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Shantung / Cheeloo
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Hume, Edward H.

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Edward H. Hume

FILING DEPT.
248
SEP 21 1922
OFFICERS
SECRETARIES

TRUSTEES

F. Wells Williams, '79

Chairman

Charles F. Bliss, '80

Harlan P. Beach, '78

Samuel C. Bushnell, '74

Charles S. Campbell, '09

Ledyard Cogswell, Jr., '99

Robert H. Cory, '02

Harry P. Davison, '20

Ralph H. Gabriel, '13

James C. Greenway, '00

Kenneth S. Latourette, '08

Edwin McClellan, '84

Sydney K. Mitchell, '98

Edward B. Reed, '94

Anson Phelps Stokes, '96

Samuel Thorne, Jr., '96

Frederick H. Wiggin, '04

Amos P. Wilder, '84

YALE IN CHINA

SCOTT REC'D

SEP 15 1922

20



The College of Yale in China
The Hunan-Yale College of Medicine
The Hunan-Yale Schools of Nursing
The Hunan-Yale Hospital

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, '78

President SECRETARIES

EDWARD H. HUME, '97

General Secretary

HERBERT H. VREELAND, JR., '12S

Exec. Sec'y and Treasurer

RACHEL A. DOWD

Ass't Sec'y and Ass't Treas.

CHINA ADDRESS,

Changsha, Hunan, China

HOME OFFICE,

5 White Hall, New Haven, Conn.

Sept. 14, 1922.

My dear Dr. Scott:

In conversation with our Trustees I find that one difficulty suggesting itself in connection with the report of the Educational Commission is that of international control. I venture, therefore, to ask you for some bulletin or statement which explains how the British and American trustees at Shantung University overcome the difficulties of trans-Atlantic meetings for the Trustees. I should like also ~~for~~ your comment as to whether the fact that trustees are partly in England and partly in America really interferes with the efficient working of the Board and with harmonious solution of problems of education and administration.

Prof. Agnew

If you think I ought to consult some other member of your Board on this matter, I shall be grateful for suggestions.

Sincerely yours,

Edward H. Hume

The Rev. George T. Scott, D.D.,
Shantung Christian University,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

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SEP 21 1922

SECRETARIES

September 20th, 1922.

Dr. Edward H. Hume
5 White Hall
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Dr. Hume,

I have your inquiry of September 14th on the question of international control of an educational organization in China. There is no bulletin or statement explaining "how the British and American trustees of Shantung University overcome the difficulties of trans-Atlantic meetings for the Trustees." I shall therefore attempt briefly to sum up the situation for you.

There are two home Boards, known as the British Joint Board and the North American Joint Board, in the latter of which a Canadian Mission Board cooperates. These two Joint Boards keep in very close touch by correspondence, and the understanding between them is intimate and harmonious largely because the Secretaries of the two Boards spent two or three weeks together at the Institution on the Field, much of the time in conference with the Field Board of Managers, and also because one or two members of the British Joint Board ordinarily come to New York in April of each year for a meeting of the Trustees of the Peking Union Medical College at which time they are present at a meeting of the North American Joint Board. This divided home base administration makes advisable the placing of unusually large control in the hands of the Field Board of Managers, which Field Board is a competent group representing ten cooperating missions, the Alumni Association, and half a dozen coopted members chiefly Chinese. Legislation largely originates on the Field, and on matters of importance current action by the two home Joint Boards is required. Official correspondence of general interest from any one of the three points of the administrative triangle is sent to both the other points, either by a joint letter or by carbon copy. Such a divided home base is intrinsically undesirable, but is the best method of operation that we have so far achieved for Shantung University.

Several alternatives are under consideration,--namely,

- (1) To secure Incorporation and Charter either in America or Great Britain, in which case one or two trustees from the other country would seek to be present at the annual meeting in the country granting the Charter.
- (2) To incorporate the Field Board of Managers under a Charter to be issued in China, either under Chinese Law or the Hongkong Ordinance. The chief difficulty in this is that the home base might lose interest in an institution for which it was not responsible and donors of large sums might question the permanent security of the trusteeship.

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Dr. Edward H. Hume

-2-

September 20th, 1922.

(3) To incorporate the Field Board of Managers under American Law if this were feasible. "The China Trade Act, 1922", now before Congress, will give rather broad powers for the incorporation of American groups in China, though it is doubtful if educational institutions will qualify under the Act. (See House Rules 4810 along with the accompanying Conference Report No. 922.)

I am not convinced that from the standpoint of the home base any of these three alternatives is preferable to our present arrangement. However, from the point of view of the Field, degree granting power is highly desirable and this can be secured properly and officially only by Incorporation.

Without Incorporation the question of Title to the Property arises, especially where one incorporated Mission Board erects a building upon the campus of another incorporated Mission Board. To meet this difficulty, however, a Memorandum of Agreement covering the use and trusteeship of such property can be exchanged between the parties in interest.

International control will be satisfactory, I believe, only when various groups interested are represented at the control center. As it is almost impossible to have such international representation at the home base, the secret of the system is to have a competent, consistent, trustworthy representative group on the Field, to which a very large measure of administrative power is given. Incorporation could then be largely a nominal matter and the place of Incorporation of less moment.

Your question is about the most difficult one in Missionary Administration, so I probably have no answer for it.

With best wishes for your work, I am

Very sincerely yours

George T. Scott

GTS/JJ

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Edward H. Hume

FILING DEPT.
248
OFF SEP 28 1922
SECRETARIES

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- James C. Greenway, '00
- Kenneth S. Latourette, '06
- Edwin McClellan, '04
- Sydney K. Mitchell, '98
- Edward B. Reed, '94
- Anson Phelps Stokes, '96
- Samuel Thorne, Jr., '96
- Frederick H. Wiggin, '04
- Amos P. Wilder, '84

YALE IN CHINA



SCOTT REC'D

SEP 23 1922

The College of Yale in China
 The Hunan-Yale College of Medicine
 The Hunan-Yale Schools of Nursing
 The Hunan-Yale Hospital

- CLARENCE H. KELSEY, '78
President
- EDWARD H. HUME, '07
General Secretary
- HERBERT H. VREELAND, JR., '12S
Exec. Sec'y and Treasurer
- RACHEL A. DOWD
Ass't Sec'y and Ass't Treas.

