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SHANTUNG

June 18, 1936

Dr. Randolph T. Shields
c/o Mrs. R. T. Mason
Lexington, Va.

Dear Sam:

I enclose a copy of a letter which Dr. Edwin Hume wrote to President Liu at Cheeloo. I would welcome your comment. My own informal observation at the moment is that Dr. Hume has reversed the stand he took at the meeting of the Cheeloo Governors last September not only in regard to a rural program but also concerning several other matters at Cheeloo. It is pretty obvious from this letter and several other communications I have received recently from Cheeloo that if the Cheeloo Governors had appointed Dr. Hume advisor for the rural program, as the directors requested, the net result would simply have been that the whole proposition would have been allowed to go by default.

I believe that Dr. Hume is now on his way to England, but I have not learned just when he will arrive in America. Have you had any word? Perhaps it would be helpful to talk some of these things over with him, although I am not at all sure whether he has anything constructive to suggest.

I have just received a letter from Mrs. H. H. Drake of New Brunswick concerning her verbal invitation to you to address the morning session of the New Brunswick Federated Missionary Society on October 16. If plans for the autumn promotional program are shaping up it seems likely that you will be in demand elsewhere on that date, but I do not want to turn down the invitation without having some word from you on the subject. What say?

I hope you are continuing to enjoy life.

Very cordially yours,

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make any correction as
to spelling & paragraphing
needed!

318 W. Cork St., Winchester, Va.

July 2nd. 1936.

Dear Garside,

I enclose a copy of my paper for I.P.A. Please get some kind person to make a few copies, and send one of them to Mr. J.L. Jones, Foreign Editor, United Press Associations, 220 East 42nd. St. New York. Also send a copy of the "Summary" and of the "Biographical Sketch". He has asked for it in a letter received a week ago.

I have sent copies of all to the I.P.A. with the cut taken from recent photos which have been lost. The U.P.A. did not ask for photo. I got a typist here to help in making copies. But you ought to see me beating out letters on the old portable- the girls in the office would never think I needed them if they could see me write. I am going to begin on foreign and U.S. correspondence now, and try to keep up connections made last winter.

Hope to get letter from you or Hedrick soon giving me the layout for next fall. If the Chinese start a civil war, that with the coming election will almost make it impossible to talk up China in this country. But I refuse to believe the Cent. Gov. will fight the Canton group. The news we get in papers does not make sense. My guess is that the whole business is camouflage- the Chinese want to play for time and get all the planes and munitions into the country from U.S.A. before war starts and the Japs. close all the seaports.

I have seen a Jap. missionary and his wife here. They say as much against the Jap. Gov. as I could and they ought to know more about it than I do.

Ran and I got in a little tennis here and in Lexington. Played four sets here as a doubles team, all of which we won, by my letting him take all possible shots! He went to Philadelphia on Tues.

I was greatly surprised and interested to get Miss Flather's wedding announcement the other day. Is she still in Office? When is Miss Peterson going to follow suit? Well Louis is not so hot after all. But the negroes are going to get the records in sprints and jumps. And Budge will have to wait a year or two till Perry gets a bit too old.

Glad to get better news of Margaret.

Regards to all,
Yours as ever
Ran

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"CHANGING CHINA FROM WITHIN"

By R. T. Shields

Institute of Public Affairs
Charlottesville, Va.
July, 1936

This paper is concerned with the changes which have taken place within China during the Nineteenth and Twentieth centuries. The contacts which China had had with Europe and America previous to 1805 had produced practically no effect on the lives and customs of the people, but in that year, Dr. Pearson of the East India Company introduced the newly discovered method of vaccination against small-pox into Canton. And in 1807 Robert Morrison, the first Protestant missionary to China, arrived in Canton. Besides his preaching work, he studied the written language, produced the first Chinese-English Dictionary and translated parts of the Bible into Chinese. Upon so proud and self-satisfied a people, suspicious and ignorant of the customs of the West, very little impression was made for several decades. The first medical missionary arrived in Canton in 1834, and during the Nineteenth century thousands of Protestant missionaries, most of them sent out by British and American Societies, came to China and started churches, schools and hospitals. Most of the Roman Catholic missionaries were from France or Germany. In the '80s the first group of Chinese students were sent to America to study. The seed sown were bearing fruit, new ideas were permeating a small fraction of the vast population. But the highhanded methods pursued by certain Governments had produced a feeling of fear and hate toward the foreigners, especially among the officials of the Manchu dynasty which had ruled China since the middle of the Seventeenth century. This feeling culminated in the abortive attempt of the fanatical

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"Boxers," backed by many of the officials, to drive out the foreigners in 1899-1900.

It was after this event, that extensive and rapid changes began to take place. In 1906 the Dowager Empress did away by imperial edict with the old system of classical education and examinations, by which all officials were appointed to office, and instituted a new system of modern education. She died in 1908 and in 1911 the Revolution led by Dr. Sun Yat Sen broke out and in a few months forced the abdication of the Manchus, and changed the oldest and largest Empire in the world into, nominally at least, a Republic.

It is not my object to dwell on the numerous political and military changes that have taken place in the last twenty-five years. New alignments and resulting civil wars have occurred so often as to confuse not only observers abroad, but even those who have lived in the midst of these intrigues and wars. In a country the size of China, with so immense a population, it was almost inevitable that a period of chaos and disorder would prevail after the revolution. And the attitude and actions of certain foreign powers have certainly served to accentuate and prolong this phase of domestic discord.

One should always bear in mind that the unit of Chinese society throughout the past centuries has been the family. There was intense personal loyalty to the family, then to the village, and to a certain extent to the province. But a feeling of national patriotism was almost non-existent under the old regime. The Chinese never venerated a deified Emperor as the Japanese do. The remarkable fact is that in spite of intrigues and revolutions there has been a very real and efficient progress along many lines of modern civilization.

ENGINEERING

The National Economic Council and the Ministry of Communications have initiated and financed, in cooperation with the various provincial and municipal administrations, important schemes for waterways conservation, irrigation, railway and highway construction, and the establishment of airways. The Hankow-Canton Railroad is practically completed, and will be opened to traffic soon. In constructing the last link of the road through the mountains between Kiangsi and Kwangtung provinces, numerous tunnels and bridges had to be made. By means of this road it will be possible to travel by rail from Canton to Peiping and on to Berlin, the trains being carried by ferry across the Yangste river. The railroad from Shanghai to Hangchow is being extended to meet this line at Changsha in Hunan. The Peiping-Nanking-Shanghai line has been in operation for twenty-five years. The road from Haichow on the coast now runs to Sian in Shensi, and it is planned to extend it to Lanchow in Kansu province. A number of other roads are projected as part of the Governmental system.

More than 40,000 miles of highways have already been constructed, many of the roads being well surfaced. The plan, when completed, calls for over 200,000 miles within the next few years. The first motor roads in Shansi and Shantung were built fourteen years ago with American Red Cross money, as part of the Famine Relief project. In Shantung province alone in recent years over 10,000 miles of earth roads have been made and at present two hundred Ford twenty-passenger buses are running throughout the province. There are only about 50,000 motor vehicles in China and a large number of these ^{are} buses operating on the Government owned roads.

In air transportation there are three companies operating

regular passenger and mail services three times weekly between Peiping and Shanghai, and Shanghai and Canton, and from Shanghai to Nanking, Hankow, Chentu and Lanchow, besides other connecting routes. In China modern highways and airways have followed so soon on the railway age, that the Government should be able to coordinate the three systems in a very efficient manner. The results brought about by the intercommunication of the people of different sections is bound to have a great and increasing influence in breaking down the age long provincialism of the people, and in bringing about a greater unification of the nation.

All of the larger, and many of the smaller cities have established electrical power plants and some cities already have adequate water works. In Nanking, for example, the water is pumped from the Yangste river about five miles to a modern filtration plant and reservoir to supply pure water to that large city. In the larger cities there are increasing numbers of steel-concrete buildings, notably the new Government buildings in Nanking, and business buildings in Shanghai. This year there was opened in the latter place a department store of thirteen stories, air-conditioned, and operating the first escalator to be installed in China.

Irrigation projects are already under way in the West, which are expected to add hundreds of thousands of acres of arable farm land, and enable those arid sections to be capable of supporting many times the present sparse population.

The Government-owned telegraph system has been operating for years, local telephones are common, and now long distance telephones and radio stations are being established. The postal system is most efficient and has been carried on in all parts of the country almost without interruption, even during the disturbed conditions occurring in many

sections during the last twenty-five years. It has steadily increased in efficiency and in the amount of mail matter carried, due to the increasing facilities of communication. Recently a division for postal savings, and one for life insurance has been added to the Postal department.

In scientific Agriculture and Animal Husbandry a good beginning has been made. In inaugurating these departments the Government has been greatly assisted by the pioneer work done by such institutions as the Agricultural Departments of the Mission Universities of Nanking and Lingnan. The National Economic Council has set up several experimental stations to investigate such problems as seed selection, plant diseases, animal breeding, and veterinary medicine, and the results achieved by such studies have been very conspicuous in certain sections of the country.

In line with what is now being done in several localities in England and the United States, certain cities as Tsingtao, Shanghai, Nanking, and Canton have already taken steps to do away with their slum areas, by building blocks of small, low-rental houses or dormitories for the use of poor families, or single men, who have been living in dirty, unsanitary mud huts.

EDUCATION

To attempt to develop a modern system of education in a population of four hundred million, with illiteracy estimated at eighty percent or more, and with the majority of the people scarcely able to obtain the bare necessities of life, was a tremendous undertaking. When the Government undertook this task there were a few men who had been educated in Europe or America, and there were hundreds of more or less well educated men and women who had been graduated from the Mission Schools and Colleges, which

had started from scratch about one hundred years before. But the number of qualified teachers was wholly inadequate when compared with the vastness of the undertaking. More students were sent abroad, the American Boxer Indemnity Fund greatly assisting in this. With these returned students, and those qualified locally, the Government began to establish and equip schools of different grades. The children of school age are estimated at forty million, and yet the Ministry of Education is planning by 1939 to have all children attend at least one year of compulsory education in a school! In 1935 there were 259,000 primary schools with 11,700,000 pupils; 3,000 secondary schools with 536,000 pupils; and 109 Colleges and Universities with 46,758 students. Vocational and technical education is being more and more emphasized.

But this educational system, vast as it is, does not touch the large majority of the illiterates of the nation - the adults, and the educational leaders were not content to educate only the children who would constitute the next generation. Therefore definite efforts are being made to reach this class of illiterate adults by means of adult schools, and the printed page. The time and mental effort needed to master the classical written language made it impracticable to require a knowledge of this classical style for the average school pupil, much less for the farmers and working men and women. The well known scholar and philosopher, Dr. Hu Shih, has been the leader in advocating a practical simplification of the style of writing and printing, by making the construction of the written language the same as that of the National language, as spoken by the large majority of the people. This naturally raised protests from the old orthodox conservatives, but public approval seems to be behind the liberal movement. This simplification movement has been carried still further by the "Mass Education Movement" which uses in its publications

only 1000 ideographs. Another expedient which is considered very practical by most of those who have used it, is the adoption of a limited number of phonetic symbols by which the sounds of spoken words can be spelled. This is practically imitating the methods adopted by the Koreans, and the Japanese in their efforts to express their written language in a more simple manner than that of the Chinese characters.

The net result of all this effort directed towards education has been tremendous. The National language (called "Mandarin" by foreigners) is taught in the schools of all provinces and this naturally tends to break down isolation due to local dialects, and also allows the easy migration of College students from south to north, and from west to east. All such movements help towards nationalization. English is taught as a language in most of the higher grade schools, while German, French and Japanese is taught in some.

The development of athletics, largely due to English and American influence is an important corollary to the educational program as by this means not only is the physical condition of the boys and girls improved but team-work, the control of temper, and the difference between "saving face" and "sporting spirit" is inculcated. The growth of interest in athletics has been remarkable, not only among the students, but also among the people in general. Many large modern stadia have been recently erected, notably the one in Nanking, and the new million dollar one in Shanghai.

We are thus seeing develop thousands of modernly educated young men and women, ready to take their places in the new China, and to hold their own with the educated classes of ^{any} other nation. What the effect of this will be on China and on the World we can only conjecture. But

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we can be sure that China has entered on a new era and we can hope that she will add what is best of modern education and science, while she retains what is best of her own age long civilization and culture.

MEDICINE

As we have noted before, vaccination against small-pox was introduced in Canton in 1805. But it can be said that the introduction of modern scientific medicine into China was made by Dr. Peter Parker, a medical missionary and a graduate of Yale, in 1834. The celebration of the centennial of this event and of the founding of the first hospital in China was held by the Chinese Medical Association at its meeting in Canton in 1935. It is interesting to remember that Lister and Pasteur were small boys when Parker went to China, and that ether and chloroform were not used as anesthetics until the next decade. For at least seventy years the practice of modern medicine was in the hands of the medical missionaries. By 1899, one hundred and ninety-six of these men and women had gone to China, nearly all of them being sent by British and American missionary societies. In 1886 the Chinese Medical Missionary Association was formed, and a Journal was begun which has continued to the present. In the early years most of the hospitals trained their own assistants, and some of the larger and better equipped ones had very efficient training schools. Many of the graduates of these hospitals became very capable physicians and surgeons. But the first effort to establish a more up-to-date school, by the united forces of several missionary societies, was made in Peking in 1906. It is interesting to note that just at this time the revolution in medical education began in America, which has resulted in reducing the number of schools to half of the former number, and raising tremendously the standards of education in this country.

The progress made in China in medicine and medical education in recent years has been remarkable. Thirty years ago there were in China very few properly qualified doctors and probably no Chinese trained nurses. No more marked change has taken place in China than that shown by the attitude of women towards Society, and Society's attitude towards women, and nowhere is this changed attitude expressed more conspicuously than in the medical and nursing professions. Of thirty medical schools officially listed, only two are for women exclusively, and the others are, so far as I know, with few exceptions, coeducational. In many of the schools women constitute about twenty percent of the student body. At first owing to social traditions, approximately equal numbers of men and women were trained as nurses, but gradually, as has happened in all other countries, the women are almost entirely occupying this field.

It was not until 1915 that there was a sufficient number of young doctors to form the National Medical Association which cooperated closely with the older China Medical Association founded in 1886. In 1932 by unanimous agreement, these two Associations united to form the Chinese Medical Association, membership in which is open to properly qualified doctors of any nationality. In 1935 the membership of the Chinese Medical Association was 2400, not more than 300 of these being foreigners. It is probably safe to state that there are 5000, more or less, well educated practitioners of modern medicine in China to-day. There are probably 400 hospitals (260 being mission hospitals) and 30 medical schools (6 being mission schools). The Nurses Association reported 2456 members in 1935, and 162 nurses training schools. Statistics for the 260 Mission Hospitals in 1935, give 325 foreign doctors, 530 Chinese doctors, 271 foreign nurses, and nearly 1000 Chinese graduate nurses with almost 4000 pupil nurses in training.

The pioneer apprentice-training Mission Medical Schools, by cooperation and elimination, have been reduced to six union schools. The former Peking Union Medical College was taken over and reorganized by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1916. This school compares favorably with any Medical school in the world. There is also the Hongkong (British) University School of Medicine and the Japanese Medical College on Mukden. Besides these partly or wholly foreign controlled institutions, there are 18 schools maintained by the Central or Provincial governments or by private funds. Most of these schools owing to the lack of qualified and experienced teachers, have not yet been able to come up to the standard of the older schools, but the National Medical College in Shanghai ranks with the best in the country, and several others have shown great improvement.

I shall take the school with which I am connected as a good example of the mission medical schools. Cheelee University consists of the School of Arts and of Science, and the School of Medicine. This Medical School was reorganized by the cooperation of nine missionary societies of the British Isles, Canada and the United States. These societies now support twenty-two doctors and nurses in the School and its affiliated Hospital, and make financial grants also. Grants have also been received from the Rockefeller Foundation for twenty years, and recently from the China Foundation (American Boxer Indemnity Committee) and from the National Ministry of Education. There are thirty-four full time members of the teaching staff, eighteen of whom are Chinese, and there is a student body of approximately one hundred each year, divided into five classes, the last year being a required internship. The entrance requirements and the curriculum are based on the minimum requirements of American Medical Schools, and this fact holds true for all of the better

medical schools of the country. The language of instruction in medical schools is Chinese or English, or a combination of the two, although in some institutions German is used instead of English.

The National Public Health Administration was organized several years ago and is housed in a large modern building in Nanking, where the central offices for the various health investigations and activities for the whole country are located. From this center an increasing number of urban, rural, and school public health activities are being set up, in cooperation with the provincial and municipal administrations concerned. Field research work has been started emphasizing the study of medical conditions especially important, or peculiar to Asia, such as tuberculosis, malaria, hookworm, leprosy, cholera, kala-azar, schistosomiasis, etc.

Another most important project is the establishment of Training Schools for mid-wives. The first was started in Peiping several years ago by Dr. Marian Yang and has already proved its great value; others have been established in Nanking and other places. Only those who know of the lack of medical care for the vast numbers of mothers in China, can appreciate the amount of good that will be accomplished by these trained mid-wives.

Two significant movements started by General Chiang Kai Shek and his Wellesley educated wife should be noted. After the devastation of Kiangsi province by the Communists and the occupation of the province by the armies of the Central Government, steps were taken to rehabilitate this large area by helping the poverty stricken and desperate people to be able to make a living again. The scheme was financed by the National Economic Council; and the Army, the Chinese Christian Church and local missionaries ^{are} assisting in the work. Financial aid ^{is} given by loans

~~Financial aid was given by loans~~ through cooperative societies, and agricultural, educational and medical aid ^{is also} ~~was~~ given. The results have proved so gratifying that the National Economic Council has now set up a similar plan for the rehabilitation of the northwestern provinces, road building and irrigation being part of the general plan.

The "New Life" Movement started in Nanchang the capitol of Kiangsi, and has now become nationwide. Four Chinese characters which can be translated Courtesy (of the heart), Duty (to one's self and others), Rights (of self and of others), Honor (integrity) were adopted as the watchwords of the movement. The general idea is to inculcate the principles of morality, honesty, personal and civic hygiene and sanitation among the people. Many thousands have already joined this movement and the results in many localities have been conspicuous. There is an intangible change that is being manifested in recent years in Chinese society. The Christian spirit of service for others is producing an influence which is gradually replacing, or revivifying, the old Buddhistic idea of laying up "merit" for self. Proof of this statement is shown by the existence of the two "movements" noted above, by the predominant part taken recently by the Chinese in famine relief work, by the activities of the Chinese Red Cross Society, by the formation of the "Dao Yuan" sect, a kind of attempt to combine the ancient Taoism with Buddhism, Mohammedism and Christianity, by the formation of the Swastika Society, similar to the Red Cross, by the formation of the Chinese Leper Society, and by other philanthropic institutions and organizations.

I have tried to give a brief account of the important changes that have taken place within the last hundred years in China. This account would not fairly represent the situation if I did not mention some of the incomplete efforts, some of the failures, and some of the difficulties

and dangers which must be faced. Many of the changes are far from complete, and not all of the changes are for good. There has been a tendency in some instances to give up some of the old manners and customs which would better have been retained, and accept some of the least desirable, if not actually harmful, features, of western civilization. Occasionally old idols have been smashed, but atheism substituted for them; sometimes liberty has been interpreted as license.

In government it has been impossible so far to set up a truly democratic system based on the will of the people as expressed by their votes. The Republic is governed by a bureaucratic form of one-party government, which some observers think is following the apparent tendency of modern governments towards a Dictatorship.

In politics the traditional idea of loyalty to the family naturally makes for nepotism and the spoils system; but an American who is only slightly familiar with the acts of a certain class of politicians in this country, can ill afford to throw stones.

One of the vices which has cursed the country during the past hundred years is that of Opium, the common use of which was forced upon the Chinese by a foreign power for commercial gain. By agreement between the British Government and the then reigning Manchu dynasty in 1906, the importation and cultivation of opium was practically stopped within ten years. But some smuggling by subjects of foreign powers, and unscrupulous Chinese still continued, and the cultivation of poppy was later reintroduced in many sections by certain selfish avaricious Warlords. The drug traffic has recently been again greatly reduced, as drastic laws against it are now being enforced in most of the country, special Hospitals for addicts have been established, and "repeaters" are fined, or jailed, or shot.

But in certain sections of the country where the authority of the Chinese Government has been actually, if not legally suspended, it has been impossible to enforce the laws, and opium, morphine, and heroin are clandestinely or openly sold, under the protection of extra-territoriality and the mailed fist.

In the realm of mechanical engineering, the Chinese, though they have made great progress, have yet much to learn. Locomotives, motor cars, airplanes, and the finest technical instruments still have to be imported from abroad. The old idea of "difference not much" (tsa pu to) may be largely responsible for the lack of technical accuracy necessary in designing and constructing the highest types of machines. This fact is rather surprising, when one remembers that the Chinese are masters in such arts as painting, carving, ^{the} manufacture ^{of porcelains}, the making of tapestries, ~~porcelain~~, embroideries, etc., all of which require great manual dexterity.

In the introduction of modern education, as noted before, the lack of equipment and adequate personnel and the size of the undertaking have naturally prevented in so short a time, many of the schemes proposed from succeeding as the promoters had hoped. A great deal remains to be accomplished but when one considers the vastness of the problem in respect to area, population, poverty, illiteracy, and the present political and military situation both internal and external, and remembers what has been accomplished within the last twenty-five years, one can confidently expect that the Chinese will weather the present storm and ultimately attain to their rightful position among the nations of the world. The race has the characteristics of industry, patience, courage, frugality, common sense and mental ability to justify such an expectation.

Gradually clanism and provincialism are giving way to a spirit of nationalism. Let us hope that China as well as the rest of the Nations

will not stop at nationalism, but will go forward and realize a broader spirit of internationalism, and thus make possible a new era of good will on earth among the nations, a real brotherhood of Nations, mutually interdependent and mutually helpful.

