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Jan. 15, 1932

REPORT OF INCOME

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND HOSPITAL  
SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931

(All amounts in local currency dollars. Missionary salaries estimated as follows:- Married Mex. \$6,000.00 Single Mex. \$5,000.00)

A. GENERAL INCOME

I. School of Medicine

(1) Salaries and allowances provided by Missions.

Baptist Missionary Society	\$12,000.00	
Presbyterian, North (exclusive of women)	6,000.00	
United Church of Canada	12,000.00	
Presbyterian, South	12,000.00	
London Missionary Society	6,000.00	
Society for Propagation of the Gospel	<u>15,000.00</u>	65,000.00

(2) Mission Cash Grants

British Section, Board of Governors	1,500.00	
Baptist Foreign Missionary Society	7,505.00	
Presbyterian, North	2,000.00	
Presbyterian, South	1,535.00	
London Missionary Society	1,539.75	
United Church of Canada	2,082.55	
Society for Propagation of the Gospel	2,825.00	
Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society	<u>4,624.52</u>	25,079.88

(3) Field Income

Student Fees	8,522.50	
Women's Dormitory Fees	849.00 ?	
Miscellaneous Income	<u>4,141.72</u> ?	13,515.22

(4) Share in Real Estate Income

1,000.00 ? \$100,000.00

II. Hospital

(1) Salaries and Allowances provided by Missions.

Presbyterian, North	6,000.00	
Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society	3,000.00	
Society for Propagation of the Gospel	<u>3,000.00</u>	12,000.00

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JAN. 15, 1932

Report of Income - School of Medicine & Hospital - 2

(2) Field Income

Board of Pay Patients	2,824.21		
Board of Part-pay Patients	29,541.50		
Donations	4,947.05		
Miscellaneous	1,150.99		
Out-patient receipts	51,659.53		
Nursing School receipts	<u>585.00</u>	<u>70,508.28</u>	<u>82,508.28</u>

Total General Income (Exclusive of  
Rockefeller Foundation Grant) 183,110.66

Amount required by Rockefeller Foundation Appropriation 122,525.00

Surplus above requirements 60,785.66

B. WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

(1) Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of M. E. Church

Dr. Julia Morgan	3,000.00		
Miss Frances K. Wilson	3,000.00		
Miss Cera E. Hoffman	3,000.00		
Miss Mollie E. Townsend	<u>3,000.00</u>		
	12,000.00		
Scholarships, Chinese Salaries, and General Appropriation	<u>6,788.66</u> ?	18,788.66	

(2) Presbyterian Board, North (Women's Committee)

Dr. Susan Haddell	3,000.00		
Dr. Annie V. Scott	3,000.00		
Dr. Arabella Gault	<u>3,000.00</u>		
	9,000.00		
General Appropriation	<u>5,000.00</u> ?	14,000.00	

(3) Woman's Missionary Society of the United  
Church of Canada

Miss Carol M. Brodie	3,000.00		
General Appropriation	<u>2,191.10</u>	<u>5,191.10</u>	
Total Income, Woman's Committee			37,979.76
Amount required by condition of appropriation			<u>28,000.00</u>
Surplus above requirements			\$ 9,979.76

C. SUMMARY OF TOTAL INCOME

General Income	\$183,110.66
Woman's Committee Income	37,979.76
Rockefeller Foundation appropriation	<u>62,185.55</u>
Grand Total	\$283,275.77

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REPORT OF INCOME

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND HOSPITAL  
UNIVERSITY OF CHINA

**TRANSFER**

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950

(all amounts in local currency dollars)

A. GENERAL INCOME

I. School of Medicine

(1) Salaries and allowances provided by Missions

Baptist Missionary Society	12,000.00	
Presbyterian, North (exclusive of women)	6,000.00	
United Church of Canada	12,000.00	
Presbyterian, South	12,000.00	
London Missionary Society	6,000.00	
Society for Propagation of the Gospel	15,000.00	63,000.00

(2) Mission Cash Grants

British Section, Board of Governors	1,500.00	
Baptist Foreign Mission Society	5,352.00	
Presbyterian, North	2,000.00	
Presbyterian, South	1,800.00	
London Missionary Society	1,000.00	
United Church of Canada	1,000.00	
Society for Propagation of the Gospel	1,500.00	
Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society	4,500.00	18,452.00

(3) Field Income

Student Fees	6,688.50	
Women's Dormitory Fees	604.75	
House rentals	1,758.59	9,051.84
		90,503.84

II. Hospital

(1) Salaries and Allowances provided by Missions

Presbyterian, North (exclusive of women)	6,000.00	
Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society	3,000.00	
Society for Propagation of the Gospel	3,000.00	12,000.00

(2) Field Income

Board of Pay Patients	2,780.61	
Board of Part-pay Patients	18,503.89	
Donations	7,446.67	
Miscellaneous	157.80	
Out-patient receipts	25,093.09	
Nursing School receipts	250.00	54,211.67
		62,211.67

(cont.)

Report of Income, School of Med. and Hospital - 2

Total Income School of Medicine and Hospital	\$156,715.51
Amount required by Rockefeller Foundation Appropriation	<u>122,525.00</u>
Surplus above requirements	34,190.51

B. WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

(1) Women's Foreign Missionary Soc. of M.E. Church

Dr. Julia Morgan	3,000.00	
Miss Frances K. Wilson	3,000.00	
Miss Cora E. Hoffman	3,000.00	
Miss Nellie E. Townsend	3,000.00	
Salaries for Chinese staff	2,200.00	
Scholarships	3,640.00	
General appropriation	<u>200.00</u>	18,040.00

(2) Presbyterian, North (Women's Committee)

Dr. Susan Waddell	3,000.00	
Dr. Annie V. Scott	3,000.00	
Dr. Arabella S. Gault	3,000.00	
General Appropriation	<u>5,000.00</u>	11,000.00

(3) Women's Missionary Society of the United Church of Canada

Miss Carol M. Brodie	3,000.00
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(4) Federation of Women's Boards

Day of Prayer offerings	1,929.52
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(5) Income, Hall Estate Endowment, Women's Committee Section

3,454.00

Total Income, Women's Committee	\$57,405.52
Amount required by Rockefeller Foundation appropriation	<u>38,000.00</u>
Surplus above requirements	\$ 9,405.52

*Shantung Christian University  
School of Medicine*

**RECEIPTS TRANSFER**

SHANTUNG *Shople*

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Missions X	18,011.84	16,757.80	18,862.37	30,530.95	23,809.00
China Med. Board	5,225.39	5,465.86	12,084.25	20,933.57	33,000.00
Women's Committee	---	---	---	---	---
Students Fees	---	2,244.00	1,827.50	2,046.50	2,629.50
Rents	---	---	---	---	---
Lab. Tests	---	---	---	---	---
Total Med. Sch.	20,237.93	24,467.66	32,774.12	53,511.02	59,438.50
Govt. Grant	---	---	---	5,990.00	---
Hosp. Fees	---	---	---	8,853.10	6,072.30
Nursing Fees	---	---	---	---	---
O.P.D. R'ets	---	---	---	---	---
Pharmacy R'ets	---	---	---	3,321.17	3,509.66
X-Ray R'ets	---	---	---	---	327.62
Samaritan Fund	---	---	---	158.05	464.20
Hosp. Food Fees	---	10,642.74	11,709.63	9,170.62	11,728.37
Rents	---	---	---	---	---
Subscriptions	---	2,701.51	11,655.84	1,135.27	825.39
Total Hospital	11,405.27	13,344.25	13,365.47	27,638.21	19,927.54
Total	31,643.20	37,811.91	46,139.59	81,149.23	79,366.04

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RECEIPTS

<u>Date</u>	<u>1922-23</u>	<u>1923-24</u>	<u>1924-25</u>	<u>1925-26</u>	<u>1926-27</u>
Missions	25,246.78	24,203.67	22,815.33	16,369.21	15,309.60
China Med. Board	33,000.00	33,000.00	33,000.00	33,000.00	42,712.47
Women's Committee	---	3,950.00	10,000.00	15,260.00	10,685.00
Students Fees	3,095.50	4,352.74	6,991.50	6,902.50	6,166.50
Rents	---	---	---	690.00	810.00
Lab. Tests	---	---	---	(Sub)1,358.91	18.22
Total Med. Sch.	60,542.58	65,506.41	72,806.83	72,560.62	75,701.79
Govt. Grant	---	---	---	4,630.00	3,750.00
Hospital Fees	8,872.38	7,576.12	6,902.76	7,987.30	3,133.05
Nursing Fees	150.00	1,230.00	760.00	1,323.40	944.37
O.P.D. R'ots	---	---	---	8,694.02	1,335.21
Pharmacy R'ots	4,981.02	6,652.52	9,084.25	---	8,338.67
X-Ray R'ots	474.80	606.40	903.00	967.02	965.30
Samaritan Fund	---	---	---	330.86	419.09
Hosp. Food Fees	7,411.05	8,760.06	7,366.25	10,260.37	11,454.09
Rents	---	---	---	360.00	480.00
Subscriptions	14,144.31	3,507.42	1,696.00	561.25	1,209.17
Total Hospital	35,983.46	33,267.27	25,712.26	33,564.99	32,029.17
Total	95,525.74	98,773.68	98,519.09	112,147.61	107,720.96

EXPENDITURES

<u>Date</u>	<u>1917-18</u>	<u>1918-19</u>	<u>1919-20</u>	<u>1920-21</u>	<u>1921-22</u>
Administration	632.98	1,051.04	1,511.44	4,190.10	5,274.78
Grant to Gen. Univ.	---	---	---	---	1,720.00
Building Bangalore	---	---	---	---	---
Grant to Premed. Sch.	---	---	---	---	4,000.00
Instruction Salaries	2,086.01	2,955.00	3,463.67		11,357.64
Departmental	1,233.31	1,454.38	2,510.52	14,426.01	9,769.84
Maintenance	2,551.77	4,159.82	3,743.84	11,868.53	6,357.42
Total Med. School	6,804.07	9,620.24	13,365.11	30,484.64	38,479.68
Hospital Administration	---	498.05	999.82	---	1,359.44
Salaries	7,126.26	6,213.99	8,166.27	---	5,996.23
Evangelistic	---	---	---	---	---
Nursing Dept.	---	---	46.21	---	5,461.47
Surgical Supplies	---	3,714.17	3,113.73	---	2,900.58
Medical Supplies	---	---	---	---	---
O.P.D.	---	---	---	---	1,158.67
Pharmacy	4,673.06	3,225.33	6,437.73	---	7,940.28
X-Ray	---	---	---	---	1,172.89
Samaritan	115.58	394.55	321.37	---	567.35
Kitchen	4,354.03	4,860.55	5,289.93	---	12,319.52
Laundry	---	---	---	---	1,531.28
Maintenance	8,860.20	9,215.03	8,398.66	---	12,554.82
Total Hospital	25,139.13	28,191.67	32,774.48	50,664.59	52,962.53
Total	31,643.20	37,811.91	46,139.59	81,149.23	91,442.21
Missionary Salaries	?	?	?	70,000.00	60,000.00
				750	
				Extra Grant from C.M.B.--	51,037.51

EXPENDITURES

<u>Date</u>	<u>1922-23</u>	<u>1923-24</u>	<u>1924-25</u>	<u>1925-26</u>	<u>1926-27</u>
Administration	4,621.79	6,988.61	8,151.58	6,050.58	7,073.80
Grant to Gen. Univ.	1,750.00	2,350.00	2,250.00	2,557.00	3,600.00
Building Bangalow	---	3,500.00	3,500.00	---	---
Grant to Pre-Med. Dept	4,000.00	6,000.00	8,000.00	---	---
Instruction Salaries	13,403.00	10,334.19	16,189.09	17,716.59	15,625.75
Departmental	5,844.10	9,380.16	7,611.82	11,006.78	9,606.31
Maintenance	7,400.79	9,179.29	7,669.94	10,425.11	10,692.61
Total Med. School	37,139.88	48,682.25	52,372.43	47,756.03	46,697.67
Hospital Administration	1,625.54	970.07	1,375.13	1,747.40	2,212.64
Salaries	7,492.73	5,892.30	4,870.34	5,731.07	7,811.70
Evangelistic	626.23	760.31	985.94	871.23	893.24
Nursing Dept.	6,325.80	7,631.43	7,325.74	8,168.89	7,929.52
Surgical Supplies	4,201.66	3,345.22	3,271.67	3,513.05	3,597.31
Medical Supplies	---	204.47	304.36	534.34	200.00
O.P.D.	1,124.00	1,402.64	1,156.85		4,072.06
Pharmacy	8,799.01	5,593.69	9,023.48	11,185.61	9,782.89
X-Ray	719.00	1,455.73	1,257.73	1,293.52	2,560.71
Samaritan	448.65	592.49	19.92	1,226.61	538.95
Kitchen	5,538.69	6,267.58	6,551.77	8,995.05	10,762.51
Laundry	1,397.01	1,544.00	1,426.62	1,432.05	1,582.75
Maintenances	10,126.98	11,057.68	12,466.25	14,129.23	13,093.20
Total Hospital	49,010.72	51,118.61	49,945.80	59,627.35	66,338.68
Total	86,150.60	99,800.86	102,318.23	107,383.38	113,036.35
Missionary Sale	60,000.00	75,500.00	74,400.00	76,700.00	77,000.00

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(3)

THE NEEDS OF  
THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE ✓

SHANTUNG  
TRANSFER  
*staff*

The immediate needs of the School of Medicine of Shantung Christian University, if it is to continue efficiently the work it is now doing, are summarized as follows:-

- (1) An endowment of \$2000,000, or an assured annual income of \$200,000, to replace the annual grant of approximately \$200,000 from the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, which grant is due to terminate next year.
- (2) An endowment of \$2000,000, or an assured annual income of \$112,500, to provide additional teachers and meet increases in salaries and general operating expenses, both of which are essential to maintaining the work of the school on its present level.

Below are listed some of the specific needs which gifts of varying sizes will meet.

An Endowment of	Annual Payment of	Will Provide
\$120,000.	\$6,000.	Full endowment for one of the major pre-clinical departments, such as Anatomy, Histology, Bacteriology, Pathology, or Bio-chemistry, including salary, furlough, travel, and study expenses of one professor and one associate professor, and general departmental operating expenses.
\$100,000.	5,000.	Endowment of one of the minor departments, including salary, furlough, travel, and study expenses of one professor and assistant professor, and general departmental operating expenses.
60,000.	3,000.	Endowment of a Professorship, including salary, rent, furlough, travel, and study expenses.
50,000. to 40,000.	2,500. to 2,000.	Endowment of Associate Professorship, including salary, rent, furlough, travel, and study expenses.
25,000. to 20,000.	1,250. to 1,000.	Endowment of Assistant Professorship, or upkeep of a department.
15,000.	750.	Salary of Resident in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Pediatrics, etc.

10,000.      500.00      Salary of Assistant  
2,000.      100.      Scholarship for a deserving student.

A Single Gift  
of

Will Provide

16,000.      Professor's residence and land  
5,000.      Professor's residence  
to  
4,000.  
3,000.      Assistant's residence  
to  
2,000.  
1,000.      Employee's residence  
500.      Special equipment or apparatus needed in  
to  
100.      various departments.

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TRANSFER

SHANTUNG

INDEXED

January 25, 1932.

ack 3/15/32

President King Chu  
Rev. L. J. Davies  
Dr. R. T. Shields  
Cheeloo University,  
Tainan, Shantung, China

Gentlemen:

We enclose herewith a copy of the cablegram we sent Dr. Shields on Saturday, and also a copy of the Minutes of the meeting of our Cheeloo Executive Committee held on the afternoon of January 21st. Under separate cover we are sending 52 copies of these Minutes for distribution on the field.