CHINA ADDRESS,
 Changsha, Hunan, China
 HOME OFFICE,
 5 White Hall, New Haven, Conn.

New Haven, Conn.,

Sept. 22, 1922.

My dear Dr. Scott:

Your two letters of September 20th are before me, and I thank you for the detailed attention you have given to the answering of my questions. Dr. Paul Monroe had given me very much the same kind of picture, but he was not unmindful, as you would not be, of the difficulties arising out of differing attitudes towards education on the two sides of the Atlantic. He believes, as you do, that with a man like Dr. Balme, the difficulties of international relationship can largely be overcome.

I think all field organizations are in favor of strengthening field control, and I look forward to the time when international control will be vested in such a competent and consistent group on the field as you outline. Perhaps we need to give more attention also to finding the type of incorporation and of management which is best suited to this transitional period. Sooner or later, we must have our institution in such shape as to be guided more and more by Chinese managers. We do well to shape our course so that the transfer may not be too difficult.

With good wishes and thanks again,

Sincerely yours,

Edward H. Hume

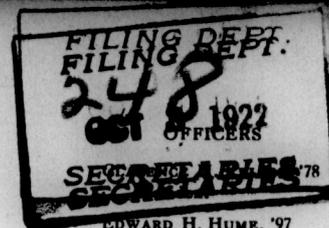
Dr. George T. Scott,
 Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions,
 156 Fifth Avenue,
 New York City.

EHH/DIB

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Edward H. Hume



TRUSTEES

F. Wells Williams, '79

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Anson Phelps Stokes, '96

Samuel Thorne, Jr., '96

Frederick H. Wiggin, '04

Amos P. Wilder, '84

SCOTT RECD YALE IN CHINA

OCT 2 1922

Ans'd



The College of Yale in China
The Hunan-Yale College of Medicine
The Hunan-Yale Schools of Nursing
The Hunan-Yale Hospital

EDWARD H. HUME, '97
General Secretary

HERBERT H. VREELAND, JR., '12S
Exec. Sec'y and Treasurer

RACHEL A. DOWD
Ass't Sec'y and Ass't Treas.

CHINA ADDRESS,
Changsha, Hunan, China

HOME OFFICE,
5 White Hall, New Haven, Conn.

New Haven, Conn.,
Sept. 30, 1922.

My dear Mr. Scott:

Your very clear letter dealing with the problem of administration of the Shantung Christian University has been of real value.

I think you have touched upon the essential difficulties involved, and of course we must look forward to the time when a competent group on the field can receive administrative power to carry on the work more locally.

I was glad to hear that the Committee on Education yesterday made real progress in the matter of dealing with the report of the China Educational Commission.

Thanking you for your help,

Sincerely yours,

Edward H. Hume

The Rev. G. T. Scott,
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

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Private

Letter by Dr.
Hume's
letter

Cheeloo, Tsinan, Sung., Aug. 16th.

8/30/24

Dear Ed.;- Hume

1924

It is nice to know you are in China again. This is where you belong, as we see it.

Some weeks ago Dr. James Maxwell wrote me of your coming, and that he hoped you would serve on the Council on Medical Missions while you were in this part of the world.

And now I see you are down as a member of the (I'm really not sure where I saw your name, but I think it was as one of the) Board of governors of Cheeloo. Anyhow we want you to get as close to us all out here as possible these months.

You will, of course, let me see you when you come up this way. I live in the same compound with Ran. Just now I am alone, as far as family goes, for Mary went home for a hurried trip this summer, to see the girls, especially to help Isabel and Harriet settle what they would do next. Isabel now announces her approaching marriage, probably in Sept., and I have yet to hear the decision as to what Harriet will do.

I expect Mary back in Oct., possibly bringing Harriet back with her.

Mary went home via Siberia, to call on Mariel, and to see the new baby, a second boy. She found all well and happy. I have had but two letters since she landed in U.S.A., so am not fully up to date with home news as yet.

I hope all your family are well.

When you write Ran please try to be as encouraging as possible, for he has had a terribly hard time, not only with his cancer of the parotid; and perhaps you know that when last at P.U.M.C. they explored the parotid region, and the wound has not yet closed, and it is now eight (8) months. There was damage to tissue with scar formation, and he feels some difficulty in chewing, etc., so he is constantly reminded of it all.

Then the Med. Sch. finances are a weight. There ^{was} ~~has been~~ a sad split in the staff about the new hospital. That is about closed now, but it still hurts. Worst of all is the misunderstandings between Med. and the other leaders, particularly Vice Pres. Davies and Dean (lately acting Pres.) Linn. They have been trying everything possible to put Linn in as pres. and Shields openly opposed. Most of the med. men agree absolutely with Ran, but pastor Yih (brother of Linn) and many other Chinese have been pushing political methods to get out opposing Chinese teachers, etc. and to bring pressure.

One important aspect is that both Linn and Davies have not, as yet, fallen into line with all the important advisors that Cheeloo has had for some years past, insisting that Cheeloo must work for rural objectives, and so are losing the sympathy of some of our supporters. It is a very complicated mess, and Ran has stood out as the well-known opponent, and so has received most of the blame for all things. So I repeat, please be patient and be encouraging.

Of course this is all private, to you.

Phil. (Evans)

0132

院學醫海上立國
THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF
SHANGHAI

PHONE No. 70162-3

TELEGRAPHIC MEDICAL
ADDRESS

373 AVENUE HAIG, SHANGHAI August 30, 1934

SHANTUNG

ack 11/19

Dear Garside,

Though there is nothing in this private note from Phil Evans to me that you have not known or surmised, I send it on for you to see, so that you may see the difficulty at Cheeloo. Evidently politics creep in, as everywhere else in the world. The rural motive is not acceptable, it appears, to Linn and others. Nor is it possible to concentrate on medical education as Sam Cochran and others would like to have Cheeloo do. I shall confer all I can, but that will not avail unless there is a willingness in the group to do what is needed for Christian education as a whole.