The old Chinese proverb "Within the four seas, all are brethren," originally applying to that ~~nation~~ should be so interpreted as to embrace all nations. The negative aspect of the Golden Rule as taught by Confucius is not enough for China, or for any other nation. Only the positive command "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them" is adequate for nations as well as individuals if a new day of human relationship is to be attained.

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July 7, 1936

Mr. J. L. Jones
Foreign Editor
United Press Association
220 East 42nd Street
New York City

My dear Mr. Jones:

At the request of Dr. Randolph T. Shields
we enclose herewith the followings:

Copy of the address- "Changing China from
Within", by Dr. Shields given before the
Institute of Public Affairs at Charlottes-
ville, Virginia.

A summary of the address "Changing China from
Within".

A brief biographical sketch of Dr. R. T. Shields.

Very cordially yours,

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CHINGING CHINA FROM WITHIN.
Summary of a paper prepared for the Institute of Public Affairs
Charlottesville, Va. July 14th., 1936.
Randolph T. Shields, M.D.

This paper is not concerned with political or military movements but with other significant changes. Morrison, the first Protestant missionary went to Canton in 1807. During the following hundred years many churches, schools and hospitals were established, but it was not until the 20th. century that the Chinese themselves really started on a scheme of modernization which has produced remarkable results.

In the field of Engineering thousands of miles of railways and tens of thousands miles of highways have been constructed and the network is rapidly being extended to link up all parts of the country. Regular passenger planes are now flying north and south and east and west. Comprehensive plans for waterways conservation, and for irrigation are now under way. Many cities are installing modern water systems, and electric power plants are found in most towns of importance. Long distance telephones and radio stations are being added to the old telegraph system, and the postal service is growing in scope and efficiency.

In the field of Education to develop a modern system in a population of 400 million is a big undertaking, but within thirty years the Ministry of Education has reported 259,000 primary schools with over 11 million pupils, 3000 secondary schools with 536,000 pupils and 109 Colleges and Universities with 46,000 students. Medicine. Dr. Parker, a Yale graduate, went to Canton in 1834 as the first medical missionary. Thirty years ago there were very few properly educated Chinese doctors and practically no nurses. Now there are probably 5000 doctors and the Nurses Association in 1935 reported 162 training schools and 2456 members. The Chinese Medical Association (recently formed by the amalgamation of the older Medical Missionary Asso. and the National Medical Asso.) has a membership of 2400. There are approximately 400 hospitals, 260 of these having been established by missions, and more than a score of medical schools, including the Peiping Union Medical College established by the Rockefeller Foundation, and the six union mission medical schools.

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Statistics for the 260 mission hospitals alone for 1935 give 325 foreign doctors, 539 Chinese doctors, 271 foreign nurses, nearly 1000 Chinese graduate nurses and almost 4000 pupil nurses. National schools for the training of midwives have been established in Peiping, Nanking and elsewhere.

The National Public Health Administration has charge of public health activities throughout the country. School and rural health work is especially emphasized and important field research is being carried on.

The "rehabilitation" work in Kiangsi Province and other districts, and the "New Life Movement" are significant activities of the Government.

This brief account would not be a fair statement if it did not mention some of the incomplete efforts, some of the failures, some of the difficulties involved. Not all of the changes have been for good. Criticism can be made of some of the policies of the Government, and that the country as a whole has not yet become nationalized. It has been impossible, owing to outside interference, to completely stop the traffic in opium and heroin. Though great progress has been made in the making of modern machinery, yet locomotives, motor cars, and airplanes are still only imported.

But when one considers the vastness of the problems involved, as to area, population, poverty, illiteracy and notes what has already been accomplished, one can confidently expect that China will ultimately attain to her rightful place among the nations of the world.

P. J. Shulch

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SHANTUNG

Medical Education in China

By RANDOLPH T. SHIELDS, M.D.

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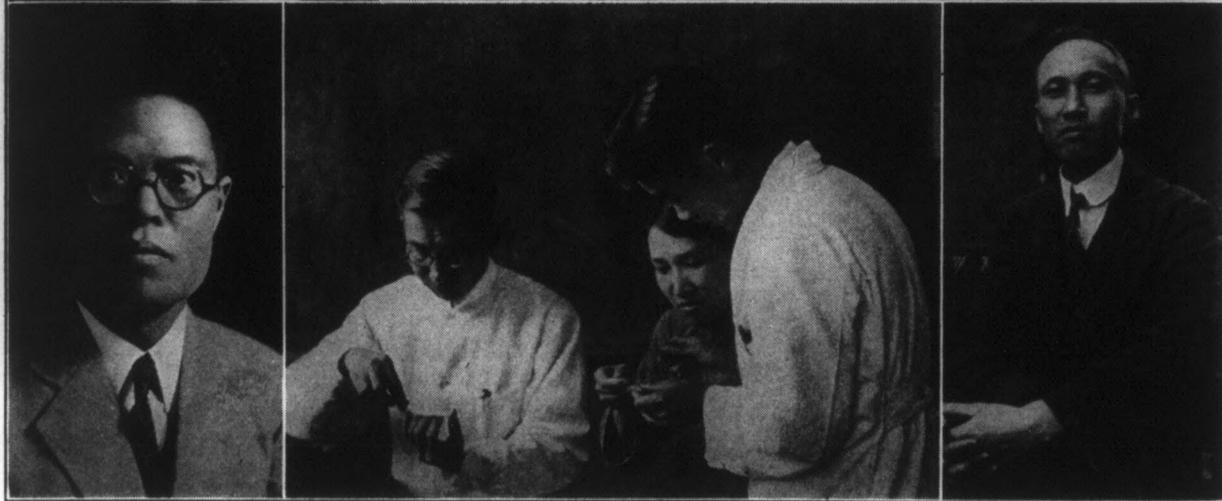
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TOP ROW: Three members of the Class of 1934, Cheeloo School of Medicine—Drs. Lin, Chu and Li. Dr. Marion Yang, Leader in establishing School for Midwives.
 CENTER: Dr. Wu Hsiob Chung, English Methodist Mission Hospital. Graduate and Pupil Nurses at Cheeloo, 1935.
 BOTTOM ROW: Dr. Fen Lan Chow, Assistant in Parasitology, Peiping Union Medical College. Mr. Yu, Head Technician with two Students. Dr. Ting Li Cheng, Superintendent of Baptist Hospital, Ningpo.

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Medical Education in China

By RANDOLPH T. SHIELDS, M. D.*

BEFORE taking up the question of medical education, it is well to review some of the outstanding facts of Medical Missions in China. Peter Parker, the first medical missionary, went to Canton in 1834. Up to 1890 there had been sent, by British and American Missionary Societies, 196 medical missionaries. In spite of the handicaps of ignorance and superstition, lack of assistants, lack of communications, they accomplished a tremendous amount of professional work, and opened doors for the preaching of the gospel. These men and women laid the foundations for the development of modern medicine and medical education in China.

In 1890 Dr. John G. Kerr wrote a paper in which he outlined the need for medical education: (1) to provide qualified physicians for the mass of the people; (2) to train assistants for mission hospitals; (3) to train teachers. He said: "The education of physicians and surgeons for the people of this great empire is a subject of the utmost importance, and one which may well engage the attention of the medical profession of the world."

Thirty years ago there were very few well-trained Chinese doctors, and still fewer, if any, trained Chinese nurses. In 1935 there were 2,400 members of the Chinese Medical Association and the Nurses Association had 2,456 members. Almost all of the 162 nursing training schools are in mission hospitals. In 1935, 260 mission hospitals reported 325 British and American doctors, 271 foreign nurses, 530 Chinese doctors, 1,000 Chinese graduate nurses, and nearly 4,000 pupil nurses in training. These 260 hospitals are, most of them, well-equipped and staffed, and last year they treated 3,900,000 patients in the out-patient departments, and over 200,000 as in-patients.

Great progress has been made in the development of modern medicine in China in the last two decades. In 1915 the National Medical Association was formed and, in 1932, by unanimous referendum vote, the old Medical Missionary Association and the new National Association amalgamated to form the Chinese Medical Association, whose membership is not limited to any nationality. The Chinese Medical Association has a strong Medical Missionary Section. In 1915 was also formed the Joint Terminology Committee which began to work on the standardization of Chinese nomenclature. This body was officially recognized by the Government and its findings were approved by the Ministry of Education.

Along with the general growth of modern med-

icine, certain hospitals developed so-called schools where apprentices could be trained, and some very capable doctors were turned out by this system. This was the only method that could have been used in the early days. But the medical profession was not long satisfied with this system, and, by a process of coöperation, concentration, and elimination, a large number of inefficient training schools were merged into the present six mission medical schools. At the same time the British Hong Kong University developed a medical department, and the Rockefeller Foundation took over the old Peking Union Medical College, and transformed it into the first-class medical school and hospital which it is today. Chinese government medical schools were naturally slower in developing, and though they now outnumber the mission medical schools, they are not, with two or three exceptions, up to the standard of the best mission schools.

I will take Cheeloo School of Medicine as a good example of the mission schools. The reorganized school was formed in 1916-23, and may be considered as the successor of the medical school of Nanking University, Hankow, Tsinan, and the Women's Medical of Peking. There are nine missionary societies coöperating in it, four British, two Canadian, and three American. Incidentally, the Southern Presbyterians have had a share in the development of medical education in China, and now have two representatives on the faculty of the Cheeloo School. The nine Missionary Societies furnish twenty-two doctors and nurses on the staff of the school and hospital and approximately \$10,000 U. S. currency, annually. The Rockefeller Foundation, over a period of twenty years, donated more than \$500,000 U. S. currency to the school, but, since July, 1935, owing to a change of policy of the Foundation, they have discontinued their regular grant, although they have made a grant of \$6,000 Chinese currency as an emergency for each of the last two years. Grants are also received from the China Foundation (Boxer Indemnity) and the Ministry of Education.

The Cheeloo School conducts a hospital of 110 beds which has recently been enlarged by the erection of a part of what is to be the new hospital building, giving 160 beds all told, and a new out-patient department (the money for the erection of this building was given for this special purpose by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Northern Presbyterian and Methodist women). Last year the hospital cared for 78,000 treatments in the out-patient department, and this year, with the enlarged facilities, will care for many more. There is a leper hospital of fifty

*Dr. Shields is a medical missionary, Associate Dean of the School of Medicine, Cheeloo University, Tsinan, China.

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beds, erected and supported by the International Mission to Lepers, but for which the Cheeloo School of Medicine is medically responsible. There are thirty-five full-time men and women on the staff of the school and hospital and about one hundred students, approximately one-fifth of whom are women, divided into five classes. There is a nursing training school of about fifty pupils, a small class in pharmacy is started on a two-year course every alternate year, and a few technicians are trained in the laboratories.

Besides the internal work of the school and hospital, we are coöperating with the Government in rural rehabilitation work, and in school public health, and during the past winter the staff and students undertook to give medical oversight to 19,000 refugees placed in camps in Tsinan. The pathological laboratory of the school assists about sixty mission hospitals annually in the examination and diagnosis of pathological specimens sent in from these outlying hospitals.

In twenty years there have been 333 graduates, most of whom have served for shorter or longer periods in mission hospitals, and then have gone out into private practice or government employment. The 1935 report gives sixty-six mission hospitals in which 108 Cheeloo graduates are working, and similar reports can be given by the other mission medical schools. The Southern Presbyterians had fourteen Cheeloo graduates in eight of their ten hospitals. As noted above, the Chinese, independent of missionaries, have made great progress in modern medicine in recent years. Hospitals and medical schools have sprung up all over the country. Most of these are not yet up to a high standard. This is due principally to a lack of personnel to staff the institutions. The young medical profession has not yet had time to develop enough experienced men and women as specialists in the various branches of medicine, and especially as teachers of medicine, to meet the demand. The question is not so much a financial one as a lack of qualified personnel. Medical schools are training doctors to work in mission hospitals, in many of which no foreign doctor is associated with them; and also to take positions in the rapidly growing public health projects, state medicine, and medical schools which are being developed by the Central and Provincial Governments.

British and American doctors have decreased from a peak of 499 in 1925, to 325 in 1935, approximately 35%. We must expect a gradual decrease in foreign personnel for mission hospitals and schools, as we can also expect a continual increase in the quality of private and Government hospitals. The majority of the graduates of mission schools are Christian, and we can hope they are imbued with the spirit

and ideals of medical missionaries. What is to be the future of the 260 mission hospitals? What is to be the permanent value to China and Christianity of the one hundred years work of medical missionaries? The answer is to be found in the character of the professional and spiritual training of the men and women who are gradually taking the place in the mission hospitals of the diminishing number of foreign medical missionaries.

Obviously, the logical places from which we can best expect to obtain capable successors to medical missionaries are the schools in which medical missionaries continue to exert an influence. It is just as obvious that if these schools are allowed to deteriorate professionally and spiritually they will gradually lose their influence as an asset to the Church and to the medical profession. In the United States, with the history and prestige and high character of the medical profession, many leaders of the profession are greatly concerned about the number of quacks, or worse, who disgrace their calling. If this be true of America, how much more true of the very young medical profession in China. The mission medical schools were founded by missionary societies of Britain, America, and Canada. There has been an increasing amount of Chinese funds for the support of these schools. In recent years it has been shown that these foreign societies are unable to keep up their contributions in personnel and money—much less increase grants to allow for a reasonable growth. (And this in spite of the fact that most mission hospitals have become self-supporting, which is not always a desirable achievement, but has become a virtue of necessity.)

We have before us an unparalleled opportunity for service to a nation which officially and unofficially sincerely welcomes us and is ready to coöperate. To a great extent we have made good so far in training quite a large number of men and women who are serving their fellowmen as Christian physicians. Are we going to lose this opportunity? Are we going to quit on a job we have started? Are the Christian philanthropists of America going to allow schools to be closed? Or turned to Government or other local bodies? Or will they continue to give support so that some of them may remain as international institutions, partly, at least, gifts of goodwill to the people of China?

This paper is written with a knowledge of the ominous situation in East Asia, but also with a knowledge of the fact that other missionary medical schools have not been directly injured in conquered territory. And if the national schools are all destroyed, the need for international schools will be all the greater.

318 W. Cork St., Winchester, Va. Aug. 10th., 1936. Shields

NEK
Dear Mrs. McMillan,

SHANTUNG

Before answering your letter just rec'd, I want to tell you about what we did yesterday. Last week I spoke to Young People of Diciples Church at a picnic. When the young preacher asked me to speak in his church, I suggested he get up a Union mtg. and I would give an illustrated talk. He put it across in 2 days - yesterday it was announced in Epis., Lutheran, Meth. Churches and possibly others that there would be no evening service and all were invited to go to Diciples church. The Pres. had already invited a special preacher so they carried on. I have not heard yet how many churches united, but the pastors of 4 were on platform and took part. The church was full - 300 - and I took about an hour to show 78 pictures. The thing that tickles me is that we got across a UNION service in this little town - of course there is no chance of raising any money here.

I will write at once to Miss MacLachlan and order 25 copies of my speech and inquire as to costs of others. I like you paid \$1.00 and got all papers, but I was not informed about 25 copies free.

Now as to your letter. I have written some letters and expect to write more to Alumni and others in China seeking up-to-date information, political, educational, medical. If we can collect some facts worth while, I think we might get out a supplement to the booklet we already have. I have a faint hope that after seeing some people in N.Y. we might be able to make a more definite appeal for funds over a period of 15 or 20 years rather than permanent endowment

- I know that Gregg is thinking along this line in general and if we could get the R.F. to promise a contingent grant on this basis it would be fine. But I guess this is too good to hope for. Also we might try to get some more pictures and have slides made - I wish I had some of clinical medicine to use for Drs. only. But this would hardly be worth the expense, as other people could not well use them in Churches or social mtgs.

What is the general plan for the fall? I have heard nothing - do you want Mrs. Yui and me to go to ^{see} her, and outside of N.Y.? I have written to a number

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of people in N.Y., but have heard from none of them. Suppose they are all out of town. I think my best bet is to try to get some of these people to have groups meet in their homes, for pictures and talks. I must say that I am rather hopeless of any results from my work. But I am going to give the experiment a final trial this fall. And then go back to China and stay there.

If I think of anything else will write you later.

Just had visit from Disciples pastor. Incidentally I spoke in that church in morning also. He said he knew of 7 congregations officially there last night, and I added the Seventh Day Adv. Pastor who came up to speak to me after the "meetin".

Glad you liked Mt. Lake. I have never actually been to the place but I know of it.

We hope to hear from Evy in a day or two. She may sail from Eng. to-morrow.

I suppose Garside is off for awhile. Hope he gets a good rest.

Give my regards to Mrs. Yui and the Gang in the Office.

Yours sincerely,

R. T. Shields

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Winchester, VA. Aug. 20th. 1936.

R. T. Shields F

Dear Evans,

Many thanks to you and Jim for getting Evy started for home. I forgot to tell her in my letter that Martinsburg ~~was~~ is on the B & O - would have saved Jim's time as she could have gone from 14th. to 23rd. only. She got here ok and has been talking pretty much since she arrived. We expect Ran for a day on Sat. - the "kids." have not seen each other for 8 years. Evy said Jim would pay for taxis etc. - I will settle for this later. By the way I got \$22. in collection at the Union meeting 2 weeks ago.

Just received 25 reprints of paper read at Charlottesville - free. Have not got bill for 500 reprints article in Pres. "Survey".

Surprised to hear that Mrs. Varian had left the Office.

Had a letter from Dr. McClure about the UCC withdrawal. He is pretty hot about it and says he wants to meet that Com.- "unsportsmanlike and unchristian" etc. - thinks somebody is trying to knife Cheeloo^{med}. I wish I had known when I wrote to Armstrong that Dr. and a Dentist are being sent to Chentu, when they cannot support Struthers, an old man, at Cheeloo, but might transfer (and Support him) to Chengtu!

I am not keen about wasting another winter in N.Y. Cannot get responses from anyone in N.Y. at present. And with the election coming on I do not think we (at least I) can get anywhere. Huffman has not even sent the \$1000 he promised.

Have had some trouble with my jaw for the last week. Trying to close up on me - it would be rather awkward to have to knock out a tooth and take nourishment thru a tube at Park Ave. dinner parties.

Garside will have returned when you get this.

Yours as ever,

R. T. Shields

You may get some medical journals from Boston - keep till I see them.

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R. T. Shields

SHANTUNG

August 27, 1936

Dear Ran,

Herewith is a copy of the docket of a meeting of our Gheeloo Executive Committee called for the morning of September 3rd. I presume you have not been planning to honor our little village with your presence again until after Labor Day - and I'm quite sure you don't want to exchange Virginia hospitality for New York grumpiness until you have to. But if you could be with us for this meeting it would be a tremendous asset. The matters coming up are extremely important - and this was absolutely the only date we could find during September when we could hope to muster even a corporal's guard for a meeting. Several of the members happen to be passing through New York that day, headed for a missionary conference which opens in Poughkeepsie that evening, so we must catch them on the fly.

We need your wisdom on every item in the docket.

I was very much disappointed to learn that once again I missed the opportunity of meeting your daughter. Of course it would have to happen that she would come through New York during the fortnight I was away. Some kind of malevolent fate seems to be taking a hand in the affair. Despite all the delightful contacts we have had with the household of Shields during the last fourteen years, I've never yet met your daughter, though I've narrowly missed seeing her on any number of occasions. I'm still hoping to find some way to outwit the jinx.

Yes, I can appreciate the reluctance with which you contemplate "wasting" another three or four months here in America. Your work in China is several thousand times more interesting and satisfying than this tedious and thankless job of trying to find a little more money with which to carry on. And, if you are anything like I am, the longer and further you are away from New York the more repulsive the job looks. But we all know you're right in there bucking the line all fall, and there's always a chance that you'll find an opening and stumble through for a touchdown.

Pax vobiscum.

Cordially,

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318 W. Cork St., Winchester, Va. Aug. 29th.

Dear Garside,

SHANTUNG

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Shields

Just after sending off a postal to you yesterday, I got your letter re Mtg. of Ex. Com. My Aunt left here on 25th.- while she was here I did not want to go away from town. But we have been planning to go to Lexington, Ella, Evy and I, and I do not feel that the old Ex. Com. mtg. is important enuf to stop us. That is I do not feel that I can make any real contribution to it. You know I have not had any good reason to make me think the Cheeloo Bd. amounts to much. You and Hedrick and Mrs. McMillan and I can plan things, but that Com!

Agenda: Treasurer's Report- no comment.

Annual Mtg. " " "

Budget for N.Y. office - I cannot help

Board of U.C.C. I should like to tell them something, especially since I have heard from Dr. McClure. Had I already heard from him I would have written a stronger letter to Armstrong. Will send you a letter for Com. Mtg. But I fear we can do nothing. McClure is going to ask to meet the U.C.C. Com when they meet to take final action.

Cooptation of Additional Members. I am interested in this, and later on I might be able to help by getting one or more of my friends to join the Bd. There are a number of possible names I can think of, but I am not ready now to propose them. I must talk to you and to them before proposing their names. Mrs. Fairchild is I think really interested- I had a postal from her the other day regarding a meeting at New Canaan in the fall. Whether having J.W.D. or O.C.H. as more or less nominal members would help the cause or not? Certainly they could not possibly do less for the school than some of the Church representatives we now have. I do not know whether any of these people or others would consent to be on the Board, but there are possibilities for improving the personnel and pep of the honorable Bd. ~~but~~ by the two processes of cooptation and elimination- subtraction and addition. Better show this to C.A.E. and then tear it up.

I had a letter from a cousin in Chicago suggesting some names if I go there.

Have not had a real reason offered for going to Richmond, Washington or Baltimore this summer. Want to go to the latter places later in fall We have not yet tried for sailings, but are talking about Dec. Letter from Roger Greene which suggests I ought to go back to Tsinan, for a time at least. What do you and C.A.E. think of the Treasurer's Report (Lair) Where is money coming from to run the show. Owing to increase due to American investments, deficits are lessened- that is all. No use worrying too much about this as War is almost certain soon- unless Japan sees the realities of the situation and changes her attitude. Expect to see me on 9th.