Registration of the University. Mr. Davies' letter of December 24th, announcing the registration of the University, arrived just a day or two before the meeting of the Committee. We all rejoice at this good news, and while we realize that the completion of registration does not by any means solve all our problems, we hope that at least it marks another distinct forward step. All those here in the West interested in Cheeloo realize that the completion of registration would never have been possible except for the faith, patience, and loyalty of those on the field who have borne the responsibility of the prolonged and intricate processes through which registration has been achieved. We will await with interest further details with regard to the matter.

Financial Matters. A large part of the meeting of the Committee was devoted to financial matters, particularly the investment of endowment funds. I believe that the Minutes on these topics do not require any special comments.

Construction of New Hospital. In advance of the meeting of the Committee we had distributed to all those present copies of Dr. Shields' letter of December 2nd, and the material he transmitted therewith, descriptive of the various proposals for going ahead with construction of the new hospital, new power plant, and new out-patient dispensary. After studying with some care each of these alternative proposals discussed in this material, the Committee found itself in agreement with the proposals contained in Dr. Shields' letter of December 2nd. This agreement is set forth in Action NAS-284.

I sent the week-end cable to you so as to leave you free to go ahead as rapidly as you may desire.

In this connection the Committee raised a number of questions which I could not answer, but which I promised them I would pass on to you.

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January 25, 1932.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a tabulation showing the standing at the present time of the account carried by Mrs. Shaw covering the funds for the new hospital.

You will note that according to this account slightly more than G \$190,000 has been sent to the field. Of this G \$54,479. was used for the purchase of land for the Woman's Unit and the construction of the Woman's Dormitory. ~~Similar~~ <sup>\$27,467</sup> amounts have been used for the purchase of equipment and supplies, and for making repairs. Apparently however, something more than G \$100,000 is still available on the field for new construction. Will you please send us for the information of our Board of Governors, an up-to-date statement how much silver was secured for these gold remittances to the field, what interest has accrued on these original funds, and where the funds are now being held? Our Governors need this information in order to form a clear picture of just what funds are available to complete, equip and maintain the projected new hospital and out-patient facilities.

Continuation of Rockefeller Grant. You will rejoice at the news of the action taken by the Foundation on January 15th, continuing for another year their appropriation toward the support of the School of Medicine. Each year as this support is renewed I feel more and more strongly that we must not delay too long in presenting a request to the Foundation for a capitalization of this grant. Otherwise, with changing personnel and policies within the Foundation, we may some day find ourselves losing both the annual appropriation, and the hope of a capital grant. The present period of depression is a good time to launch a campaign to match such a conditional gift from the Foundation, but it does offer us a good opportunity to do some constructive thinking and planning for steps to be taken as soon as conditions permit.

Very cordially yours,

*B. A. Garfield*

BAG:PC  
Enc. 2

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REPORT

THE WOMAN'S COMMITTEE OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

January 19, 1952.

<u>RECEIPTS</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL</u>
China Medical Board	\$100,000.00
Sage Legacy, Presbyterian Board	35,000.00
Letter of Credit	22,500.00
Reserved for Exchange	68.00
Methodist Board	25,000.00
Banister Estate	240.00
In memory of Mary E. Wagner	1,000.00
Gifts from	
Societies & Individuals	41,727.71
Amounts transferred from Income	54,185.44
Letter of Credit from Miss Olson	54,400.00
<b>TOTAL PRINCIPAL</b>	<b>\$314,121.15</b>

<b>INCOME</b>	<b>\$51,874.06</b>
Less Trans. to Princ.	34,185.44
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT IN ACCOUNT</b>	<b>\$17,688.62</b>
	<b>\$331,809.77</b>

<u>DISBURSEMENTS</u>	<u>Gold</u>
<u>Equipment &amp; Supplies for North China</u>	<u>\$5,115.88</u>
Land and Deed	\$17,650.90
Wall	2,605.32
Dorms. Cost to date	70,916.50
Residence	11,349.57
Grading and Roads	824.07
Water Mains	680.00
Moving from Peking	1,524.00
Room in Med. School	296.35
Booklet	7
Tablet	506.50
Dr. S. Cochran (sub. for letter of cr.)	139.00
Sight Draft (Land)	22,456.28
Sight Draft (Land)	7,500.00
Balance on Field	1,250.00
Cabled to Field	\$91,246.75
	10,000.00
	\$101,246.75
	75,000.00
	<u>\$176,246.75</u>
Disbursement Fund	7,545.72
Dr. S. Cochran (sub. for letter of cr.)	3,000.00
Repairs - R.T. Shields	3,000.00
Hospital Building Fund	2,000.00
Spencer Lens	
Administration	
Exchange as per contra	\$ 10.94
Service of Bankers Trust Co.	481.75
Cables	95.07
Travel	22.62
Campaign Account	2,000.00
Investments	\$194,400.85
Total Disbursement	134,632.50
Balance on Hand	\$329,033.35
	2,776.48
	<u>\$331,809.77</u>

*105,824.49*

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TRANSFER

SHANTUNG

February 4, 1932.

ack. 3/15/32

Dr. Randolph T. Shields,  
Cheelee University,  
Tsinan, Shantung, China

My dear Dr. Shields:

During recent months I have had two conferences with Dr. Sjarne Houken, who is seriously considering medical missionary service. Dr. Houken is affiliated with the Lutheran Board of Missions, which supported Dr. Braafladt. He seems to be fairly well acquainted with the men at the head of this Mission Board, and I believe there is ground for the hope that his Board might appoint him to the staff at Cheelee, if we wish to take up the matter in an active way.

Dr. Houken is now 34 years of age, having been born September 23, 1897. He received his Bachelor's Degree at St. Olaf College in 1921. He then went to the University of Minnesota where he received his B. S. in 1924, his M. S. in Pathology in 1926, his M. B. in 1926, and his M. D. in 1927. He has just completed one year of work at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and is this month beginning an appointment at St. Luke's Hospital as a house officer on the head specialties service. Dr. Houken is a specialist in eye, ear, nose, and throat.

While we have not as yet made a sufficiently thorough study of Dr. Houken's qualifications we would be willing to pass any judgment on him, as our first impression has been favorable. I have asked Dr. T. Dwight Sloan, of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, for his opinion of Dr. Houken's qualifications, and while he states that he was not sufficiently intimate with Dr. Houken to pass any authoritative judgment, he was quite favorably impressed by what he saw of him.

Before attempting any further investigation of Dr. Houken's qualifications, I would like to know whether Cheelee would be interested in trying to secure him for special work in eye, ear, nose, and throat, if Dr. Houken proves a desirable appointee, and if the Lutheran United Mission would agree to appoint and support him. Dr. Houken will probably not be available until the summer of 1933, since he wishes to spend about a year and a half in his present position at St. Luke's.

I will wait until I receive judgment as to the possibility that the University might be interested in Dr. Houken before I go much further into the investigation of his qualifications.

Very cordially yours,

*B. A. Garside*

BAG:PC

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# SHANTUNG

## TRANSE...

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY,  
Tsinan, Shantung, China,  
March 4th, 1932.

My dear Friends:

I have postponed this letter, hoping that I should have some definite news to write, and also as I realized that there was very little I could tell you about the Sino-Japanese situation. Your papers no doubt give you the details of the battle of Shanghai, and you also get the different opinions held in regard to the League and the treaty powers. It may, however, help your thinking if I try to give you an idea of the attitude of many of the Chinese. They see Japan, on the flimsiest pretext, and without declaring war, start a war of aggression in Manchuria. China appeals to the League, to the signatories of the various treaties, but, apparently, the Powers believe the Japanese statements and are afraid to interfere, for political or financial reasons. The League passes resolutions and the United States writes notes, and the Japanese continue their war of conquest. Then, in order to "protect their nationals", the Japanese come to Shanghai, present an ultimatum which the Chinese accept, so that the Japanese are forced to attack without any excuse. The Shanghai Municipal Council, the principal nationalities concerned being the British, American and Japanese, assign the Hongkew section of Shanghai to the Japanese to protect. The Japanese are using this section of the International Settlement as a base, landing troops as they please and attacking the Chinese from this part of the Settlement. The Chinese authorities protest; the authorities of the Powers do nothing. You can readily see how this situation creates resentment against the Powers. Also China knows that Japan, by having a strong army and navy, is respected(?) or feared by the other Powers, whereas China, being very weak militarily, her protests have no effect; and the Powers who sign treaties saying they would recognize and protect her territorial integrity are unwilling to take any action which might involve them with Japan. Hence, the natural conclusion is that China must become a strong military power in order to protect herself and to demand recognition from other powers.

This attitude of the Powers also plays into the hands of the Communists. "God helps those who help themselves" and "If Japan wins, China will be driven to Communism" are remarks I have heard recently made by Chinese. A recent telegram states that the Chinese government intends to resume its relations with the Soviet, which were broken off in 1929.

If the League and the United States continue to take no action against the high-handed methods of the Japanese, the latter will temporarily succeed in their war of conquest, but the ultimate result will be to sow seeds of hate that will last for years and may result in making China a strong military nation, possibly working in close connection with Russia; and the fact that the Chinese will remember that the other powers did nothing to help them will continue to increase anti-foreign sentiment in this country.

Shanghai has already been partially destroyed. The Chinese soldiers outnumber the Japanese, but their equipment is not to be compared with that of the latter. In spite of this, they have surprised the world in the fight they have put up. If the Japanese decide to carry out their policy of terrorism, by attacking the old city of Shanghai, or drive the Chinese soldiers to the part of the International Settlement guarded by the troops of the other nations, it is awful to think of what might happen. Most of you do not realize what the destruction of Shanghai might mean, not only to China but to other nations. And Russia is still strangely quiet! Is she waiting for the completion of her Five Year plan, or for a revolution in Japan? Many people predict that this will happen, especially if Japan does not have a great military victory soon. The latest news

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1932

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says that Japan is making a bluff of talking peace in Shanghai, in order to pull the wool over the eyes of statesmen in Washington and Geneva, while, at the same time, she is rushing reinforcements to Shanghai and is bombing the railroads out of the city.

It is interesting to note the change of attitude of most of the British and American Press since the Japanese attacked Shanghai. Is it because this endangers the Big Interests of the foreign powers or is it because the Chinese are really fighting? A few days of heroic fighting in Shanghai seems to have done more to win public opinion in the west than four months of appeals to the nations when the Chinese were retreating in Manchuria. After all, Westerners admire force and the Easterners are aware of it!

We are carrying on as usual, though it is hard for students to keep their minds on their work. When the first news of the bombing and burning of Chapei came, I asked one of the girls in the dissecting room what part of Shanghai she came from. She answered "Chapei", wiped her eyes and went on dissecting. Fortunately, she afterwards heard that her family had escaped. One of our students had been doing his interne work in Soochow, He was on vacation, staying at the home of a friend in Shanghai, at the end of January. To-day I heard from his friend that he and another man were taken from the house by Japanese soldiers and nothing has been heard of them since. They were, no doubt, shot, as were many innocent people.

We have finally been officially registered by the Central Government, so that our graduates will be recognized by the government hereafter.

It is hard for you to understand some of the news from this Country and it is equally hard for us to take in some of the statements that we get from America:- Chicago and Philadelphia bankrupt, banks failing everywhere, teachers not paid, yet plenty of corn and plenty of cotton in certain sections where the price is so low that it is not worth selling. Luxury and poverty alongside of each other. The science of economics has not kept pace with other sciences. Are we Americans money-mad and speed-mad, as Japan is war-mad? We shall never have economic and political peace until men realize their right relations to God and man, and learn to live and act in accordance with the golden rule, and, with this end in view, we must carry on and believe that this ideal will be attained by other generations, if not by our own.

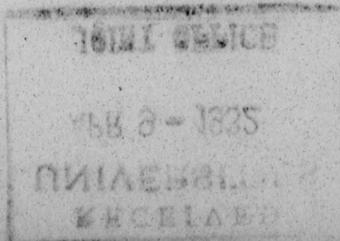
Yours sincerely,

*R. T. Shields.*

Received at Nashville, Tennessee, April 5, 1932.

Address: Dr. R. T. Shields, Cheeloo University, Tsinan, Shantung, China.

Postage: Letters five cents, postcards three cents.



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RECEIVED  
UNIVERSITIES  
APR 9 - 1932  
JOINT OFFICE

Board of Trustees: The Board of Trustees of the University of California  
University of California: Dr. H. J. ...  
President of the University of California: ...

*Handwritten signature*

John ...

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**TRANSFER**  
CHEE LOO UNIVERSITY  
TSINAN, SHANTUNG  
CHINA

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醫  
科

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE  
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

March 15th, 1932.

**SHANTUNG**

Mr. B. A. Garside,  
150 Fifth Avenue,  
NEW YORK.

Dear Garside,

**INDEXED**

I did not intend to let such a long time go by without writing to you. I received your two cables and letter regarding the building of the hospital. Since then, I have received a copy of yours of January 16th to Lair and your letter of February 4th regarding Dr. Houkum.

To take up the first matter first. You will receive in due course a letter which I am asking a committee of the Faculty to draft, explaining the position of the Faculty at its meeting on January 27th. I have been waiting for this committee to bring in their letter but I am not going to wait any longer, so I write now to explain my own position and why I wrote as I did on December 2nd.

At the time when the Building Committee, which is practically the same as the Executive Committee of the School of Medicine, met on December 2nd, we did not pass any resolution and decided to submit the whole question of the building of the hospital to the Faculty, but my distinct impression at that time was that I was authorised to write to you and mention several points as follows:-

1. That we needed expansion for hospital patients, specially from the standpoint of clinical material for the upper classes. Dr. Heimburger's statistics for the last few years show that, except in the men's surgical ward, we really do not need much more space for patients. Of course, we could take in a large number of charity patients, but we cannot afford to do so. The hospital budget will not stand for many charity cases. Dr. Dodd, in his last letter, makes this point very clear. If we are to have self-support, mission hospitals are driven to cater to the well-to-do and neglect the poor.

2. That we badly need expansion for the O.P.D. Our building is over-crowded and the number of patients is increasing

3. That we must have either a new power house or put in separate furnaces for the different heating units as the old ones are wearing out.

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Mr. B. A. Garside

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Mar. 15th, 1932.

I wrote you along these lines and suggested that one solution was the building of the power house and part of the new hospital, to be used temporarily as an O.P.D. This was not a resolution and I think I expressed it by saying that the "Executive Committee expected to propose something along these lines".

Our electricity problem is becoming more and more serious and we are not given any hope that the city electric service will be improved in the future. Our little engine of 17 kilowatts will not carry our peak load of light, and it cannot work both pumps at the same time very easily. I think these pumps require 20 kilowatts. If there were any hope of the city plant improving, we might wait, but I think now that we must go ahead and do something, that is, get another unit.

The action of the Faculty, at the meeting on January 27th, was that we proceed as soon as possible with the erection of the entire new hospital building, according to the revised plans. In consideration of all the various circumstances, political, military and financial, under which we are living at present, my own opinion is (and I think the opinion of at least the majority of the Building Committee was on December 2nd) that the wisest thing would be to build part of the hospital building, as suggested in my letter to you. Some of the members of the committee have changed their opinions and, of course, we are running the institution in a democratic way and the majority rules. Ideally, I think they are perfectly right, but, facing facts and finances and the present war, I do not feel like putting a great deal of money into an institution just now, specially when the financial situation, both at home and in China does not give any hope of our being able to raise an endowment. I am getting the reputation of being a die-hard in regard to financial matters, but everything that is happening out here now makes me more inclined that way. I am writing this merely to explain my reason for writing the letter of December 2nd. It seems that either I had misinterpreted the opinions of others or that they had changed their opinions. Hereafter, I shall see that I have a resolution in writing on which to base my covering letters.