I shall try, also, to see Chu King-nung, the president who has been given leave to accept the commissionership of education in Hunan. Chu comes to Shanghai frequently and I may get hold of him here. One rumor I heard was that they had urged Jimmy Yen to take the presidency of Cheeloo.

Do write me as the inspiration strikes you. I shall be here till Jan. 23, 1934. Mrs. Hume reaches here from N.Y. on Oct 22nd. Give her messages for me if you wish, before she leaves N.Y. on Sept 25th. Then we go west via Iloilo, Burma and India. My India address, Feb 15 to April 5, 1935, will be Care of Dr. B. C. Oliver, Byramji Road, Nagpur, India.

Sincerely Edward H. Hume

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copy for Mr. Garside
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SHANTUNG

INDEXED

November 1, 1934

My dear Mr. Cressy,

A visit to Cheeloo University, October 10 to 14, has caused me much apprehension. Not only because, as a member of the North American section of the Board of Governors, I am distressed to find a lack of unity on the university campus, taking it as a whole, but also because of the special difficulties arising out of two conditions, each of which is a source of danger and which should be eliminated promptly.

The first of these conditions is the widely divergent interpretation given to the phrase "a college of arts and science with a rural emphasis" by the College of Arts and Sciences itself, in the Cheeloo family, as compared with the definition of that phrase reported by the Council on Higher Education in Shanghai and indicated as a part of the Correlated Program--this latter definition being the one unconditionally accepted by the North American (and, I assume, British) section of the Board of Cheeloo Governors and reported by that body to the Associated Boards of Christian Colleges for China. The Associated Boards, taking the China reports brought to them, understand the phrase in question to refer to a college of arts which shall not attempt to give a regular arts and science course, such as is given at Yenching or Lingnan, but which shall be a college--giving two, three or four years of collegiate instruction, as the case may be--~~giving~~ training definitely for rural service, by giving courses in rural sociology, rural economics, rural psychology, etc. In other words, New York and London understood that Cheeloo would not admit students who desired an ordinary college course, but those who wished to be highly and specifically trained for service in the country.

The Cheeloo College of Arts and Science Dean, Mr. Tan T'ien-k'ai, explicitly disclaims any such willingness for himself and for the Arts faculty as a whole. He insists that Mr. Linn, who has been acting president since King Chau left, was utterly opposed to anything but a standard college course; and that the student body would rise in open revolt if the rural emphasis course were insisted upon. Many of the college faculty appear to take this point of view. Mr. Menzies, for instance, believes that the Honan missions of the Candian church are well served by Mr. Tan's definition, that is, by having a regular college of arts, whose graduates, being trained in a Christian environment, under simple living conditions, and in the Chinese language, prove willing to go and live and teach in the country districts. The Dean insists that the unwillingness of the College group to undertake a rural emphasis type of college has been reported repeatedly to you, and that the College faculty is in a disturbed state of mind because of what the Council on Higher Education reports to America and London. Obviously, this is a serious discrepancy; one that must be set right promptly.

The other condition relates to the administrative officers of the university. The situation in this matter is serious and should be rectified promptly. I shall be back in Shanghai about December 1st and hope to see you then. I am on a trip of medical inspection and may be reached in care of Prof. C. T. Kwei, Hua Chung College.

Wuchang. Always sincerely yours Edward H. Hume

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Copy for Mr Garside

SHANTUNG

Sent by Dr.
Hume's letter
2/1/35

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF SHANGHAI, 373 Avenue Haig,

Shanghai, January 9, 1935.

Dear Leighton:

I have just been rereading the important letter you wrote on September 18th last to Garside. I wish I could have written it myself. It expresses so completely my attitude, that I can only echo what you have said. I wish I had been able to coin some of your phrases, such as "the foredoomed futility of it;" "the odium incurred by dealing with generalities;" "the institutional prejudices and complicated machinery which are hindering the realization of our opportunity." But I shall not merely quote your phrases, as I wish to suggest certain developments supplementing what you have already written.

I find myself believing that the Minister of Education may prove to be an effective colleague in working out some of the plans which ought to be developed. You know how keenly he is interested in education as a whole, and how eager he is to respond to suggestions that Christian colleges and universities be simply and effectively related to the total educational program of China. I had a long talk with him last week in relation to the problem of Cheeloo. Dr. F. C. Yen had been good enough to arrange a private interview, and had suggested that I speak with utter frankness. I went over some of the issues relative to the old conflict between Chinese and foreigners on the staff; the conflict between medicine and arts; the desire of a small group to dominate the picture for its own ends; the unwisdom of having on the campus an officer who was not acceptable to all faculties; the aversion to the rural emphasis college plan which has been manifested by the academic group; etc. Dr. Wang listened attentively and questioned me searchingly on each point. I told him I was unable to predict whether or not Y. P. Mei would accept the call to the presidency, but said that if he, the Minister, should indicate to Mei that he would support him, I felt sure it would encourage the latter.

Then we talked about the broad field of Christian higher education, and I urged the Minister to send word to each of the Christian institutions reminding them that they ought not to lose time in conforming to the regulations of the Ministry as to the number of members on each board of directors, and as to the limitation of foreign membership

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Copy for Mr. ...

Handwritten notes and stamps in the top left corner.

SHANTUNG

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF SHANGHAI, 373 Avenue Haig,

Shanghai, January 9, 1935.