Yours
R. T. Shields

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318 W. Cork St., Winchester, Va., Aug. 31st., 1936

Dear Garside,

SHANTUNG

Ran

Shields
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I was surprised and disappointed on reading the letter addressed to you and Dr. Weir by Dr. A.E. Armstrong, stating that it was practically certain that the U.C.C. would withdraw its support from the Schools of Arts and Science and of Medicine. "In union there is strength" but I have discovered that there is a serious weakness also in a union mission institution. An inherent human characteristic (manifested just as strongly in all other orders of Mammals) is to protect and support first its own self and its own family. The tendency of Mission Boards is therefore naturally to give first consideration to the work of their own Church, and to give only secondary consideration to union enterprises in which they cooperate. There are exceptions to this rule within our own institution, but there are certain Boards and Missions who have for years employed many of our medical graduates in their Hosps., without ever giving us a dollar towards the support of the Med. School. No doubt Dr. Armstrong refers to two such Boards of which I am thinking; and the U.C.C. would make them an example which they will follow. It does not seem to me that this is a very high plane of Christian statesmanship, on which a great Mission Board should operate. And from the purely selfish standpoint (which is of course the point of strongest appeal in most human transactions), if all the other 8 Mission Boards should adopt this policy of giving as little as possible, or nothing, and getting as much as possible, to and from the Cheeloo Sch. of Med., the Sch. may have to close up and where will the Christian Chinese Drs. for Mission Hosps. come from? The approximately 250 Mission Hosps. in China, had 499 foreign Drs. in 1925- they had 325 foreign Drs. in 1935. In 1935 there were more than 500 Chinese Drs. working in these Mission Hosps., of whom more than 100 were from Cheeloo- not to mention the Pharmacists and Technicians trained in Cheeloo. The building up of Union Medical Schools has not been easy, but I think that all who face the realities of the situation agree that the only hope of preserving the Christian character of Mission Hosps. is by manning them with Chinese Christian Drs. to take the places of the diminishing number of foreign-

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318 W. Park St., Winchester, Va., Aug. 31st, 1936

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Dear Sirs,

I was surprised and disappointed on reading the letter addressed to you and Dr. W. A. Armstrong, stating that it was practically certain that the U.S.C. would withdraw its support from the schools of Arts and Science and of Medicine. "In union there is strength" but I have discovered that there is a serious weakness also in a union mission institution. An inherent human characteristic (manifested just as strongly in all other orders of mammals) is to protect and support first its own self and its own family. The tendency of Mission Boards is therefore naturally to give first consideration to the work of their own Church, and to give only secondary consideration to union enterprises in which they cooperate. There are exceptions to this rule within our own nation, but there are certain Boards and Missions who have for years employed many of our medical graduates in their Hospitals, without ever giving us a dollar towards the support of the Med. School. No doubt Dr. Armstrong refers to two such Boards of which I am thinking; and the U.S.C. would make them an example which they will follow. It does not seem to me that this is a very high plane of Christian state-ship, on which a great Mission Board should operate. And from the purely selfish standpoint which is of course the point of strongest appeal in most human transactions, if all the other 3 Mission Boards should adopt this policy of giving nothing, or nothing, and getting as much as possible, to and from the U.S.C. of Med., the only way have to close up and where will the Christian Missions for Mission Hospitals come from? The approximately 250 Mission Hospitals in China and 400 foreign hospitals - they had 500 foreign Drs. in 1935. In 1935 there were more than 500 Chinese Drs. working in these Mission Hospitals, of whom more than 100 were from Chefoo - not to mention the Pharmacists and Technicians trained in Chefoo. The building up of Union Medical Schools has not been easy, but I think that all who face the realities of the situation agree that the only hope of preserving the Christian character of Mission Hospitals is by training them with Chinese Christian Drs. to take the place of the diminishing number of foreign-

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The results of this proposed action of the U.C.C. on our promotional work this fall is I fear going to be serious. Aside from the effect on the attitude of certain individuals, I fear especially the reaction of the Rockefeller Foundation leaders. You know as well as I how particular they are that contributing Missions shall continue support, as a condition to any grant the Foundation may make. We of course do not ask for increased grants from cooperating Missions, but we do not expect drastic cuts.

I have heard that two or more Drs. or Dentists are to be sent out to West China Univ. this fall. I do not understand why the only representative of U.C.C. on our Faculty (I presume that the proposed withdrawal does not include the Women' Board of U.C.C.) is to be withdrawn, and the only hope held out to him to continue in medical teaching work is that he might be transferred to West China. The date for the coming withdrawal is not set. If I remember correctly the agreement made between all the cooperating Mission Boards, stated that notice of withdrawal from the Union must be given two years in advance. Am I right ?

There are other points which will occur to you. Use this letter if you wish.

I expect to go with my family to Lexington on 3rd. and to get to N.Y. evening of 8th. I am shipping two suit cases, probably made into one package, to you.

I enclose a key for the larger one. Open it and find in a box on top, the two dresses which Evy got for Miss Flather and Miss Tyson. The bill with duty I will send later- it was about the limit they set due to 75% duty.

Hope you will get this to-morrow.

Yours as ever
P. T. S.

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ers.

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JOINT OFFICE

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From an envelope
P. T. A.

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Dr. Shue

SHANTUNG

September 1, 1936

Dear Ran,

We are quite willing to forgive your not attending the meeting of our Cheeloo Executive Committee on the 5rd. In fact, I hardly expected you to pry yourself away from Virginia this early. But I would like to start an argument with you for your not coming - to wit, that you think the Cheeloo Board doesn't amount to much anyway. ^{is to the reason you give} If the Cheeloo Board is a feeble and ineffective sort of organization, we can't place the blame anywhere except upon those of us who are serving Cheeloo on the field and here at the home base, and who ought to see to it that the Board does function. Individual by individual, the Cheeloo Board is as fine a group as any of our China Colleges possess - and if as an organization they have never done much, we have ourselves chiefly to blame. And most of the blame lies just at this point of always blaming the Board instead of doing everything we can to show them the job they ought to tackle, and keeping after them until they do it.

You are wrong in thinking our discussion of the budget deals with only the minor question of the finances of the New York office. The Executive Committee was given power to deal with the whole question of the University budget so far as it relates to the North American Section. We didn't get the budget until a few weeks ago, whereas we should have had it in March. There isn't a lot we can do at this late date, but there are some important questions to be settled, and some important questions of both future and present policy involved in the answers we give. I enclose herewith a summary and analysis I have prepared as best I can with the information available. One practical question is whether the North American Section can and should do anything more toward trying to cover the deficit of your School of Medicine.

If you have something to say to the U. C. C., or about the U. C. C., this would be an ideal opportunity to "tell them".

The question of cooption of members cannot be entirely settled, but at least we ought to get off to a constructive start on it. The suggestions you make might well be talked through, informally at least, by our group on the third. I will of course not present any of your suggestions except with your explicit permission.

We look forward to seeing you on the 9th, and know you will be filled with optimism and overflowing with love for the Governors and your humble Cheeloo colleagues both on the field and at the home base.

Cordially,

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China's Eager Sprinting to Catch Described by Medical Missionary Up with the Modern World on Furlough in Hartford

Pace Really Breathtaking Since 1911

Dr. Raymond T. Shields,
Worker in China for 30
Years, Has Watched
Vast Changes Occur

Staunchly Boosts Work of Missions

Doctor Points to Cheelo
School as Sample of
What's Being Done to
Aid Ailing Millions

No other extant, unified culture in the world is as old as that of China. With its root lost in pre-Christian antiquity, its first flowered all of two millenia ago, and though its bloom is somewhat faded and in some instances gone to seed, it persisted largely unaltered up to a century ago.

Not that China had not been in contact with the scientifically advanced cultures of the West for more than that century, but what intermingling of Eastern and Occidental cultures there had been was essentially an infiltration, a seeping-in. It was not until the 1800's that China itself, internally and actively, began a positive assimilation of what we are pleased to call the "modern civilization" of the West.

For a country so vast and a civilization and culture so remote, the space of a single century has been of course far too brief a time to have made anything near a complete metamorphosis. Today you have only to stand for 15 minutes at the railroad station in Shanghai to get a panorama of Chinese transition. There you may see the most modern locomotives, mail planes, automobiles, horse drawn Victorias, rickshas, times and customs, outlooks and attainments of present day China.

It is since the Revolution of 1911 that the real progress has been made, however. Compared to what was attained before 1911, what has been achieved since then has been a sort of geometric progress, as it were. Five years before the Revolution, Dr. Randolph T. Shields had gone out to China as a medical missionary. This year he returned to America on furlough, as dean of The Medical School, Cheelo University, Tsinan, coming to Hartford to visit Professor Leroy C. Barrett of the Latin Department of Trinity college. During the week in which he was here, he took time to describe some of the changes with which 30 years in China have made him intimately familiar, the years just before and right after the tides of changing China began their real flood.

"Because China is in the state of transition, it is impossible to make any dogmatic statements about this great country," Dr. Shields asserted, citing the evidences of ancient and modern civilization to be observed around the Shanghai railroad station.

"The interior has always been more provincial than New England or Virginia—my own state—everywhere. There was a strong feeling against outsiders, whether they came in the interests of trade, for cultural or social betterment, or whatever.

"But during the last 30 years, with the nationalization of the language, the student unions, modern education, modern transportation, a great deal of that is changed. The old backwoods may be as narrow as ever, but the more urban centers, the more important areas of the country, are not. The students have everywhere been a great power. In 1919 they saved China from the Japanese, and I think they will repeat it if necessary.

What Missions Have Done.

"And then there are the missions. I challenge any unprejudiced person to go and look at the situation China was in 30 years ago and what it is today, and not admit that all the good things achieved are due to the missions, especially in the realms of education, the status of women, of agriculture, of medicine.

"It is very significant, I think, that you can talk with Chinese officials as you could not 30 years ago. Then, for example, they used to get their squeeze of the famine funds sent in, but now they are honestly trying to work with extra territorial charity groups for the good of the people.

"Now they are continually talking about what the missions can do to aid the people in the rural districts."

The material progress made by China is generally familiar to us all, Dr. Shields said.

"China has not done a great deal toward the development of her railroad systems, but has made striking steps in road building and airways. They plan to build 200,000 miles of improved roads, and have put in 10,000 miles of motor roads, some macadamized, in five years.

"In my province," Dr. Shields continued. "There are 200 20-passenger buses government-run over government-built roads.

"In the way of plane transportation, there are regular passenger and mail planes three times a week, north, south and west. Much has been achieved by way of conservation of water, and much done by way of irrigation in the West China deserts. In recent years almost every town has electric lights. They have had the telegraph for years. There are dial phones in every city. Wireless telephones are in use

between Shanghai and Hankow, 600 miles apart.

Convenient Postal System.

"As for the postal system, I find it even more convenient than in the United States. I live two miles from the railroad station. The train gets in at 8 o'clock and I always expect my morning paper by 9. We have four deliveries a day except on Sundays, when there are only two.

"Radio is everywhere. I can think of a town surrounded by a wall without a gate large enough to permit the passage of a motor car. Inside the town the streets would be too narrow for automobiles. But from the roof of one house out of every six, radio antennae are stretched.

"Here are people living as their ancestors did for endless generations, yet listening to programs of entertainment and information from the Chinese metropolises.

Opium is still a blot and a curse, Dr. Shields states. He pointed out what while up to 1916 the government had succeeded in practically stamping out its use, since the War the various war lords have even enforced the cultivation of the poppy, levying a tax manufactured opium. The fact that the Chinese are particularly susceptible to the use of opium, plus the high profits to be made through its sale, make its control or eradication very difficult, according to Dr. Shields.

In addition to the use of opium, heroin has been widely introduced. Extraterritoriality has allowed foreign nations to sell it often quite openly.

Growth of Medicine.

"I tell you all these things," Dr. Shields said, "to give you an idea of the background of China against which medicine has developed and made it great achievements."

Then, getting directly upon the subject of medicine, Dr. Shields related:

"Thirty years ago there were very few well-trained Chinese doctors, and still fewer, if any, trained Chinese nurses. In 1935 there were 2,400 members of the Chinese Medical Association and the Nurses Association had 2,456 members. Almost all of the 162 nursing training schools are in mission hospitals. In 1935, 260 mission hospitals reported 325 British and American doctors, 271 foreign nurses, 530 Chinese doctors, 1,000 graduates nurses, and nearly 4,000 pupil nurses in training. These 2600 hospitals are, most of them, well-equipped and staffed, and last year they treated 3,900,000 patients in the out-patient departments, and over 200,000 as in-patients.

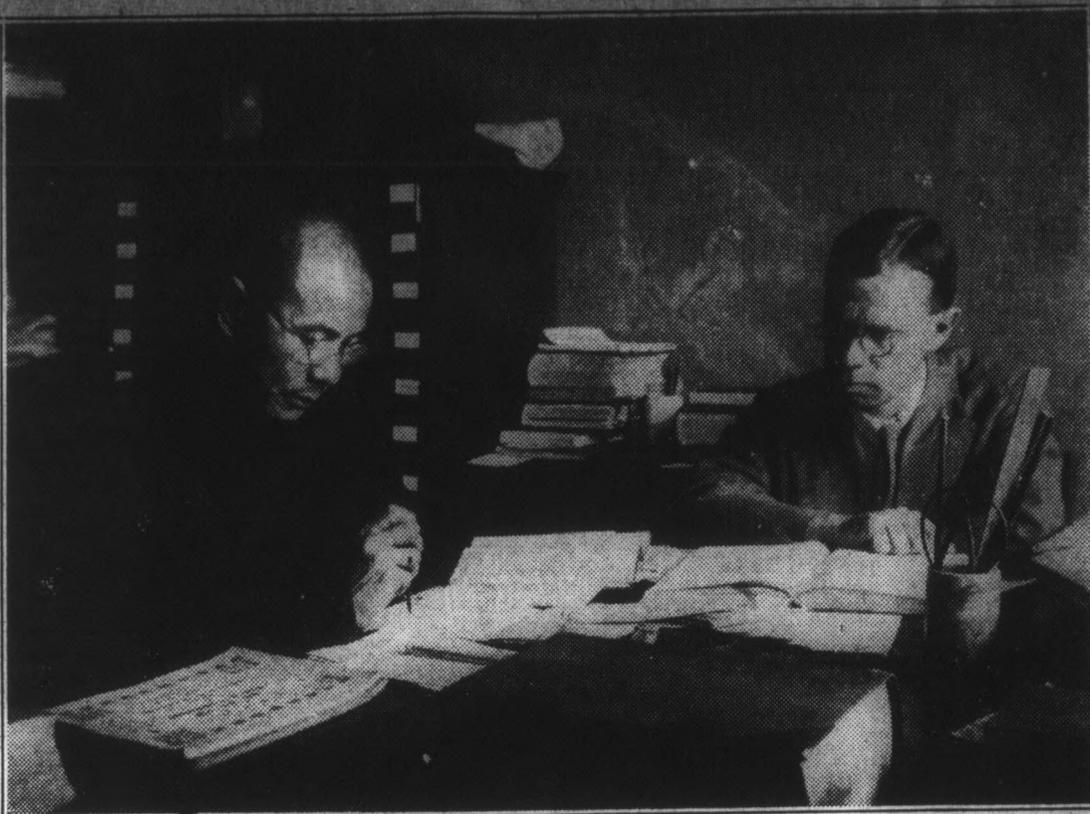
"Great progress has been made in the development of modern medicine in China in the last two decades. In 1915 the National Medical Association was formed and, in 1932, by unanimous referendum vote, the old Medical Missionary Association and the new National Association amalgamated to form the Chinese Medical Association, whose membership is not limited to any nationality. The Chinese Medical Association has a strong Medical Missionary Section. In 1915 was also formed the Joint Terminology Committee which began to work on the standardization of Chinese nomenclature. This body was officially recognized by the Government and its findings were approved by the Ministry of Education.

Along with the general growth of modern medicine, certain hospitals developed so-called schools where apprentices could be trained, and some very capable doctors were turned out by this system. This was the only method that could have been used in the early days. But the medical profession was not long satisfied with this system, and by a process of cooperation, concentration, and elimination, a large number of inefficient training schools were merged into the present six mission medical schools. At the same time the British Hong Kong University developed a medical department, and the Rockefeller Foundation took over the old Peking Union Medical College, and transformed it into the first-class medical school and hospital which it is today. Chinese government medical schools were naturally slower in developing and though they now outnumber the mission medical schools, they are not, with two or three exceptions, up to the standard of the best mission schools.

Cheeloo School of Medicine.

I will take Cheeloo School of Medicine as a good example of the mission schools. The reorganized school

was formed in 1916-23, and may be considered as the successor of the medical school of Nanking University, Hankow, Tsinan, and the Women's Medical of Peking. There are nine missionary societies cooperating in it, four British, two Canadian, and three American. Incidentally, the Southern Presbyterians have had a share in the development of medical education in China, and now have two representatives on the faculty of the Cheeloo School. The nine Missionary Societies furnish 22 doctors and nurses on the staff of the school and hospital and approximately \$10,000 U. S. currency, annually. The Rockefeller Foundation, over a period of 20 years, donated more than \$500,000 U. S. currency to the school, but since July, 1935, owing to a change of policy of the Foundation, they have discontinued their regular grant of \$6000 Chinese Currency as grant of \$6000 Chinese currency as an emergency for each of the last two years. Grants are also received from the China Foundation (Boxer Indemnity) and the Ministry of Education.



Dr. Shields, at right, and a native scholar busy at the exacting task of translating an American medical book into Chinese.

The Cheeloo School conducts a hospital of 110 beds which has recently been enlarged by the erection of part of what is to be the new hospital building, giving 160 beds all told, and a new out-patient department (the money for the erection of this building was given for this special purpose by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Northern Presbyterian and Methodist women.) Last year the hospital cared for 78,000 treatments in the out-patient department, and this year, with the enlarged facilities, will care for many more.

Leper Hospital.

"There is a leper hospital of 50 beds, erected and supported by the International Mission of Lepers, but for which the Cheeloo School of

Medicine is medically responsible. There are 35 full time men and women on the staff of the school and hospital, and about 100 students, approximately one fifth of whom are women, divided into five classes. There is a nursing training school of about pupils, a small class in pharmacy is started on a two year course every alternate year, and a few technicians are trained in the laboratories.

"Besides the internal work of the school and hospital, we are cooperating with the Government in rural rehabilitation work, and in school public health, and during the winter of 1935 the staff and students undertook to give medical oversight to 19,000 refugees placed in camps in Tsinan. The pathological laboratory of the school assists

about 60 mission hospitals annually in the examinations and diagnosis of pathological specimens sent in from these outlying hospitals.

"In 20 years there have been 333 graduates, most of whom have served for shorter or longer periods in missions hospitals, and then have gone out into private practice or government employment. The 1935 report gives 66 mission hospitals in which 108 Cheeloo graduates are working.

Not Enough Doctors.

"The Southern Presbyterians had Cheeloo graduates in eight of their 10 hospitals. As noted above, the Chinese, independent of missionaries, have made great progress in modern medicine in recent years. Hospitals and medical schools have

sprung up all over the country. Most of these are not yet up to a high medical standard. This is due principally to a lack of personnel to staff the institutions. The young medical profession has not yet had time to develop enough experienced men and women, and especially as teachers of medicine, to meet the demand. The question is not so much a financial one as a lack of qualified personnel. Medical schools are training doctors to work in mission hospitals in many of which no foreign doctor is associated with them; and also to take positions in the rapidly growing public health projects, state medicine and medical schools which are being developed by the Central and Provincial governments.

"British and American doctors have decreased from a peak of 499 in 1925, to 325 in 1935, approximately 35 per cent. We must expect a gradual decrease in foreign personnel for mission hospitals and schools, as we can also expect a continual increase in the quality of private and governmental hospitals.

Future in Their Hands.

"The majority of the graduates of mission schools are Christian and we hope that they are imbued with the spirit and ideals of the medical missionaries. What is the future of the 260 mission hospitals? What is to be the permanent value to China and Christianity of the hundred years work of medical missionaries. The answer is to be found in the character of the professional and spiritual training of the men and women who are gradually taking the place in the mission hospitals of the diminishing number of foreign medical missionaries.

Foreign Aid Dropping.

"The mission medical schools were founded by the mission societies of

Britain, America and Canada. There has been an increasing of Chinese funds for the support of these schools. In recent years it has been shown that these foreign societies are unable to keep up their contributions in personal and money, much less increase grants to allow for a reasonable growth. (And this in spite of the fact that most medical mission hospitals have become self supporting which is not always a

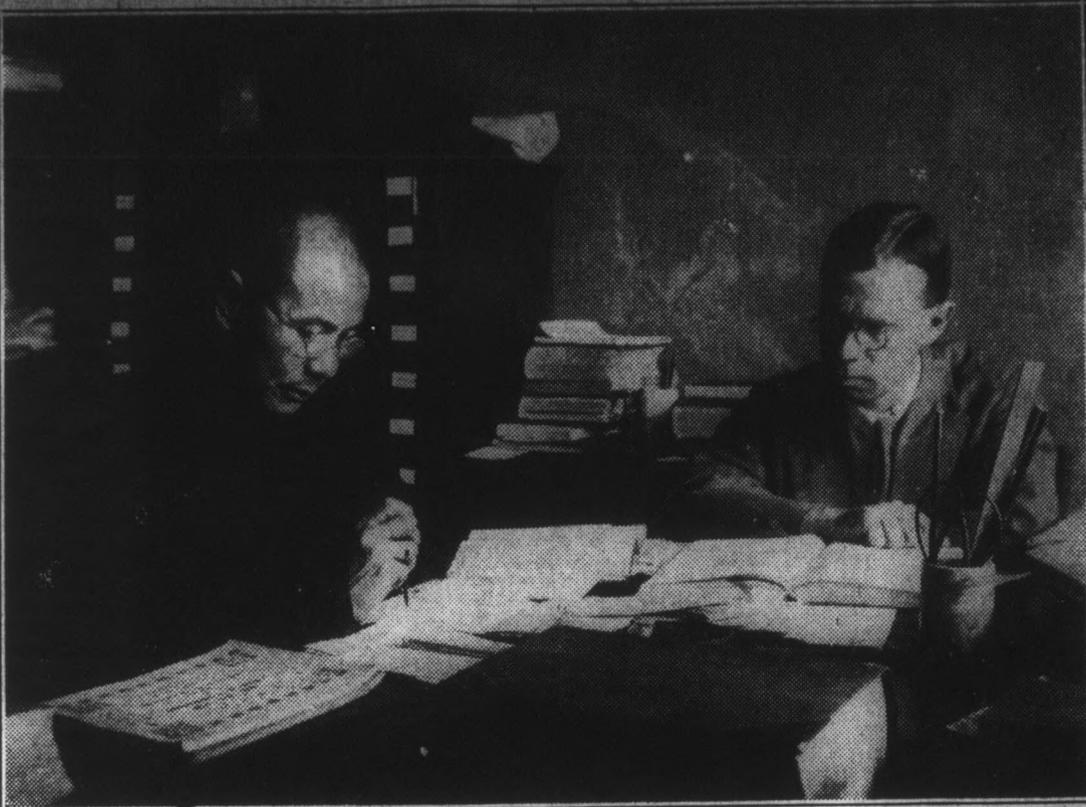
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Senior medical students at Cheeloo School inoculating a line of Chinese school children with toxin anti-toxin for diphtheria.