In regard to your letter to Lair of January 16th, I am sure that he has written you and cleared up some of the uncertain points. I was glad to get a financial statement of the Medical School funds.

In regard to yours of February 4th, about Dr. Houkum, I am purposely going a little slowly. I have just had a letter from Dr. Pa in which he says that he is returning here in May. If that is the case, we do not need Dr. Houkum for Eye. Dr. Lang is giving satisfaction as head of the Ear, Nose and Throat Department, and, unless either Pa or Lang should leave, we should not

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Mr.B.A.Garside

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Mar.15th, 1932.

have a place for an Eye, or an Ear, Nose and Throat man. Of course, it would be a great financial advantage to us to have another mission come in and support a full time man, rather than have the support come from the general budget. Pa has been very uncertain, and, until he actually arrives, I shall not feel sure of him. If he should not come, then I think we would try to get Dr.Houkum, but that is as much as I can say at present, and I am sure it is as much as any committee could say. I find that I had some correspondence with Dr.Houkum in 1929. He had written to Dr.Bowen of Nanking, who had referred the letter to me. If he is going in for Ear, Nose and Throat, I cannot say anything more, but if he were prepared to take up X-Ray or Bacteriology, then we should certainly try to get him. You might keep in touch with him, at least until we are sure that Pa is returning.

Another matter about which we had a long meeting of our Medical Executive Committee yesterday was that of the Presbyterian quota. We saw the cable which you sent about the possibility of getting a Biologist on the Presbyterian quota. Our Executive Committee, which includes Dr.Scott who knows about the Presbyterian women and their attitude, past and present, took the stand that the Presbyterian Board owes us a woman for the Medical School work, in accordance with the agreement made with the Rockefeller Foundation in 1925, at which time it was stated: "Hereafter, the minimum staff contribution amounts to Mex.\$12,000 per annum", which means that there were to be four women, reckoned at \$3000 each, contributed by the Presbyterian women and four by the Methodist women. It is unfortunate that all the correspondence at that time was rather vague, but I am sure that this was the understanding and, as I wrote you last year, I feel that the Presbyterian Board, in taking over the finances and responsibilities of the Women's Committee, are in honour bound to provide four women for the School of Medicine of Cheeloo, otherwise the Rockefeller Foundation have a perfect right to reduce their grant. The Presbyterian Board has refused, however, to give a substitute salary for Miss Smith. We are now in correspondence regarding a nurse, and Miss Hodge is also trying to find a nurse to take Miss Smith's place. Whether the School of Arts and Science decides to make a shift in its quota and put a new biologist on the quota, is not my affair. It is a queer coincidence that at the time, almost to the day, on which your cable was received, Dr.Ch'en, the biologist, was ordered to take an indefinite rest, on account of active T.B., and, as usually happens in Cheeloo, yours truly is acting as "tai li" again, this time in Biology. I am certainly an expert as a stop-gap, but I am getting tired of it.

With kindest regards,  
Yours sincerely,

*R.T. Shields*

RTS:MMS.

R.T.O.

1142

TRANSFER

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY  
TSINAN, SHANTUNG  
CHINA

山東濟南

齊魯大學

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

26th March, 1932  
*ackd. not closed*  
*5/2/32*

Mr. B. A. Garside,  
China Union Universities,  
150, Fifth Avenue,  
New York.

SHANTUNG

INDEXED

Dear Garside,

On January 27th the Medical Faculty passed the following resolutions:-

RESOLVED - That we proceed as soon as possible with the erection of the entire new hospital building, according to the revised plans.

You, and the Executive Committee of the Board of Governors, are due, I believe, a full explanation of this action, especially as it follows so closely upon my letter of December 2nd, and the position taken by the Executive Committee in regard to it as expressed in your letter of January 25th.

On June 16th, 1931 the Board of Directors of the University passed a resolution as follows:-

986. Hospital Accommodation

The Board gave special consideration to the question raised in the reports of the Dean of Medicine and the Hospital Superintendent on the need of providing increased hospital accommodation. It recommends that the proposal to modify the existing plant so as to meet this need be abandoned, and that the Medical Faculty and the University Executive Council reconsider the question of proceeding with the erection of the new hospital, either in whole or in part, as the better solution of the problem. It is of course understood that the plans made for extended accommodation would be dependent upon the resources available for current expenditure.

This recommendation is made with due recognition of the fact that there are certain elements of instability in the political situation, but in the conviction that extended hospital accommodation is necessary in order to afford the requisite facilities for teaching work, the Board considers that such risks as may be involved should be taken in faith and courage.

Accordingly during the summer I invited the Medical Faculty in two groups to my home for informal discussion about the whole problem of expansion. As a result a committee of

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1932

Mr. Garside

eight was appointed to collect all available plans and suggestions, and submit them to careful study. A sub-committee of four was soon formed, and these members spent a great deal of time, both individually and collectively, working at the problem. The suggested plans were narrowed down to six, and careful studies were made of these projects to estimate their costs (these estimates are in Mex., by-the-way, not Gold), determine their adequacy to meet the existing needs, and note other advantages and disadvantages. These findings were submitted to the committee of eight, and this committee decided to circulate copies among members of the Medical Faculty, which would be called upon to take some definite action after sufficient time had been allowed for study of the data presented, and to send copies to London and New York, pointing out in covering letters to the Home Committees the immediate need for at least a power plant and enlarged out-patient facilities. This explains my letter to you of December 2nd, and its enclosures.

May I at this point call especial attention to the needs as brought out by this study, and listed on page 4 of the Committee's report. Our present hospital building was constructed in 1914, with little thought or provision for the various specialties that have been developed since that time. Our 109 beds, even when fully occupied, are insufficient for the teaching of clinical subjects; and when less than that number of patients must be apportioned among as many as 28 internes, as at present, the need for expansion becomes even more apparent. (Ideally, each interne should have charge of 15 to 20 beds; when our graduates leave us for work in mission hospitals, they will probably be made responsible for many more than that.) Our almost total lack of facilities for the care of private and semi-private patients, both in hospital and out-patient department, has hindered any attempt to serve this section of the local population. We cannot take care of contagious cases, even during epidemics. New kitchen and laundry arrangements are badly needed. Professional work done in the hospital suffers not a little because our "resident staff" is not resident in the hospital unit. Our out-patient department is shamefully crowded in every department; ordinary "ward patients", filthy, mal-odorous beggars, women and children, and private patients are jammed together in the narrow corridors, and other waiting spaces. Many patients of the better classes refuse to undergo the ordeal of attendance, either because they have tried it once, or because of hear-say. In spite of this, numbers of out-patients are steadily increasing. It is an acute problem. Although all available space in the medical school building is in use, every department needs additional space. Large classes are handled with great difficulty. The Physiology Department is still having to carry on elsewhere. The Medical Library will soon be compelled to overflow somewhere. Many members of the Faculty have no office space. The School of Nursing, although too small even for our present needs, is hampered by crowded quarters and inadequate facilities. The Schools of Pharmacy, Technology and

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Physiotherapy, having little or no allotted space, are growing. The Dental Department is still in temporary, unsatisfactory quarters. Administration and business offices of the hospital and medical school are scattered, making coordination and efficiency difficult. There is no provision for the tremendous numbers of tuberculous patients - even those among our own students. The dismal room available for a morgue proves shocking to relatives, and the odor of experimental animals rising from the basement is offensive at times even to the initiated. And either a new power plant will have to be provided, or there will have to be considerable immediate outlay for new boilers for both hospital and medical school buildings, as well as additional equipment for our overloaded university power plant ... This is no sudden "wail of woe"; the fact is we have been carrying on for years with old equipment and makeshifts of one sort or another, until the time has come when we are being compelled to face pressing needs on every hand. And it is significant that recent visitors, whose opinions we value particularly (such as Dr. Faber of the League of Nations, Dr. Lennox of the Laymen's Fact-Finding Commission, and Dr. Dodd of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board) have all tempered generous commendations with criticism for our relatively insufficient clinical teaching material, and for overcrowded conditions in both O.P.D. and medical school.

A full meeting of the Medical Faculty was held on January 13th. Full opportunity was given for questions and discussion. The Faculty came to no decision at this meeting, but requested the committee of eight to bring in its choice of the six proposed plans. The committee however was unable to agree on any one plan. So, at a second meeting of the Medical Faculty on January 27th, the committee brought in a majority recommendation (4 votes) favoring Plan 4 with certain modifications, and a minority recommendation (3 votes; one member of the committee having been absent) that Plan 6 be adopted forthwith. My letter to you, and your return cable were read. The whole matter was discussed fully. It soon became apparent that everyone was in favor of Plan 6 as a goal, the only difference of opinion being a matter of procedure - whether to proceed at once with the erection of the entire new hospital building, or to build only a small proportion of it as an initial trial step in expansion. Finally, by a vote of 17 to 3, the above action was taken.

I think it was very generally agreed that there would have to be some modification of the interior arrangements of the original hospital plan, especially along lines of simplification and elimination of unnecessary frills. And it was clearly the sense of the meeting that the erection of the new hospital should be but the first step in our program of expansion, other units to follow in order. This program briefly stated is as follows:-

MAR 26 1932  
Mr. Garside

1) To build the new hospital as originally planned (save for minor modifications), but to use only two-thirds of it at present for patients, the remainder to be left unfurnished, or to house the resident staff, etc.

2) To replace the present out-patient building with a larger, more ideal one. The old hospital could be used without modification as temporary quarters for the out-patient department while this is being done.

3) Then to convert the present hospital building into laboratories, class-rooms, offices, etc. for the medical school. This building lends itself well to such a purpose, and could be connected conveniently by corridors with the present medical school building.

It may be well to state briefly some of the views, pro and con, expressed at these meetings. The uncertainties of the present military and political situation in China, and financial depression abroad, were discussed, of course. It was questioned whether we would be able to fill any more hospital beds than are at present available. The difficulty of procuring larger professional and administrative staffs was pointed out. A few opposed the idea of tearing down the present solidly-built, ill-adapted out-patient building, preferring to try modifying it in some way. The delay incident to revision of plans and taking up the matter afresh with the Home Committee was emphasized.

On the other hand, it was pointed out that although Plan 4 is a step toward the ultimate goal, it is a small step, failing to meet many urgent needs; that it is a relatively expensive step, estimated at Mex. \$360,000 capital cost, only two-thirds of which would go toward the eventual plan, thus increasing the ultimate capital expenditure by at least Mex. \$120,000; that the estimated operating costs of the two plans (4 and 6) do not differ greatly; that Plan 4 is a relatively inefficient step, leaving us with a collection of makeshifts, and with awkward problems of subsequent expansion; and that it would be an unfair and inconclusive test of our ability to grow, or of the need for expansion.

There seemed to be no doubt but that Plan 6 is capable of meeting adequately practically all existing needs, as well as those that we can foresee. It was urged that this plan is not financially impossible. More than enough capital funds are in hand to build and equip the entire plant. These cannot be kept unused for an indefinite length of time. Appeals for additional donations, appropriations, and grants, as well as any future drive, either in China or abroad, could be made with more force and greater chances of success after the hospital is built. If our estimates are correct, there will be considerable surplus of capital funds; it may be that the donors will allow this money to be used to supplement running expenses during this abnormal period of financial depression. And, finally, it

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MAR 26 1932  
Mr. Garside

was felt by several that there is need for a certain amount of faith in this matter; that, with pressing needs for expansion, and a reasonable assurance of success, we should delay no longer; that, if we wait until every future step is perfectly clear and safe, we will never advance; and that our attitude should be forward-looking, courageous and hopeful.

On March 4th, 1932, the University Administrative Council met and passed the following action unanimously, which, as you know, gives it the force of an action of the Board of Directors:-

1000. New Hospital

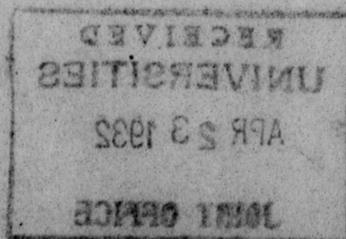
The following minute of the Medical Faculty was carefully considered, viz. "That we proceed as soon as possible with the erection of the entire new hospital in accordance with the revised plans." After the situation had been fully presented verbally by Dr. Price and Dr. Shields -

Voted:- That the erection of the entire new hospital building, in accordance with the revised plans, be proceeded with.

I am therefore forwarding to you the above resolution of the Medical Faculty with this covering letter, and am asking you to take it up with the Executive Committee in New York, and let us know as soon as possible whether we can proceed along the lines indicated. In order that there might be no question that the ideas of the faculty were fully expressed the Executive Committee, at my request, appointed four of its members who have prepared this letter. They have done better than I would have been able to do.

Yours sincerely,

*R. J. Shields*



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MAR 28 1932  
H. Garfield

26.2.32

was felt by several that there is need for a certain amount of  
latitude in this matter, that with pressing needs for expansion  
and a reasonable assurance of success, we should delay no  
longer; that if we wait until every last step is perfectly  
clear and safe, we will never advance; and that our attitude  
should be forward-looking, comprehensive and hopeful.

On March 24, 1932, the University Administrative  
Council met and passed the following resolution unanimously, which  
as you know, gives it the force of an action of the Board of  
Directors:

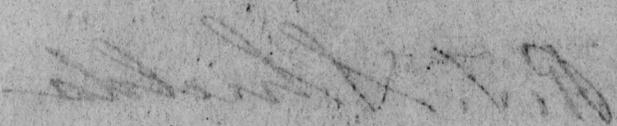
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Shields -  
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that the issues of the Faculty were fully expressed and the Execu-  
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who have prepared this letter. They have done better than I  
could have been able to do.

Yours sincerely,



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UNIVERSITIES  
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SHANTUNG

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY  
TSINAN, SHANTUNG  
CHINA

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SCHOOL OF MEDICINE  
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
"CHEELOO, TSINAN".

TRANSFER

May 6th, 1932.

*Act 6/23/32*

Mr. B.A. Garside,  
150 Fifth Avenue,  
NEW YORK.

INDEXED

Dear Garside,

It has been some time since I wrote you. I sent you a cable on April 18th, saying "What are the prospects support Milbank Wampler or another person". My reason for doing this was that Dr. Grant of the P.U.M.C. and Dr. Y.L. Mei, formerly connected with the National Government health work, have both approached me in regard to getting help for our Public Health department here. It has been suggested that the government might put a man here, that is, Mei; also that we might get help from the China Foundation. Obviously, until we know what the Milbank Fund are going to do, and whether there is any possibility of getting Wampler, we do not want to go in for any other proposition, and I would very much prefer having Wampler supported by the Milbank Fund than having any sort of semi-government arrangement. Up to date, we have had no answer to this cable. I hope it got through. Possibly the delay is because you had to wait and have some correspondence with the Milbank people and ~~that~~ they have not yet answered. May be you will send your answer by mail, in which case I should get it within about ten days. You will see the necessity for knowing about this as soon as possible. There is another Public Health man in the U.S., Dr. Yao Hsun Yuan, about whom Drs. Gault and Evans have written. He might be a possibility. Where his support is coming from is the big question. Would the Milbank people support him, if they could not get Wampler? I do not think I will write to them again until I get an answer from my cable to you.

We had interesting visits from Emerson and Houghton, of the Laymen's Inquiry Commission. They were very much interested in our administration problem and expressed themselves very strongly that our machinery was entirely too complicated. I agree with them, but I do not see that we can do anything to better this, unless we can get a strong body of laymen to take over all or part of the medical missionary work which is now conducted by the various missionary societies. I will not write more about this at present. It may be nothing but air castles that we are dreaming.