Dear Leighton:

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JAN 9
1985

to one-third. I also urged him to speak quite frankly to the colleges about the danger of sending more academic graduates out into life, there being already far too many of these; and of the great need that attention be paid to the college training of men in agriculture, medicine, engineering, rural service, etc. I asked the Minister to send me a complete file of the reports presented to him by the several inspectors whom he had sent out to visit the Christian colleges. He promised to send me this file with the exception of such confidential remarks as were intended for his own private guidance. I think you are entirely right in urging Cressy to supply Garside with this material, and in bringing all the material to the attention of the Council on Higher Education. Of course, it is true that some of the college presidents are afraid of this kind of a report. They are apprehensive about the limitations it may put on their own desires, and the more or less vocal expressions of desire on the part of their alumni. I am convinced that, unless we now make a move to approach the Ministry in the spirit of friendly desire to relate our Christian colleges to the Ministry's plans, we shall run the risk of being put under an educational dictatorship.

I am quite sure that the Minister desires the continuance of our educational institutions; but in a country where education and medicine are to become functions of the state, it is not only useless to buck the current, but it is imperative to find a way to relate ourselves to its force. If only we could persuade the educators here, and the responsible officers in New York and London, to see what an opportunity stretches out before us, and not to be afraid of entering upon it, what great things might be achieved!

I am not troubled by the recently issued stringent regulations sent out to middle schools in regard to military training. I hear from Changsha that a minimum of five months in a military camp is to be required of all middle school students in the lowest of the upper middle school years. It is entirely possible that this order may be a warning of more restrictions than in the past, and yet I do not think we need to put this limiting interpretation upon it. What else would any other country do in the face of such threat of military invasion as 1936 is rumored to hold in store? The regulations of the Ministry are not aimed at suppressing the deeper evidences of Christian living, or at an endeavor to expel Christian institutions. They seem to me vigorous expressions of a nationalism which is determined that the state shall be supreme in certain fields with the right to require a large measure of conformity. I rather expect that a certain number of institutions will close their doors rather than accept the limitations which seem to them implicit in these recent rulings. I can only hope that fear will not close doors in as wide spread a way as hope and mutual trust and the spirit of Christian service will open them. The evidences from Sherwood Eddy's recent trip (I saw him sail for America this morning) are such as to increase confidence and to stimulate a new desire to cooperate with the constructive forces of China. This does not mean that we close our eyes to the possibilities of Japan's activities which may result in a drastic invasion; or to the possibilities of a Communist occupation of Szechuen Province on a wide scale. I am confident that, in spite of these dangers,

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JAN 9
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we ought to develop a new technique adapted to the needs of the day.

I have already suggested to Cressy, and have been supported in this suggestion by Ed Lobenstine, that we ask the Minister of Education to make one of the Central addresses at the Council of Higher Education at the end of this month. I am sure he would be glad to do this, and that we could look to him to say frankly what the fields of education are in which more graduates are needed, and what those fields are in which experience has shown that too many are already being sent out from our colleges. He would not need to say this as if it were an edict, but he could report the findings of the Ministry's officers as they study the entire field. If you believe in this suggestion, I wish you would urge the Council to act upon it without delay.

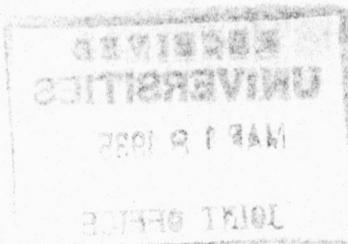
With cordial good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Edward H. Hume, M.D.

Leighton Stuart, President,
Yenching University,
Peiping.

EHH:R



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JAN 9

1935

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With cordial good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Edward H. Hume, M.D.

Leighton Stuart, President,
Yenching University,
Peking.

RHH:R

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
MAR 9 8 1935
JOINT OFFICE

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February 19th, 1935

Dear Y.P.

Your kind letter of February 8th had followed me to Changsha, where I am spending a month in studying the total program for health service and health personnel training now being worked out under the joint direction of the Provincial Government and of Hsiang-Ya Medical College.

Your simple way of putting the question is very suggestive. You ask, what, in my judgment, I would like to see happen to Cheeloo. Remembering that I do not attempt to indicate by my answer what you should or should not do in your own case, I shall venture to answer your question briefly.

1. As a servant of society, Cheeloo has a unique opportunity to do a distinctive piece of work. This should be done at such a high level of excellence, using a staff of such powers, as to compel the confidence and respect of every one in the field of education. It is clear that a new experiment, involving unexpected factors, requires, not ordinary men, but extra-ordinary men; man who can see a program as a whole, in its relation to the entire nation.
2. I do not personally believe Cheeloo can do this best by continuing with a standard college of arts and a college of science. The Minister of Education says frankly that what he hopes Christian Colleges will do is to work in distinctive fields, such as medicine, agriculture, rural training, etc. He says we are already turning out a superfluity of men with the ordinary B.A. and B.S. degrees. Why not heed him?
3. I do not believe Cheeloo is a place for the development of literary and historical and archaeological research in the Chinese field. These researches can be better done elsewhere; and to attempt them at Cheeloo obscures the basic purpose for which we now believe Cheeloo should strive.
4. I believe there is urgent need at Cheeloo for two units. One is the medical school, with a long record of splendid teaching. But the medical school should have its program revised, and the curriculum should include a great deal more training in subjects, both theoretical and practical, that relate to rural issues. The other unit is a college or an institution or a centre--- call it what you will---where Middle School graduates can be trained specifically and purposefully to do the work of the great rural areas that summon us.

5. Whether my suggestion involves the continuance of the university; or the development, instead, of two teaching units, not combined into a university; must be faced frankly. We must not let people think there is loss of face or lowering of standards if we work through two related units of college instead of through a so-called university.

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I have not touched at all on the financial aspect of the question. There is grave question in my mind whether the Christian movement in America can support even as many institutions as we are now conducting in China. I happen to know, for instance, what trouble the Yale-in-China enterprise is having in raising its budget. And the situation at Cheeloo is so serious that it is no easy question as to how its future financing shall be arranged. However, the basic question is as to the nature of the work to be considered there. On this point, I have given you my credo quite frankly. It should be added that the difficulty lies just as much in the field of personnel as in that of finance. Where shall we get enough strong men for Cheeloo and Yenching and Nanking and Lingnan. Their problem impinge upon each other at so many points that I could wish for them a single voluntarily chosen board, not only to look pleasant and say sweet-sounding things; but a board of such experts, so respected and so impartial, that they would be able to work out a common program and get people to accept it.