Medicine's Scope Ever Spreading

Dares Unbiased Observer
to Deny All Good
Things in Past Century
Due to Their Influence

Radios Abound In Walled Cities

Antennae Span Streets
Too Narrow for Cars—
Mail, Railway, Road,
Education Facilities

desirable achievement, but has become a virtue of necessity.)

"We have before us an unparalleled opportunity for service to a nation which officially and unofficially sincerely welcomes us and is ready to cooperate. To a great extent we have made good so far in training quite a large number of men and women who are serving their fellowmen as Christian physicians. Are we going to lose this opportunity? Are we going to quit the job that we have started? Are the Christian philanthropists of America going to allow the schools to be closed? Or turned to Government or other local bodies or will they continue to give their support so that some of them may remain as international institutions, partly, at least, gifts of goodwill to the people of China."

0341

**Dr. Ran T. Shields Ignored In
New York**

Friends of Dr. Randolph T. Shields who are interested in his splendid work at the hospital of Shantung Christian University in China gave a farewell dinner for Dr. and Mrs. Shields at the Cosmopolitan Club in New York, Dec. 15. The committee surprised Dr. Shields by raising from personal friends over \$8,000 for his work, and an announcement of this was made at the dinner. Hon. John W. Davis was the toastmaster and the speakers were Bishop Herbert Welch and Mrs. Charles Kirkland Roys.

Among those attending the dinner in addition to Dr. and Mrs. Shields were Mr. John M. Glenn, Washington and Lee, class of 1878, Clarence Segar, president of the Washington and Lee alumni association, and Ran T. Shields, Jr., who is a graduate of Washington and Lee and the Harvard medical school and is now interning at the Pennsylvania Hospital preparatory to going to China.

Dr. Shields spent several days in Lexington this week as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Forest Fletcher. He and Mrs. Shields will spend Christmas in Winchester and then visit in Natchez, Miss., and New Orleans. Their furlough in America is drawing to a close and on January 19th they will sail from Vancouver on the Express of Asia for China.

✓ This article
appeared in
the
Rockbridge
County News,
Lexington, Virginia

Dec. 24, 1936

SHANTUNG

0342

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County News,
Lexington, Virginia

Dec. 24, 1936

SHANTUNG

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SHANTUNG

January 4, 1937

Dear Rans:

We should have acknowledged before this receipt of your various communications. Between the Christmas and New Year holidays, we haven't accomplished as much as we should have.

I hope you and Mrs. Shields have enjoyed a particularly happy holiday season, and that this will find you about ready to start on the last jump to the Pacific coast.

There have been very few Cheeloo developments since you left us on December 16th. A few new gifts have come in for the Ran Shields Medical Fund the largest of which was from Mrs. George W. McKee in Pittsburgh, bringing the total of the fund up to \$9,244.75. Mrs. McKee has for a number of years been a contributor of Yenching but we have not had her on our Cheeloo cultivation lists. We did not send her any information with regard to our efforts to secure increased support for the Cheeloo School of Medicine, so I do not know just how she heard of the undertaking and was inspired to give. I suspect that she is an old friend of Cheeloo, whom Dr. Luce got interested in Yenching some ten or fifteen years ago. If you can give us any information about her, we should welcome it. Apparently she should be added to your mailing list, if you do not have her name there already. Her address is 1055 Morewood Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

I believe we did not send you a copy of the thank you letter we sent to a number of Cheeloo friends following the dinner on the fifteenth. You may have seen copies of it along your route, for it went to some of the friends with whom you have been staying. I enclose a copy herewith.

A few days after you left Mr. Huffman telephoned to inquire about you and I had a very pleasant conversation with him. I sent him a copy of the enclosed letter telling him about the dinner, and also intimated - without making any further direct request - that this pledge to repeat next year the gift of \$1,000 he made in 1936 would be of tremendous assistance, and would put the Ran Shields Medical Fund over the \$10,000 mark. Mr. Huffman has not responded to this suggestion, and it seems to us unwise to press the matter any further just now, for obviously he feels he has done his bit for the present, and any further pressure might do harm. Mr. Huffman has sent a letter to you here and we are forwarding it on to you.

Before you sail, we would like your advice as to the next step our Cheeloo Governors should take in building up more adequate support for the School

0344

January 4, 1937

of Medicine. Mr. Carver's very fine letter proposing the development of a Ran Shields Endowment Fund seems to offer one attractive possibility. One or two other friends who are contributing toward the fund for the 1937-38 budget have expressed their willingness to add to their own pledges a further gift for medical school endowment. We are calling our Cheeloo Promotion Committee together on January 8th, and will have them discuss the matter at that time.

Before you sail, Mr. Hedrick or I must write you our suggestions as to the most effective means of following up all the friends on the Cheeloo mailing list, who are supporting, or may in future support, our Cheeloo Medical work.

Just before Christmas the Aluminum Company of America paid the Cheeloo Board of Governors \$4,875 in back dividends. The Governors decided to split this fifty fifty with the field, and to send out \$2,450 as a Christmas gift to apply against the remainder of the old current and capital deficits which have proven so embarrassing to President Liu. We estimate that this \$2,450 will almost clean off the residue of these old deficits leaving less than LC\$1,000 to be taken care of from resources on the field. We hope that the gift will serve not only to help out at this point, but will also give President Liu a certain amount of face and a renewed assurance of the support and good will of the Governors. The remaining \$2,425 of these dividends is being set up as an "Endowment Income Stabilization Fund" to be used for maintaining future income on our endowment funds at a fixed level. The exact percent at which this will be fixed is left for future decision by the Section. About \$6,000 of back dividends are still due on the Aluminum stock, and if and when they are received will help to set up a fund which ought to be sufficient to stabilize our endowment income over quite a number of years.

We are duly impressed by the importance of the commission you entrust to us on the postcard you sent Miss Peterson and me showing the very attractive view of the Washington & Lee campus. We are following your instructions to "Stick this up and remember me". We assume that the major significance of the card lies in the three sets of initials and dates you give, namely:-

| | |
|-------------|------|
| W.H.S. | 1872 |
| R.T.S. | 1898 |
| R.T.S., Jr. | 1932 |

Below the last initials and date you leave a very significant space which, we assume, you expect us to fill in some thirty odd years hence with a fourth set of initials "R.T.S., III -- 1966". We will take the matter under advisement.

When I rode out to New Brunswick with your stalwart young son on the night of December 15th I told him that we must keep in a little closer touch with him than we have been doing during the last few years. I hope he can get away from his interne duties long enough, a few months hence, to run up from Philadelphia and stay over night with us in New Brunswick.

We will be writing you again before you get away, so postpone our farewells until then.

Cordially,

B. A. Carville

BAG:MP

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January 7, 1937

Dear Kent

Glad to have your letter of January 4th written in Matches. I see that you have much the same reaction to your visitation of boyhood scenes which I always experience when I get back to the southeastern corner of Oklahoma.

Some of the questions you raise I have already attempted to answer in my letter of January 4th. Since that was written I have talked a little further with Mr. Hedrick on some of the points we have been discussing.

It seems to us that the most effective procedure, from the standpoint of securing future support for the Cheeloo medical work, would be for you to have our Cheeloo office here in New York, the American distributing point for such letters as are to be mailed out to your friends. The advantage of this, as we have already recognized in our previous discussions, is that this gives all of your friends a better acquaintance with our Cheeloo office and personnel here, and provides a more natural basis for cultivating support. Of course, we would be glad to send letters not only to potential Cheeloo contributors, but also to your personal friends and relatives, who may not be able to make any financial contributions to Cheeloo.

I do not know whether the Southern Presbyterian Board would also like to have copies of your letters to send out to some of their own constituency who could not rightly be approached for direct gifts to Cheeloo. They may use these letters in some of their churches, or in cultivating gifts direct to their Board. If this is the case, we would be glad to send the Southern Presbyterian Board as many copies of each of your letters as they may desire. If they need only a few copies we would forward them without any charge. If a larger supply, at bare cost figures. Can you clear this point with the Southern Presbyterian Board, or do you wish us to do so? Are we likely to cause some objection to be raised by the Southern Presbyterian Board if we take this matter up with them? Personally I do not quite see how they can object, for the great majority of your personal friends contributing to Cheeloo are outside the constituency on the Southern Presbyterian Board entirely, and I think it unlikely that the few Southern Presbyterians who do send gifts direct to Cheeloo would make any reduction in their regular gifts through Presbyterian channels. If the Board does lose a few dollars in this way, it should secure many times that amount in the stimulus to giving through Board channels which interest in your work has created and will continue to create.

Our office would be very happy to distribute for you the letter you have been thinking of writing just before you sail. It seems to me that this would

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January 7, 1937

be a very excellent thing to do, from many angles.

There is one point we have not discussed very thoroughly but on which we would like your judgment before you sail. It is this-- Would it be helpful to the cause for you to send at least some of your letters direct from Tsinan to your friends? A number of the individuals and institutions most successful in attempts to cultivate interest and support by mail, have formed the habit of sending their letters direct from the field to their constituency. A letter with a foreign stamp and postmark is always likely to arouse more interest and create more attention than one mailed in New York. In China one can, by using attractive Chinese paper and envelope, produce a letter which will be particularly interesting to our American friends. Even when such letters are printed and mimeographed, they still retain much of this special interest. We here in New York are adopting the custom of using a Chinese style of paper in letters which we mail out to our various constituencies. I enclose samples of such letters from Ginling and Yenching.

It might be desirable to experiment with various ways of using these letters. You might send some direct from China - always remembering to send our office at least one hundred additional copies for new friends we might turn up, together with a memorandum as to the list to whom you had mailed direct. Other letters might be sent out from our New York office to whatever lists you give us. I am sure that we could make satisfactory arrangements for covering the expense of any such mailings you might make direct from Tsinan.

One of the first points we want to clear is that of the list of friends who are to receive these letters - whether sent from Tsinan or New York. To facilitate clearance of this point, I am enclosing herewith a tentative list of your friends and of other present or potential givers to the Cheeloo School of Medicine. Will you go over this list, strike out any names which should not be included, and add others which we have omitted?

Mr. Hedrick makes a suggestion which you no doubt already have in mind. It is that both you and we be constantly on the lookout for the people visiting China whom we should be able to interest in the medical work at Cheeloo. From your end, you can send us information as to all visitors to Tsinan whose names are worth adding to our list. From this end, we can keep you supplied with advance information as to individuals who are planning to go out to China and who may be able to include Tsinan in their itinerary.

This letter should still have time to reach you in New Orleans, so we are sending it there.

All the office gang join in sending their greetings and good wishes.

Cordially,

B.A. Casside

BAG:MP

Dr. R. T. Shields
c/o Miss M. W. Shields
5528 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, La.

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SHANTUNG

January 16, 1937

Dr. Randolph T. Shields
Canadian Pacific Steamship Lines
Sailing "SS Empress of Asia"
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Ran:

We enclose herewith a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Cheeloo Committee on Promotion held yesterday afternoon. We were all glad that Mr. Carver could meet with us. He has not only a warm interest in the medical work at Cheeloo but also has a level head and excellent judgment.

You will notice the decision of the Committee to undertake the creation of an endowment fund in the Cheeloo School of Medicine to be known as the Randolph Tucker Shields Professorship. We did not attempt to define the special field of medicine to which this professorship would be assigned leaving that for later determination. Just how we will go about raising the \$50,000 is also a matter which will require further study. Also, the Committee did not attempt to set an exact date by which this fund will be completed.

Some of the preliminary thoughts and plans of the Committee as to how we will proceed are about as follows:- We plan to communicate with all of your friends scattered over America, telling them of the undertaking and asking their cooperation, not only through their own personal gifts but through enlisting the interest and support of others. Of course, a number of your friends have given within the last month or so toward the support of the medical work at Cheeloo during 1937-38, so we cannot call on them immediately to make any pledges toward such an endowment fund. A few of them may volunteer to do as Mr. Carver has already done, to make a second pledge toward endowment, in addition to what they have already pledged toward current support. But, for the most part, we will have to turn to the development of new contributors, either from among your own friends and other friends of the medical work at Cheeloo or from among new acquaintances whose interest we may be able to enlist.

Of course, we are counting on your sending us letters at regular intervals, through which we can keep present friends and any new friends informed of the work and interested in its continuation. We have already written you previously on this subject and will be writing more from time to time. I am sure Mr. Hedrick has some very constructive ideas which he will be passing along to you.

0348

January 16, 1937

One other thought has occurred to me which I have not yet had a chance to talk through with Mr. Hedrick. It is that we prepare a brief biographical sketch of your honorable self which we can use in connection with this \$50,000 endowment fund. I know your innate modesty will rebel at the thought, but I hope that you will not refuse to undergo this additional suffering on behalf of the medical work at Chealoo. We have most of the necessary facts in mind, but you could help us out greatly if you could let us have some interesting pictures of yourself at various stages of development, from the days you used to ride that velocipede around the "gallery" of your grandfather's house in Natchez on through the days when you were an oarsman, football player, and general star athlete at Washington & Lee, through your days as medical student and interne and then at various stages of your missionary career in China. Of course, we would be able to use only a few such pictures, but a good assortment to choose from would be a great asset. You may not have time to send us back anything of this sort before you sail from Vancouver, but if you could suggest places here in America where we might obtain such material, that would be very helpful. If necessary, some of this material could be sent back to us after you get to Tsinan, but we would like to get under way while the idea is still warm, and ought to have such a biographical pamphlet as this ready for use as quickly as possible.

There are innumerable other matters we would like to have a chance to discuss with you just before you sail, but all of them can wait. We must, however, extend again to you and Mrs. Shields our warmest good wishes as you start back to Tsinan. We hope you both have a safe and pleasant journey, and a happy return to the Chealoo campus. Despite our realization of the fact that you are going back to face a good many problems, difficulties, and perhaps disappointments, we do heartily envy you both as you start back across the Pacific.

Very cordially yours,

B. A. Carside

BAG:MP
Encl.

* Have just gone over this with Mr. Hedrick. He heartily approves. Also suggests that if you can give us any further Washington & Lee contact they would be helpful.

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SHANTUNG

January 16, 1937

Dear Ran:

We enclose herewith a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Cheelee Committee on Promotion held yesterday afternoon. We were all glad that Mr. Carver could meet with us. He has not only a warm interest in the medical work at Cheelee but also a level head and excellent judgment.

You will notice the decision of the Committee to undertake the creation of an endowment fund in the Cheelee School of Medicine to be known as the Randolph Tucker Shields Professorship. We did not attempt to define the special field of medicine to which this professorship would be assigned leaving that for later determination. Just how we will go about raising the \$50,000 is also a matter which will require further study. Also, the Committee did not attempt to set an exact date by which this fund will be completed.

Some of the preliminary thoughts and plans of the Committee as to how we will proceed are about as follows:- We plan to communicate with all of your friends scattered over America, telling them of the undertaking and asking their cooperation, not only through their own personal gifts but through enlisting the interest and support of others. Of course, a number of your friends have given within the last month or so toward the support of the medical work at Cheelee during 1937-38, so we cannot call on them immediately to make any pledges toward such an endowment fund. A few of them may volunteer to do as Mr. Carver has already done, to make a second pledge toward endowment, in addition to what they have already pledged toward current support. But, for the most part, we will have to turn to the development of new contributors, either from among your own friends and other friends of the medical work at Cheelee or from among new acquaintances whose interest we may be able to enlist.

Of course, we are counting on your sending us letters at regular intervals, through which we can keep present friends and any new friends informed of the work and interested in its continuation. We have already written you previously on this subject and will be writing more from time to time. I am sure Mr. Hedrick has some very constructive ideas which he will be passing along to you.

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Dr. Shields

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January 16, 1937

One other thought has occurred to me which I have not yet had a chance to talk through with Mr. Hedrick. Have just gone over this with Mr. Hedrick. He heartily approves. Also suggests that if you can give us any further Washington & Lee contacts they would be helpful. It is that we prepare a brief biographical sketch of your honorable self which we can use in connection with this \$50,000 endowment fund. I know your innate modesty will rebel at the thought, but I hope that you will not refuse to undergo this additional suffering on behalf of the medical work at Chee-lee. We have most of the necessary facts in mind, but you could help us out greatly if you could let us have some interesting pictures of yourself at various stages of development, from the days you used to ride that velocipede around the "gallery" of your grandfather's house in Natchez on through the days when you were an carman, football player, and general star athlete at Washington & Lee, through your days as medical student and interne and then at various stages of your missionary career in China. Of course, we would be able to use only a few such pictures, but a good assortment to choose from would be a great asset. You may not have time to send us back anything of this sort before you sail from Vancouver, but if you could suggest places here in America where we might obtain such material, that would be very helpful. If necessary, some of this material could be sent back to us after you get to Tsinan, but we would like to get under way while the idea is still warm, and ought to have such a biographical pamphlet as this ready for use as quickly as possible.

There are innumerable other matters we would like to have a chance to discuss with you just before you sail, but all of them can wait. We must, however, extend again to you and Mrs. Shields our warmest good wishes as you start back to Tsinan. We hope you both have a safe and pleasant journey, and a happy return to the Chee-lee campus. Despite our realization of the fact that you are going back to face a good many problems, difficulties, and perhaps disappointments, we do heartily envy you both as you start back across the Pacific.

Very cordially yours,

B. A. Caside

BAG:MP
Encl.

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SHANTUNG

January 30, 1937

Dear Ran:

Your letter of January 17 reached us promptly. We have delayed our reply for a few days, waiting to see whether you had the time and inspiration to write us any further letters before you sailed from the West Coast. Apparently you decided to do ^{not} further corresponding aboard ship, and to mail your next batch of letters from Honolulu.

Glad you had such an interesting and pleasant trip westward and northward, though I suppose the business of saying farewell got monotonous after a while. We hope that your trip across the Pacific is proving to be a pleasant one, and that your arrival in Tsinan will be very happy indeed.

I am disappointed that my letter of January 16 was not among the mail you received in the office of the steamship company when you arrived in Vancouver. Normally it would have reached there by air mail in time to catch your steamer. But there are so many delays in aeroplane schedules during the winter that one can never rely on making connections. While it is possible that my letter of January 16 did reach you just before you sailed, I am enclosing herewith another copy of the letter, and of the Promotional Committee minutes to which it refers. If you have not already sent us your comments, and the material requested in the letter, pertaining to the Randolph Tucker Shields Professorship, I hope you will do so pronto.

Our plans for pushing ahead with increased support for the Cheelee School of Medicine have been delayed a bit while we have awaited a farewell letter from you. I hope, however, that this will be coming in within a few days now. We are counting on your sending us also your revision of the list to whom your letters are to go.

Specifically, our plans for pushing ahead with support for the Cheelee School of Medicine are as follows:-

1. As soon as your farewell letter reaches us, we will send it out to everybody on your list, together with any other names we may be able to add.

a 2. About a fortnight after this letter is mailed, we will send the letter signed by either Dr. Millikan or Dr. Scott, telling of the proposed endowment for the Randolph Tucker Shields Professorship,

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January 30, 1937

inviting cooperation and support. For the friends who have given during recent months toward the 1937-38 budget we will not make any immediate requests for further personal pledges, but will urge that they assist with the enterprise by enlisting the interest and support of other friends. Those on the list who did not contribute toward the fund for 1937-38 will be given an opportunity to do their bit toward the Professorship.

3. At the same time we will undertake the building up of a small committee of influential friends who will be willing to lend their names and influence, and to give some active cooperation to building up such a fund. One thinks immediately of such men as John W. Davis, Oscar Huffman, and D. J. Carver. We should add other names one by one, hand-picking them carefully until we have perhaps a dozen in all. I wish we might enlist the interest of your friend, Newton D. Baker. If we can only develop such a committee as this outside the regular membership of the Cheelee Board of Governors, and get them fully behind the building up of this endowed Professorship, we should go places. It is a matter which will require very careful and skillful handling. We wish we had you with us to advise as to names and methods of approach. But there are some advantages, of course, of our having to do this when you are back on the field, and the men must tackle the job themselves.

4. We expect that the building up of the Professorship is likely to be a hard long pull, which may extend over several years. We will try to keep a steady, constant pressure at every point, getting small gifts wherever we can, and looking always for larger gifts which will push the total up more rapidly.

We will welcome your comments and criticisms on these plans, and your constructive suggestions as to better ways to do the job.