To be more practical: we want very soon to get an authoritative answer to the letter sent by the Medical Faculty and University authorities on March 26th. If there is much more

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Mr. B. A. Garside

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May 6th, 1932.

delay, it will result in what I expected, nothing being done this year towards helping out our overcrowded condition. We have a practical problem that we have been discussing and it should be settled very soon. We have ordered the boilers for the power plant, which boilers will be able to give us heat and light for the whole medical plant, and to which other units can be added in case the new hospital is built. The question of the location of this power house will depend on whether the new hospital is to be built and, to a certain extent, when it is to be built. If there is no possibility of having a new hospital within three, four or five years, then it would be more economical to put the power house, at least temporarily, on the lot which is now occupied by the small bungalow and the workshop. The objection to this, as a permanent location, is that there would be a little noise and, possibly, some smoke nuisance connected with it. If the power house is to be at the north end of the new hospital lot, it will be so far away from the present hospital, school and dormitories that there will be a loss of 5% to 10% of heat in transmission, so Wolfe and Sam Dean say, besides the expense of laying long pipes. To offset this is the expense of tearing down the bungalow and erecting another building to house the women internes and residents. Our Executive Committee, after a long discussion, decided to wait, if possible, until we hear as to whether the Building Committee in New York will allow the school to proceed with the building of the whole hospital, according to the letter sent you. The boilers are being shipped from England. Certain pipe fittings must be cut, in accordance with the size and shape of the house and the location of the stack. Obviously we cannot give absolute figures on these questions until we know just what the shape of the power house is to be, and that depends, to a certain extent, on where it is to be located. Therefore, if you have not already written or cabled, I wish that you would send me a cable stating whether or not the request of the Medical Faculty, in regard to the building of the new hospital, has been granted by the Building Committee in New York, as, if this is not granted, it will mean that the hospital cannot be erected for several years, at least.

I suppose you saw Leighton Stuart. He is, no doubt, on his way back now. I hope that he stirred up the Harvard Yenching people to appoint some committee to look after their affairs out here. We have had a very strong statement from you, two or three years ago, that Harvard Yenching funds were specifically allocated for certain uses and could not be diverted, but we hear, from Leighton Stuart and others, that they are being diverted to other uses, and therefore it is said that there is no reason why we should not divert such funds. While I was Vice President, I wrote more than once to Dr. Woods asking him to do something about this. I have never even had an answer from him.

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Mr. B. A. Garside

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May 6th, 1932.

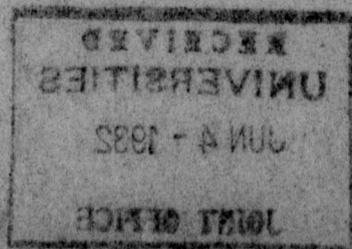
I am watching the Treasurer's monthly report very carefully. Thanks to the Rockefeller Foundation and the high rate of exchange for the American dollar, the Medical School is going to come out a little more than even this year. We estimated at \$3 to \$1 for the American dollar and \$15 to £1. On the Rockefeller grant alone we have gotten \$12,000 more than we estimated for. If we had gotten only \$3 to \$1, we should have had a large deficit. It is almost impossible to make out a budget satisfactorily under present conditions of fluctuations of exchange. I see that we have made our hospital budget entirely too low for 1932-1933. On the other hand, we have estimated receipts for 1932-33 at probably \$11,000 less than we are going to get this year. Under the head of Exchange and Reserves, Medical School budget, we have \$11,020. The reserve in this case means \$20,000 on fixed deposit, Rockefeller Suspense, which can be used by the Medical School for running expenses any time that it is needed. I did not write you a financial letter this year: I presume that the President did. I was talking to P. Lair the other day about your Rockefeller statement. I hope he will get it to you in time and in proper shape this year.

According to my mission rules, I am due to go on furlough next year, that is, if the old six months at the end of five years rule holds good. Is there any use of thinking about raising money next year? You will be interested to know that Ran has been accepted by the Harvard Medical School and is enrolled to begin work there next fall.

Yours sincerely,

*R. T. Shields*

RTS:MMS.



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May 6th, 1932

Mr. H. A. ...

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I am writing you to report very briefly on the work of the Rockefeller Foundation and the rate of exchange for the American dollar, the medical school is going to come out a little more than even this year. We estimated at 3 to 1 for the American dollar and 15 to 20. On the Rockefeller fund alone we have gotten 12,000 more than we estimated for. It was gotten only 3 to 1, we should have had a large deficit. It is almost impossible to take out a budget satisfactorily under present conditions of fluctuations of exchange. I see that we have made our hospital budget entirely too low for 1932-1933. On the other hand, we have estimated receipts for 1932-33 at roughly 11,000 less than we are going to get this year. Under the head of exchange and reserves, medical school budget, we have 11,030. The reserve in this case means 20,000 on fixed deposit, Rockefeller reserves, which can be used by the medical school for training expenses. I did not write you a final bill letter this year. I reason that the president did. I was talking to you the other day about your Rockefeller statement. I hope we will get it to you in time and in proper shape this year.

According to my mission rules, I am due to go on my next year, that is, if the six months at the end of five years rule holds. I am sure that you will be interested to know that has been suggested by the reserve medical school and is enrolled to begin work next fall.

Yours sincerely,

ATS:MS

RECEIVED  
 UNIVERSITIES  
 JUN 4 - 1932  
 JOINT OFFICE

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TRANSFER

SHANTUNG

INDEXED

Shantung Christian University

May 23, 1952.

Dr. Randolph T. Shields,  
Cheeloo University,  
Tsinan, Shantung, China

My dear Dr. Shields:

I am attaching a copy of a long letter I have just written to Dr. Chu and Mr. Davies covering the Minutes of the meeting of the Cheeloo - Governors held on June 18th. You will note that I comment at length on the matter of the construction of the new hospital.

I hope that the field will be able to send us the full and detailed information asked for in Action NAS-302, so that we will have these facts readily available whenever we are called upon to study again the proposals in regard to the construction of the hospital, whether this be done in the immediate future, or at some more remote date. If we wait until the Section is ready to take up the matter again before we make a move to secure the information, we will not be able to collect the facts in time.

I hope that you are going to get a prolonged period of rest and freedom from responsibility during the summer months. We are slow trying to get off to you the ammunition which has been lying around our office for the past year. I hope that we can send it out by Miss Fenn or the Winfields, if no earlier opportunity is offered.

Very cordially yours,

*W. A. Laufer*

BAG:PG

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TRANSFER

SHANTUNG

INDEXED

May 28, 1952.

Dr. Randolph T. Shields,  
Cheeloo University,  
Tsinan, Shantung, China

My dear Dr. Shields:

We are today sending a cablegram in which we include the information that the Milbank Memorial Fund is unable to provide support for anyone at the present time. After some delay I have talked this matter over with Dr. Edgar Sydenstricker. He was very cordial, and seems to be generally interested in the work at Cheeloo. But it is the same old story of retrenchment of appropriations, and increased conservatism of policy as a result of the depression.

Dr. Sydenstricker says that it is quite impossible for the Fund to do anything at all for Cheeloo this year, but hopes, however, that it may be possible for them to render some assistance a year hence. Dr. Sydenstricker, or possibly one of the officers of the Foundation is planning to take a trip to China during the coming year, and hopes to have an opportunity to visit the work at Cheeloo, and to study the needs at first hand. The best that we can hope for is that the depression will ease up by the time this journey is made and that Cheeloo will be able to arouse their enthusiasm to the point where we can enlist their support.

I am sorry that we cannot make a more cheerful report.

Very cordially yours,

*B. Garside*

BAG:PC

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J. Shields

Copy

SHANTUNG

TRANSFER

May 28th, 1932

Dr. E. H. Hume  
Dr. T. D. Sloan  
Post-Graduate Medical School & Hospital  
NEW YORK

Dear Ed and Dwight,

I am writing you a joint letter and am going to ask you to do something personally for me. I will give you the history of the case first.

Twelve years ago I had a small tumor removed adjacent to my parotid gland. It was, apparently, an "accessory parotid", no suggestion of any degeneration. A short time afterwards, I think only a month or two, a small nodule appeared which we all considered was probably a cyst. It was movable and did not grow, and though I have at times casually consulted people about it, we all felt that, unless there was some sign of growth, it was not necessary to bother with it. This winter I thought that it had grown some. As I look back now, it has been growing so slowly during the twelve years that I did not realize that it was enlarging. A month ago I had Phil Price take it out under a local. He did a careful job, taking about 1½ hours to dissect it out, cutting out some of the parotid tissue, and removed it in toto, apparently a fairly well encapsulated fibrous tumor. Sections show that it is an adenocarcinoma. I am sending the sections under separate cover.

The first reaction here was that I should go at once to America for expert surgical and radium treatment. We have no radium here. I wrote to Loucks at the P. U. M. C. and asked his advice in the matter as I did not know how expert they were at Peking in regard to their radium. He wired that he advised preliminary radiation at Peking so I went up there two weeks ago. I found that they had a physicist and Dr. J. W. Spies, as radium expert. Spies graduated from Harvard in 1924 and, as I remember his history, he was at the Cancer Memorial Hospital, New York, for several years and has also been to Paris and elsewhere abroad. He was sent out by the C.M.B. to Peking, to take charge of the radium. He gave me, over a period of nine days, 16,000 milligram hours, 100 mg. being applied, roughly, 20 hours a day. After the first three days, I had a certain amount of nausea and he let up once for

Dr. E. H. Hume  
Dr. T. D. Sloan

May 28th, 1932.

a 24-hour rest. Whether the nausea was produced by staying in the hospital with bandages round my neck, or directly by radium is a question some of them are discussing. I returned home yesterday and am feeling much better now. The local wound healed up well, though there is still a little sub-cutaneous fluid, evidently from the parotid gland. It is disappearing, however, and, if I do not get too much skin reaction, Spies wants me to return to P.U.M.C. in two weeks for the insertion of gold seed, how many or how much Radon, I do not know. I am learning something about radium these days! I am still suffering from a little malaise, dry mouth, etc., and Spies thinks I shall probably have more of a skin reaction than I have now. At present there is only a reddening, and no discomfort of the skin of my neck. My general condition is as usual. I notice that the interne's report on my blood was, 5,500,000 red cells and 100% hemoglobin (I do not know what scale he was using.) The pathologists here and at P.U.M.C. agree on the diagnosis of slow growing adenocarcinoma. The surgeons all concur in this and give a very good prognosis. The question that we are now discussing is, should I have a more or less radical operation on the neck, removing the lymph glands with or without the parotid, and, if so, when should this operation be done. Spies' opinion is that it would be safest to remove the lymph glands, but not the parotid, between the second and third radiation, or after the third radiation, say within two months from now. Loucks and Maxwell I do not think would advise this as the situation seems at present. They all feel that the danger of metastasis is almost nil at present and that, if there is a recurrence, it will be local. Of course, you will readily realize that small parotid tumors of this kind are almost unheard of in the ordinary clinical experience in China. The average patient would never think of having anybody look at such a little growth but would wait until it was hopeless before coming to the hospital. For that reason, the experience of surgeons out here cannot help much on a question of this kind.

Now, what I want you men to do for me is to get the best opinions that you can, from pathologist, surgeons and radiologists, in regard to the treatment of a tumor of this kind. I am suggesting four possibilities, with a code word for each which you can use, as under, and should be glad if you would cable me which one of the four you advise, after such consultation.

1. Advise return to America as soon as possible for radical operation parotid and lymph glands. Code word "America."
2. Advise return to America for further treatment radium only. Code word "Radium".
3. Advise continued radium treatment in P.U.M.C. to be followed by removal of lymph glands only there. Code word "Peking".

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Dr. E. H. Hume  
Dr. T. D. Sloan

May 28th, 1932

4. Advise continued radium treatment in Peking, to be followed by operation only if recurrence of growth. Code word "Treatment".

If you should cable me "America", I would make arrangements to go as soon as possible, though I might wait for the receipt of your following letter before actually leaving Tsinan. You might add to any of these code words "Letter", which would mean to me that there may be some conditions attached to your advice and that I had better wait for the letter giving me these conditions. The men out here know that I am writing to you. We all thought this was a good idea because, being personal friends of mine, I do not mind calling on you to take some trouble for me. We realize that the treatment of a case of this kind very largely depends on the personality of the surgeon to whom one goes. Some surgeons would depend on a more or less radical operation, with or without radium, whereas others would depend more on radiation and less on operation. I am trusting your good judgment to balance these different opinions. I presume that you would get the opinion of Dr. F. C. Wood, the pathologist, also. I think he is connected with the Cancer Hospital. You know him, of course. I think he is a classmate of Sam Cochran's. If Sam is in New York, as he may be by this time, I wish you would tell him of my condition.

I think I have told you all the necessary facts. I am going ahead, leading a normal life, as far as I can, and will be prepared to go home this summer, if necessary. Of course, I should much prefer having the job done out here. Phil Price is going home on furlough in a few weeks. Loucks leaves in August. Van Allen will take his place at P.U. M.C. The latter is a good surgeon, I believe, mainly interested in chest work. If the operation is to be only the removal of some lymph glands, I imagine you would not think it necessary for me to go home. If it is to be an extensive operation, possible involving the removal of the 7th nerve, I think I should prefer to go home and play some tennis with Ran before the operation. Incidentally you will be interested to know that Ran has been accepted as a Harvard medical student for next fall.

Of course, as you realize, the financial difference between remaining in China and going home is very great. One can live out here comfortably on a missionary salary at present, with the gold exchange as it is, but a missionary's salary would not go very far in the U. S. However, the first consideration is the prolongation of my usefulness.

There has been a postal strike on here which is just supposed to be over. I shall send this letter to one of you today and shall probably send another copy in a few days to the other, so as to ensure your getting it. I am very fortunate in having two friends in the positions that you men are, to advise me at this particular time.

Yours as ever,

*Ran*

RTS:MMS

*over*

**TRANSFER  
SHANTUNG**

Dr. Randolph T. Shields

continued to go from bad to worse, with the result that organizations as well as individuals give and are more inclined to keep a death grip on any...

**INDEXED**

You next refer to the proposals in regard to the construction of all or part of the new hospital and plant. Here too, nothing new has developed since the annual meeting of the Cheeloo University was held in London three days ago. We have made some announcement in the matter, though I am sure that any action they may have taken will be in the direction of conservatism. At the present time a growing number of leaders here in the West, in the fields of education, government, and religion, are getting into a state of great alarm.

**Shantung University**

**June 23, 1952**

**Dr. Randolph T. Shields  
Cheeloo University  
Tainan, Shantung  
China**

**Dear Dr. Shields:**

I have before me your letter of May 6th. This should have been answered before this. The delay has been partially due to the fact that for the past ten days I have been thinking that I might soon be seeing you here in the States. However, a long telephone conversation I had with Dr. Sloan of the Post Graduate late yesterday afternoon, seems to indicate that you may not be coming home immediately after all.

I need not assure you that those of your friends here in the States who have heard of the threat of trouble in your parotid gland, have been very much concerned, and have been anxious for fuller details. I believe the matter has been kept pretty closely within your group of medical friends, Dr. Sloan, Dr. Cochran, and Dr. Evans, but it is nearly always impossible to keep such matters confidential, when a large group of people are keenly interested in the well being of one of their friends.

As far as a layman like myself could judge from Dr. Sloan's simple statement of the situation, the men with whom he has consulted here all seem to be in agreement that with the treatment you have been obtaining in China you should not have any serious trouble. I certainly hope that my understanding is correct, and that this judgment will be proven well founded. You are far too valuable a young fellow on the Cheeloo campus to be getting any of the ills and infirmities of middle age for at least another couple of decades.

Let us now turn to the matters you deal with in your letter of May 6th:

You mention first your hope of securing support from the Milbank Fund for a man in Public Health. I have already cabled and written to you in regard to this. There have been no new developments since I wrote, except that the whole economic situation in the United States has

June 25, 1952

continued to go from bad to worse, with the result that organizations, as well as individuals, have less to give and are more inclined to keep a death grip on anything they still possess.

You next refer to the proposals in regard to the construction of all or part of the new hospital and plant. Here too, nothing new has developed since I wrote. Perhaps the annual meeting of the Chee-lee governors, which was held in London three days ago, may have made some further pronouncement in the matter, though I am sure that any action they may have taken will be in the direction of conservatism. At the present time a growing number of leaders here in the West, in the fields of economics, government, and religion, are getting into a state of utter panic.

The third matter you discuss is the use of the Harvard-Yenching Institute funds. The problem of securing and using the funds left by Dr. Charles M. Hall for the advancement of higher education in the Orient has caused me more concern, grey hairs, and loss of Christian patience and idealism, than all the other problems I have met up with since I came back to the States in 1936. A lot of things have been done that have stirred me up a great deal, and I feel that a great many serious blunders have been made, and that far too large a proportion of the limited funds we have available for work in China has been restricted for use in such too narrow a scope of work. Moreover, the Harvard-Yenching Institute has backed and filled a number of times, and has started more than once on some line which it found to be impracticable and which it was reluctant to abandon so openly as to cause a loss of face. Our China colleges have been put in a very embarrassing situation as a result, for to ignore the specific instructions of the Institute has meant risking the loss of good-will and support from the Institute, and to carry out these instructions has meant the overdevelopment of a few departments and an expenditure of more money for these departments than the general set-up of the institution called for.

Several years ago the trustees of the Institute appointed a sub-committee to meet with representatives of the various boards of trustees to discuss these problems and to work out a reasonable policy. All of our boards of trustees appointed representatives at once and I assured the Institute that we were anxious to meet with them at any time, and would go to Boston if it was difficult for their sub-committee to meet with us in New York. But things drifted along a couple of years without any action being taken, and without any set policy being formulated, until finally Dr. Stuart brought forward his proposal for a committee on the field, made up of representatives of the several universities. This proposal has now met with approval from the Institute, and I hope that soon a reasonable policy will be worked out in China. All of the members of the board of trustees of the Institute are wonderfully fine, conscientious, sympathetic men. They recognize the impossibility of

Dr. Randolph T. Shields

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June 25, 1952

their making intelligent decisions on problems of policy for a group of institutions on the other side of the world and in an alien environment, but they also feel the responsibility of their trustee obligation, and are naturally inclined to be conservative until they are sure of their ground.

During this formative period our institutions in China have not been at all uniform in their use of the funds from the Institute. Some institutions have tried loyally to follow out the Institute's definite instructions that these funds be used only for the development and strengthening of work in the field of Chinese cultural studies. Others have frankly taken the position that this is not a practical program, and have used various proportions of these funds for other purposes. It has been a case where the most conscientious institutions have thus far been the losers. However, all these matters have now been transferred to China for decision by the committee representing all the institutions. I sincerely hope that during the coming year satisfactory policies can be worked out.

I hope that by the time this reaches the field you will have closed a very satisfactory year. The rate of exchange has continued to be good, and I hope that your <sup>receipts</sup> from Western sources up to June 30th will not have fallen off too sharply. The new fiscal year presents, however, a far more serious problem. I am awaiting with interest the action of the annual meeting of the governors in regard to the budget, particularly as to the support which will come from our British friends.

In the last paragraph of your letter you mention the possibility of a furlough one year hence and ask as to the possibility of securing funds at that time. It is still too early to make any predictions as to the possibility of promotional work a year hence. If the present downward trend continues the country may be in a very serious financial plight. On the other hand if we begin an upward swing meantime, next year may offer a very good opportunity to take advantage of reviving optimism. Even in such a serious plight as we are now facing, money can be had if one goes after it in the right way. This is evidenced by the fact that Yenching has been making remarkable progress toward meeting the Rockefeller Foundation conditional grant of \$250,000 for Natural Sciences, the time limit on which expires on June 30th. While the struggle is far from ended, we have a real hope of succeeding.

With the warmest of good wishes, I am

Very cordially yours,

*R. T. Shields*

BAG:W

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SHANTUNG

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY,  
Tsinan, Shantung, China,  
June 29th, 1932.

TRANSFER

My dear Friends:

I am going to make this letter more personal than usual. I have delayed writing until I had more definite news of myself to tell you.

On May 7th, I had a small tumor removed from my parotid, under local anaesthesia. It proved to be an adenocarcinoma, or, in plain language, a slow-growing cancer. There is no sense in trying to keep secret such a disease. It is a perfectly honorable disease and nothing to be ashamed of. The first reaction of my friends here was that I had better go to America at once for expert advice and treatment, but, after writing to friends at the P.U.M.C. (the Rockefeller Medical School in Peking), I found that they not only had radium, as I already knew, but that they had a young surgeon who had recently come out and was an expert in the use of radium. So I went to the P.U.M.C. and took a first radium treatment. This lasted for more than ten days. I discovered that there is considerable general reaction from radium. I was sea-sick for most of my stay in the hospital, but, after returning home, I got back almost to normal in a week or so. The question of whether I should have an operation, in addition to radium, was being discussed by the surgeons out here, so I wrote to two of my friends in New York, asking their advice, after consultation with experts. I gave them various alternative code words to be used by cable for their reply.

Having gotten in good physical condition again, I went back to Peking and had Radon (the emanations of radium), in gold seed, injected into my neck, under general anaesthesia. The physics and the clinical application of this are too complicated to go into here. Those of you who are not doctors can ask your family physicians and you will probably find how little they know about it! Practically, I have discovered that the reaction from this treatment is more severe than that from the radiation. I came back home, was able to do work for a few days and then went to bed and have been in bed most of the time for ten days. The reaction made me lose weight and I felt very weak.

A few days ago I received the cable from New York, from T.D.S., saying that they advised me to take further radium in Peking and to have an operation only if there should be a recurrence of the growth. A letter is following. This is just what I had hoped for, as, for various reasons, I do not want to go to the United States now. I am feeling much better, and we are planning to go to Pei-tai-ho, where I shall get a good rest and get away from work. I expect to go to Peking again later. It is rather difficult to explain to the laity that I am not suffering at all from cancer, but from radium! My friends have been very good to me and I appreciate all their solicitude. I practically have doctor's orders to rest as long as necessary this summer.

This is the most egotistical letter that I have ever written you, I think! As to the rest of the family, Evy is staying here in Tsinan next year as principal of the Foreign School. She will go to Pei-tai-ho later this summer with some friends of hers. Ran has been accepted by the Harvard Medical School for next session. Incidentally, he has gotten a major monogram in tennis at Washington and Lee, where he graduates this year. It has been a regret to us that we could not see him at all during his four years of college, and especially not be present at his graduation exercises. I think there were probably some of you present at that time who saw his father and grandfather receive their degrees in the same building!

As to the political situation in the Far East, you can get as much from your home papers as I can tell you. Under normal conditions in the West,

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JUN 29 1932

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I doubt if Japan would be able to put across so easily what she has already done; but the western powers are concerned, and rightly, with conditions in Europe and America, and Japan has put up her puppet Manchukuo on the stage and seems to be prepared to see the play through to the finish. She played the fool, as well as the criminal, in Shanghai, and she has got out of it with the best grace she could. Apparently, the treaty powers and the League signatories are going to let her do as she pleases in the Far East, but one cannot but think that she is laying up trouble for herself in the future. We get only rumors of discontent within Japan, and we do not know how much the anti-Japanese feeling in China will amount to in the long run, and, of course, the big question is, what is Russia going to do, and when?

We had our graduating exercises from the 19th to the 21st. I was unable to attend any of them. There were twenty medical students who received their degrees, thirteen Arts and Science students and five nurses, and it was a very successful Commencement. This medical graduating class brings the number of living medical graduates of this school up to 258. We have not worked out any statistics for this past year, but I am sure that the old figures still hold good. Nearly 50% of our graduates are working now in mission hospitals. Of this year's class, only two or three are not going directly into such hospitals. In this way, we are fulfilling two important functions; (1) we are furnishing young Christian doctors to go to mission hospitals for a variable length of time, and (2) after they get their further training in these hospitals, those who do not remain go out into the country as well-trained doctors for private and government practice. We have our disappointments, of course, but, on the whole, I feel that we are continuing to make an important contribution to the professional and social life of new China.

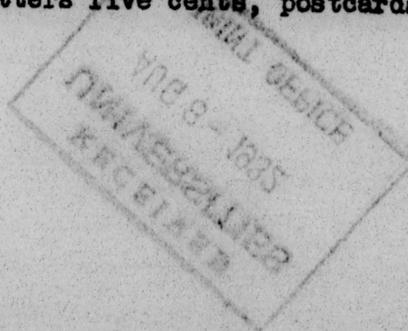
We are all very much concerned about the world-wide depression, especially as it affects England and America. From letters that I get from many of you, there does not seem much hope that the situation is going to be improved in the near future. I hope that the proposals being made now at Lausanne may be accepted by the powers, and that our statesmen may be able to work out some method by which over-production may be properly distributed and unemployment may be diminished. We are, of course, watching with great interest the accounts of politics in the United States.

I hope this letter will bring an answer from many of you.

Yours sincerely,

*R. T. Shields.*

Received at Nashville, Tennessee, July 28, 1932.  
Address: Dr. R. T. Shields, Cheeloo University, Tsinan, Shantung, China.  
Postage: Letters five cents, postcards three cents.



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SHANTUNG  
TRANSFER

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY  
TSINAN, SHANTUNG  
CHINA

齊  
魯  
醫  
科  
大  
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
"CHEELOO, TSINAN".

INDEXED

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE  
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

June 30th, 1932.

ack 7-29-30

Mr. B. A. Garside,  
150 Fifth Avenue,  
NEW YORK.

Dear Garside,

My last letter to you was written on May 6th. On May 7th I had a small tumour removed from my parotid, under local anaesthesia, which proved to be an adenocarcinoma. Since that time I have been spending a large part of my time getting radium treatment in Peking, and recovering from it in Tsinan. I have written the details in a general letter, so will not go into it any further. You may have heard from Hume and Sloan of my letter to them. I have been in bed for some days but am much better now. I was not able to attend any Commencement exercises, nor have I been to the last meetings of the Medical Executive Committee. I will send you a copy of the minutes in regard to the new hospital. I have not all of your letters before me just now and I will not go into detail.

I am glad that the Board of Directors authorised us to go ahead and do what the New York Committee had already granted, build the power house and put up the west wing of the hospital, to be used for an O.P.D. and also for an overflow for patients. I did not expect that your committee in New York would authorise us to build the whole hospital, under the present economic situation in all the world. The action of the faculty last spring has served to postpone for at least a year anything being done, because it is now not practicable to let contracts and get any work done on the west wing before the cold weather comes. It is to be hoped that the details can be worked out before next spring and work started early, so that, by the fall of 1933, we may have an adequate O.P.D.

In my letter of May 6th I took up the possibilities as to the location of the power house. It has been decided to locate it, as you see, in the so-called "Bungalow lot", in the Medical School compound. In the meantime, we shall have a committee working on detailed plans for the new hospital, if and when it is ever built.

I suppose Mr. Davies has already answered one of the questions raised by the New York Board, that is, the amount of money that is in Shanghai. I am rather surprised at the Board saying that they had no details as to the new hospital, and that they wanted information as to the cost of running. I thought they had all the information we could give on this.

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June 30th, 1932.

There were various statements as to costs sent with the faculty letter in the spring. You certainly have these. I think that the experience of hospital executives, both at home and in China, show that the costs of maintaining a hospital are increased in direct proportion to the number of beds. I was rather surprised at this statement myself, but I have no less an authority than Mr. Roger Greene who confirmed it in a letter to me last year. The advocates for building the whole hospital and using only a part of it say that if we shut up part of the hospital, it will not cost anything for maintenance. I suppose this is almost true. Some advocate the building of the hospital and using part of it as a sort of hotel! I do not approve of this. However, I think this question of erecting the whole building at present is laid on the table. The thing we are concerned with is the putting up of the west wing. The idea is to have a part of this building fixed up for private patients, and then we can test the theory as to whether we shall make money on private patients.

You may be getting an official letter from the University in regard to this, so consider this letter of mine more or less unofficial, as Struthers thinks that I am not doing any work at present.

Your cablegram and letter in regard to the Milbank Fund was a disappointment but hardly unexpected. I suppose their funds are hit just as all other investments are in the country. I am still keeping in touch with Grant and we may be able to do something to help our Public Health department here, but I have no definite plans at present. I have not heard from Wampler for a long time. I suppose he has given up all thought of China without the backing of the Milbank people.

I spent two days with Leighton Stuart at Yenching, while recovering in Peking, and he told me all about the Harvard-Yenching money. He said they had arranged that part of the H.Y. Institute funds should be allocated to the six colleges in China, so that their H.Y. income would not be cut off absolutely, in case the Aluminium Company is unable to pay any dividends. He thought that about 70% of the gold grants would be paid to us. I note that this is the proportion which you have put down in your financial statement, though you do not go into the details as Leighton did with me.

In one of your letters you said you would try to send out my cartridges by someone. You did not know at that time that Evans was returning. I do not want to bother anyone who is afraid of getting into trouble about this. I wrote to my cousin, Dr. A.W. Tucker, many months ago, asking him to get the ammunition from you, and he wrote me that he would do so, so I presume that, before this, you have given it to him. He, being a good sportsman, is going to bring some ammunition out and have a "huchao" for it, so the addition of a few boxes for me will make no difference

Mr.B.A.Garside

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June 30th, 1932.

to him. I fear I have not written this to you before.

My wife and I expect to go to Pei-tai-ho in a few days and I may go to Peking before P.T.H. or run up there later. I have to have some more radiation some time.

I hope your wife is getting on well. I will tell Ran to be sure and visit you when he goes through New York on his way to Harvard.

I presume we shall be left in peace in Shantung as Japan will probably have all she can manage taking care of her new puppet, Manchukuo. After she has stabilised this, with the approval of the powers in Manchuria, then she can turn her attention to Shantung and the rest of China.

I am interested to see that Mr.Cee has announced his new position. I have known that it was being discussed for months and am very glad that Yenching has got such a man. They could not have a man who knows the situation out here any better than he does. Incidentally, I am glad, as I have told him and Leighton Stuart, because he is such an intelligent friend of our work here.

With kindest regards,  
Yours sincerely,

RTS:MMS.

*R. T. Shields*

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R. J. Shields

## SHANTUNG TRANSFER

June 1932

### REPORT OF THE DEAN, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE CHEELOO UNIVERSITY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1932.

To the Board of Directors:-

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is to be expected that the report of the year's work in Cheeloo shall chronicle the fact that the work has been more or less interrupted and hindered by the occurrence of some event over which we have no control. The session of 1931-32 was affected by the Japanese invasion. The President will deal with the effects of this upon us, and the closing of the University by government orders and not because of the action of Cheeloo students. When it was thought necessary to send our students to their homes, we appealed to the near-by mission hospitals and the local hospitals of alumni to take in those students who lived at a distance, and the response was very gratifying, places being found for all who were in need. However, the period of closure for the Medical School was only three weeks and lost time was made up by cutting short the holidays and by extending the spring term. With the exception of this and the natural anxiety felt by all during the attack on Shanghai, the session was marked by the usual routine of lectures, laboratory and clinical work, both teachers and students showing the interest and diligence characteristic of medical schools in general.

STUDENT ENROLMENT. There were enrolled during the year 106 medical students, 87 men and 19 women, this being the largest enrolment for many years. Besides these regular students, we admitted a new class of 18 in Pharmacy, three of whom were women, and we have had four laboratory technician students during the year. For the first time, a regular class in Massage has been given, three students, all graduate nurses, from different parts of the country, having received diplomas in Massage.

There were 21 students in this year's graduating class. Two of these were allowed to take their internship in other hospitals. One of these two, Mr. Kuan Wen Ch'iang, was in the Soochow Methodist Hospital. While convalescing from illness and on a visit to Shanghai, he was taken from a friend's house on January 30th, by Japanese soldiers and no word has been heard from him since, so we feel sure that he was killed. I suggest that the M.D. degree be conferred by the Board of Directors upon Mr. Kuan.

The coming interne class is too large for our hospital teaching facilities, as it consists of 29 students, but we have arranged with the P.U.M.C. to take seven of them as internes, ~~as their class is a small one.~~

JUN 1932

STUDENT ACTIVITIES. During the excitement caused by the Shanghai troubles, the students and nurses were given special instruction in Red Cross work and First Aid, out of regular hours, by some members of the staff.

The Students' Medical Society has continued to meet and to invite special lecturers, usually bi-weekly. In addition to the Staff Journal Club, this year there has been conducted by the clinical teachers a fortnightly Internes' Journal Club which has been very successful in teaching students the use of the Library.

Bible classes have been conducted by certain members of the staff, for students and for workmen. Members of the staff and some students have assisted in conducting ward prayers each morning in the hospital.

Special musical services for Medical School morning chapel have been arranged at different times during the year.

ATHLETICS. There have been no athletic meets during the year. Each of the three lower classes has two hours a week of physical drill.

STAFF. The School of Medicine suffered a great loss in the death of Dr. Wang Hui Wen in July 1931. Dr. Wang graduated here in 1916. After serving for two years in the hospital, he took up Anatomy as his life work and rose from Assistant Instructor to Associate Professor and Acting Head of the department, at the time of his death. He did special work at the P.U.M.C. at two different periods, on Rockefeller Fellowships. Dr. Wang was conscientious and faithful in his duties in the school and was very active in local church work. The two brain models which he made during his last year's work will serve as a monument to his skilful and painstaking work. He is greatly missed as a teacher and for his Christian influence in the school.

Dr. Cheng Chi Hsien, for many years an instructor in the Department of Bacteriology, resigned his position during the year and took up private practice.

We have been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Gilmore as technician in the Department of Bacteriology for the year and we regret that she will not be able to continue with us after her year's term has expired.

In February, Dr. Y. T. Hsu came to our Department of Pathology, having been connected with the Pathology Department at P.U.M.C. for four years.

Dr. Gordon King, with Mrs. King, also a physician, and their children, arrived in March, to be head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Dr. King is a member of the Baptist Missionary Society and has spent three years in Obstetrics and Gynecology at the P.U.M.C.

JUN 1932

During the year Drs. Struthers and Ingle, with their families, returned from furlough. Drs. Evans, Sayly and Gault are expected back during the summer. Mr. Pailing left on furlough in the spring and Drs. Scott and Waddell expect to go early in the summer. Dr. Chang Hui Ch'uan has obtained a year's fellowship for study in the United States and leaves in September.

During the autumn, Dr. Cell, with three members of the Nursing Staff, went to help in flood relief work in Hankow for three months. Unfortunately, she contracted a very severe attack of dysentery, followed by malaria, while there, recovery from which was rather slow. As the Union Hospital in Hankow was greatly in need of help, having lost its woman doctor, through death, it was decided by the Medical Faculty to accede to the request from the Union Hospital for the loan of Dr. Cell for one year. This loan was made possible by the fact that Dr. King and Dr. Peh were both to be here this year in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and the outside maternity work has not yet grown to what we expect it to be in a year. The Hospital Superintendent has mentioned in his report this work at the Hou Tsai Men Clinic.

PUBLIC HEALTH WORK. Unfortunately, our hopes for obtaining assistance for public health from the Milbank Fund have not yet materialised. We still hope that help from this fund may be forthcoming when the financial situation in America improves. In spite of our failure to obtain a head of the department of Public Health, work has been carried on during the year by a committee which arranged certain courses taught by various members of the staff. The volunteer educational and public health work begun last year in neighbouring villages has been continued, and, in addition, a student and a nurse have given part of their time to this work. The Department of Pediatrics has, during the year, continued to take care of the health of the pupils of the Ch'ung Te Primary School which is connected with the University.

VISITING LECTURERS. During the spring, two lectures were given to the student body and staff by Dr. Yuan I Ching, of Peiping, on Public Health Statistics, and five lectures by Dr. J. P. Maxwell on Obstetrics. We hope to have annually a series of exchange lectures in this department, Dr. Maxwell coming to Cheelee and Dr. King going to the P. U. M. C. for the purpose.

VISITORS. During the spring Drs. Houghton and Emerson, of the Laymen's Commission, visited the Medical School and at different times during the year, other people interested in medical education have also paid us visits.

REGISTRATION. The President will take up in his report the important matter of the receiving of government registration.

JUN 1 1932

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COUNCIL ON PUBLICATION. The following report of the work of the Council on Publication of the China Medical Association is submitted by Dr. McCall, the Editorial Secretary.

Apart from Dr. McCall and the Chinese staff of the Translation Bureau who give their whole time to translation work, several members of the staff of the School of Medicine give part time to this work.

During the past year the following books have been finished and printed:-

Revision of Stitt's Bacteriology  
" " " Parasitology (Dr. Shields)  
" " Diseases of the skin (Dr. Heimbürger)

Work has also been done on the following books which are preparing for the press:-

Care & Feeding of Children (Dr. Scott)  
Practical Blood Work, etc. (Dr. Kiang)  
DeLafield & Prudden's Pathology (Dr. Hou)  
New translation Rose & Carless' Surgery (Dr. Ingle)  
Cameron's Biochemistry (Mr. Li Tsan Wen)  
The whole-time members have been working on Eden & Holland's Obstetrics.  
Holt's Diseases of Children (in conjunction with Dr. Gillison)  
Chinese Reader for Language Students.

Various other books have recently been published by the Council, but have less intimate connection with the Tainan Translation Bureau.

Valuable blocks and "shells" belonging to the Council on Publication, which were at the Commercial Press, Shanghai, at the time of the fighting in February, were destroyed, as well as a number of bound and partially bound books in the hands of other printers.

For 11 years (1921-31 inclusive) the School of Medicine issued the Tainan Medical Review, 42 numbers in all. For a long time, efforts have been made to produce a bigger and better medical journal in Chinese. At the close of 1931 this resulted in the amalgamation of the T.M.R. and the National Medical Journal, which is to publish six numbers a year and will give space in each for reviews of current medical literature and other articles to be prepared by the Translation Bureau. Drs. Hou and McCall are on the Editorial Board. It is a matter for satisfaction that material prepared from here will now have a much wider circulation than was possible before.

FINANCES. The Treasurer's Report will show that the Medical School and Hospital together show a surplus. This is due to the fact that, of the ten bodies contributing to the School of Medicine, only four have made actual reductions in their grants, the grants of the others, on account of the very high exchange value of gold, being increased over the estimated budget. Especially is this true of the grant from the Rockefeller Foundation which is made half in gold and half in silver.

JUN 1932

The expenditures of the hospital for this year will be over 20% more than estimated, but the receipts will also be over 20% above estimates, so that there will be no loss. In connection with this, I should like to call the attention of the Board to two facts that are well known:-

1) the running of a teaching hospital, proportionate to the number of beds, is more expensive than the running of an ordinary hospital;

2) that, in forcing mission hospitals to more or less self support, the mission boards are making them cater more and more to the rich and neglect the poor.

The question of finance is intimately connected with the present and future needs of the School of Medicine, to which I would call your attention.

NEEDS. We need men to act as heads of the departments of Anatomy, Bacteriology, Public Health, Ophthalmology and Radiology. The School could not, with its present income, manage to pay the salaries of all such men, even if they were available, and the present financial situation in England and the U.S.A. gives us no reason to hope for any increase of grants from mission boards. In fact, we are promised decreased appropriations from some boards, and I think there is no ground to hope for help from China at present.

Dr. Heimbürger has taken up the question of the proposed building of the new hospital. Purely from the standpoint of the better teaching of our students, we badly need increased space in the Out-patient Department; facilities for isolating contagious diseases and tuberculosis cases are greatly needed, not only for the ordinary patients, but specially, I am sorry to say, to care for our own Cheeloo staff and students. I had hoped that a workable plan had been devised which was approved by our Board of Governors last winter, but the action of the faculty, and of this Board of Directors, in asking for permission to build the whole hospital instead of only a part, has probably postponed indefinitely any relief of the present congested situation. We have not felt authorized to go ahead with any building programme, except that of the power house, and the location of this building is being held up until we hear definitely from New York in regard to the new hospital. The boilers and dynamo for the new power house have already been ordered.

Respectfully submitted,

R.T. Shields

(Dean)

(Copy of Statement given to Dr. Alan Gregg)  
October 1932.

RECEIPTS, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND HOSPITAL  
CHEELOO UNIVERSITY.  
1925-1932.

	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Medical School	74,000	82,000	90,000	88,000	83,000	119,000	118,000
Hospital(excl. grant from Med.School)	38,000	32,000	32,000	31,000	54,000	70,000	89,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,000</b>	<b>114,000</b>	<b>122,000</b>	<b>119,000</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>189,000</b>	<b>207,000</b>
Local Receipts	47,000	39,000	40,000	39,000	*57,000	x76,000	+ 96,000
Rockefeller Foundation Grant	33,000	49,000	49,000	49,000	40,000	68,000	62,000
Foreign Mission Receipts	32,000	26,000	33,000	31,000	40,000	45,000	49,000
<b>Total(excl. Missionary Salaries)</b>	<b>112,000</b>	<b>114,000</b>	<b>122,000</b>	<b>119,000</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>189,000</b>	<b>207,000</b>
*Missionary Salaries	129,000	117,000	96,000	108,000	105,000	100,000	100,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>241,000</b>	<b>231,000</b>	<b>218,000</b>	<b>226,000</b>	<b>242,000</b>	<b>289,000</b>	<b>307,000</b>
Local Receipts Percentage	20	17	19	17	23	26	31
Rockefeller Foundation Grant Percentage	18	21	22	21	17	24	20
Foreign Mission Receipts Percentage (incl.Missionary salaries)	62	62	59	62	60	50	49

\*Missionary salaries estimated at G.\$3000 for a married man, at \$2 to \$1  
G.\$1500 " " single person " " " "

This estimate is given for purposes of comparison only. There is great variation in the amounts for salaries granted by Mission Boards. The total amount for the last 3 years has actually been much greater than formerly, owing to rates of exchange.

\* Donations estimated at \$2000 local, \$5000 foreign missions  
x " " " \$2000 " \$3000 " "  
+ " " " \$1000 " \$2000 " "

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SHANTUNG

INDEXED

July 29, 1952.

ack. 10/25

Dr. Randolph Shields,  
Chee-lee University  
Tainan, Shantung, China

My dear Dr. Shields:

I have your letter of June 30th.

I am sorry to learn that you have been suffering many things at the hands of the medical profession during the recent months, for that is a complete reversal of your customary role. Usually you are handing out the punishment rather than receiving it.

I do sincerely hope, however, that you are feeling a great deal better now, and that the treatments you have been receiving, together with the rather optimistic reports which Dr. Sloan has sent, will have combined to make the situation look a great deal better than it did a couple of months ago.

I note your comments as to the situation regarding the new hospital plant. There have been practically no new developments here in the West since I wrote you on May 21st, as the Annual Meeting of our Chee-lee Governors took no further action "pending the receipt of detailed information as asked for in BASCO 284." I hope that the field will appreciate the importance of sending to both sections of the Board of Governors a clear, concise, and up-to-date presentation of all the essential facts related to the proposed consideration of the new hospital and power plant. We are all apt to make the mistake of thinking more information has been sent than has actually gone out, or of relying on others for supplying the essential data. From the standpoint of the Governors, it is almost impossible to persuade the Board to take any satisfactory action when the information presented to them is fragmentary, collected at varying dates, and at some points is vague and contradictory. If the field will only supply us with a full report, showing the up-to-date drawings of the hospital plans, the exact cost at the present time, the effect which various stages of construction would have on your budget situation, and the amount and location of funds you already have on the field, then the two sections of the Board would be able to take prompt and fairly intelligent action.

The prospect of sending out Dr. Wampler still seems very discouraging. Just this week I have received a letter from Dr. P. S. Evans in which he reports that there is a possibility that Dr. R. M. Atwater of Olean, N. Y. may be able to provide for the support of Dr. Yao, in the field of public health at Chee-lee.

Dr. Randolph Shields

July 29, 1932.

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We have been receiving a number of warm commendations of Dr. Yao's qualifications for such a task, but thus far have not been able to see any means for providing his support. Dr. Evans does not give us any complete details as to Dr. Atwater's plans and proposals, and it is not even certain whether arrangements would be made through our New York Office or direct on the field. I am writing him for more detailed information.

I am glad to have your comments on the employment of Mr. Gee for teaching promotional work. The direct work which Mr. Gee was to undertake for teaching - that of securing funds to match the second Rockefeller grant for the endowment of Natural Science at Teaching - has now been seriously complicated by the fact that the Foundation, in modifying the terms of their first gift for this Natural Science work so as to accept outstanding pledges as well as cash on hand, have withdrawn their second conditional offer.

We hope that they may be willing to reinstate this second gift as soon as collections have been made on outstanding pledges for the first gift, but at all events we are left for the time being without the stimulus of the Rockefeller offer to match whatever funds we could raise. There is a steady, though slow, growth of sentiment among our college boards of trustees and governors, for united action here in the Western administrative and promotional matters, and everyone is beginning to ask how the work of the individual promotional agencies can be drawn into a united plan without any serious loss in the process. Because of Mr. Gee's acquaintanceship and friendship with all the work of our colleges it seems to be important that we have an opportunity here to make use of him in a larger field than merely the effort to raise a certain fund for a single institution. We will have to wait and see how this works out.

I am somewhat puzzled that Dr. A. W. Tucker has not gotten in touch with us regarding your box of ammunition. Mr. Winfield has agreed to take this box in his baggage, but it would certainly be much simpler if Dr. Tucker would add your supply to the ammunition he is already carrying. I am therefore, writing to Dr. Tucker in Raleigh, N. C., at the address furnished me by the Episcopal Board. They say that he is sailing on August 27th, so we should have plenty of time to get your box in his hands. If for any reason he cannot take this package for you, I will turn it over to Mr. Winfield before he leaves.

With cordial regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

*P. A. Larside*

BAG:FW

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CHEELOO UNIVERSITY  
Tsinan, Shantung,  
China

# TRANSFER

SHANTUNG

October 4th, 1932.

My dear Friends:

My last letter produced a very gratifying response from many of you. I have received up to date 41 letters, two from old friends not on my list, so I will add F. N. and W. L. P. to the list hereafter. I wish I could write personal letters to all, but I simply have not time for this.

I have, naturally, lost a lot of time since May. After a very pleasant stay at Pei-tai-ho, where I got back, practically, to normal, we returned here in time for the opening of the University. A fortnight later I went to Peking again, where I had 19 more radon seed inserted, under novocain. I loafed round Peking for ten days and came home last week. The reaction was not very bad this time. One gets a certain general immunity, I believe, to radium, though the local tissues are sensitive. I am doing part time work and am beginning to recover my normal strength. If no signs of recurrence show up, no further radiation will be necessary. The prognosis is good, but we cannot be sure of a cure for a few years.

I am glad to see, in some letters and also from the newspapers, a more hopeful note as to the depression in the U. S. A. and England. We are watching with interest the news of the political campaign in the U. S. and the attitude towards prohibition, but it is hard to see that there is much difference between the big parties. Certainly something is wrong with the economic situation and with prohibition, and I hope whatever party wins will have the wisdom and the courage to make the necessary changes. I am not prepared to say what a close-up of the situation reveals, but, from a long distance view, America seems to need a few more statesmen and fewer politicians, with more courage and less hypocrisy in office. We live here in the midst of nepotism and graft and sham, but we cannot say too much about this, when we read of the same practices being carried on by politicians at home who are more interested in re-elections and "pork barrels" than in the interests of the U. S. A. in its domestic and foreign policies. We can point with pride to American finance and wealth, education and athletics, but we are ashamed to have to acknowledge her bootleggers, racketeers, non-observance of law and rotten movies. Some of you would like to tell me that if and when Hoover, Roosevelt or Thomas are elected, all will be put right, but what about your senators and congressmen?

There is little to say of the politico-military situation out here. You saw with what enthusiasm the world accepted Japan's creation and recognition of Manchukuo. The Chinese are wonderfully patient and no outbreak against the Japanese has occurred in China proper, but evidently the Chinese soldiers ("bandits" in Japanese telegrams) are making things disagreeable for the masters and their puppets in Manchukuo. We have just seen the substance of the League Commission's report. What will the Assembly of the League do in November? They and the United States are up against a very ticklish problem. I hope that the great powers will agree with Stimson's statement as to the non-recognition of stolen property. What will all this lead to, with the Japanese evidently preparing to defy the world?

In the meantime China is not unified, communism is holding its own in certain areas, banditry is almost universal. Our province is said to be the best governed in China at present. Incidentally, our Governor is fighting a rival militarist in the east of the province and will probably run him out soon. Some think that the rival is secretly backed by the Central Government which fears the strength of our governor.

In spite of what I wrote in the previous paragraph, I really think China is in as bad a way as Chicago. But despite the depression and unemployment in the west and the insecurity and the Japanese in the east, our work

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here can show real signs of progress. The high rate of exchange between gold and silver has allowed us to balance the budget. We are building a modern power house and, with our new boilers and dynamos, expect this winter to have central heating for all our medical school buildings and reliable electricity for lighting, X-ray and pumping.

For two years work has been carried on in three villages near the campus and, under the University Rural Extension project, in a town 20 miles away. The idea is to help the country people to help themselves, by starting primary schools, holding medical clinics and agricultural experiments and demonstrations. The Agricultural Department of the University of Nanking is assisting in the latter work. The teaching and medical work is done partly by paid teachers and nurses and partly by the voluntary service of teachers and students. We have hopes of obtaining a well-trained Public Health man to be the head of our department of Public Health and to direct this phase of our rural work. Some of our best students are interested in this line which is one of the greatest, and one of the most neglected needs in China. We hope to make this University a centre from which educational, agricultural, medical and evangelistic work can be carried to, at least, a few of China's millions. If only a few of our graduates could go out, not only with a good professional training but also with the Christian spirit of service, to the rural communities, one can easily see what great good they could accomplish. As a matter of fact, a large proportion of our graduates are working now in smaller towns and thus are dealing mostly with country people, but very little rural public health work has been started in villages. It is hoped in time that rural industries may be started. The Chinese farmers in the north are necessarily idle for a large proportion of their time, and there are certain manufactures which could be carried on by the family or the village, thus turning some of this idle time to good account. Of course we would not neglect the cities, but naturally the graduates of higher educational institutions tend to gravitate to the cities, so that these places have received the benefits of modern civilization in much greater proportion than the country districts. This modernization of industries, of course, brings its attendant difficulties and dangers which this nation, as well as the western powers, must do its best to overcome.

We have been running for nearly a year a Maternity Clinic in the city and the work is growing.

This generation has its own peculiar problems to solve and each of us must do his best to help on the coming of a better world "wherein dwelleth righteousness".

Since I wrote my last letter our family have all been saddened by the death of my dear Uncle Harry Tucker.

Yours sincerely,

*R. T. Shields*

Received at Nashville, Tennessee, October 28, 1932.  
Address: Dr. R. T. Shields, Cheeloo University, Tsinan, Shantung, China.  
Postage: Letters five cents, postcards three cents.

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OCT 28 1932

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1932

here can show real signs of progress. The high rate of exchange between gold and silver has allowed us to balance the budget. We are building a modern power house and, with our new boilers and dynamos, expect this winter to have central heating for all our medical school buildings and reliable electricity for lighting, X-ray and pumping.

For two years work has been carried on in three villages near the campus and, under the University Rural Extension project, in a town 30 miles away. The idea is to help the country people to help themselves, by starting private schools, holding medical clinics and agricultural experiments and demonstrations. The Agricultural Department of the University of Nanking is assisting in the latter work. The teaching and medical work is done partly by paid teachers and nurses and partly by the voluntary services of teachers and students. We have hopes of obtaining a well-trained Public Health man to be the head of our department of Public Health and to direct this phase of our rural work. Some of our best students are interested in this line which is one of the greatest, and one of the most neglected needs in China. We hope to make this University a centre from which educational, agricultural, medical and evangelistic work can be carried to, at least, a few of China's millions. If only a few of our graduates could go out, not only with a good professional training but also with the Christian spirit of service to the rural communities, one can easily see what great good they could accomplish. As a matter of fact, a large proportion of our graduates are working now in small towns and they are dealing mostly with country people, but very little rural public health work has been started in villages. It is hoped in time that rural industries may be started. The Chinese farmers in the north are necessarily idle for a large proportion of their time, and there are certain handicrafts which could be carried on by the family or the village, thus turning some of this idle time to good account. Of course we would not neglect the cities, but naturally the graduates of higher educational institutions tend to gravitate to the cities, so that these places have received the benefits of modern civilization in much greater proportion than the country districts. This modernization of industries, of course, brings its attendant difficulties and dangers which this nation, as well as the western powers, must do its best to overcome.

We have been running for nearly a year a maternity clinic in the city and the work is growing.

This generation has its own peculiar problems to solve and each of us must do his best to help on the coming of a better world "wherein dwelleth righteousness".

Since I wrote my last letter our family have all been saddened by the death of my dear Uncle Harry Tucker.

Yours sincerely,

*P. T. Williams*

Received at Nashville, Tennessee, October 28, 1932.  
Address: Dr. P. T. Williams, P. O. Box 100, Tainan, Shantung, China.  
Postage: Letters five cents; boxes three cents.

RECEIVED  
UNIVERSITIES  
NOV 9 - 1932  
JOINT OFFICE

**TRANSFER**  
UNIVERSITY  
TSINAN, SHANTUNG  
CHINA

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SCHOOL OF MEDICINE  
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
"CHEELOG, TSINAN".

October 25th, 1932.

*ack 11-21-32*

Mr. B. A. Garside, **SHANTUNG**  
150 Fifth Avenue,  
NEW YORK.

Dear Garside,

**INDEXED**

I see that I have not written you since June 30th, though I received yours of July 29th, in answer to that letter.

We stayed at Pei-tai-ho till the first part of August. I made one trip to Peking for examination, but had no treatment at that time. I went again to Peking during the latter part of September and got another dose of Radon, which knocked me out but not so badly as the first dose. I was not able to go to the Medical Conference in Shanghai, however, on account of it. I am almost back to normal now, so far as my strength is concerned, but my throat is still pretty dry, and I am getting to be a confirmed chewing gum user. If there are no signs of recurrence, I do not expect to have any more radium, but I shall have to go to Peking about every two months this year, for examination.

We are going ahead with the building of the power plant. The stack and building are almost completed and the boiler is being installed. The dynamo has not yet arrived. It is a great thing to have Wolfe on this job as he is a practical expert in building and also in the installation of boilers and dynamos. A committee is working on the plans for the west end of the new hospital, and we hope, before long, to send you something definite in regard to this, so that we can get everything in shape and begin construction as soon as the weather permits in the spring.

No further news from the Milbank people except indirectly. Atwater wrote to me that he would practically guarantee the salary for one year of Dr. Yao, if we could get the latter relieved of his obligations to the government. Yao has been to visit us and we are greatly pleased with him, and I am sure he is with our institution. We have not made him any definite offer because of his commitments to the government, but I went last week to Nanking, to interview Dr. Liu Jui Heng, the head of the Public Health Department of the Ministry of Industries. I had a very pleasant time with him, but he said he could not let us have

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Oct.25th, 1932.

Yao this year, but that he would consider it for next. While in Nanking, I also saw Dr.Y.L.Mei, whom we had asked early in the summer to come here, on a salary of \$300 a month. Dr.Mei is, I think, sincerely interested and he and his wife are both Christians and interested in mission work. Whether we shall get him or not is a question, and also whether we want him if we were sure of getting Yao at the end of a year. Another man who is out of a job at present and may be available is S.M.Wu, one of the best trained public health men in this country. I am calling a meeting of the Executive Committee this afternoon, to discuss this whole question, and may add a note to this letter to-morrow.

Lucius Porter is visiting the institutions receiving grants from the Harvard Yenching fund. He happened to get here while I was in Nanking, but I understand he is to return again. I have heard nothing from Mr.Davies or Linn as to his visit.

I have sent a financial statement of our receipts for the last seven years to Dr.Gregg, of the Rockefeller Foundation, with a covering letter, asking them to continue their grant of Mex.\$20,000 and G.\$10,000. Usually we send this through Mr.Gee, but, as Mr.Gunn has not yet arrived, Mr. Greene advises me to send the letter direct to New York and not wait for Gunn. I have sent a copy of the letter to Dr.Gregg in Shanghai as he is to return there from Hongkong before leaving for the States. We had a visit from Dr. Gregg of 24 hours, and, though he did not say very much, I feel sure that he was pleased. We were certainly pleased with his whole attitude. I feel that he will be very sympathetic in any correspondence we may have. I talked over the whole question of finances with Dr.Gregg, specially the possible Rockefeller Foundation endowment, but I suppose it is too early now to think about agitating this matter again. I am anxious to see Mr.Gunn and find out what his reaction is going to be. I feel sure that we shall have a sympathetic hearing from Mr.Greene and Dr.Gregg.

My cartridges were brought to Shanghai and duty paid on them by Tucker. He gave them to Heimbürger, who brought them up here in his bag. He gave his baggage check to his boy at the station, without a visiting card, and, of course, the baggage was examined by the soldiers at the station, and was confiscated, along with the boy! Heimbürger got his baggage in one day and his boy in three, but I have not yet got my ammunition. The American consul thinks he can get it for me and will try to do so the next time he sees General Han.

We have lost both our dentists. Yoh, the one who had been with us for two years, has an almost impossible "p'i chi" and got in a huff and resigned. We were very glad to accept his resignation, but he decided to stay in Tsinan, in private

Mr.B.A.Garside

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Oct.25th, 1932.

practice, and insisted that his class-mate, Hsi, who had been with us for a year, would have to leave Tsinan, to keep from interfering with his practice! You may not be able to see the reason for this, but the Chinese all do. We got Hsi a fellowship at the P.U.M.C. for a year, hoping that he may be able to come back to us at the end of that time, but Yoh is, I hear, doing a flourishing practice here, so it is doubtful if he will leave at the end of a year. It seems impossible to get a dentist to stick to the job. In regard to this, I had a letter a few weeks ago from a Dr.R.M.Drace, 4714 South Grand Avenue, St.Louis. He had written me in the spring of 1930 and I wrote him a letter, telling him the conditions under which we were working. He says, in the letter just received, that he had not received an answer to his first letter. He may be a good man, but the difficulty is that we have no salary for him. He says he wishes to do some missionary and research work in China. He is 33 years of age, married and a graduate of St.Louis University School of Dentistry. I shall take this matter up at the next regular meeting of the Executive Committee, but I do not see how it is possible for us to guarantee any salary and travel. We have about \$20,000 in the bank as a suspense, being monies that we have left over from the \$49,000 which the Rockefeller Foundation granted us for several years, all of which we did not use, but this would not go very far in supporting a foreign married man.

Everything is going along smoothly as far as we are concerned. The civil war in the east of the province does not affect Tsinan. Dr.Pa has returned and I hope he will remain with us. Dr.Yu Chia Chun goes in a week's time to Vienna, for six months, to do special work in Skin. Dr.Chang Hui Ch'uan is now in Chicago, studying with Dr.Bensley and Mr.Wei P'ei Hsiu, of the Physics Department, is also there.

It is hard to tell from the papers whether conditions are really improving in the States or not. Of course, it is up to the Republicans to make things seem better, and it is rather to the advantage of the Democrats to show that things are no better than usual and will not be until Roosevelt is elected.

Ran drove with some friends from Winchester to Boston. I do not think he stopped in New York at all. Hope you will see him sometime.

Give my best regards to Mr.Gee and ask him to write to me sometime.

I hope your wife is getting along well. I have not heard about her very recently.

With kindest regards,  
Yours sincerely,

*Am writing me asking for  
definite answer to invitation.* P. J. Shields  
RTS:MMS.

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Mr. B. A. Garside

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Oct. 25th, 1932.

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With kindest regards,  
Yours sincerely,

*Am writing Mei asking for  
definite answer to invitation.* P. J. Shields

RTS:MMS.



over

**TRANSEER  
SHANTUNG**

INDEXED

**Shantung Christian University**

October 31, 1952.

**Dr. Randolph T. Shields  
Dr. L. F. Weinburger  
Cheeloo University,  
Tainan, Shantung, China**

My dear Dr. Shields and Dr. Weinburger:

I am enclosing a copy of the Minutes of the meeting of our North American Section on October 28th together with the general covering letter addressed to Dr. Chu. This present letter is written to discuss more informally and in greater detail the action of the Section in regard to the hospital.

As we approached the date of the meeting, it became obvious that we were not going to receive information from the field along the lines requested by the Section on May 18th (NAS-502). We were faced, therefore, by the alternatives of either letting the question of proceeding with the new hospital lie over until some later date, or else preparing as best we could a statement embodying the information desired by our Board of Governors. With the help of Dr. Waddell, Dr. Scott, and Dr. Price, we prepared a statement of which I am attaching a copy herewith. This was sent out to all members of the section well in advance of the meeting. Practically everyone studied the matter with a great deal of care, and came to the meeting ready to discuss the problem with interest and intelligence.

We were fortunate in having present at the meeting not only Dr. Scott, Dr. Waddell, and Dr. Price, but also Dr. Samuel Cochran. All members of the Section have a great deal of love and admiration for Dr. Cochran, and his presence was one of the major factors in stimulating the Section to deal with this matter in a constructive and forward-looking manner. Dr. Dickinson also had a leading share in stimulating the Section to take definite and positive action. I was very much gratified that the Section did not need any encouragement from the three present members of the Cheeloo medical staff, but grappled with the various problems connected with the proposed new hospital construction as though they realized it is as much a responsibility of the Board of Governors as it is of the field.

Also, the Section recognized throughout the discussion that the problem is not only one of putting up a new hospital plant, but also of finding adequate funds to carry on in a satisfactory manner after construction is completed. It is in connection with this second problem that our home board should feel a very given sense of responsibility, and we have a real hope that they will do so. At one point in our discussion the proposal was made that we attach to Action NAS-510 a proviso to approve construction of the new hospital with the understanding that the

Dr. Randolph T. Shields  
Dr. L. F. Heinburger

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October 31, 1932.

Board of Governors could not supply any of the increased income required to permit satisfactory operation of the new plant; but after a thorough discussion this proviso was voted down with only the member of the proviso supporting it. He told me afterward that he proposed the amendment through a sense of obligation to his Mission Board, rather than because of any personal conservatism.

By Actions NAS 310 and 311 the North American Section has now placed entirely in the hands of the field the going forward with construction of the entire new hospital plant. As a matter of courtesy, action was taken subject to the concurrence of the British Section. However, the British Section has always recognized that since the hospital fund came from North American sources, the decision as to when buildings should go forward is primarily for determination by the North American Section. I believe, therefore, that there will be no difficulty at this point.

If the field stays within the cost estimates already made, and if present exchange rates are maintained, we should have a residue in our building fund of approximately U. S. \$40,000 plus such additional interest as will accrue before expenditure for hospital construction has been completed. This will give us a nucleus for an endowment fund for the new hospital, but the maximum we can hope to save from the funds now on hand will be only a beginning of the endowment required. We should begin immediately to make concrete plans for seeking additional endowment at an early date both for the School of Medicine and the New Hospital. This is the problem which the Board discussed briefly last Friday, and which it agreed to discuss more thoroughly at an early meeting.

We will keep you informed of developments with the organization of the Associated Boards. I hope that we will now have a more satisfactory modus operandi for going forward with concrete appeals for support, and we believe that by the time we are ready to move forward with our promotional efforts, the present economic depression will be far enough behind to permit us to secure substantial new support. We must first of all go to the Rockefeller Foundation with a request that they make an additional grant for the endowment of new work at Chee-lee, subject to our securing an equivalent amount from other sources. What amount should we ask from the Foundation, and how long a period should we ask them to grant us in which to match their grant? This is a matter which we need further advice from the field so that we can begin to lay plans accordingly.

While I hope that we can succeed in stimulating general action and interest on the part of our Governors, we must not lose sight of the fact that the only possible way in which any of our universities can secure enlarged support is through conservative and well planned program from the field. There are several things you should do:-

1. You should be reminding the Governors constantly in your letters and your reports of the nature and urgency of your needs for new support.
2. You should secure the initiative from the Chinese representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation to get the preparatory moves necessary to making any successful appeal to the Foundation for a grant for the endowment of our medical work.
3. You should secure such support, both moral and financial, as it is possible to secure in China at this time. ~~You should cultivate by~~

Dr. Randolph Shields  
Dr. L. V. Heisburger

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October 31, 1932.

4. You should cultivate by correspondence your contacts with the members of the Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation who would have a determining voice in granting an endowment for Natural Science, and should do what you can by letter to build up the interest of other friends here in the West who may, at some future date, contribute to such an endowment fund; and lastly we would have to look to you on the field to supply the dynamic force for any future appeal we may make here in the West for securing such an endowment fund.

When Dr. Shields was last here in America he did some very fine preliminary cultivation, and we believe that another year spent here in America would enable us to make gratifying progress toward securing such a fund. Is Dr. Shields planning to come to the United States on furlough in the summer of 1933, and could he give the major part of his furlough to promotional work? If so, it is high time for us to be making definite plans, and preparing the way for his coming. Even if he has not already made plans for coming to the United States next summer, could such plans still be made?

I will probably write you further along these same lines during the coming weeks, but I would appreciate it if each of you would write me fully and frankly as to your views regarding these matters. Meantime I hope that the field will be able to go forward in an aggressive way with the plan of the new hospital, for progress in that direction seems fundamental to all the other plans I have discussed.

Very cordially yours,

*B. A. Savide*

BAS:PW  
Enc.

FB: Following the meeting on October 28th, a number of the members of the Section spent some time going over, in an informal way, the hospital plans. One suggestion grew out of that discussion which I was asked to pass on to you informally. This is that it might be desirable to make some provision in the architecture of the hospital for some place with a definitely religious atmosphere. This might be accomplished in a variety of ways - such as making provision for a chapel, constructing the entrance hall in such a way as to give emphasis to religious symbols, or by the use of pictures, mural paintings, or stained glass. All the medical men in the Section who were present at the meeting, agreed to the desirability of making some architectural provision that would immediately impress anyone entering the hospital, but it was agreed that we could do no more than merely pass on the suggestion to the field and leave the working out of details in your hands. It is recognized, of course, that religious services are being carried on throughout the hospital constantly, and that the entire atmosphere will be one of Christian service and good will. But there is a growing emphasis in the desirability of making provision in the architecture of a hospital for some centrally located place that reveals in objective form the religious purpose of the institution.

TRANSFER  
SHANTUNG

*over*

Shantung Christian University

November 21, 1932.

Mr. Randolph T. Shields  
Cheeloo University  
Tsinan, Shantung, China

Dear Shields:

I have your letter of October 25th.

Highly glad to learn that you are emerging triumphant from your bouts with the radius and the other barbaric tortures your colleagues of the medical profession have been inflicting upon you. I hope that by the time you launch out on your enjoyment of the holiday season you will have written off this health threat of the spring months as a closed incident.

Glad to note that you are going ahead in a satisfactory manner with the erection of the power plant. Within a week after you wrote you must have received the cablegram announcing that the North American Section had at last given the field authorization to go ahead with the construction of the entire hospital plant, if and when it so desires. I trust that this came to you as really good news, and that the reaction on the campus wasn't in the nature of a feeling that the action merely delayed your plans for going ahead with the West wing.

It appears that the prospects for Dr. Yao's support from Mr. Atwater seem to be fairly good. Obviously Mr. Atwater is dealing directly with the field in these matters, for he has not been in touch with our New York Office, and I have hesitated to ask to make any contact with him lest I merely upset matters. We hope that Dr. Yao will be available next year, and that his support will materialize without difficulty. We have had no further contact with the Milbank Fund, and I do not see anything we can do just now. Please let me know if you are counting on us for anything.

I am very glad you have sent your request to the Rockefeller Foundation asking a renewal of your grant for next year. This will strengthen the request made by the North American Section at its meeting on October 28th.

It certainly was disappointing that after your long delayed cartridges arrived within shot-gun range of the Cheeloo campus an oversight caused their confiscation. I certainly hope that you succeeded in recovering them.

Sorry the University has such difficulties getting a dentist on the job. Dr. Drace sounds as though he ought to be a very good prospect. We have had

Dr. Randolph T. Shields

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November 21, 1932.

various inquiries during the last year or two from dentists anxious to go out to China. Thus far we have not given any of them any encouragement, both because there was no opening, and no support available, even if an opening had existed. If you would like to have us do so, we might try to get a dentist on the quota of one of the cooperating Mission Boards whenever an opening materializes.

We have not yet seen your distinguished young son, though we have heard many good reports concerning him. I hope that we may meet up with him again one of these days.

We very much enjoyed your circular letter of October 4th, and were particularly impressed with your fine paragraph on the opportunity Cheeloo has for serving in the rural field, particularly in rural public health. I do most earnestly hope that during the coming year or two, we will be able to enlist increased support for this urgent need.

Margaret and Jean join me in sending you, Mrs. Shields, and Miss Shields, the warmest of Christmas greetings. Unfortunately Margaret has not been feeling at all well for two or three months. The doctors have not been able to discover any active symptoms, but she has been kept very miserable by the formation of fluid on her left side. We hope that this will clear up after a time.

Very cordially yours,

*B.A. Larside*

BAG:PW

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SHANTUNG

TRANSFER

Shantung Christian University

December 14, 1952.

Dr. Randolph T. Shields  
Cheeloo University  
Tsinan, Shantung, China

My dear Dr. Shields:

I have just received a letter from Dr. R. M. Drace, telling of his interest in possible dental work at Cheeloo. I am writing him, telling how anxious we are to make an appointment to fill this urgent need, but pointing out some of the problems we are facing as we attempt to secure the necessary support.

Dr. Drace seems to be a very promising candidate for this position, though of course, we would wish to make a very careful study of his qualifications before any final decision is reached. But it is hardly worthwhile for us to give any very serious attention to Dr. Drace or anyone else until we can begin to get some light on where his support may be found.

We have already corresponded in a general way regarding these matters, but it is high time for us to speak in much more concrete terms if anything is to be accomplished. As I size up the situation, there are only three possible alternatives:-

1. To find funds for Dr. Drace's support within the present resources of the institution.
2. To persuade one of our cooperating Mission Boards to appoint Dr. Drace as a member of their quota.
3. To secure some special source of support for Dr. Drace.

From what you have written, I understand that there is little possibility of using any substantial amount of present resources of the University for Dr. Drace's support. Since, however, our Governors would be certain to ask this question immediately if the proposal for Dr. Drace's support should ever come before them, it is important that we have a clear understanding regarding this point. During recent years you have had a certain amount of dental service - whence did you get the support for this, and is any of that support still available? How far would a dentist be able to pay his own way through fees charged?

As to the second alternative I do not now see any place where we

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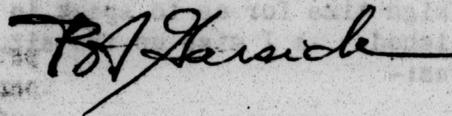
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could persuade any of our cooperating Mission Boards to send out a new appointee. I need not remind you of the desperate financial straits all of them are in, or point out the likelihood that they will be cutting down their present basis of support, both in men and money, rather than making any additions. If anyone of these Mission Boards were approached with a request that a new appointment be made, we would need to have the backing of the field, and would want to be sure that the field administration was in agreement with the proposal that some existing vacancy be filled by the appointment of a dentist, rather than some other urgently needed member of staff. Have you any concrete suggestion as to any Board we might approach?

The third alternative, that of securing some special support for a dentist, has not yet been explored. It is the type of need I would like to see our Cheeloo Promotional Committee take up in a very serious way. Even in the present time of depression, it might be possible for us to secure funds for a definite and urgent need where a well qualified man was available for immediate appointment. But before such a proposition could be dealt with, we would need a very clear-cut statement of just what funds would be required. Could you therefore, send me as detailed a statement as possible as to just what expense would be involved in sending Dr. Drace and his wife to China, supporting them there for for a five-year period, and bringing them back to America at the end of that time? Over against this expense, how much could be counted on in fees and other sources of income on the field?

With a businesslike statement of this kind before us, we might possibly stir up some interest in our Committee on Promotion. But until we know exactly what is involved it would be difficult to do anything.

Very cordially yours,



BAG:PW

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# TRANSFER

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY  
TSINAN, SHANTUNG  
CHINA

## SHANTUNG

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
"CHEELOO, TSINAN".

醫齊山  
魯東  
學大濟  
院學南  
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE  
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

INDEXED

December 15th, 1932.

*ack 1-17-33 BAS*

Mr. B. A. Garside,  
150 Fifth Avenue,  
NEW YORK.

Dear Garside,

Yours of October 31st, containing minutes of the N.A.S. of October 28th came two weeks ago. I have delayed writing until we could have something definite from our Building Committee to report. We have written letters to a number of people who can give us expert information on costs of construction, equipment, etc., but we have not get sufficient data yet to make an accurate estimate. Therefore you may consider this letter as a rather personal and preliminary one, and I do not express the action of any committee in what I say to-day.

My letter of October 25th crossed yours. In that, I told you what we had done, in accordance with the action of the N.A.S. of May 18th. Since then the power plant is practically completed. We are only waiting for a few of the pipes which have not yet arrived. The cost has been approximately \$60,000, including two boilers and a 30 Kilowatt engine. The building was put up with the distinct idea of the later instalment of another boiler and larger dynamo, if and when the new hospital was completed. The present power plant, Wolfe estimates, will take care of our present plant, including the proposed west wing of the new hospital, and the lighting and pumping for the whole university. The little 17 kilowatt Diesel engine will be used as a stand-by and to help carry the peak load in the evenings.

The action of the N.A.S. of October 28th which we first received by cable and then by letter, with your very optimistic covering letters, came as rather a surprise to some of us. I see that our investments have gone up considerably in market price between June and October, and, if we could sell the shares having a book value of \$113,000 at the present rate of \$5 to \$1, we should have enough to put up the new hospital building, but, if the N.A.S. limits us to \$606,000 L.C., and expects us to put up the complete hospital building and equip it, build and equip a new O.P.D., convert the old hospital and old O.P.D. for medical school use (I think the present O.P.D. would have to be torn down, however, to make way for the new one), and add the necessary units to the power plant, to take care of the increased equipment, ~~I think,~~ from such

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estimates as we have been able to get so far, I do not believe we can do it for \$606,000 L.C. This does not take into account the new nurses' home which must be built for the increased number of nurses, and something must be done about the laundry. I do not think we can afford to buy modern laundry equipment, but we shall have to have either this or a very large establishment, employing many men to do hand laundry, and also a large room for drying.

I do not want to be pig-headed about this expansion proposition. Mr.Davies accuses me of being a pessimist and a defeatist. We have perfectly amicable, but straightforward discussions on this matter. I feel sure that we have sufficient money to put up the new hospital building. I am also sure that we do not have sufficient funds to put up and equip this building with a new O.P.D. and with the other added expenses in regard to power house, laundry, etc., not to mention possible gas and ice. The fundamental question which makes some of us take the opposition bench is the matter of adequate funds to carry on the enlarged plant. I take it that no-one has the idea of starting out with a 230 bed hospital, full capacity. If it were not for the present phenomenal rate of exchange and the Rockefeller grant half in gold, we should not be able to make both ends meet with our small hospital of 110 beds. I think it is a pretty well-established fact that, as the number of beds increases, the running expenses of a hospital increase in direct proportion. Our 110 beds this year will take, we estimate, \$111,000 local currency. If the beds are increased to 50 more, we shall need \$50,000 more. Where is it coming from? If exchange goes to \$7 or \$8 to \$1, all right.

I have talked over the matter of building the west wing only, as we were authorised to do in June, with representatives of the P.U.M.C. and Rockefeller Foundation, specially with Dr.Gregg and, just this week, with Mr.Gunn. I think that all of those with whom I have spoken have considered that, under the circumstances, the building of the west wing only, which would give us adequate space for O.P.D. for years to come and add 40-50 beds for hospital use, was the wisest plan for us and for the N.A.S. to adopt. Of course, your new authorisation, which can be construed as an order, changes the situation. Personally, I think it might be feasible to put up the new hospital building, using two storeys of the west wing for O.P.D., as per our latest plans, and using one of the 20-bed wards as a temporary nurses' home, to house the additional undergraduate nurses needed to run the institution. Later on, if and when an endowment were available, a new nurses' home would have to be built and a new O.P.D.

You asked me in your covering letter to take up the matter of the possibility of endowment with the Rockefeller people on the field. I talked of this with Dr.Gregg and he was non-committal, as he had to be under the circumstances, but I think he is sympathetic towards us. I saw Mr.Gunn for a few minutes as he passed through, on his way from Peking to Shanghai. I

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told him of the recent correspondence and the suggestion that you had made that I might possibly go to America to raise funds in the spring because the financial situation would be clearer. He expressed surprise at this and said he hoped that our board were right, but that they, the Rockefeller people, did not have this hope. When I asked him if he felt that there was any hope, if we should make a definite request for a Rockefeller contingent endowment, he said "no", and when I asked if he meant for the present, I think his words were "For the present, and possibly for the future." He knows the full history of the matter and how near we came to putting it across in April 1928. I like Mr. Gunn's attitude, but he is straight business. In view of this, naturally, I can do nothing from this end to help you in dealing with the Rockefeller people in New York. Of course there will be correspondence between Gregg and Gunn, and I have reason to believe that both of them believe in this institution. I was surprised at your thinking that the financial situation possibly might be better in the spring. I had a personal letter from Mr. Henry Cochran in the last mail and certainly he does not, or did not, hold to the optimistic view that you had. I note that he was not at the meeting of the board that passed these resolutions. I do not want to make any dogmatic and pig-headed statements, but, as I feel now, I should be very unwilling to go to America to raise any money, even if you think the financial situation is improved, unless two conditions are fulfilled, (1) we must have actually raised at least some funds from Chinese sources, and (2) we must have the approval of the Rockefeller Foundation, if not the actual tentative grant of a contingent endowment. I do not see how we could very well raise money unless these conditions were fulfilled.

I will write you again as soon as the Building Committee is prepared with a statement as to cost of construction, equipment, etc.

No further news about Dr. Mei, but negotiations are still going on with him.

I finally got my cartridges.

Yours sincerely,

RTS:MMS.

*R. T. Shields*

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