I am sure you will have seen your brother by now, both Dr. Y.C. Mei and Dr. Y.L. Mei; and will have learned from them much that they discovered about Cheeloo while travelling in Runan province. It is both interesting and suggestive that information is often best secured about an institution in some distant place.

I scarcely need to tell you, my dear friend, how eager I am that you may have the best possible light on this decision you are facing. We count on you to face the issue frankly and to decide in the light of China's need, as well as of the ability of Cheeloo to meet a special part of the need.

Sincerely yours,

E.H.H.

Edward H. Hume, M.D.

Dr. Y. P. Mei
Yenching University
Peiping

For Garrison

SHANTUNG

Sent by Dr.

Sturges

letter 2/21/35

To Dr. W. Fairfield
Paiping

Actually written at Changsha
February 20, 1935

Dear Wynn,

The past few days have given me abundant opportunity for exploring the Cheeloo situation from the Changsha angle. I have had as much light here as I had in all my visits at Tsinan itself.

It becomes evident that the fear prevailed on the academic side that the medical would dominate all; and that the life of arts and science was threatened. When Chu Ching-nung went to Cheeloo as president in 1931, he asked for six months in which to secure registration for the university as a whole. Actually, it was secured a before the time limit of six months was up, i.e. about Dec. 16, 1931. The registration was actually secured through the many associations Mr. Chu had developed while vice-minister at Nanking in the Ministry of Education. After getting the registration through, it became evident that, at point after point, the president's purposes were foiled. Stanley and Shields will elaborate this thesis. Plans for nurses' education, for a children's practice school on the campus, for rural institute work, etc. were opposed. Any member of the arts faculty found to be in conference with the president was ear-marked to be removed. During the academic year 1932-33, when Mr. Chu was absent on leave, acting as commissioner of education in Hunan, numbers of the arts faculty, men of standing, were removed; so that, when the president returned for Commencement in June 1933, the personnel of the faculty had been markedly altered

Meanwhile, the earlier rift between Ho Sze-yuan, the Shantung commissioner of education, and Messrs I and Linn had been repaired, friendly feelings had developed; and the relations with the province had become strong; so strong that it was now alleged that Mr. Chu was not friendly with the local powers that be. The withdrawal of Mr. Chu to Hunan was largely due to political factors, since General Chiang Kai-shek desired to have him located here for various party reasons. In any case, he could not return to such a hostile atmosphere as had been built up, deliberately, by the faction in question.

And now Mr. Linn is in high place as a member of the Shantung government, ranking at least with the several commissioners. How his presence there can be a matter of strength to Cheeloo is difficult to imagine. By a variety of moves, working largely on Kao, right hand man of H. H. Kung, Linn has ingratiated himself with Kung, who does not know all the story of these intricate moves. It is possible that all this has been told to Y. P. Mei by his brothers who were here recently. You should know this and tell Y. P. Mei if you think wise. I am unwilling to urge Y. P. Mei for or against Cheeloo. But you see what I have written--copy enclosed. I expect to be in your city about March 15th.

Ed Sturges

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SHAW

Handwritten notes and signatures at the top right of the page.

The first few days have given me a number of opportunities for... the Commission's attention from the Commission's side. I have had... in my mind as I had in all my visits to various places.

It becomes evident that the year... the first few days have given me a number of opportunities for... the Commission's attention from the Commission's side. I have had... in my mind as I had in all my visits to various places.

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SHANTUNG

Hume

SHANTUNG

Permanent address, 373 Avenue Haig, Shanghai

Temporary address, Changsha, Hunan

February 21, 1935

Dear Garside,

With these copies of letters, sent for your information, I must add a few words. I look back with constant satisfaction to the clarity with which you and Reisner foretold the actualities of the situation at Cheeloo. Not that I am satisfied to have it so; but you both were right in your predictions. Two careful visits to Cheeloo, one in October and one in December, when the Board met, convinced me that the situation was unhappy, to say the least. Built up on a foundation of conflict between arts and medicine, intensified because foreigners and Chinese have not come as close together as they should, through long years, a clique got hold of the arts and science side, and, starting with resentment against the medical side, proceeded to gain control of the university. The clique is not in control; but it is trying to bluff all others off whether board of directors or faculty or alumni. The dominance of the Linn faction, headed by Linn's brother, Pastor I Hsing-lin, is a menace. As I said to Mr. Davies in December, I am convinced, by my own observation and by what Cheeloo graduates say to me everywhere, in provinces distant and near, men and women alike, graduates of arts, of science, of medicine---Cheeloo will surely go on the rocks if Pastor I and Mr. Linn retain control. And, as you see from my letter to Wynn Fairfield, I have been able to learn, off here in Hunan, much about the inner facts about Cheeloo. So it comes about that I cannot urge Y.P. Mei to accept the presidency of the institution as it is. I still believe him to be the best man for Cheeloo if Cheeloo should remain a university. What I should prefer would be to have a college of medicine, with strong rural impulse within; a strong training institute, probably of college grade; the two to be independent Yuans. Why worry about a university? There are not really three colleges there now, the number required for university structure. It is only so on paper. Arts and science are really a single school with a single dean--always if only we could brush aside the fictions--have two Yuans--get Y.P. Mei to preside over both, linking them as may be needed--we should render real service. It is clear the country does not need more arts graduates. The number of men with B.A. now is already too many for the field.

I am really sorry to hear from Dodd that the drive for the Associated Colleges was unwilling to get the endorsement of the Modern Missions Movement. It is wholly incredible to me that we, as a Christian college force, should stay so aloof. Can you imagine that I, sitting as a member on the boards of Lingnan, of Cheeloo, of Hwa Chung, am happy about such an attitude? Or that I could have been interested in the promotion work of the group if we were to take such a position? I hope the rift will be mended.

I think of you constantly and wish you every blessing. I hope for good word about Mrs. Garside. Mrs. Hume and I leave Shanghai between April 21 and May 1, for Canton, India, Turkey.

Yours ever Edward H. Hume

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SHANTUNG

Hume

SHANTUNG

Permanent address, 273 Avenue Haik, Shanghai

Temporary address, Changan, Hunan

February 21, 1935

Dear Garbide,

With these copies of letters, sent for your information, I must add a few words. I look back with constant satisfaction to the clarity with which you and Reiser foretold the actualities of the situation at Chefoo. Not that I am satisfied to have it so; but you both were right in your predictions. Two careful visits to Chefoo, one in October and one in December, when the Board met, convinced me that the situation was unhappy, to say the least. Built up on a foundation of conflict between arts and medicine, intensified because foreigners and Chinese have not come as close together as they should, through long years, a clique got hold of the arts and science side, and, starting with resentment against the medical side, proceeded to gain control of the university. The clique is not in control; but it is trying to shift all stars off whether both of directors or faculty or alumni. The dominance of the Linn faction, headed by Linn's brother, Pastor I Hain-lin, is a menace. As I said to Mr. Davies in December, I am convinced by my own observation and by what Chefoo graduates say to me everywhere, in provinces distant and near, men and women alike, graduates of arts, of science, of medicine--Chefoo will surely go on the rocks if Pastor I and Mr. Linn retain control. And, as you see from my letter to Wynn Fairfield, I have been able to learn, off here in Hunan, much about the inner facts about Chefoo. So it comes about that I cannot urge Y.P. Mei to accept the presidency of the institution as it is. I still believe him to be the best man for Chefoo if Chefoo should remain a university. What I should prefer would be to have a college of medicine, with a strong medical impulse within; a strong training institute, probably of college grade; the two to be independent Yunas. Why worry about a university? There are not really three colleges there now, the number required for university structure. It is only so on paper. Arts and science are really a single school with a single dean--always if only we could brush aside the fictions--have two Yunas--get Y.P. Mei to preside over both, linking them as may be needed--we should render real service. It is clear the country does not need more arts graduates. The number of men with B.A. now is already too many for the field.

I am really sorry to hear from Dodd that the drive for the Associated Colleges was unwilling to get the endorsement of the Modern Missions Movement. It is wholly incredible to me that we as a Christian college force, should stay so aloof. Can you imagine that I, sitting as a member on the boards of Linnman, of Chefoo, of Hwa Chung, am happy about such an attitude? Or that I could have been interested in the promotion work of the group if we were to take such a position? I hope the rift will be mended. I think of you constantly and wish you every blessing. I hope for good word about Mrs. Garbide. Mrs. Hume and I leave Shanghai between April 21 and May 1, for Canton, India, Turkey.

How ever
Blessed Hume

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Copy for Mr. Yarnside

April 8, 1935

Dear Bishop Scott,

Your kind letter of March 22nd has remained unanswered until today, not because I was merely dilatory in reaching a decision; but because what you suggested seemed too important to treat lightly.

An additional point of view has been brought to me this week by some one who is intimately concerned. He says it would seem better to wait until a new president has been called and has accepted the call; leaving it to him to approve or disapprove the calling of a given foreigner to serve as a colleague with him.

The events of the past fortnight, moreover, make it clear that I ought not to accept the call, even if it should be made to me, as suggested in your too kind letter. There has arisen an opportunity of great moment, whereby I am invited to act both for the Council on Medical Missions and for the National Health Administration, spending three years in an endeavour to get mission hospitals to reach out for more of an extra-mural program than in the past; and to persuade them to do all in their power to relate themselves, by a reasonable procedure, to the National Health Program of the Government. It looks as if resources would be made available for my salary and travel in this connection. If this proves to be realized, I ought to accept that call. It would be possible for me to render continued service to Cheeloo, in some other capacity than the one you suggest; and I should always wish to be on call for anything related to that institution, in whose well-being I am so deeply interested. But I ought to give myself whole-heartedly to the project relating me to the mission hospitals. For, as you will realize, the implications of such a proposal as has been made is greater than merely medical. It may suggest a way of growth for several aspects of our mission work. I shall be glad if this is so

Singularly enough, this letter is being typed on the train while standing at Yenchow station. I hope to leave it at Tai An, where Deaconess Haslam has consented to act as messenger. She and I are both on this northward-bound train, and have been detained here by a derailment on the line to the north. This gave me a chance to meet Mrs. Lord and Miss Brown; and I have told them that, if you approve, I should like to stop off some day and have a visit at Yenchow, seeing your medical work. I could do it when I make the expected trip to Tsining.

Let me thank you again for your kind message.
Sincerely yours

Edward H. Hume, M.D.

The Right Rev. T. S. Scott, D.D.
Bishop of Shantung

UNIVERSITIES
JUL 10 1935

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Copy for Mr. [Name]

April 8, 1935

Dear Bishop Good,

Your kind letter of March 28th has been received and answered until today, not because I was merely dilatory in reaching a decision, but because what you suggested was too important to treat lightly.

An additional point of view has been brought to me this week by some one who is intimately concerned. He says it would be better to wait until a new president has been called and has accepted the call; leaving it to him to approve or disapprove the calling of a foreigner to serve as a colleague with him.

The events of the past fortnight, however, make it clear that I ought not to accept the call, even if it should be made to me, as suggested in your too kind letter. There has arisen an opportunity of great moment, whereby I am invited to act both for the Council on Medical Missions and for the National Health Administration, spending three years in an endeavor to get mission hospitals to reach out for more of an extra-curricular program than in the past; and to persuade them to do all in their power to relate themselves, by a reasonable procedure, to the National Health Program of the government. It looks as if resources would be made available for my salary and travel in this connection. If this proves to be realized, I ought to accept that call, if it would be possible for me to render continued service to China, in some other capacity than the one you suggest; and I should always wish to be on call for anything related to that institution, in whose well-being I am so deeply interested. But I ought to give you a well-considered reply to the project relating me to the mission hospitals. For, as you will realize, the realization of such a proposal as has been made is far from a merely medical. It may suggest a way of growth for several aspects of our mission work. I shall be glad if this is so.