Since I wrote you on January 16th we have gotten one additional gift of \$800 for the support of Cheelee medical work for 1937-38. It came from Mrs. Barney of Hartford. You must write her a nice thank-you note. You know her address - Mrs. D. Newton Barney, Scudderbrook, Farmington, Conn. So yield the good seeds you have sown. Evidently Mrs. Barney was deeply impressed by both you and Dr. Chen - but particularly by your own honorable self. She sent us a check for \$1,400, designating \$800 for your work, and \$600 for Dr. Chen's work. Asked Aydelett's advice as to whether we should allocate the \$800 to The Rex Shields Medical Fund for 1937-38 work or the Randolph Tucker Shields Professorship. He suggests that inasmuch as you emphasized the urgent current needs in your appeal to her, we'd better apply it to 1937-38, so we are doing that.

This brings the funds for year 1937-38 medical budget to a total of \$10,044.75 if we count the full \$2,500 from the Woman's Committee. But since their expenses on account of Mrs. Yai are likely to be somewhat heavier than we at first estimated, we had better count for the present on only the \$2,000 they definitely pledged, and not rely on the extra \$500 which they have only said unofficially they will add if they can spare it. That would give us an assured minimum of \$9,544.75. Of course more may be coming in still, but since you will be working on the budget as soon as you get back to Tsinan you will hardly have time to get word of any extras before

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Ran Shields

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January 30, 1937

the budget has to be set up.

We will be interested to learn whether you will need the entire amount of this \$9,544.75 for the medical work 1937-38 - or will need more, or less. We realize that much will depend upon how much is forthcoming from the Rockefeller Foundation, the China Medical Board, the British Boxer Indemnity Fund, the Chinese Government, and other Chinese sources. Of course all your American friends would be happy to see any surplus not needed for the current work applied to the endowment for the Professorship.

On one point in particular you will of course be very careful - to see that all the \$2,000 or \$2,500 given by the Women's Committee is allocated in such a way as most effectively to strengthen the woman's side of the work. The ladies are our most faithful and most generous supporters, and we must always see to it that they are satisfied with what we are doing and enthusiastic about our ways of doing it. The one place where they are most likely to get restive and to lose interest is that of feeling that the work distinctively for women is being neglected or swallowed up by the masculine gender. There are no designing males around the Chee-lee campus with any such diabolical schemes, and we must always keep the ladies content and confident at that point. Even though it may involve some extra trouble and clerical labor and diplomatic handling of personalities here and there, it's more than worth the effort.

Please instruct us, too, on one other point. How shall we apportion our practical emphasis during the next few years between securing funds for the current medical budget on the one hand, and building up a substantial endowment on the other? Of course the endowment is slower work, and until the fund gets well along toward the larger brackets the annual income it produces will not be very great. On the other hand, every time we can add a hundred or a thousand to our endowment funds, it is there to provide its income for keeps. Obviously some attention must be given to both aspects of the undertaking since one type will appeal more to prospective donors than the other. But we can shift the proportions greatly one way or the other by the way in which we place our emphasis.

This is about enough business for one epistle. Will be writing more from time to time. Everything goes placidly on here in the office. Some money coming in for each of the Colleges as well as the group as a whole, and always the hope of something bigger looming up ahead - whether we ever catch up with it or not.

All the gang here in the office join in sending greetings. Miss Petersen is having a session with her dentist this morning, so I dictated the first part of this to Miss Chin. I'll let you figure out where her typing stopped and where my own inimitable style begins.

Cordially,

B.A. Caside

BAG/G

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CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

醫齊山
學魯東
院大濟
學南

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CHEELOO. TSINAN"

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

February 18th, 1937.

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

*Office
note 2/23*

ack 3/22/37

Dear Garside,

We arrived in Tsinan just six days ago. The weather was pretty cold for the first two or three days, but we have plenty of sunshine. We have had a very warm welcome and I am beginning to feel at home again, specially since I had a student affair to settle yesterday.

We stayed in America long enough to get into bad habits as to work. Having done nothing but talk for two years, it is a little hard to settle down to routine. Of course, the first week is mostly meeting people and finding out what has been going on.

Another distinct reaction that we have is that we have been a bit spoilt by the conveniences and luxuries of America. Our buildings, lights, heat, water, etc. are none of them up to American standards, but there are a great many compensations.

I will not try to go into all details to-day. We are interrupted as much as you are in your office. It is very good to be back and to feel that I really have a place, even though my job is a little indefinite. I am Acting Dean at present, and that means for a good while, probably. Out here I do not have to get letters of introduction to go to see people; I do not have to explain why I am such a queer nut as to go to China, but I go on the assumption that people know me because I am Dr. Shields! If they do not know me, it is their fault - quite different from New York! I can walk out on the street and do not feel that I need an accident policy when I am to be killed by an auto. Perfectly quiet nights, though we did have some fire crackers at new year time; two old servants who have been with us for 19 and 20 years and are glad to get back. The tennis courts are being used and I hope to get out in the next day or two. I got out my guns and rubbed the grease off. They are in fine shape and I hope to go with John Abernathy after bustard pretty soon.

I have seen a good deal of President Liu and I am sure we are going to get along well together. I have not had time to go into finances in detail, but have talked to Ingle about the situation. We have already put in a request to the British

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Feb. 18, 1937.

Boxer Indemnity Committee and will send in shortly a request to the China Foundation, for grants. I saw Gunn and Grant in Shanghai. The former was leaving for America last Saturday.

You complain all the time that we do not keep you informed in New York. I am beginning to get the reaction that you do not write enough to us here. I have not seen any letter about the New York dinner or the exact amount of money raised at that time. I suppose you took it for granted that I was bringing this news along. I note that the last letter from this office to you was written on April 7th, 1936, regarding my staying over for six months, and your last letter was written on May 15th. I presume that both sides considered that I was carrying on the necessary correspondence.

I must get busy at once on my article for the Educational Forum. Also I hope very soon to get out a general letter. I have not looked up details yet as to cost of printing or duplicating, but I think that the best way to manage this general letter will be to have a general mailing list which will consist of between 300 and 400 names. I should think that at least one third of these names could be given to Nashville, for them to send out the letters and pay the postage. Maybe a part could be given to you, and another third we would send out directly from here, in individual envelopes, often with a covering personal letter. In this way, we could save a lot of postage by sending a whole batch as printed matter to Nashville and to you.

I have not had time really to think about the possibility of raising money out here. I want to consider that we should save as much as possible of the money subscribed for 1937-38, either for the next year, or still better, for endowment. We have over \$12,000 Chinese currency deposited here for endowment, and I think we are getting 8% on it.

The Medical Association meets in Shanghai on April 1st, and several of us expect to go.

No political news to give you just now. I have not been able to keep up with world news in the papers recently, and I have not managed to get the low-down on the Chiang-Chang affair.

I got mixed up about Mr. Pilling's contribution. From a letter he wrote me in New York, I thought that he was sending about \$300 worth of stuff, in accordance with a letter that Lang had written to me. Now I find that Lang had, before this, asked permission from the Executive Committee to order stuff from the George P. Pilling Company, up to \$200, and the Pilling Company is sending that order for \$200, though it is worth a good deal more than that. In addition to that order, Mr. Pilling is paying for other requests which Lang mentioned in a letter to me. The invoice has not come but we are getting ready a "huchao". Lang should have written to me about his request to the Executive Committee and he should have told the Executive Committee about his letter to me, but he did not. However, we are going to get a

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Mr.B.A.Garside

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Feb.18, 1937.

fairly large gift, both from the George P.Pilling Company and from Mr.W.S.Pilling. I shall write to Mr.Pilling as soon as the things come and have Lang write also.

I see great improvements around the Medical School. The new hospital and the clinical departments are all going ahead. I have had time only to look at Pathology and Histology departments. Hou is making great progress, though he has lost his assistant. He now has the lower east ward of the old hospital for Pathology, as well as the teaching laboratory he had before. Dr.Chang Hui Ch'uan has made a great many improvements in Histology and Embryology. He has some gadgets for teaching embryology that are a little better than anything I saw in America. This is all encouraging, but, on the other hand, it is discouraging to see that we have lost two of our young Chinese assistants and have had no Chinese additions to the staff since I left, except one in Public Health, and he is leaving us. We must have more money for departments and for Chinese salaries, if we are to hold our own, much less advance.

I will try to keep up with you and expect you to do the same. Give my best regards to all the gang in the office. I hope Margaret is improving.

Yours sincerely,

R. T. S.

RTS:MMS.

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CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

醫齊山
魯東
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院學南

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CHEELOO, TSINAN"

RECEIVED
APR -1 1937
PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN BOARD
TREASURERS OFFICE

March 8th, 1937.

Miss Helen L. Kittredge,
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

*Thank you -
M. E. Ho. 4/19/37*

Dear Miss Kittredge,

I am not going to write a long letter now to tell about our arrival in China, and of the signs of progress which I have seen already. I hope to send out a general letter before long.

Dr. Peter Kiang, as you probably have heard, has resigned from the Deanship and I am Acting Dean again, until we can get a Chinese for the job. Dr. Kiang is showing a fine spirit: is staying on in Biochemistry and is helping me all the time. My main job seems to be that of looking after personnel and finances, and I am writing to you in regard to the latter.

We are appealing to the Chinese Government, the British Boxer Indemnity Commission, the China Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation for grants for the coming year. We shall certainly get most, if not all of our requests, but the two former, if granted, cannot be used for ordinary salaries, and the Rockefeller Foundation grant is very doubtful. I naturally want to use all that we possibly can of the money collected in my name for endowment. I am holding it, as it were, in case one or more of our hoped for grants are not forthcoming.

What I am writing to you about is the possibility of another grant of \$3000, U.S. currency, for the year 1937-38, from the Women's Committee. The minutes of the Cheeloo Board of Governors of April 24th, 1936 (NAS 443) note that the Women's Committee had appropriated this amount from the Hospital Building Funds towards the 1936-37 budget of the hospital. I have checked up the hospital figures for this year, and the hospital is taking in and spending more money than every before, but it is not far off from the budget figures so far. We shall probably spend \$145,000 on the hospital and we shall probably run a deficit of several thousand dollars. Therefore I am asking the Women's Committee, through you, to give us another grant of \$3000 from the Hospital Building Funds. You will remember that there was talk of asking you to set aside \$40,000 of the Building Fund as a temporary endowment, but you and I both thought it was

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Miss H.L.Kittredge

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March 8th, 1937.

wiser to ask for a lump sum annually, as long as we need it and this capital is not used up for building. Lair told me the other day that you had only sent half of this year's \$3000 so far, but we know the rest of it is coming.

The new hospital has been such a success that there is a good deal of talk of putting up the whole building. Until I see our way a little clearer than I do now, I am inclined to be conservative about this proposition, at least for the present year.

We have raised over \$12,000 Chinese currency for endowment in China. Now that the danger or war with Japan does not seem so imminent, we may be able to get more.

I am sending this letter to Garside to read first and than hand over to you.

I shall never forget the send off that you good people gave my wife and me that night in the Cosmopolitan Club. When I left New York the next day it was the first time that I had ever left the city with any sort of feeling of regret at leaving my friends behind.

With kindest regards,
Yours sincerely,

R. J. Shields

RTS:MMS.

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CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

SHANTUNG

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CHEELOO, TSINAN"

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

1 copy sent to
Miss Kittredge
3/11/37
1 copy sent to
Ed. Forum

醫齊山
魯東
學大濟
院學南

March 9th, 1937.

ack 4/12/37

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

Dear Garside,

My last to you was written on February 18th and I have since received one from you of January 30th. You were afraid I had not received yours of January 16th and sent a copy of that, but of course you know that I got this at the last minute in Victoria. I shall write to Mrs. Barney at once.

You give the funds for 1937-38 Medical School budget a total of \$9544, counting only \$2000 from the Women's Committee. I have a list of two sheets of paper called Ran Shields' Medical Fund, and another previous list, started in 1935, and I cannot make the figures exactly the same as yours are, so please send me a complete list of contributions to the Medical School fund. I am enclosing a copy of a letter I have just sent to Miss Kittredge.

We are getting ready to make our various requests for grants to the Government and Foundations. If we get all that we ask for, we shall be able to store up a good deal of what was contributed to me, for permanent endowment during next year, unless, of course, we have to use it in 1938-39. I still have hopes of raising some more money in China towards the endowment.

I have just finished an article for the Educational Forum and sent it to B. F. Gehner, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue. I am sending you a duplicate copy in case anything goes wrong with the one sent to him. Also I have told him to get in touch with you, as he may want some of the pictures of Cheeloo Medical School that I left with you. *F. C. Zen may and you*

some pictures for article. Maybe Gehner will want other Cheeloo pictures you have.
I forgot to ask Gehner about reprints. See what he can do about getting reprints and if we can get some, please hold them in the office. There are a number of people to whom I should like to send them.

I had a very nice letter from Newton Baker, asking me to write him about the China situation. I have him on my mailing list and may write him personally some time.

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Mr. B. A. Garside

- 2 -

March 9, 1937.

Now that I have finished the article for the Forum, I hope to get busy soon on my first general letter. I wrote to you about suggestions as to sending it out from Tsinan, New York and Nashville. I have a long mailing list.

I shall be writing to you again before long. Give my regards to Evans and the girls.

Yours sincerely,

Ran

RTS:MMS.

Send me sometime 2 copies of reprint my article "Med. Educ." in South. Pac. Survey.

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RECEIVED
UNIVERSITY
MAR 31 1937
JAMES EARL RAY

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SHANTUNG

March 15, 1937

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

Dear Rant

Your letters of January 24th, and of February 7th have arrived within the last week or two. We are now looking for a letter announcing that you and Mrs. Shields have safely gotten back to the Cheeloo campus.

We hope that the latter part of your journey was as pleasant as the first part seems to have been. Even more, we hope that your arrival in Tsinan was a very happy one, and that you are now going along very happily in your regular work. Sorry to learn that Dr. Wang has resigned the Deanship although the news is not at all surprising.

We have been disappointed, though not particularly surprised, that you did not have an inspiration to write that farewell letter while you were en route to China. This has slowed up a bit our promotional work on behalf of medical work in Cheeloo in general, and in honor of Dr. Randolph Tucker Shields in particular. Along about the middle of last December we had our Cheeloo medical constituency warmed up to a real glow of enthusiasm, and if we could have maintained this spirit for a few months, we could have gotten somewhere. But unfortunately our promotional office built its plans for our next steps around the expectation that we would be having a farewell letter from you to send out to our constituency, and would follow that up after a fortnight with an announcement of the proposed Randolph Tucker Shields Professorship endowment fund. So we marked time waiting for the letter until the opportunity had passed, and the enthusiasm had cooled down a bit. During recent weeks we have been starting off slowly again on a new tack, trying to build up mailing lists and lay the framework for securing a sponsoring committee outside the Board of Governors to add enthusiasm and weight to our efforts. We are hoping that the next mail or two from China will bring us the following material from your honorable self:- First, your farewell letter which we can distribute to all of our Cheeloo Medical School constituency; Second, the mailing list we sent you just after you left New York, with all the additions and amendments you have seen fit to make.

We may try to get some of your distinguished friends, such as the Honorable John W. Davis to write up a biographical sketch for you. Of course, our office would be glad to assist in any way it could - even to

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March 15, 1937

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ghost writing the material if the distinguished gentleman would allow his name to be signed to it. Although it would be much better if he would do the job himself and so give it more of his own personality. We will try to get from your aunt in New Orleans or from some of your old classmates any early photographs of your honorable self - preferably in athletic garb - which may serve to brighten up what might otherwise be a rather stodgy biographical sketch.

Your friend, D. J. Carver, has been a loyal worker on all these matters. Unfortunately he is starting off for China this month so we won't be able to get much assistance out of him until he gets back in June. But I do hope that while he is in China he will have an opportunity to visit Cheeloo, and possibly to bring back with him new pictures and other interesting information which will help the good work along. We have

We have received the tentative budget estimates from President Liu, as adopted by the Board of Directors on January 29th. At that time you had not reached Tsinan and the Directors apparently had no intimation of the increased support for medical work which was stirred up just before you left. So we assume that when you reached the campus you were able to cheer up your medical colleagues a little with regard to the 1937-38 budget.

This reminds us of one point of general policy on which we would like your judgment. How far should we put the primary emphasis in our promotional work during the coming year upon building up the Professorship and other endowment funds for the School of Medicine, and how far should we try to secure a repetition of the current gifts now being made for the 1937-38 budget. If you should find it unnecessary to use quite all of the special support pledged for 1937-38 should the remainder be kept at hand for 1938-39, or might we add it to the capital funds for the Professorship?

We have not seen anything, since you left, of either your handsome young son or your charming daughter. I hope we can inveigle Ran to New York sometime during the spring, although he seems to be sticking pretty closely to his job of interning. We hope, too, that Evy may grace this drab old city with her presence before very long. We would like to see much more of both these young folks but they emulate their mother and dad in keeping exceedingly busy.

All the gang around the office join me in sending greetings and good wishes.

Cordially yours,

B. A. Casade

BAG:MP

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SHANTUNG

March 22, 1937

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

Dear Ram:

Your letter of February 18th has arrived, and we are happy to know that you and Mrs. Shields are back on the Cheeloo campus going ahead with the job.

Several letters we have had from other folks on the campus show how happy everyone was to have you back on the job. We hope that the work of the spring semester has been going along smoothly. We have been hoping that you have had time to use your rifle which you cleaned up so carefully as soon as you could get it in your hands.

We are very much disturbed that you do not seem to have received much of the correspondence and information which we sent you between the date you left New York and the date you sailed from Vancouver.

You state you have not seen any letter about the New York dinner or the exact amount of money we raised for the Cheeloo medical work. I am sure that both of these were sent you right after the dinner, but we are enclosing other copies herewith. A processed letter to your friends was sent on December 17th. A copy is enclosed.

✓ We enclose another copy of all the subscriptions toward the Ran Shields Medical Fund for the School of Medicine budget 1937-38. To date these total \$10,089.75. I am a little doubtful, however, whether the Cheeloo Women's Committee will be able to give the last \$500 which they pledged conditionally since Mrs. Yui's expenses have been quite a bit heavier than they anticipated. So perhaps we had better count their pledge for the present as only the \$2,000 definitely promised. This would bring the total down to \$9,589.75.

✓ As I wrote you a week or so ago, we are hoping to push ahead this year with the \$50,000 endowment fund in your honor. Just now we are trying to find out how best to get it off to a good start.

We certainly hope that you have received before this letter reaches you a copy of the list of names to receive your letters. We sent you two copies of this list with our letter of January 7th. We have assumed all along that our letter of January 7th reached you, for it was never returned to us as it should

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Dr. Shields

-2-

March 22, 1937

have been. But to guard against the possibility that you did not receive the original copies of this letter, I am enclosing another herewith. In our letter of January 7th we made the following requests: "Will you go over this list, strike out any names which should not be included and add others we have omitted." If the original list was lost, will you please do the same with this enclosed list and get it back to us as promptly as you can?

On page two of your letter of February 18th you discuss your procedure in sending out general letters to your personal friends and to the constituency of the Medical School. Our office will be happy to cooperate in any way that will be best. Letters from President Stuart, President Wu Yi-fag and several of our other college heads have for a number of years been printed by our New York office on Chinese paper and give a very attractive appearance. But it is of great value to have letters sent direct from China, with the Chinese postmark and stamp. Sometimes it is wise to use both of these methods, changing from time to time for the sake of variety and effectiveness. Unquestionably it would be a good plan for either you or us to send Nashville as large a supply of your letters as they could use productively in the Southern Presbyterian constituency. When you mail one of your letters from Tsinan, it would probably be worth while to send to practically all the names on our list, sending an additional supply to our office for use in cultivating new friends whose names may not have gotten on the list and using them for miscellaneous purposes. We will await further word from you as to just how you are coming out on the 1937-38 budget and how much of a surplus, if any, may be available after your budget obligations have been taken care of. If any surplus does remain, let us know whether we can put it into endowment here, should hold it for the 1938-39 budget, or should use it in some other way.

We continue to miss you greatly here in the office and are sorry that we have to fall back once more upon the somewhat unsatisfactory method of clearing all our points of discussion by correspondence, rather than by sitting down together and talking things through.

All the group here in the office joins me in sending greetings and good wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

0367

John

March 23, 1937

QUANTUMS

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

Dear Dr. Shields:

I notice from your letter of February 18th that a question is raised regarding Mr. Pilling's contribution.

I wrote a brief note to Dr. Lair under date of January 11th, but probably should have gone more into detail.

On January 11th we received the following letter from the George P. Pilling Company:-

"In referance to the instruments ordered by Dr. Lang of the Cheeloo University and the bronchoscopic instruments Mr. W. S. Pilling of Philadelphia is presenting to the University, we sent you by express yesterday one box containing the merchandise as described on our invoice No. 42 and No. 43 enclosed herewith.

It is our understanding our invoice No. 42 covered by the University's order No. 4085 will be paid by your office, while the merchandise described on invoice No. 43 was paid for by Mr. W. S. Pilling of Philadelphia.

We are enclosing invoice No. 42 in duplicate and copy of invoice No. 43, in order that you may make out the proper customs forms.

Due to the excessive cost in clearing small shipments in China, we thought it best to forward the merchandise to you for enclosure with goods."

Prior to that the Methodist Board had received a communication from the company asking for some responsibility for about \$200. of merchandise ordered from China. Not knowing the extent of the order and realizing the necessity of keeping the good relations, we accepted the responsibility. We replied in a similar vein to the letter of January 8th, for which we could see no alternative. The items amounting to \$75.00 were secured at a 1/5 discount by Mr. Pilling. They are as follows:

| | |
|--|----------------|
| 1 Gastroscope 9 x55..... | \$19.00 |
| 1 Suction Tube 60 cm | 1.00 |
| 1 Side Grasping Forceps 60 cm. | 15.00 |
| 1 Ring Rotation Forceps 60 cm. | 15.00 |
| 1 Flagg Laryngoscope medium..... | 19.00 |
| 2 Jackson Round Laryngeal Dilator..... | 6.00 |
| | <u>\$75.00</u> |
| Less 25% 1/5..... | <u>18.75</u> |
| | \$56.25 |

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Dr. Shields

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5/25/37

The \$200.00 which we paid covered the following:-

| | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| 1 Audiometer P8100..... | } | All \$200.00 |
| 1 Nasopharyngoscope P1545..... | | |
| 1 LaForce Tonsillectome, medium size P5100..... | | |

As to the authorizations for these, we of course were not familiar with, and under ordinary circumstances we would not have accepted the shipment without cabling the field. As this would require considerable time and cause some expense, we decided it would be best to close the matter immediately, feeling confident that there was some definite authorization given on the field, or else the orders would not have been placed.

We all miss you greatly here in the office, and the only consolation is the fact that you are back in a position where you are greatly needed. Nevertheless, we wish it was not so far so we could see more of you.

With best regards to you and your good wife, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. Evan

CAE:RC

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SHANTUNG

April 12, 1937

Dr. Randolph Tucker Shields
Cheeloo University
Tsinan, Shantung, CHINA

Dear Rans

Thanks for your letter of March 9th, together with the copies of your letter to Miss Kittredge and of the article you have written for the Educational Forum.

I thought we had trained you better than to have you remark that you are sending us a duplicate copy of this article, "in case anything goes wrong with the one sent to Mr. Gehner". Man, you ought to send us a copy of the article anyway. We are always anxious to have material of this sort available for our information and use. I mention this in the fear that the next time you might have such confidence in the mails that you might overlook sending our office a copy, "just in case".

On March 22nd we sent the revised list of contributions toward the 1937-38 Medical School budget. We trust this will give you the detailed information you need.

I had an interview with Mr. Gunn in his office at the Rockefeller Foundation last week. He told me of the conference he had with you just before he sailed from China, and intimated that the Rockefeller Foundation was renewing its small grant to the Medical School work next year, even though this is definitely outside the field in which Mr. Gunn is primarily interested. Cheeloo is still suffering in several directions from the stupidity of Mr. Linn and Mr. Davies in not getting Mr. Gunn to make Cheeloo one of the chief centers for his whole program of rural reconstruction in China. If we had only put up the case in the right way, Cheeloo should have been in the center of the North China Council of Rural Reconstruction rather than merely nibbling around the fringes. We should be getting substantial grants from the Rockefeller Foundation for medical work in such departments as Public Health, as well as ~~have~~ other phases of his program of rural reconstruction which might tie up more closely with Arts and Science.

I deduced from what Mr. Gunn said that you gave him the impression that you had secured little or nothing to support your Medical School budget in 1937-38. Naturally, I let the suggestion pass without giving any detailed report. I am quite sure, however, that unless the policy of the Rockefeller Foundation changes, or Cheeloo allies itself to Mr. Gunn's program of rural reconstruction so that he can make his appropriations to the Medical School as a part of that program, we are not likely to have many more renewals of even this grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. I told Mr. Gunn that our

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April 12, 1937

Cheeloo Governors are making a determined effort to secure Medical School endowment but that we were seriously handicapped by the withdrawal of their earlier intimation of the Rockefeller Foundation that they would give a conditional grant toward such an endowment fund. He was sympathetic, but non-committal, both of which reactions were about what we anticipated. I am not willing to give up entirely the hope of persuading the Rockefeller Foundation to make a conditional gift toward Cheeloo Medical Endowment some day in the future, but we will have to put in some serious work if we are to get such an appropriation through.

Not much has been done since I last wrote with reference to the Ran Shields Endowment Fund. We have been immersed in the task of getting ready for the annual meeting of the Associated Boards during the coming weeks and most of the other things have been sidetracked for the time being. But we are anxious to get that movement actively under way just as soon as we possibly can. As soon we get from you that "general letter" with which you have been flirting ever since you left New York on December 16th, we can use that to good advantage in pushing along with medical endowment prospects.

Glad to note you have had a good letter from Newton Baker - he is one of the men we have been hoping to get on a sponsoring committee for that Endowment Fund.

We enclose herewith two copies of the reprint of "Medical Education in China". I will check up with Mr. Gehner concerning reprints of your article in the Educational Forum. You do not indicate just how many you would like to have us secure for you, but we will try to get at least a couple of hundred.

We had the very delightful privilege of having your handsome young son as our guest over the weekend. On Saturday night we came into the city and saw the farcical melodrama of college life at Ya-yul thirty-seven years ago, "Naughty-Naught". Yesterday we took him to visit the Men's Class to which you spoke last year, and then had him stay for church. Yesterday afternoon we delivered him back to Pennsylvania Hospital safe and sound, and apparently in reasonably good spirits. All the family were delighted with him and we hope we can inveigle him back again some day.

Greetings and good wishes to Mrs. Shields, Miss Morton-Smith, and all the Cheeloo gang. Everyone here at 150 joins me in these amiable sentiments.

Very sincerely yours,

B. A. Casside

BAG:MP
Encls.

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CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

醫齊山
學魯東
大濟
院學南

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CHEELOO, TSINAN"

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

April 16th., 1937.

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Dear Bettis,

I had given Maida more than she could write to-day (it is very unusual for us to get a good period without interruptions) and had taken your letter of Mch. 15 to go home and beat out a letter to you. And now I have yours of Mch. 22nd. Take them up seriatim. I decided not to write a farewell letter, but wait till I got into things here and could write with more conviction. I am sending at this time a copy of letter and a New York mailing list for you and copy of list we are sending from here. The total is 354 names and I have divided into 3 lots 126 names to Nashville, 158 to you, and 70 here. Some of these I will send with 5 ct. stamp unsealed- that is those to friends in England. But most of them I will send at least at first with 25 cts. and maybe added note. There is plenty of material, and I hope to get out another letter in 3 mos. No direct appeal but something to stimulate interest if possible. There are some names I must transfer to your list as I do not have their addresses- Olmstead, Thornburg, E.C. Vaughan (W&L, 1886(?)) and Herbert Fitzpatrick (W&L) big R.R. lawyer in Cleveland, VanSwearington (?) crowd- you can find his address.

I am not so keen on that biography stunt- but I will look up some photos- W&L Alumni Bulletin published an article with photo of the Football team of '96, and L.C. Barret may have a boat crew of same year. I am glad that Carver is coming out here and I hope to see him.

As to finances. The Alumni drive for endowment is going on too slowly. But I came back from Shanghai with \$700. for the fund. The China Foundation will probably give \$5000. to Med. this year instead of \$14000. R.F. will probably give nothing tho I have written to Gunn and seen Grant. The Gov. will probably give a grant for Pub. Health and I think also for some other Departs.

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APR 16 1937

The request must go in soon. I saw some of the important men in Shanghai and Nanking. Pres. Liu has also been ~~away~~ there and no doubt has seen them. He has been away for several days and until he gets back, of course I cannot settle the amount of request. What I had hoped was that we might get enuf to carry most if not all the running expenses for 1937-38, and then put all or most of what we got last year in U.S.A. into endowment. But it does not now look as if we could. And if we get much from the Gov. there is danger that they may want to pay the Prof. of a Dept. and also pick him. We may have to come to this and it will be better than closing up. You cannot realize the situation out here in these times. The Chinese are courteous and want us to help and they give us credit for what we have done. But now they are able to carry on(?) and they want to do so. I have asked the Com. involved to meet soon so we can take up in Ex. Com. and with the President the question of a Chinese Dean and a Hosp. Superintendent. I suppose we shall have to ask for the salaries from the Gov. and naturally they might have men for the jobs.

But if we should have something for endowment left over, you use your judgement as to whether to use for special Professorship, or gen. endowment- the result of course will be the same.

Sorry you had to bother to send out extra copies of letters and mailing list.

*But regards to C.A.E, M.P., Jim & others -
Yours as ever
Ran*

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APR 17 1937

I have some of the important men in Shanghai and
 and. They also have been there and no doubt has seen them. He has
 been away for several days and until he gets back, of course I cannot settle
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 Sorry you had to bother to send out extra copies of letters and mailing list.

RECEIVED
 UNIVERSITY
 MAY 10 1937
 DEPT. OF EAST ASIAN STUDIES

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CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

醫 齊 山
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CHEELOO, TSINAN"

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

April 17, 1937

My dear Friends:

My first idea was to write a farewell letter to my friends in the United States from the "Empress of Asia", but later I decided to send some postals and wait until I had been long enough in China to be able to write of my impressions on returning here after an absence of nearly two years. We were 18 months in the United States, and most of that time I spent in New York City. My wife spent the winter with Ran, during his last year at Harvard Medical School. We paid several delightful visits to some of you and spent most of the last summer in Winchester, Virginia. Evy returned to the States in August 1936, and our family was united several times, which had not occurred since 1928.

As most of you know, I was asked to stay over-time in the U. S. in order to try and raise money for our Medical School. Though I was disappointed in getting only about \$10,000 and therefore my stay was not a financial success, yet I enjoyed being in the States again and seeing so many old friends and meeting many interesting and worth while people. I will not try to philosophise about American civilization. It is wonderful in many ways, but I found most people rather restless and anxious for the future, for themselves and for the country. However, when one compares our conditions of comfort, liberty, and freedom with those of other nations, I feel that Americans are not thankful enough for their blessings. The mechanical and scientific achievements and the educational facilities in America are remarkable, but industrial and agricultural conditions are unsettled, professions are overcrowded and schools are turning out thousands of young people whose future livelihood is uncertain. The economists have not kept pace with the scientists and engineers. But my text is China and not America.

This letter is going to 350 individuals (counting couples as one). At least one-third of the addresses I have known for thirty years or more, and less than one-third I met on our recent furlough. A very few are friends of my friends, to whom I have been asked to send this letter. You are scattered over 25 states; you are of various professions or occupations and of different political faiths and financial standings. The oldest is 80 and the youngest 18. The one common bond is that you are friends of ours or of our work.

We landed in Shanghai on February 9th, almost exactly 32 years since we first arrived there, in January 1905. As I have often told you, Shanghai is no more China than New York is America, so I will not write of this great city, of its good and evil, its progress and problems. We

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APR 17
1937

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stayed there only 48 hours with my cousins the Tuckers. He has been a surgeon in St. Luke's Hospital for 30 years. We did not stop in Nanking but the Prices met us at the station. Our train was not the special express which crosses on the ferry, so we got off the train, baggage was carried by red caps to the taxi which we took to the ferry, and we then crossed the river to the waiting train on the north side. The transfer was as easy as that which you make at Grand Central (a marked contrast to the scramble and confusion always encountered in the old days). We arrived in Tsinan at 10 A.M. on the 11th, just 25½ hours after leaving Shanghai, and were met by many of the faculty and students. The weather was cold, about 10° F. for several nights, and the contrast from American centrally heated houses to our partly stove-heated home was noticeable; but it is home, with electric lights, pure running water and modern plumbing.

The first reaction on arriving in China is that we belong here and have a small place in the scheme of things. In America we were cordially welcomed, as those coming back to the old home for a short visit, and we enjoyed it: but we had to explain why we went to China, what we were doing, and why we did not want to return to the States of live. Here no explanations or apologies are necessary.

The second reaction is that this nation is undergoing changes on a scale and at a rate that I am sure has occurred in no other nation in history. In my public talks and in conversations at home, I tried always to be conservative and not to exaggerate when I spoke of progress in transportation, education, and medicine. I have been back in China for two months and have twice been to Peiping, twice to visit rural public health work in this province, and have just returned from the Chinese Medical Association meeting in Shanghai, where there were nearly 1000 doctors gathered for eight days, and I also paid a short visit to Nanking on my way back. I have taken these trips definitely to see certain work and certain people, to get facts regarding the present and to make plans for the future. Naturally, I have seen practically all of the leading doctors of China, many educators and missionaries and some officials, and I can truly say that any statements which I made to you last year were under-estimates of the present situation.

The most significant change which has taken place within the past year is that of the mental attitude of the people in China. The resistance of the Chinese to the Japanese-Manchukuo combination in Suiyuan last year; the counter demands made by the Chinese Government to the Japanese; the breakdown of the Kwangtung and Kwangsi attempted revolt last summer; the capture and liberation of Chiang Kai-shek in Sian, - all of these, whether as causes or effects, have served the purpose of strengthening the National Government, weakening the potential opposition and giving the people a sense of ability and willingness to resist aggression.

I visited some schools in a nearby county of over 300,000 population. In two years, 81 primary schools have been established in this county. Every male in this province, from 17 to 40 years of age, is getting three months military training each year. This is typical, I am told, of what is going on in all the other provinces. Compulsory education and

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APR 17

1937

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universal military training seem to be the aims of the Central and Provincial Governments. I have not been able to get definite figures as to man-power, arms, air-planes, forts, and "pill-boxes", but I have heard a great deal about military preparation, specially around Nanking and Shanghai. The Commissioner of Education of this province told me that, "We do not want to fight, but we want our liberty." Let us hope that preparedness will stop at this point. I have written too much already and will not say more along this line.

I promised many of you to try to find out the inside dope about the capture of Chiang Kai-shek by Chang Hsueh-liang, in December. Well, I cannot do so. The nearest explanation is that Chang was forced by Yang and his Communist friends to capture Chiang or to be "put on the spot" himself. How he managed to get Chiang off alive and to come back with him to Nanking I do not know. Chiang suffered a broken vertebra, by jumping out of a window at the time of his capture, but he will gradually recover. I got this from doctors who saw the X-ray pictures. I often said last year that I felt war was inevitable between China and Japan, unless one of two things should happen: either that there would be internal economic and political troubles in Japan, or that Chiang would be able to unite China. Both these events have partly taken place, and now there is hope of peace, at least temporarily.

The whole situation is encouraging, but it is inevitable that many mistakes are being made and will be made. Many things are being overdone and the political future, while more hopeful than ever before, is full of potential dangers. Too much probably depends on the life and work of the great leader, Chiang Kai-shek. I wonder if your papers noted the speech which he made on Good Friday, to the National Methodist Church in Nanking, testifying to his Christian faith. We must pray for his health and continued leadership during this critical period.

In my next letter, I will try to tell of some concrete signs of progress and of the work of our school and our graduates.

This letter carries best wishes to all of you. I hope to hear from you occasionally.

Yours sincerely,

R. S. Shields

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SHANTUNG

May 4, 1937

Dr. Randolph Tucker Shields
Cheeloo University
Tsinán, Shantung, China

Dear Rans:

As you know, I have felt for a good many years that we have not worked out at Cheeloo quite as good teamwork between the gentlemen and the ladies as one might desire. I sometimes wonder whether the primary difficulty is not the lack of some woman at Cheeloo who can do a job comparable to what Margaret Speer is doing in Yenching. Miss Speer has the admirable combination of qualities which keeps her in friendly relationship with both the ladies and the men. The ladies have confidence in her as an efficient and loyal leader, but she avoids the ardent feminist attitude which sometimes creates friction between the two genders. If we only had such a woman at Cheeloo who could interpret to the Cheeloo Woman's Committee just what is being done at the University, and where and how the ladies can best cooperate, it would be of tremendous value. Is such a person available? As I look over the ladies there at Cheeloo, I would judge immediately that most of them are not suitable candidates. For instance, Dr. Annie Scott would probably be quite hopeless. Dr. Julia Morgan seems to me a much more promising possibility - what do you think? Perhaps among the faculty wives we might find someone - I do not know them as well as I would have ten years ago. I am not sure whether Mrs. Yui herself is the right point of contact - she can make a very valuable contribution to better understanding, but since she is a Chinese and very reluctant to deal with practical situations in a frank way as an Anglosaxon woman could, she would be rather badly handicapped for this particular piece of work.

If the right woman were available, she might occupy some such position as Secretary of the Cheeloo Woman's Committee on the field. Her duties would consist of keeping the Women's Committee informed of all the things going on at the University related to work for women, and stimulating the Committee's independent interest and active cooperation. At the same time she could be the spokesman in Tsinan for the Woman's Committee, so it would not feel as if it were left without any voice or influence on the campus.

I would like your frank comments on this whole proposition. I am inclined to guess that your reply will be that the men are quite competent to be leaders in all these affairs at Cheeloo, that they can take better care of the interests of the women than could the ladies themselves, and that to bring any more feminine influence into the picture would merely cause confusion and unnecessary complications. Whether or not there is any merit in such a pro-masculine attitude we are faced by the practical difficulty that if one is to

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Dr. Shields

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MAY
June 4, 1937

to get much real cooperation for help from the leaders, we have to give them not only a share in the enterprise but a feeling that they also have a voice in the determination of policies and procedure. They are inclined to take the position of the American Colonies when they objected to "taxation without representation".

Some day when you run out of anything to do, sit down and give us the benefit of your wisdom on two questions:- What should we do here in America to help bring the ladies ^{into} more intelligent and sympathetic activity with all that is going on at the University. Second, what can be done on the field to convince the ladies that Cheslee is serving the interest of women in a way which deserves their increased cooperation and support?

Cordially,

B. A. Garside

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CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

醫齊山
魯東
學大濟
院學南

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CHEELOO, TSINAN"

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

QUANTUMS

15
May 12th, 1937.

6/10/37

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

Dear Bettis,

I was glad to get yours of April 12th and will take it up first. I hope your next letter will say that my letter to Miss Kittredge has borne fruit, in the shape of \$3000 from the interest on the Building Fund, for running expenses for 1937-38.

I sent you an extra copy of my article for the Educational Forum "in case": otherwise I knew that you would get a copy from Gehner and I could have saved a few dimes. You need not worry: I am going to send you copies of anything which I write that I consider worth while.

We got the revised list of contributions.

I am not surprised at your report of a conversation with Mr. Gunn. I think I wrote you, however, that President Liu and I went to Peiping in regard to this North China Rural Reconstruction Council and that I was asked to go, as an observer, to the regular meeting which was held soon afterwards, so I went to Peiping the second time. I think we got all we could have done out of these meetings, since they passed a resolution asking President Liu to be an honorary member of the Council. They could not make him a regular charter member, but it means that they want Cheeloo Medical School in the show. So far, I have not been much impressed with what I have seen or heard of this N.C.C.R.R. It is, so far, mostly on paper. We are ready to do some rural work in medicine at Tsining, but we are certainly not going to give up Choup'ing, Tungchiachuang and Lungshan in order to go into this other scheme, until it is on a firmer basis.

I probably told Mr. Gunn, as I have told others, that, if possible, I wanted to keep most, if not all of the money I hoped to get in America for a permanent endowment, but, if necessary, we could use all or most of that money for running expenses in 1937-38. One of the strong reasons why I am keen about getting in on the N.C.C.R.R. is that it is one of Gunn's pet schemes, and I think if we are in the medical work, he will have to support the Tsining Public Health work and almost certainly give something to the Medical School which is carrying on that work.

0380

May 12, 1937.

You will note, in my general letter, that I made no appeal for finances, said practically nothing about it, but the next letter will have something informative at least about our financial condition. I do not think it wise at any time to make a broadcast appeal in such a letter. By the way, I wish you would send a copy of my general letter to the following:

Rev. J. C. Garritt, 156 Fifth Avenue. The Board will know where he is. I am not sure of his address. Also to Rev. Frank Garrett, C/o Board of Missions of the Disciples of Christ, Missions Building, 222 Downey Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind. Dr. J. R. Cash, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. Rev. & Mrs. L. V. Cady, Oberlin, Ohio. (110 College St.?)

I am thinking that, for the next letter, it might be a good idea to have a printed letter, with a few illustrations, made in Tsinan, and sent to you for distribution. It will cost something, but what is a few Mexican dollars compared with the large sums we are spending for propaganda? I believe that there is a good chance of getting money from my constituency at home. I am going to back up these general letters with personal ones from time to time, to special people. I leave it to your judgment how many reprints you should get of the article in the Educational Forum. I will enclose a suggested list of friends to whom this article could be sent. There are some people who might enjoy reading it.

I am glad that Ran could be with you for a day. You certainly put yourself out for the boy and he fully enjoyed it.

Now, as to new business. We have just decided to ask a Russian woman dentist, a graduate of Chengtu and now there, to come here this summer. We are taking her on Lindsay's recommendation, and offering a salary of \$180. The question immediately arises why should we offer such a large salary to a dentist, when we would offer about half that amount to one of our own recent medical graduates. Answer: competition: take it or leave it. Also, this girl has had several years of practical experience, before and after graduating from Chengtu School of Dentistry.

I think we can count on President Liu's getting a grant from the local government for the hospital. General Han is interested and some of his advisers are ready to help. The President is a great man for this sort of business. The hospital was down \$5000 plus at the end of March. I have not seen the April report: it will probably be a little better, but the experiment of adding one third more beds is working financially. The hospital will spend about \$145,000 this year and will take in almost as much. This is roughly \$20,000 more in receipts and expenditures than the previous year. This raises the question of the wisdom of putting up the rest of the hospital next year. I suppose Lair has the figures, but tell Evans to send me the exact amount of G.\$ now in the U.S. on hospital building fund.

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May 12, 1937.

Exchange is \$3.35 and will probably remain more or less fixed, but building material is going up rapidly, specially iron and steel. International war preparations are responsible for the latter rise.

The new building for housing women residents, internes and a few nurses is almost complete. This building is put up with money brought from Peiping by the women: it is part of the future complete hospital, is located where it will form the north east projection from the future hospital main building. Because of this, certain women now housed in the old O.P.D. can move into this new building in the fall. Therefore we have appointed a committee to arrange the west part of the old O.P.D. and make a number of rooms available for housing infectious diseases. This is a big step forward. I think we should wait until next winter before positively deciding to build the new hospital and one important factor, of course, is whether we have the cash or not. Our endowment here is growing, but very slowly. I am from time to time writing letters to stimulate the alumni. I am also revising the list of alumni.

There is another project that I have in mind. We have some land belonging to the Medical School and there is a chance that we can get some other land inside the weitzel from the B.M.S. I propose that we bring out several thousand dollars of the \$10,000 in hand in New York (I think that over \$2000 of this money was given specially for endowment) and, counting this money as Medical School Endowment, that we put up buildings and rent them, so that the net income will be 6% or more. The money is probably getting only 3% in New York. Unless something absolutely unforeseen should happen to a growing town like Tsinan, the investment of endowment funds in real estate is, I think, as safe as in any country in the world. By doing this, we shall not only get a guaranteed income from our endowment funds, but we shall be able to have modern small houses which our staff members can rent at a reasonable price. Lair agrees with me on the general principle and so does Wolfe. Do I have to go through any red tape to get money given me by Meigs and Seth Milliken, Huffman, John Davis, etc., sent out here to be used for such a purpose? Is there any danger of the Building Committee thinking that we should be unlawfully speculating on our funds? (You remember we lost about \$100,000 on exchange because the Committee did not send out money once when we asked for it.) We shall probably begin on one of these houses, using our Chinese endowment funds, before I write to you again.

I am dictating from bed, where I have been for eight days, with what is probably a duodenal ulcer. I feel very well but am rather tired of eating slops and soda.

Regards to everybody in the office.

Yours sincerely,

P. J. H.

RTS:MMS.

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Mr. B.A. Garside

I suggest that you send reprints of my article in the Educational Forum to the following:-

From my Tsinan mailing list:

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>4</i> | <i>Second</i> | Alexander (Jerome) | Erickson | Phillips |
| | | Baker | X Felter | X Russell <i>21</i> |
| | | Chevalier | Fulton | Sager |
| | <i>Second</i> | X Cushing | Crysen | Smead |
| | | Cabot | Perkins | Taylor |
| | | Castleton | Pilling | Thomas |
| | | Davis | Poindexter | Webster |

From my New York mailing list:

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>11</i> | Atwater | Gregg | Milliken <i>30</i> |
| | Barret | Garside, Dr. Earl | Mullikin |
| | Carver | X Hannon | Nonidez |
| | X Clark | X Hitchins | Rappleye |
| | Cannon | Hughson, Mrs. F.C. | Robinson, Canby |
| | X Corner | Luce | X Roys |
| | X Cunningham | Lennox | Spiller |
| | Curran | X Lewis | Taylor, Dr. A.S. |
| | X Defries | Means | Vance |
| | Dodd | Meleney | X Wing |

From my Nashville mailing list:

- | | | | |
|----------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>6</i> | Booth | X Ogden | Wampler <i>14</i> |
| | X Bullitt | Peple | Weed |
| | Hamilton, F.P. | Shields, Miss M.W. | X White, Dr. T.P. <i>65</i> |
| | Howe | X Shields, Dr. R.T., Jr. | |
| | Meigs | X Wallace | |
| | X Baker <i>min S & E</i> | | |

You, of course, can send to any others that you wish. These are merely suggested lists, assuming that you are going to get 100 or more of the reprints. *That Edu. Forum is going to accept article!!*

I am enclosing 6 copies of the Rotary Analects which you can use as you think best. *I have sent to several on Tsinan list, Welch, Sager, Thomas, Perkins Poindexter, Mc Cormac.*

May 27, 1937

Dr. R. T. Shields
Cheelee University
Tainan, Shantung, China

My dear Dr. Shields:

It was a delight to have your letter of March eighth to know you are back and hard at work again at Cheelee although we miss your coming in and out of the building and going by in and out of our building across the street. We were delighted to learn from your letter how splendidly the work was going at the university and especially in the School of Medicine.

Since the regular meeting of the Associated Boards and its accompanying meetings of the separate Boards of Governors of the different colleges was not far off I held your letter until that meeting took place to bring it before the meeting of the Woman's Committee. The letter was read to the members of the Woman's Committee at their meeting on Thursday, May 13, and the following action was taken:

"Miss Kittredge reported a request from Dr. Shields of March 8, 1937 for an additional grant of \$5,000 U. S. from the income of the hospital building fund for the year 1937-38 for the general medical budget. This request was received with interest but it was:

Voted: That the committee is unable to make this grant at this time, for the following reasons:

- 1 Woman's Committee considers the income from the Building Fund a sacred trust to be used for woman's work primarily, since the fund was given definitely for this purpose.
- 2 The Woman's Committee has no definite facts as to the amount of the possible deficit, whether it refers to the Medical School as a whole or only to the hospital, and cannot determine what would be the woman's proportion.
- 3 The Woman's Committee learns from Dr. Shield's letter that the hospital is increasingly approaching the goal of meeting its current budget. The committee thoroughly approves this goal.
- 4 Certain needs in Cheelee, bearing directly on woman's work - such as adequate housing of women on staff (interns, graduate nurses, etc.) constitute in the minds of the Woman's Committee the inescapable first claim on any available funds in its control.

I am sorry to disappoint you with this action but I am sure you can see the reason back of it as the women feel very definitely responsible for this hospital building fund.

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(2)

Dr. R. T. Shields - 5/27/37

The matter of endowment was not raised. I feel that both you and the Women's Committee will want to make sure that ample building is done before any thought of endowment is brought up.

We in our Board are very happy to welcome back Dr. Leber and Dr. Dodds who have just come back from their trip around the world. I hope you met both of these men. If not I know you missed a good deal. They did visit China but whether they got to Cheeleo University I am not certain. We are eagerly awaiting a report of their trip. Any news that we can get directly from the field means a great deal to us.

With all good wishes to you and Mrs. Shields and promise of backing you in our thoughts and prayers, I am,

Sincerely yours

Helen K. Hodge

Treas. Women's Committee
Cheeleo University

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June 4, 1937

Dr. Randolph Tucker Shields
Cheeloo University
Peiping, China

Dear Rans

I notice that your admirable young daughter always refers to her brother as "Randolph" so perhaps I am taking too great a liberty by cutting that honorable name down to one syllable.

Thanks for your letters of April 16th and April 23rd, together with the mimeographed copies of your general letter of April 17th, and the copies of your three mailing lists - Tsinan, Nashville, and New York. 'Tis a very interesting letter that you write and I am sure that your North American friends will be very glad to have this word from you. I am taking up with Mr. Hedrick the question of how we can make most effective use of this in distributing it to all of those on the list to whom a letter is to be sent from New York.

I am not quite sure from your letter whether you had in mind to send 158 copies of the letter as it has been mimeographed in Tsinan to our office here in New York for distribution, or whether you expect us to have 158 copies run off here for sending out to this list. It has now been a couple of weeks since your letter of April 16th reached us, and since no further copies of the general letter have arrived we assume that you expect us to have the processing done here. We will be very glad to do this, of course - I merely mention the matter to be sure that we have a clear understanding as to the future.

I am sorry to say that we have not much additional progress to report on our plans for medical endowment. Our promotional department has so many more jobs to do than they can possibly get done that we are always inclined to tackle first the jobs which our friends are pressing us the hardest to get along with, and other things quite unintentionally get neglected. But we will now try to get up new steam and to push along with this very important Cheeloo project.

As to Medical School Finances. At the time you wrote, you had not received my letter of April 12th, in which I stated that Mr. Gunn had intimated that he would be able to do a little something to help your medical work this year. We hope that by the time this reaches you you will have a definite confirmation of that assistance, and that it will be substantial enough to offer genuine relief to your budget situation. Certainly we would all be very much delighted if a substantial part of the US\$9000 plus, which has been secured for your 1937-38 medical budget, could be added to the endowment fund for this would

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June 4, 1937

give us a nice nucleus around which to build during the next few years. But we know that you will not allow the work next year to suffer on this account - some of the donors to this fund, particularly the ladies, would probably object if the current budget were too greatly skimped to keep the work going ahead. So far as the US\$2,000 from the Woman's Committee is concerned, I still feel - as I have said before - that either this or some equivalent amount must be used in a way that will definitely strengthen the medical work for women, otherwise the ladies will feel that we have not played quite fair with them.

You will have received before this Miss Kittredge's letter of May 27th in which she reports the action of the Cheeloe Woman's Committee to the effect that it is indisposed to renew the appropriation of US\$3000 from the Hospital Building Fund toward the support of the Hospital during 1937-38, and in which she enumerates the reasons for this decision. I was not present at the meeting myself when this action was taken, so cannot give any information as to the background, beyond what is set forth in the minute itself.

I am somewhat disappointed both that the ladies did not see their way clear to renew this appropriation next year, and also because the reasons they enumerate seem to indicate a little lack of understanding and cordiality. I am writing you at the same time a purely impersonal and unofficial letter discussing certain aspects of this ancient, unsolved, and always fascinating topic - "What shall we do with the ladies?"

We hope that by the time this reaches Tsinan you will have closed the academic year in a prosperous way and will be getting off for a couple of months of rest and recreation. Our respectful salutation to Mrs. Shields and our greetings to all the old gang there on the campus.

Cordially,

B. A. Carside

BAG:MP

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FOLDER _____

EXTRA MATERIAL AND DATE

SHANTUNG

June 10, 1937

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

Dear Kent

All of your friends here in New York have been very solicitous over your welfare since we received the letters you sent about the middle of May. About the only recompense we have when we receive letters from China written a month before, telling that our friends are ill at that time, is the comforting thought that probably they have taken a turn for the better or we would have had some cable in the meantime. We do hope that the fears of your medical colleagues proved unfounded, and that you are up and about by this time - even though you may not be setting any new records on the five thousand meter run this spring.

No it is quite unnecessary for you to "shuffle off this mortal coil" in order to become a more appealing object for the philanthropy of your friends. We cannot even support your theory that an attack of cholera, typhus, plague, or leprosy would make you a more dramatic figure. As a matter of fact, I have read several long and learned articles in the newspapers this week reporting some of the papers given at a national meeting of medical men demonstrating that ulcers of the digestive tract are caused by too much worry. So even a hint of trouble of that sort gives us grounds for making a moving appeal to all your friends, telling them that you are worrying yourself into an untimely grave over inadequate financial support, and pleading with them to come to your rescue pronto.

I have gone over with Mr. Hedrick all the material you have sent us for the stimulation of interest in medical work, and we are trying to get something started before the summer. The first move seems to be that of setting up a small but very influential committee of sponsors to take the lead in pressing for completion of the Randolph Tucker Shields Endowment Fund. It seems to us that the first move in that direction would be to secure the Hon. John W. Davis as Chairman of the sponsoring committee, then, if he accepts, we would want him to cooperate with us in lining up a few other men - such as Oscar Huffman, and Newton Baker. A Committee

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June 18, 1937

of seven or nine would be as large as we would want or need. I am wondering whether B. J. Carver would not be an ideal secretary for such a committee. With men like Davis, Huffman, and Baker to give prestige, and Carver to provide initiative, we ought to go places. I am now trying to make the right approach to Mr. Davis to put this matter before him and to secure his acceptance of the chairmanship. I wish we had you here to help out. But since that isn't possible, we try to console ourselves by saying that perhaps a job like this ought to be done in your absence anyway. We will try to keep you informed of developments.

We will see to it that your general letter gets out to all those whose names you have put on the New York list together with the other friends whose names you mention in your letters. Most of those whose names are being considered as members of the special sponsoring committee have already received copies of this letter from you direct, so we will not need to send it to them.

We hope that by the time this reaches you, you will have your budget for the Medical School and Hospital in very good shape. You will already have received the letters from Miss Kittredge and from our office telling you that the Cheeloo Woman's Committee did not see its way clear to make the appropriation of US\$3,000 toward the support of the Hospital next year. After I wrote you I discussed this matter with Mr. Evans who was present at the meeting of the Cheeloo Woman's Committee. He tells me that one of the reasons the ladies did not grant the request for the renewal of this grant next year was that your letter requesting the grant seems to have ruffled the feminine sensibilities of the ladies just a bit. They had the feeling that you were asking for this grant in rather too casual a way and with too much of an assumption that it would be forthcoming automatically. Surely such a gallant southern gentleman as yourself learned long ago that when you ask anything from a lady you must do it in a very nice way, and must never assume that any of her favors are granted as a matter of course! Evans is inclined to think that if you had written a certain type of letter, setting forth in detail just why the amount was needed and emphasizing the ~~shape~~ ^{ways} in which this grant would strengthen the part of the Hospital program in which the women have a special interest, the grant would have been made. (I can hear you protesting that you have far more important things to do than to waste time trying to cultivate the ladies in such a way as this. But US\$3,000 is a fairly respectable sum you know, and the securing of it is worth a little extra effort.)

Evans feels that the ladies' failure to grant the appropriation does not necessarily mean that their refusal is final, but rather that it is one of those fascinating feminine negatives which means that they are willing to discuss the matter further. I have not seen a copy of Miss Kittredge's letter to you so I do not know whether she left the way open for you to renew your request for 1937-38. In any event, this little dissertation on feminine psychology may be worth keeping in mind for future reference.

You ask as to how the Hospital Building Fund account stands on the books of the Woman's Committee at this time. With the minutes of the May 13th meeting of the Cheeloo Woman's Committee sent you in my last letter, was attached several financial statements showing how the

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June 10, 1937

building account stands at the present time. Their portfolio of securities had on May 13th a book value of US\$117,475. I have not been able to check the exact market value of the securities at this time, but I have estimated that they are well around US\$110,000. The bulk of the money is in United States Government bonds and other marketable securities. The only items on which any substantial loss would have to be taken if the bonds were sold now is the \$10,000 of St. Louis and San Francisco Railway 4s which have dropped off quite a bit in value. In addition to the securities, the Committee had \$662.00 incash on May 13th and is receiving additional income at the rate of \$3,290 per year.

Thus, the total funds which would be available for completing the Hospital if the entire principal is used up would be between US\$110,000 and US\$120,000 or between \$365,000 and \$400,000 Chinese currency. Whether all of this should be used to complete the Hospital, or some of it should be retained as an endowment for maintaining the Hospital is a question which has not been finally settled. Much would depend upon how much is actually needed to complete and equip the building in a satisfactory way. I am sure that the Governors would give very sympathetic consideration to whatever recommendations the field wishes to make. It is not necessary to emphasize one consideration at this point - Be sure that whatever recommendation comes from the field carries with it the cordial support of all the responsible individuals and groups there. One of the main reasons why the Governors were not able to act favorably on some of the recommendations sent us several years ago was the very obvious and painful fact that the field itself was not united on the recommendations, and that some of the personal letters we were receiving from influential members of the group were vigorously opposed to the formal recommendation the Governors were asked to approve.

You raise the question of the possibility and desirability of investing medical endowment funds in Tsinan real estate. The possibility you suggest has a good many aspects to it, some of them quite favorable, and others somewhat dangerous. The whole mission field is dotted with discouraging examples of unfortunate efforts to invest capital funds in real estate in ways which would secure a generous income and at the same time would insure the safety of the principal. Many of these experiments have worked out very well indeed for a time - then with changes in the situation or with the death or withdrawal of the personalities originally in charge, things have gone bad very quickly and very thoroughly. In one of our universities now we have a very unwholesome situation in which a substantial amount of money was invested ten or fifteen years ago in real estate under what then seemed to be extremely favorable circumstances from the standpoint both of income and principal. But conditions changed, values fell off sharply and the personalities originally in charge of the project faded out of the picture. For several years practically no income has been received, and today the probabilities are that a substantial portion of the principal will be hopelessly lost. Here in North America the one type of security in which philanthropic organizations and investment groups of every kind have lost the largest amount of money during the last ten years has been real estate. Before the depression even the most conservative investors seemed to feel that carefully chosen real estate securities offered the most attractive features both as to rate of income and safety of principal - but a few years

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June 10, 1937

of economic reverses proved to all of us that you can lose more money and lose it in a more painful way, in real estate than in any other type of investment.

These are some general observations on the proposal you make that some of our hoped-for medical endowment might be sent out ~~to China and~~ to China and invested in Tainan real estate. Personally, I am not yet convinced that this would be a wise move. In addition to the practical ~~considerations~~ considerations I have just referred to above, there is one other general principle to which we ought to give pretty careful study. It is one that has been generally followed by the Boards of Trustees of all of our Colleges, and has seemed to be a pretty wise one. It is this: That endowment funds secured here in the West had better be held and invested here in the West under the direction of our western boards of governors and boards of trustees; and that endowment funds secured in China should be held and invested there in China under the direction of the Boards of directors. We know quite well that average rates of income in China are much higher just now than in North America, and that many of the administrators on the field are firmly convinced that if these endowment funds were but in their hands they could secure much larger income than the governing boards in the West are securing and sending out to them from year to year. We recognize too that it is possible for these governing boards in the West to incur losses on their investments. We have had a number of specific cases where administrators in China have asked their personal friends to specify that their endowment gifts be transferred to China for investment there, and of course our governing boards have always carried out such instructions when they have been given to us. But, taken in the large, we will have a much healthier and more satisfactory situation from the standpoint both of our governing boards and of the American contributors if, for the present at least, the endowment funds secured here in North America are held by the American governing bodies.

We have not seen or heard anything of your two young hopefuls since last we wrote. The conversation I had with Charlie Herschleb's office indicates that Ery will probably be going back to Shanghai on the Express of Russia sailing from Vancouver on August 19th. We were hoping that we might get on the same steamer with her Miss Josephine Fuller who will probably be going out to Cheeloo as an assistant to Mrs. Yui. But it now appears that Miss Fuller may wish to go a little earlier, and to spend a little time in Honolulu with her mother before going on to Shanghai. Obviously Randolph, Jr. is fully occupied with the task of curing up all the ailing citizens of the City of Brotherly Love. I am hoping that we may get a glimpse of his stalwart figure during the summer, but do not know whether we will succeed. In the hope that this will find you entirely well again, I am

Cordially,

B. A. Carside

BAG:MP

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SHANTUNG

June 25, 1957
Dict. June 17th

Dr. Randolph T. Shields
Shantung Christian University
Cheeloo Ta Hsueh
Tsinan, China

My dear Ran:

You may perhaps have heard of some recent developments in the Dental Department at Severance which might have some bearings on China. If you haven't heard anything of it, this letter can be more or less confidential for the moment. It looks as though Dr. Jack Boots would be leaving there in all probability and we are casting about for another creative piece of work for him.

The difficulties at Severance are internal having to do with personalities and etc., and not any reflection on anyone. If he branches out from there, and still remains with the Board, we cannot see any other place for him in Korea. If he should go out by himself, that would be another matter. But we are very anxious to hold him with us.

I am wondering if this sort of a development would interest you people at Tsinan. There was a time when you were looking for a dentist, but we did not succeed in finding any one suitable. If you are still desirous of such a development, you couldn't find an abler promoter or better man for the purpose than Jack Boots. He is only in his middle forties, and has plenty of steam for another big piece of work. His wife is a delightful and talented addition to any circle.

As far as the financial side is concerned, I imagine his practice would go along way to financing the current expenses of a modest department. Equipment and plant steps would have to be provided. The equipment in particular would, I suppose, have to be made possible from this end of the line.

Any such undertaking would, of course, have to be set up very carefully with a clear understanding of scope and sphere, budgets and facilities, etc.

What we are proposing is that Dr. Boots take a trip down to Tsinan and also down to Canton as being the two possibilities we have in mind, where they might be interested in this sort of development.

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CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
TSINAN, SHANTUNG
CHINA

醫齊山
魯東
學大濟
院學南

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CHEELOO, TSINAN"

*Articles received
from Mrs. Brown
C.*

June 28th, 1937.

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

Dear Garside,

Here goes a letter to you. I know you are jumping on me for not having written more often. I have been trying to wait until I had something definite to write you about finances.

First I will take up the items mentioned in my last letter to you, of May 12th.

I have heard from Miss Kittredge and she says that they have turned down my request for \$3000 because the money is "a sacred trust to be used for women's work", and because they did not know whether the deficit was going to be on the Medical School or the Hospital and what proportion would be the women's part, and also because the Hospital was approaching the goal of meeting its current budget, and because their first debt was for housing the women on the staff, etc, etc. I shall answer this letter I hope to-day, and I shall try to control my emotions when I do so. I am backed up now by an official request from the School of Medicine, for this \$3000. We on the field are trying to break down this sex difference all the time, and the people in America seem to be trying to build it up.

What?

You know what Gehner has written to me about my article for the Educational Forum. I have written him that I thought the readers of the Educational Forum wanted an article full of real facts and not just something to amuse them. I expect to take the article up to Taishan with me this week and add some additional paragraphs to it. I am not going to rewrite it. I told him that I did not have the irresponsible imagination necessary to write popular articles. I am sorry now that I ever undertook the thing, as it has taken a good deal of time that I could have put on something else. However, we may get a little publicity out of it. Therefore I am sending with this 10 photographs with captions to match. It is easier to send these now than from Taishan. I give you and Gehner full authority to include or leave out any of these photographs and to change the wording of the captions, but not the facts, and do not let your imagination run away with you, as you are sometimes tempted to do.

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June 28, 1937.

No further news, as far as I know, about Tsining. I saw a very intelligent Polish woman the other day, who has been a journalist at Geneva for some years and who is looking round China. She visited Tsining and she told me that she thought it was a wild cat scheme. As far as the Medical School is concerned, we cannot go into it unless the Rockefeller Foundation should give us some money to do so; so, in the meantime, we are simply going on with our other rural health work as well as we can.

Our Russian woman dentist is coming to us in September. Also, Dr. Ch'en Tsung Shou, of the class of 1927, at present in charge of the Isolation Hospital, Nanking, is coming here, to be Hospital Superintendent. We are all very much pleased at this. I think he is going to make a good Superintendent. I do not know of any other possible man who would be better.

There seems to be no serious talk at present about a Chinese Dean, though I mention the matter every time I get a chance. One administrative officer about whom I have never heard it suggested that we should make a change, is P. Lair.

You will see that we have asked the Board of Directors and they have agreed to allow us to begin building the rest of the new hospital next spring. When I wrote you about hospital finances in May, I did not realise that \$10,000 Mex. of hospital receipts was the gift of G.\$3000 made by the Women's Committee. It was by means of this sum that the hospital almost balanced its budget.

The old O.P.D. building is to be used for Public Health offices, isolation and dentistry.

We have not given up hope entirely of getting Dr. Pi, who was the head of Public Health in Mukden, for many years. We cannot carry on direct negotiation with him, but do it in a roundabout way. I know that he is leaving Mukden definitely, because of Japanese pressure, at the end of this month, and is going, probably, to Peiping. I hope that the President will urge Dr. Hou Pao Chang to go to Peiping to meet him and press our claims. The Wei Sheng Shu, as represented by Dr. C.K. Chu, tried to force us to take another man, but, as a number of members of our faculty know him and did not want him, we did not take the suggestion.

We have not yet heard from the Government as to whether we shall get a grant for the coming fiscal year, for Public Health or anything else. The China Foundation has given us \$5000. We want it for salaries: they give it for equipment, which means a shuffle of figures from one place to another. The British Boxer Indemnity frankly say that they only give for equipment. Cheeloo Medical College this year asked for \$90,000 (which seemed to me a ridiculous amount). We have

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June 28, 1937.

been granted \$10,000 for this year and \$10,000 for next. I hope we can put equipment of practically all departments on to this sum and use our other money for salaries and running expenses. These Foundation and Government grants are a source of a great deal of bother to me. I am putting them, as far as possible on to the President. We are supposed to ask for several times the amount that we need, or expect to get. Also we need money for one purpose and we have to make a request for it for another. I shall be glad when we get a Chinese Dean to manage these intricate affairs instead of me.

My scheme for putting some of the \$10,000 raised while I was at home on to Endowment seems to have gone up in smoke. As Lair and I see it, we have money enough, by using most of this \$10,000 in New York, to carry on this medical school until June 30, 1938, but if, before that time, we do not get more money in some way, I think we shall be in the same position that we were when I went to America; and we shall have to begin to close up the Medical School. The hospital can be run so as to be practically self-supporting, specially if the Medical School is closed, and no doubt most if not all of the missions would keep some of their staff here. I have not gone into the details of this possibility, but everyone knows that a teaching hospital is a much more expensive institution to run than a non-teaching one. I have merely thought of this in connection with what I have just said we may have to do in regard to the Medical College. If the missions wish to continue a first class Christian hospital in Tsinan, I see no reason why they should not do it. It seems a pity that there is a possibility that we may have to close the Medical School. This spring we have received between 40 and 50 bona fide applications for recent graduates from mission hospitals and other places. This is entirely irrespective of the number of places that possibly could be obtained by graduates if they went out and looked for positions themselves, as all graduates in America do. In other words, there is a tremendous demand for doctors. Incidentally, one of the Science graduates told me the other day that about half of his class had jobs, but that he thought most of this year's graduates of the Arts School had no jobs yet. Another man told me that many of last year's Arts and Science graduates were still looking for jobs. I think I shall write to Cressy about this, not only in regard to Cheeloo but to all colleges in China.

You will, no doubt, want to delete a good deal of this letter before you show it to many people. It is not meant for the public to read.

I have been on normal diet for two weeks now, and, as far as I can see, I am all right. Ted Greene gave me another X-ray examination the other day. We expect to go to Taishan on July 1st, to stay with the Abernathys for a month. I shall try to write my next general letter while on the mountain. You will get all the Board minutes and Commencement news from others.

RTS:MMS.

Yours sincerely,

*Tell Jim news as usual.**Ran*

0396

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
CHINA

Return to M. E. Bodge

June 29th, 1937.

*Recd July 27
M. E. B.*

Dear Miss Kittredge:

I received your letter of May 27th a few days ago, with the news that the Women's Committee had turned down my request for the \$3,000. I think the request was too informal, therefore, at the last meeting of the Medical Executive Committee, at which meeting President Liu was present, we passed the following resolution:

"That we approve of Dr. Shields writing to New York requesting a transfer of U.S. \$3,000. from New Hospital Building Funds in order to meet hospital current expenses next year."

I will take up one by one your reasons why your Committee felt unable to make the grant.

1. The original idea many years ago was that a new hospital for women should be built, but this plan was changed by unanimous consent later on and the money has been used in part to build a hospital for men, women and children. No-one could possibly tell just how much is going to be used for men and for women. The obstetrical work is growing greatly and, even if we tried to figure out the men's and women's beds, it would be rather complicated to get Dr. Scott to divide her beds into male and female.
2. You now have before you the Treasurer's report, which shows that the Medical School split even and the Hospital, on account of a subsidy from New York, (which means your \$3,000. given last year) and the subsidy from the Medical School, also was without a deficit. You will note that, in the budget for the coming fiscal year, in order to keep from going into the red, we have added \$10,000. subsidy, expecting that the Women's Committee would give this \$3,000. as requested. Though we make out two separate budgets, yet the hospital and Medical School are practically one. The Medical School takes on its budget the salaries of a great number of the people who are doing clinical work in the hospital, so that it is really impossible to separate the two. What would be the Women's proportion of the hospital budget it would be impossible to work out.
3. It is true that the hospital is increasingly approaching the goal of meeting its current budget, but this means, as I said above, that many of the clinical workers are getting their salaries from the Medical School budget. You will also note that the Board of Directors approved the action of the Medical Faculty in asking that we begin to build the rest of the new hospital next spring. The experiment of building one third of the hospital and of enlarging the O. P. D. has shown that, whereas expenses were greatly increased, yet the income was also more than proportionately increased. With the complete new building, the hope is that, on account of the larger proportion of private and semi-private beds, the income will be able to meet the expenditures, always, of course, remembering that the Medical School carries the salaries of a great many of the workers. As it will be at least two years before

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June 29, 1937

this building could possibly be completed, we are asking for a further grant of \$3,000. U. S. currency, to keep the institution from running into the red.

4. The new building which will be completed in September, and of which I have written to Garside, is built with money brought to Tsinan from Peking by the Women's Medical College, and will form a part of the complete new hospital, housing the women on the hospital staff.

Mr. Wolfe, who is an experienced and careful builder, assures us that, in spite of the great increase in the cost of steel and imported material, he can build the rest of the hospital at approximately 40 cents per cubic foot. You know that he built the present one-third at 31 cents a cubic foot. Though steel is more expensive, yet stone, brick, Chinese made cement and labour have increased very little. Therefore, the \$110,000 which Garside cabled as available in New York for building the hospital will be more than enough, according to Mr. Wolfe's estimate.

By the time the new hospital is completed, we shall need more nurses, and therefore the Board of Directors has authorised us to try and raise an additional find of U. S. \$20,000., to build the new nurses' dormitory. I do not see why we should not get at least some of this money in China.

I hope that this covers all of the points taken up in your letter, and that your committee, when it next meets, will favourably consider sending out the \$3,000 as requested. We arranged this in such an informal way last year when I was meeting with you that I did not realise that we should have to take such formal steps this time.

I am still very much worried about the future of the School of Medicine after the next fiscal year has passed. The money which was raised while I was in the States is enough to carry us on for 1937-38 and possibly a little longer. I realise, however, that it is entirely possible and desirable that there should be a large and well equipped Christian hospital in Tsinan, even if the School of Medicine itself should cease to function.

With kindest regards,
Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

R. T. SHIELDS

0398

Yenching, July 7, 1937.

Ack 8/9/37

Dear Bellis

I wrote you of my intestinal
hemorrhage 2 mos. ago which made
us suspect duodenal ulcer. and I
have also written later that I was "ap-
parently" well. Ted Greene took X-rays
May 18(?) - was not satisfied entirely
with the picture, so took other films
June 25. He & Smyly were so surpri-
sion then that, without telling me,
Greene took films to Hsieh at P. U. M.
C. on his way to Peking. The result
in I was asked to come at once to
P. U. M. C. & have Greene & Hsieh to-
gether take other films & do fluo-
roscopy too. Yesterday this was done
& afterwards we had a confe-
rence. Smyly & Greene (on vaca-
tion now & here) Hsieh X-ray man
& personal friend of mine, Kwau
surgeon & also friend of mine.
They were witnesses & jurors & I was
the judge. Verdict - Prisoner has
^{S.O-S.O}
~~very~~ probably, very early cancer of

0399

stomach & immediate exploratory
operation is advised. If it is cancer
since it is early, prognosis is
good. Kwan voluntarily invited
Phil Price to operate & he will
assist. The reason for doing it here
rather than at Chefoo are (1) It
may be found advisable to use
dup X-rays after operation (2) I
can have both Kwan & Price
here. I am feeling all right physi-
cally, & loafing with Layton. My
friends are all most helpful.
Plan to operate Sat. 18th & have
wired Phil Price & Ella to come
in time. I had arranged this with
Phil before I left Isman. Ingle
will have to return from vacation
to let Price off.

July 8. Interrupted here. Ella arrived this a.m.
& Phil is due to-morrow.

Wish you would send the part of the
above news to some of my best
friends - I do not have mailing
lists here but you have all three

lists. If you think of any others
send them also, but don't make
this a general letter - if I get over
this, I hope to write letter later.
If I die of something except a cancer
you can't very well capitalize
on it - anybody in U.S. is
likely to have it. If it were
typhus, plague, cholera or leprosy
you could make quite a story!
However not many people have
a chance to fight two cancers.
So if this is cancer, you know
I rather like to make records
if possible.

I think I shall mail this. Then
if the operation is successful,
I will send ~~to~~ Pan a "Clippin"
letter say in 10 days & ask
him to send you a copy.

No use sending cable imme-
diately unless I die at operation
or later, in which case I'll

JUL 7 1937
leave the matter in the hands
of my friends. But of course
we all expect immediate recovery
from operation - the question of
complete cure is different.

However I expect to carry on an
acting Dean awhile longer.
The question of going to N.S. was
discussed but Ella & I both prefer
having operation done here.

Give my best regards to C.A.E.

Jim, M.P. and others of the

office party. I wrote Min Pittledge
re \$3000.00. More later re future
& finances.

Yours as ever
Parr

7801 0120A

Memphis, Aug 10, 1937

A type of
manuscript
letter

Dear Bettie,

I started to write as I pleased
 but was warned to-day. I had better
 not, so am sending a plain
 epistle. No typewriter, & the weather
 is hot. Please get M.P. to type
 & correct spelling & grammar.
 You can send a copy to Nashville
 for them to send out to their list. You
 send out to all others. I hope soon
 to write a real letter - if necessary I
 can omit all names but you will

0403

understand. Paraphrasing, ^{gee} sorry,
obvious lie, you can interpret
AUG. 10. 1937
Hope this will get through. I am
not giving my address, but of
course the P. N. M. C. people
all know me & would deliver
letters if we have to stay
here long. This is the 3rd time in
5 years I have had to stage a come
back - literally learn to walk - & I am
fed up. You know how I feel about
situation - express my feelings to all the
gang in the office. In - Blank

0404

(3. cont) AUG 11 1937
the City. The various Foreign Embassies
called in their nationals to the "Lega-
tion quarter" in 6 days. There were
about 160 in Amer. Legation & Ella
was one of 36 women who slept in
the marines gymnasium. The
marines treated

(3) continued. (Too lazy to write again)

C H A R G E - O U T S H E E T

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~~letter~~ letter
 memo
 card
 minutes
 report
 pictures
 cable/
 telegram
 purchase order
 requisition

typed original
 typed carbon
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 hand-written
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date of material 1937-1939

from Shields of Chester
(organization or place)

addressed to: Sarside

regarding: Shields Fund

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0406

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SHANTUNG

Before taking up the development of medical education in China, it will be necessary to glance at the history of medicine in this country, which history begins in the mists of the past. *

The Emperor Sheng Nung, who was supposed to have lived in the 29th century B.C., is said to have written the first treatise on medicine and is now considered as the God of Medicine. From that time on until the Chou dynasty, 12th century B.C., there are no authentic records, only traditional stories which have been handed down. In the Chou dynasty, medicine was dominated by philosophical speculation and not by scientific observation, but, in the Han dynasty, 206 B.C. to 220 A.D., three great physicians lived whose names have been handed down to posterity and are revered to this day. During this dynasty, more emphasis was laid on observation, and Chinese medicine may be said to have begun at this time. Ts'ang K'ung wrote case histories, but they are not to be compared with those of Hippocrates, for they have not much scientific value. He used drugs, acupuncture and hydrotherapy. Chang Chung Chin, 168 A.D., composed volumes on typhoid and other fevers, wrote regular prescriptions and advised enemas of pig's bile. He evidently had keen powers of observation and very high ethical ideals. After his death, scientific medicine degenerated and there were no later writings of any value until the Sung dynasty (960-1279 A.D.) Hua T'o, who is often called the God of Surgery, also lived in the Han dynasty and many remarkable

* The historical facts in this article are taken from Drs. Wu & Wang's History of Chinese Medicine.

operations are attributed to him, as well as the use of "Narcotic wine" and "effervescing powder" as anaesthetics. He probably used species of datura, ~~rhododendron~~, ~~jamaica~~ and aconite in his anaesthetic mixtures. Treatises were written by several authorities on the subject of the pulse. Another legendary emperor, Huang Ti, who lived in the 27th century B.C., wrote of diagnosis and the pulse, as well as works on acupuncture. By careful observation of the rate and character of both radial pulses, various diseases could be diagnosed and proper medical or surgical remedies applied.

In the ancient days, medicine was mixed with religion, the priest and doctor being the same individual, but, in the Chou dynasty (12th century B.C.), priests and doctors were separate people. The evolution of the Chinese character for "medicine" shows this in an interesting way.

In the middle of the Chou dynasty, Lao Tze, the founder of Taoism lived, as well as Confucius and Mencius. At this time, the "science" of medicine was mixed up with the principles of "yin" and "yang", and even Confucius recognised this. It is impossible for us to understand all the intricacies involved in the "yin" and "yang" concept. They were opposites; they were complements; the male and the female principle; the universe is made up by the union of "yin" and "yang"; all life consists of "yin" and "yang" principles; the organs of the body are some of them "yin" and others "yang", and therefore diseases are classified as "yin" and "yang" diseases. This philosophy reminds one of the ideas of the primitive peoples of early western civilisation.

1937

In addition to "yin" and "yang", the "five elements"; metal, wood, water, fire, earth, all entered into the composition of all substances. The body was a harmonious mixture of the five elements. The "Nei Ching", or canon of medicine, is traditionally ascribed to the Emperor Huang Ti, but it was probably written at the end of the Chou dynasty, about 200 B.C. It is interesting to note that the "Nei Ching" states that "the heart regulates all the blood of the body" and that "the blood flows continuously in a circle and never stops". There were other ideas in the Nei Ching, in regard to Anatomy and Physiology, and one authority gave measurements and weights of the different organs of the body, though there is no direct evidence that dissection was actually practised. The Nei Ching, in its present form, was probably written in the T'ang dynasty, 619-907 A.D. As far back as the Chou dynasty, there seems to have been some attempt at organisation of medicine. There were physicians, surgeons, dieticians and veterinary medical men, and some reference to preventive medicine;- "The sage does not treat those ill, but those well", and similar sentences, go to prove this. Hospitals for various classes of sick people were also mentioned.

Acupuncture was probably practised in very ancient times. In the T'ang dynasty, there was a professor of this subject mentioned. The practice of acupuncture was carried to Japan, and to Europe in the 17th century. There was also counter-irritation, by burning on the skin, moxa, a cottony material for counter-irritation, prepared from Artemisia moxa. Massage was also practised in ancient times.

The "Pen Tiao Ching" is a remarkable set of books. The first edition tradition ascribes to Sheng Nung, 29th century B.C.

0409

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Various treatises or commentaries on this were written later. In 656 A.D., the Emperor appointed 22 men to revise the Pen Tsao Ching and they produced a work of 53 volumes. In the Ming dynasty, the Pen Tsao K'ang Mo was begun in 1552 and finished in 1578. This work was done by a father and son and published in 1595. It consists of 52 volumes. The substances treated in this book are divided into 16 classes, - water, fire, earth, metals, vegetables, insects, fish, birds, beasts and men, etc. There are 1871 different substances mentioned, 1074 from plants, 443 from animals and the rest from minerals. There are also 142 drawings and 8160 prescriptions in this work, which is now the Materia Medica of Chinese doctors of the old school. Part of it was translated by Dr. George Stuart, who, however, died before he had finished the whole work.

In the Ming dynasty, (1368-1662), medicine was divided into five sections which may be called the Yin school, the Yang school, the Radical school, the Conservative and the Moderate. The decline of Chinese medicine began in this dynasty. The profession was divided into still more sections during the Ch'ing dynasty, (1644-1911).

Medicine was one of the phases of Chinese culture which greatly influenced the surrounding nations of Asia. There were many translations of Chinese books made in Japan. In 982 A.D., Yashuyori wrote the I Shin Ho, said to be the oldest Japanese book in existence. This book gives symptoms, diagnoses and carefully written prescriptions which remind one of the prescriptions given in western textbooks 30 years ago.

The coming of Buddhism into China in A.D. 67 brought many medical as well as new religious ideas, to be mixed in with the Taoist practices of incantations, magic, etc.

EDUCATION. State medical examinations were in existence in the 10th century B.C. The work of doctors was examined and their salaries fixed according to the results shown. If only one out of ten patients had died, the doctor got a good mark, but if as many as four out of ten died, his grading was bad. Medical education may be said to have started in the Tang dynasty, and an Imperial Medical College was founded, with a staff of officers and 300 students. They were taught medicine, surgery and acupuncture. This school was abolished in 1186 and re-established in 1191. Examinations consisted of written, oral and clinical parts. Students were supposed to know the structure of the body and materia medica. How they were to discover this, we do not know, as there is no record of dissection or of chemistry or botany being studied. Later, this school ceased to exist, but other schools were established, in the Sung dynasty (960-1279 A.D.) by imperial edict. The curriculum consisted of diseases of adults, children, women, midwifery, fractures and wounds, acupuncture, charms and incantations, etc. The following statements are rather interesting: if students did not attend school regularly, the teachers were fined. If teachers were lazy or incompetent, they were fined. In 1317 A.D., competitive examinations were held in medicine over a period of three years, similar to those held for literary and official appointments. Medical candidates had to be over 30 years of age, of good medical knowledge and of high moral character and esteemed by their friends. These competitive

examinations were conducted in three stages, by which most of the candidates were eliminated before the final examination. After this final examination, the successful graduates were divided into three grades, 1) court physicians, 2) assistant examiners, 3) teachers. At this time, women doctors were first recognised.

As we have stated, there has been a distinct decline in Chinese medicine from the time of the Ming dynasty. At present, anyone can prescribe drugs which are bought in the old-style shops which deal in all sorts of vegetable, animal and mineral substances, which are used according to the ancient methods, with incantations and a good amount of magic and superstitious practices involved. In the Ch'ing dynasty, there was only a college of imperial physicians for the emperor. Until very recently, no attempt at government supervision was made. As Morse says, it was "one grand free for all profession, with no registration or code of ethics whatever". Coolies, old women, and incompetent men looked up old books and started practice. There was more confidence, of course, in those who had descended from medical families. Medicine was looked upon as a more or less second-rate business. In case of sickness one or more doctors were called in separately, who prescribed once, and without any consultation with each other. The richer the family, the more doctors were called. No ethical standards were followed, though, formerly, there were some very good rules, such as the "Five Don'ts". These laid stress on such things as the avoidance of delay in paying a call, on poor as well as on rich patients; the propriety of having a third person present when seeing a woman patient; on care in compounding prescriptions, not substituting

other substances for pearls, etc., given by patients.

EARLY CONTACTS WITH THE WEST AND THE INTRODUCTION OF MODERN MEDICINE. The Jesuit missionaries came to China in the 16th century. One of the first of these was Ricci, and he, very probably, introduced medicine, along with religion and science. ~~One of these men wrote a treatise on Anatomy.~~ It is well known that the Jesuits cured the Emperor K'ang Hsi (1655-1722) of malaria, by the use of quinine. Father Parrenin translated an Anatomy in the 17th century and also works on chemistry, toxicology and pharmacology. Several other priests in the 17th and 18th centuries practised medicine, but the Catholic missions did not send qualified doctors, the priests doing what they could to aid the people medically. It is interesting to note that inoculation with human virus was used by the Chinese for smallpox about 1000 A.D.

Modern medicine can be said to have begun in China in 1805, when Dr. Pearson, of the East India Company, first introduced vaccination and, later, opened an ophthalmic hospital in Macao. Morrison, the first Protestant missionary to China, and Dr. Livingstone, of the East India Company, first conducted a small dispensary in Macao in 1820.

Dr. Peter Parker was the first regular medical missionary to come to China. He was sent out by the American Board Missionary Society to Canton in 1834 and founded the Canton Hospital and, with Bridgman and Colledge, of the East India Company, started the Medical Missionary Society of China in 1838. He also opened a hospital in Macao and began the teaching of students.

Dr. Hobson, of the London Missionary Society, came out in 1839. He is known as the "first medical book-maker for China."

His "Outline of Anatomy and Physiology", the first book of the kind in Chinese, was published in 1850.

Dr. John G. Kerr, of the American Presbyterian Mission, came to Canton in 1854. He took charge of the Canton Hospital and was connected with it for thirty years. He did a prodigious amount of work: over 500,000 patients passed through his, or his assistants' hands, and he is credited with having performed over 1000 operations on bladder stone. He had more than one hundred students and translated or compiled twenty-seven books, most of them small volumes; but his "Manual of the Theory and Practice of Medicine" consisted of six volumes. When Dr. Parker was appointed American Minister to Peking, Kerr took over the Canton Hospital in 1855. He also founded the first Refuge for Insane, in 1898.

Dr. Osgood published the first large translation of Anatomy. There are many others who were outstanding in clinical work, but, in this article, we must confine ourselves to the educational leaders. Dr. Mackenzie, of the London Missionary Society, came to China in 1873. With Li Hung Chang, his patron, he started a medical school in Tientsin, in 1881, afterwards called the Peiyang Medical College, which has recently been closed. In 1873 Dr. Combs, the first woman medical missionary, came to Peking.

Besides the teaching work done by Dr. Kerr and others, schools were started between 1880 and 1900 in the following places: Tientsin, Shanghai (later the medical department of St. John's University), Soochow, