are going ahead this term in a relatively normal fashion. The School of Arts and Science

is somewhat more disturbed but we hope that by the autumn it may again be in operation and may by that time complete its reorganization along the lines proposed for it in the new correlated program embracing all Christian higher education in China.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG-H

Enc.

MAR. 29, 1929

2E.103

DR. R. L. DICKINSON
439 WEST 116TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
TEL. MONUMENT 8981

24 May 29

Dear Mr. Garrides:

The hard drive is over that has kept me from doing my duty by these plans. We only have been, in the Committee on Maternal Health, the main steerers and restrainers and resolution writers of the Dennett and Sanger trials and meetings, while keeping carefully in the background.

Agreement is so general that I am sending the enclosed now, and I have recast the operating Rooms & delivery rooms in a sketch plan. I have failed to work out the complex first floor on the new basis but that is really the architect's duty.

I have three other hospital consultants offering to look these over, but believe the agreement is such

MAR. 29, 1929

that delay for further advice is unavoidable.

I believe my stuff is so chopped up that another single copy & 1 carbon should be sent me. This I will correct and return at once for final copy. ~~Hence~~. Yours on the jump

R L Dickinson

MAR. 29, 1929

DR. R. L. DICKINSON
438 WEST 116TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
TEL. MONUMENT 8981

29 Mr 29

Dear Mr. Earide:

I had kept monday (27) & Tuesday (28) morning open for shantung hosp. com. as agreed. You were to look up the ladies and let me hear. The plans did not reach me till monday. Your office says you expected me to call for a revision - hence sorry for the misunderstanding

over

MAR. 29, 1929

I am upstate at the Annual meeting of State Society most of the week leaving Sunday night after a church speech.
Friday or Sat. am can be kept as I said to your secretary

Yrs RSD

Why not shoot this report and plan alterations across if we fail to get a meeting. Ask Mulkeen at once abt meeting please.

over

SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Aug. 12th.,1929.

INDEXED
SHANTUNG
TRANSFER

R.S.D.
forwards to univ. office per filing 12 Sep

Dr.R.L.Dickinson,
13 E.65th.,St.,
New York.

Dear Dr. Dickinson,

I am writing especially to thank you and other members of the Com.on Hosp. for the very helpful work which you did on our Hosp. plans. I did not realise that the Com. would put so much work on these plans. I am very sorry that thru a misunderstanding the final plans as adopted out here were not sent to N.Y. We were all in more or less of a funk in 1927, and the new plans did not get to you. We have a Com. to go over carefully all your suggestions, and try to embody those that have not already been put into the new plans. The most serious difficulty is the IO bed wards. They have practically this arrangement in Peking and do not complain much about it. Most ofthe other suggestions had already been adopted, I think. There are two new Hosps. recently put up in China (where?), and we expect to send Mr. Wolfe to look them over . I hope we can get the necessary surveys made and get bids from contractors before the end of winter so that we can begin at once on work in the spring. Of course no one can guarantee the political situation out here but it certainly looks more hopeful now. We have had no local difficulty with the new Government (or rather the Kuomingtang or"party" which attends to propaganda). I have never known a better spirit in the Sch. of Med., between Chinese and foreign members of Staff, and students. They Chinese are all keen about building the new Hosp. And they realise as well as we do that the strongest call we can have for raising money for endowment in U.S.A., is that the Alumni and friends of the School have done what they could. We must have an endowment and I expect to begin working on this as soon as we can definitely start onthe new Hosp. I was at Tsingtau for two weeks this summer- my wife and I are home now but our daughter is still there. The enclosed may interest you if you have not seen it. My Secretary is away on vacation, so I am beating this out myself.

Yours very sincerely,

P.J. Shields (over)

Any suggestions re birth control in China. If wars & famines are stopped & infant mortality cut down, what will happen?!

R. H. S.

COPY

Robert L. Dickinson, M.D.
59 East 54th Street
New York City

September 13, 1929.

Dear Dr. Shields:

I am much interested to hear that you have already included in your revised plans most of the ideas sent to you by the reviewers here, and wish you success in working them out. Our delay or my delay in keeping you posted on what was being done with the first set may well have given you reason to suppose we were not interested to have taken no steps.

I presume you are forwarding the new plans to Mr. Garside, as you say contracts will not be in until the end of winter.

Yours truly,

/s/ Rob't L. Dickinson

JOURNALS SUBSCRIBED FOR BY MEDICAL SCHOOL LIBRARY
1930

A. AMERICAN JOURNALS	COMPLETE FILES FROM
American Journal of Anatomy	Vol.18-
American Journal of Diseases of Children	Vol.20-22,missing 23-28 29-
American Journal of Medical Sciences	Vol.139-
American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology	Vol.1-
American Journal of Ophthalmology	Vol.5,6,missing 7,8-
American Journal of Pathology	Vol.1-
American Journal of Physiology	Vol.45-
American Journal of Syphilis	Vol.4-
American Review of Tuberculosis	Vol.13-
Anatomical Record	Vol.9-
Annals of Surgery	Vol.72-(many incomplete before this)
Archives of Dermatology & Syphilis	Vol.1-(missing Vol.16, No.2)
Archives of Internal Medicine	Vol.17-19, 22, 27-
Archives of Otolaryngology	just started
Archives of Surgery	Vol.1-
Boston Medical & Surgical Journal	Vol.192-
Johns Hopkins Bulletin	Vol.34-
Journal of American Medical Association	Vol.40-
Journal of Biological Chemistry	Vol.22-
Journal of Bone & Joint Surgery	Vol.19-
Journal of Experimental Medicine	Vol.28-
Journal of Parasitology	Vol.1-
Loose leaf Medicine Renewal Pages	
Medicine	Vol.1-
Modern Hospital	Vol.13-
Physiological Reviews	Vol.1(missing 8,No.4)-
Progressive Medicine	1921-

A. AMERICAN JOURNALS — COMPLETE FILES FROM

Quartely Cumulative Index Vol.1-

Surgery, Gynecology & Obstetrics Vol.24

B. BRITISH JOURNALS

Archives of Disease in Childhood .....

British Medical Journal 1909-

British Journal of Surgery Vol.1-

Bulletin of Hygiene ..... Vol.1(missing 1,No.4)-

Indian Journal of Medical Research & Indian Medical Research Memoirs Vol.14-

Indian Medical Gazette Vol.56-

Journal of Anatomy Vol.62

Journal of Pathology & Bacteriology ..... Vol.21-(missing 23)

Journal of Physiology Vol.53-

Journal of Laryngology & Otology Vol.41-

The Lancet 1918-

Proceedings of Royal Society Vol.20-

Proceedings of Society of Experimental Biology & Medicine Vol.24-

Transactions of Royal Society Tropical Medicine & Hygiene Vol.21-

Tropical Diseases Bulletin Vol.1-

C. CANADIAN JOURNALS

Canadian Medical Journal Vol.13-

D. CHINESE JOURNALS

China Medical Journal Vol.1-

Health .....

Kuang Chi Medical Journal .....

National Medical Journal of China Vol.1

SHANTUNG TRANSFER

Shantung Christian University

December 12, 1930

Dr. R. L. Dickinson,
438 West 116th St.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr.Dickinson:

Several days ago we sent you a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the North American Section of the Cheeloo Governors held on November 25. You are already familiar with the action taken by the Section (NAS-238) as follows:

> "VOTED to request the Chairman of the Section to appoint a committee to confer with representatives of the Department of Missions of The National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S.A. in regard to the possibility of some form of union between the School of Medicine of St.John's University and the School of Medicine of Shantung Christian University.
>
> "Noted: the Chairman appointed the following: Dr.Dickinson, Chairman, Dr.Monroe, Dr.Vaughan, and the Secretary ex officio."

We will look to you for the initiation of the necessary steps in arranging for a conference with the Mission Board of the Protestant Episcopal Church. If our office can be of any assistance at any point please feel free to call upon us.

Very cordially yours,

BAG-H

Over

SHANTUNG

INDEXED

Shantung Christian University

March 3, 1931

Dr. R. L. Dickinson,
438 West 116th St.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr.Dickinson:

You will remember that on November 25, 1930, the North American Section of our Shantung Board of Governors, after discussing the proposal that we invite the Episcopal Board to cooperate in the medical work at Cheeloo, passed the following action:-

> " VOTED to request the Chairman of the Section to appoint a committee to confer with representatives of the Department of Missions of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S.A. in regard to the possibility of some form of union between the School of Medicine of St.John's University and the School of Medicine of Shantung Christian University."

The Chairman appointed a committee consisting of yourself as chairman, and Dr.Monroe, Dr.Vaughan and myself as members.

I should have conferred with you before this to ascertain your judgment as to the best method of proceeding with such negotiations with the Episcopal Board. Perhaps you have already been able to take some initial steps in this direction.

How would you advise that we proceed? I feel that it would be much better if the initial approach to our friends in the Episcopal Board could come from yourself as chairman of the committee, rather than through our Central Office here. I frequently find it necessary to go to the Episcopal Board with proposals of one kind or another, usually matters of minor importance. So, if I should attempt to initiate negotiations in this particular matter, I am afraid that our friends in the Episcopal Board would not give the proposal the special and careful consideration that we desire, and might easily form an adverse judgment before the committee could make any effective presentation of the proposal.

I appreciate the fact that it will be difficult for you to find time for opening up these negotiations with the Episcopal Board, but I trust that the importance of the issues at stake will justify your giving your attention to the matter. Should we arrange for a meeting of the committee before any approach is made to [illegible] should some tentative suggestion be [illegible]

away only Dr.Vaughan and I in addition to yourself are on the committee. We might ask Dr.Brown to serve as an ex officio member because of his chairmanship of the North American Section, but if I remember correctly he expressed a desire to be left off this particular committee.

We will probably be having a meeting of the North American Section either during the latter part of April or early in May. If at all possible we should have some definite report to present to the Section at that time. We should, therefore, take some action in the near future.

Very cordially yours,

B. A. Garside

BAG-H

SHANTUNG

Cheeloo University

November 21, 1932

Dr. Robert L. Dickinson
Academy of Medicine
2 East 103rd Street
New York City

My dear Dr. Dickinson:

About a week ago we sent you the Minutes of the October 28th meeting of the North American Section of the Cheeloo Governors. If you needed any reminder, probably your reading of Minute NAS-313 called to your attention that the Section requested you to act as the Chairman of a committee of the medical members of the Board, which is being asked to make a thorough study of the questions involved in the proposal from the field that the School of Medicine confer the M.D. degree upon medical graduates of the University.

I have this morning received a letter from Dr. Weir, the Secretary of the British Section, in which he writes as follows:-

> "The other point is in connection with the English Diploma. I note that the Committee which you appointed was requested to make an immediate study of the matter, and I hope that as soon as they are able to present any kind of a report, interim or final, you will let me have it. It is very important that the two Sections should be agreed about this matter, and I should like to have all the data which your Committee can collect to put before our Section as soon as possible."

You will recognize the importance of securing as early and as complete a report as we can get together, regarding the various aspects of this problem of whether Cheeloo should give the M.B. or the M.D. degree to its graduates of the School of Medicine. Undoubtedly, your Committee will wish to enter into correspondence with the field authorities of the University, and perhaps also with other individuals or organizations outside the United States. Since it takes a long time to get replies from other countries, particularly China, it is important that any inquiries should be started without delay if we are are to have all material in shape to permit a decision at or before the spring meeting of the North American Section. Since the British Section also desires copies of this same information, the desirability of early action is increased.

If our office here at 150 Fifth Avenue can be of any assistance in these matters, we will always be glad to serve.

Very sincerely yours,

B.A. Garside

BAG:RC

SHANTUNG

DR. R. L. DICKINSON
438 WEST 116TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
TEL. MONUMENT 8981

Dec. 9, 1932

U 3 32

Dear Mr. Fairside:

Thank you for chasing me about the Cheloo medical diploma. I have the data anent Canadian degrees, which is the essential matter. McGill has always had M.D. Toronto has changed from M.B. as the first degree & M.D. later to a primary M.D.

I have dropped everything to polish two long studies, my "Atlas of Human Sex Anatomy" and a twenty year study of "The Single Woman". I shall deliver them tomorrow morning to the publishers in Baltimore and stay a day or two on final decisions. So 16th & 17th or 18th are at Cheloo service. Sincerely

Dickinson

Please mark your answer personal or to Mrs Dickinson as letters and appeals pile up on my desk at home

SHANTUNG

Shantung Christian University

December 13, 1952

Dr. Robert L. Dickinson
438 West 116th Street
New York City

My dear Dr. Dickinson:

Let me congratulate you upon having finally completed the two medical studies, on which you have been engaged for so long. I trust that you will now allow yourself a little time for leisure and relaxation.

Should we prepare something in the nature of a report to be submitted to our Cheeloo Governors regarding medical degress in Canada, Great Britain, the United States, and China? Our office would be glad to assist in any way we can in the typing or distrubution of such a report.

From the enclosed letter to our North American Section, you will see that we have had to put off for a few days the dinner meeting with Dr. H. H. Kung. I hope that the new dates suggested will be satisfactory to you. We regret that we must come so close to the Christmas holidays for plans for this meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

B. A. Garside

BAG:PW
Enc.

Feb. 16, 1933.

ROBERT L. DICKINSON, M. D.
438 West 116th Street
New York City

SHANTUNG

16 7 33

(February 16, 1933)

INDEXED

Mr. B. A. Garside
Secretary, North American Section
Shantung Christian University
150 Fifth Avenue N.Y. City

Dear Sir: // On the question whether the University Medical School should confer the degree of M.D. or M.B., the members of the special Committee are unanimously in favor of "Doctor of Medicine".

1. Peking Union Medical College confers the M.D degree and it is a reflection on our graduates to do otherwise.

2. We operate under a Canadian Charter. Of the eight Canadian Schools all confer the M.D. degree except Saskatewan, which only runs a two year course. Toronto formerly gave only the M.B. degree on graduation but not only has changed to the M.D. degree, but has made this retroactive (See Directory of American Medical Association, Canadian Schools) Shantung could be expected therefore to give the degree of the country which gives its charter. Moreover, following the example of a medical school that ranks as high as Harvard, it might well make the action retroactive. //

I sincerely regret that a meeting in which I take the main part twice postponed for my needs, calls me to Cincinnati.

Yours truly
Robt. L. Dickinson

Dr. Cochran & Dr. Dodd are fully posted

SHANTUNG

Feb. 17, 1933

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
concerning

DIPLOMA FOR MEDICAL GRADUATES

INDEXED

The Committee has considered the questions at issue and would like to recommend that the degree ~~xx~~ given to graduates of Medicine in the Medical Department of Shantung Christian University shall be "Doctor of Medicine."

We appreciate the point of view of the proponents of the Bachelor of Medicine degree, but believe there would be a lack of fairness to our graduates if we did not give them the Doctor degree. The custom of Yenching University and the general custom throughout Canada and America is to give the degree of "Doctor of Medicine" to those who have completed their full medical studies and hospital internship. We believe that this amount of work deserves the distinction of a Doctorate degree rather than a Bechelor's degree.

Recognizing the desirability to stir medical graduates for further study and self-improvement in their profession, we can appreciate the advantage of the double degree system, starting with the Bachelor's degree. But we believe that the American experience justifies abandonment of the Bachelor's degree and that there is an adequate stimulus for further advancement in the Honorary degrees that are available, such as F.A.C.P. and F.A.C.S. We would call attention to the advantage inherent in such honorary societies to our medical confreres in China. There is a decided stimulus to professional self-culture and well-directed research and experience through such honorary titles. We trust that in China such societies may eventuate in the future so as to give such distinction to those who have higher attainments in the field of medicine and surgery.

For Dr. R. L. Dickinson, Chairman,

by J. G. Vaughan, M.D.

JGV
JL

6 Mar 33

Mar. 6, 1933.

SHANTUNG

INDEXED

Dear Mr. Farnde

These references to Canadian medical degrees might be wanted for your files.

R L Dickinson

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE MEDICAL SCIENCES
ALAN GREGG, M.D., DIRECTOR
WILLIAM S. CARTER, M.D., ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

CABLE ADDRESS.
ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

October 26, 1932

Dear Dr. Scott:

Enclosed herewith is an excerpt from the Calendar of the University of Toronto stating the position in that institution in regard to the degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), instead of the degree of Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.) which was formerly conferred.

As I explained to you in conversation yesterday, the announcement of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University does not make any reference to the change from the M.B. to the M.D. degree. Pages 34 and 37 of the announcement for the year 1931 give the course for the M.D. degree, comprising two years of pre-clinical work, and three years of clinical work.

I have to-day made inquiry of a graduate of McGill University and find that the M.D. degree has been conferred there for a long time. He graduated in 1924, and showed me his diploma, which conferred the degree of M.D., C.M. He states that during the time that he was a student in McGill he did not know of any change from the M.B. degree and thought that the M.D., C.M. (Master of Surgery) had always been conferred. Of course, he was not certain of that, but it is quite certain that the change from the M.B. to the M.D. has not taken place within the last ten years.

Trusting this information will be of help to you, I am

Yours sincerely,

W. S. Carter

Dr. Annie V. Scott,
417 West 118th Street,
New York City.

Dr. Scott October 26, 1932

P.S. I have asked Mr. van Wesep of our Information Service to give me what information he has on this matter, which he has included in the attached memorandum, to the last paragraph of which I draw your attention particularly. If this does not clear the matter up, you could probably get information which would be helpful from Dr. John G. Fitz Gerald, Dean of the Medical Faculty, University of Toronto, or from the Honorable G. S. Henry, Minister of Education.

W S Carlin

WSC:RPH

Excerpt from University of Toronto Calendar (Faculty of Medicine) for 1932-1933.

DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS IN MEDICINE

The Degrees in Medicine are Doctor of Medicine - M.D., Bachelor of Science - B.Sc. (Med.), and Master of Surgery - M.S.

The authorities of the University of Toronto have revised the degrees in Medicine so that students upon graduation in the future shall receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), instead of Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.).

This amendment in the regulations has been made retroactive, so that every graduate in Medicine of the University of Toronto who now holds the degree of Bachelor of Medicine is entitled on application to be admitted without examination to the degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) on the payment of a fee of Ten Dollars ($10.00).

Any graduate desirous of admission to the degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) should forward his or her application with the fee of Ten Dollars, to the Registrar of the University, giving name in full, home address and year of graduation.

Graduates who have been admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) for post-graduate work are authorized to add the designation cum laude to the degree of M.D.

The Diplomas in Medicine are: - Diploma in Public Health - D.P.H., and Diploma in Radiology - D.R.

HvW:EG
10-26-32

Note on Medical Degrees in Canada

Government Control of Education

In Canada, educational matters are controlled by provincial governments. There is no Central Department or Bureau of Education.

In the Province of Ontario central control is vested in the Minister of Education, who is a member of the provincial Cabinet. The present Minister of Education, Honorable G.S. Henry, is also Prime Minister and Minister of Highways.

In the Province of Quebec, education is under the immediate control of the Superintendent of Education, who occupies a position under the Provincial Secretary. The present Provincial Secretary and Registrar is the Honorable A. David. In Quebec, there is also a Council of Public Education, vested with advisory powers and divided into two committees, Roman Catholic and Protestant.

Medical Degrees

The practice in the English medical schools of England is to give professional degrees of Bachelor, either of Medicine or of Surgery, which give admission to the Register of the General Medical Council. The degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery are considered higher degrees, given only following a special examination and to men who have been Bachelors for a certain term of years.

This system does not seem to be followed in Canada, where the medical schools follow more closely the American model. In the Journal of the American Medical Association educational number, the Canadian schools of medicine are classified with American schools and treated in the same way.

According to the catalogue of McGill University, the regular medical course leads to the M.D. degree. The same applies to the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. Dalhousie University gives M.D. and C.M., but neither degree is conferred on any person who does not at the same time obtain the other. Toronto Faculty of Medicine now also confers the M.D. degree, instead of the M.B. as formerly. The amendment in the regulations required to bring this about has been made retroactive, so that former M.B.'s can obtain the M.D. degree on payment of a fee of $10. Graduates who obtained the M.D. degree by means of postgraduate work may add "cum laude" to the M.D.

Licensure

In Canada, the university degree in medicine does not in itself confer the rights to practise the profession of medicine. In each province of Canada as in each state of the United States, right of licensure is vested in a licensing body with special laws and requirements. Information may be obtained from the Registrars of these provincial medical boards, whose names and addresses are all given in the latest McGill University Medical School catalogue. Candidates who have the license of a Canadian province can also take an examination with the Medical Council of Canada and thus obtain Dominion

registration giving them the right to practise in any province of Canada.

Authorization for Change in Degree Designation

According to the Report of the School of Medicine of Shantung Christian University at Tsinan, China, the University in 1924 was granted a charter by Act of the Parliament of Canada, by which it was authorized to confer the usual academic degrees. However, in April 1925, the Board of Governors of this school was organized in New York and the administration of the school is in the hands of this Board of Governors, with offices in New York and London.

It is not clear just where a medical school chartered by the Canadian Parliament would obtain its authority to change the designation of its medical degrees. It is possible that its charter contains information on this point. If the charter does not itself clear up the matter, probably the Toronto Medical School, which has just made such a change, could give information on this point.

registration giving them the right to practise in any province of Canada.

Authorization for Change in Degree Designation

According to the Report of the School of Medicine of Shantung Christian University at Tsinan, China, the University in 1924 was granted a charter by Act of the Parliament of Canada, by which it was authorized to confer the usual academic degrees. However, in April 1925, the Board of Governors of this school was organized in New York and the administration of the school is in the hands of this Board of Governors, with offices in New York and London.

It is not clear just where a medical school chartered by the Canadian Parliament would obtain its authority to change the designation of its medical degrees. It is possible that its charter contains information on this point. If the charter does not itself clear up the matter, probably the Toronto Medical School, which has just made such a change, could give information on this point.

SHANTUNG Oct. 1st. 1928

TRANSFER

Dear Mr. Garside

A shame to trouble such a busy man but here are two maidens in distress !!!

Do you know of any way Bert and I could get in touch with any one in New York who could help us secure positions to our liking?

Is there any way through the mission boards or through Rockefeller Foundation that could bring us in touch with the people who could give us work.

I mention the Rockefeller people because in 1921 they granted us both

a scholarship. Knowing Mr. Green of Peking doesn't help us much here.

You already know that I want an operating room supervising position because I like that kind of work the best and am best fitted for it because of my experience of ten years in Tsinan, nine months in Phila. since I have been back, and an excellent post graduate course in 1921. I have really worked hard to fit myself for this kind of work and feel I can fill such a position well.

As to Bert. She leans to executive work. You know what responsibilities she carried ~~and~~ she ~~feel~~ feels she would like to be in charge of a private hospital with no nurses training school attached.

I shall be very grateful to you for any suggestions you can give us or any help whatsoever you can offer us in getting settled in these United States. It is a hard job after ten years out of the country.

How is Mrs. Garside, baby, and grandma.

Love to all.

Sincerely
Effie Dinkelacker
4127 "O" St.
Phila Pa.

SHANTUNG
The University of Chicago
Chicago.

Goodspeed Hall,
October 4, 1935.

Ack 10/23/35

Mr. B. A. Garside
Shantung Christian University,
150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Dear Mr. Garside,

Enclosed I am sending you two copies of forms of application for clergy certificate from the railway bureau. These were given to me by Dr. H. P. Lair at Cheeloo University. I did not send it before hand, because my passage was booked through one of the mission offices. But while I am here in the States I shall likely need a clergy certificate in order to save travelling expenses when going out to preach. I am not quite clear as to whether Chicago and vincinity belong to the Eastern section or the Western section. I am therefore sending both forms to you and let you decided for me as to which is the one I shall need. I shall remit fees and other expenses entailed, on notice.

Western sent for 10/11/35 MP

Placed with Cheeloo catalogs.

Maybe I should have introduced my self first. From the enclosed bulletins you will know that I am a member of Cheeloo Theological Faculty. I am here to spend my sabbatical year in study, at the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, on a fellowship. Being an alumnus of Cheeloo, and having served on its Board of Directors for several years, I was requested by both Mr. L.J.Davies, the retiring Associate President, and Mr. S.C.Liu, the new President, to do some promotional work for Cheeloo while studying here. I understand Mr. Davies has also written to you about it. Now as a stranger here I have very little influence to exercise. But if you, in your program for Cheeloo, have any occasion to make use of me, please feel free to keep me informed. Or if you know of any people in and around Chicago, who have been or might be interested in the work of Cheeloo, I shall be glad to have their names and addresses in order to arrange meeting them.

As to recent developments in Cheeloo you probably have had some direct communications already. At the meeting of the Board of Governors in New York you would probably have some first hand report from some people too. So I shall not duplicate the effort. It looks more hopeful now than ever for Cheeloo to turn her attention to the training of the much needed leaders for the Rural Reconstruction of China. Let us do what we can to back her up.

Thanking you in anticipation of a good favor,

Yours sincerely,

W. B. Djang

W. B. Djang

Ack 10/9

Goodspeed Hall,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Oct. 7, 1935.

SHANTUNG

Mr. B. A. Garside,
Cheeloo University Office
150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Note Northfield P.O. as per Sun 10/9

Dear Mr. Garside,

The other day I sent you a letter with a request to you for helping me to secure a clergy certificate. I am afraid you would feel I am terribly impudent if I sent you another letter with a further request only three days after the other letter was mailed. Nevertheless, I am obliged to do it.

Mr. T. H. Sun, the Editor of the newly organised periodical in China, "The Christian Farmer", left Shanghai for this country a week before I did. He came on the S.S. MacKinly, in company with Dr. C.Y.Cheng, General Secretary of the Church of Christ in China. They were both to go the International Missionary Conference at Northfield first, and then to the Cheeloo Board of Governors' meeting at New York. And after that Mr. T.H.Sun is to settle in Cornell University for two years' study as a graduate student.

Now when I landed at Seattle I brought five packages of sample issues of his "Christian Farmer", which I shipped him in two lots to him, one addressed to Northfield, and the other to Cornell. But I have heard from both places that they are unable to locate him. Do you happen to know anything about him and his whereabout? I shall be much obliged if you could inform me at your earliest convenience.

Yours most gratefully,

W. B. Djang