Sincerely enough, this letter is being typed on the train while standing at Yenchow station. I hope to leave it at Tai An, where Messrs. Nathan has consented to act as messenger. She and I are both on this northward-bound train, and have been detained here by a derailment on the line to the north. This gave me a chance to meet Mrs. Ford and Miss Brown; and I have told them that, if you approve, I should like to stop off some day and have a right at Yenchow, seeing your medical work. I could do it on my return trip to Tai An.

Let me thank you again for your kind message. Sincerely yours,

Edward H. Lane, M.D.

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CHINESE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
COUNCIL ON MEDICAL MISSIONS

EDWARD H. HUME, M.D.
TELEGRAMS: HUME, SINOMEDICA

41 TSZE PANG ROAD, SHANGHAI

上海中華醫學會

SHANTUNG

June 17th, 1935.

ack 7-10-35

My dear Mr. Garside:

On January 21st, 1935 Mr. L. J. Davies wrote to you about the fact that Mr. T. I. Linn had been appointed a member of the provincial government in Shantung. Mr. Davies went on to say:

"According to the regulations of the Chinese Government it is not possible for him to serve in this official capacity in the government service and at the same time to hold any office in the University. Consequently those who have been so strenuously attempting to secure his return to the University have now given up this hope and it may be considered that the question of his return is no longer a subject for discussion."

Situations like this cannot be described in black and white because there are always factors that modify a verdict. I believe, however, that the statement sent by Mr. Davies to you is not complete. Mr. Davies would give you to understand that Mr. Linn cannot be considered a possible candidate for the presidency at Cheeloo since he has become a member of the provincial government. Certain other things should also be said. In the first place the fairly unanimous evidence of Cheeloo graduates whom I have met in all parts of the country, added to the knowledge I have gained from distinguished educators, make it evident that the position of Mr. Williamson and Bishop Scott and others to the candidacy of Mr. Linn was a reasonable opposition. I see no reason to believe that it would ever be expedient to permit Mr. Linn's name to stand whether he was in the provincial government or not.

In the second place, I fear that Mr. Linn's presence in the government without a definite portfolio is a serious menace to the welfare of the University. I hope I am wrong in my conclusion but I can reach no other conclusion. When I see the occurrences of the past few months, I do not see how it is possible for Mr. Linn to hold that position in the government and be of any help to the University in a broad and unselfish way.

Looking forward to further discussion in the matter with you before long,

Sincerely yours,

Edward H. Hume

Edward H. Hume, M.D.

Mr. B. A. Garside,
150 Fifth Ave,
New York City.

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CHINESE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
COUNCIL ON MEDICAL MISSIONS

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June 1935

Dear Mr. ...
The Council on Medical Missions of the Chinese Medical Association...

...the government of the Republic of China...

Handwritten signature

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E. H. Hume

Copy for Dr. Kiang

Seen by E. B. M.

M. B. A. Gairdner
110 5/11/36

SHANTUNG

41 Tsze Pang Road,
Shanghai, May 1st 1936.

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INDEXED

My dear Dr. Kiang,

As I said to you in Nanking last week, the life and service of the Cheeloo University Medical School are a matter of great concern to me. There is no medical school in the country which is doing a finer piece of work. We have reached, however, a new day in China's history, and must direct our thoughts to outer relationships as well as inner strength. Only a few minutes away from your medical school, the Provincial Medical School is actively seeking to develop its programme. It is arranging to have its students go to the Japanese hospital for training. We are aware that the hospital facilities over there are still inadequate, but we may be sure that the government will make provision to increase these if it is certain that the work of the Provincial Medical School is being well done.

As I think about the future of the Cheeloo University Medical School, two kinds of thoughts pass through my mind. One kind deals with certain general principles. For example, I believe that the schools should endeavour to prove to the community that it will do its work in such a way as to take a large share in the programme of state medicine now being evolved for China. I fear the Cheeloo Medical School has given to some the impression of being behind closed doors, and of having too large a proportion of foreign teachers on its staff. These matters of proportion can be corrected provided the school itself adopts a policy of outward relationships which will convince the governor of Shantung and all who are associated with him that Cheeloo is ready to modify its programme if that will increase its usefulness. Furthermore, it is essential that the outside world know that the entire educational policy of Cheeloo has become unified. The Medical School and the other schools of the University need to know each other better and to be moved by a common impulse. Important as the work of the institution is, there can be little doubt as to the need for greater unification and the adoption of a related programme, serving the needs of the province, rather than laying emphasis exclusively on excellence of teaching within.

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The other direction of my thought has to do with several definite suggestions which I venture to lay before you because I am a friend who thinks the Cheeloo University is an institution that must make a new place for itself in the community. It is easy enough to win the confidence of officials during times of flood and epidemic, as shown by the recent request of Governor Han that your school take charge of the flood refugees. I took the report of Dr. Struthers on that admirable piece of work to Dr. J.H. Liu, Director General of the Wei Sheng Shu. He was as much gratified as Governor Han was. But Cheeloo Medical School must adopt a policy for ordinary times as well as for times of emergency. My suggestion to you is as follows:-

1. That you make a personal visit to Peiping and ask Dr. Robert Lim to let you see the way in which their Survey Committee has approached the problem of the P.U.M.C. This will be very suggestive for you.
2. That you make a trip to Tsining and have a long conference there with Mr. Liang Chung-hua, who is the Chief Magistrate there. He often goes to Tsinan, as you know. Try to discover from Mr. Liang what the ways are in which he believes Cheeloo can be of the greatest service to the province of Shantung. Do get him to talk very frankly with you.
3. That, after you have these points of view, you call the Faculty together and ask them to consider the appointment of a Committee on Study or Survey. Such a Committee would seek to get the facts of the present situation within, and all the facts of the need outside, and would outline ways in which Cheeloo might become of greater service than ever.

Let me close by saying that my eagerness about Cheeloo grows out of my affection for it. I have no superior wisdom to impart, but I do have a deep conviction that Cheeloo must live a more related life than in the past.

Let me remind you that I am sailing for England on May 20th and that I shall be back here in the autumn. If I can be of service to you by coming to visit Tsinan in the autumn and sitting with your committees as they study the problem. I shall be very glad.

With good wishes for you and your colleagues,

Sincerely yours,

Dean Kiang Tsing,
Cheeloo University Medical School,
Tsinan, Shantung.

Edward H. Hume.

Handwritten signature and a rectangular stamp with Chinese characters and the name Edward H. Hume.

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MAY 1 1936

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3. That, after you have these points of view, you call the Faculty together and ask them to consider the appointment of a Committee on Study or Survey. Such a Committee would seek to get the facts of the present situation within, and all the facts of the need outside, and would outline ways in which Chefoo might become of greater service than ever.

Let me close by saying that my eagerness about Chefoo grows out of my affection for it. I have no superior wisdom to impart, but I do have a deep conviction that Chefoo must live a more related life than in the past.

Let me remind you that I am sailing for England on May 20th and that I shall be back here in the autumn. If I can be of service to you by coming to visit Tainan in the autumn and sitting with your committees as they study the problem, I shall be very glad.

With good wishes for you and your colleagues



H. Hume

Dean Kiang Tsing,
Chefoo University Medical School
Tainan, Shantung.

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S. E. H. Hume

SHANTUNG

MAY 13

1936

COUNCIL ON MEDICAL MISSIONS
41 Tsze Pang Road, Shanghai

Dear President Liu:

Mr. Cressy has told me of his visit with you and of the cordial support you received from the various college presidents you met in Shanghai. I am happy to be a member of the Cheeloo Board of Governors and to take with me to England and the United States the message of confidence in you which has been brought to me from all sides.

There are certain issues which must be dealt with in the near future, and I venture to ask your aid in stating the issues correctly and in expressing a reasonable attitude toward them.

(1) The attitude of the Board of Governors in London and New York

It seems to me that New York and London have not fully understood the changing situation here. There is a new president at Cheeloo who ought to be given time to work out a unified program. The colleges of art and Science are really doing a valuable piece of rural reconstruction work, as illustrated in the research of Mr. Winfield and in other ways. Dr. Butterfield is not living, but others may be found to come and take his place in an advisory way. The colleges should be given a free hand, under your guidance, to develop the program that is needed today. This may be quite different from the program of some years ago.

(2) The Medical School

Changes have occurred there already, and more radical changes ought to take place. I am still somewhat concerned about the atmosphere of foreignness which seems to exist, in very much the way that it exists in Chengtu. A school cannot become rooted in the soil, if so large a proportion of its teachers remain foreigners. Moreover, it seems to me that the Medical School has not developed that complete participation in rural reconstruction that we have been asking the colleges of Art and Science to develop. In other words, I begin to feel that the Medical School today is not as active in its concern for out-reaching and in its attempt to serve the province as it ought to be. The situation has changed so that there is distinct evidence of activity in these directions of rural reconstruction in the colleges of Arts and Science which is more pronounced than is true in the Medical School. These observations may be inadequate and may be in error, but I mention to you what I have seen and felt.

(3) The Provincial Authorities

If only Cheeloo University can be unified in spirit and express its direction in a unified way, I feel sure the provincial authorities will give Cheeloo a chance to render very great service.

Mr. Cressy has recently sent you a copy of his letter to Mr. Garside. If you are willing to let me see this letter, or copies of portions of it, before I sail for London on May 20th, I shall be grateful. I want to place myself on record as cooperating with you to the fullest possible extent in achieving the unified program you desire and in urging all the colleges within the University to continue their loyal support to you. Let

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President Liu

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Let me urge you to instill into them that determination to serve the Province, which Mr. Liang Chung-hua spoke about to me with such earnestness. I believe the future of Cheeloo is full of opportunity, if only we can proceed to work out a unified program adapted to the needs of Shantung Province.

Please reply to me at the earliest possible moment, so that I may hear from you before leaving Shanghai.

With confidence and regard,

Sincerely yours

Edward H. Hume, M.D.

Dr. Shuming T. Liu, President
Cheeloo University
Tsinan, Shantung

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Chiao
Report from THE CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL FOR OVERSEAS WORK to the
QUARTERLY NOTES EDITOR

The following noteworthy events are recorded:

1. Province-wide cooperation of mission hospitals is well under way in Hunan. Around the Hsiangya Hospital, whose cornerstone was laid by Professor William H. Welch on October 18, 1915, the several missions of Hunan have agreed to make a single team of their medical work. The missions concerned are the Presbyterian (U. S. A.), Evangelical and Reformed (U.S.A.), Liebenzeller, British Methodist, Norwegian Lutheran, Finnish Lutheran, and Roman Catholic. There are 22 hospitals in this truly international group. The group is to be known as the Hsiangya Medical Centre whose purpose is
 - a) to strengthen the bond between all the Christian medical forces in Hunan province, which have welcomes the proposal, growing as it does out of the deepening conviction that there is need for an organic expression of the interdependence of Christian medical units;
 - b) to provide integration with the National Hsiangya Medical College and the Human Provincial Health Administration, while remaining free from government control; and
 - c) to demonstrate the welding together of all medical forces in the province of Hunan into a single medical enterprise.
2. A scholarship fund of \$500. has been created by Eli Lilly & Company, manufacturers of biologicals, to provide, through the Christian Medical Council for Overseas Work, for research by some medical missionary. The first award of the Eli Lilly Scholarship has been made to Doctor Annie V. Scott (Presbyterian, China) who is to make a study of tuberculosis at various age levels in children at the Cheeloo Hospital, the hospital of Shantung Christian University.
3. The number of societies supporting the Christian Medical Council has grown steadily--1938-39, 12; 1939-40, 20; 1940-41, 33.

Edward H. Hume

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Handwritten signature: Bruce H. Young

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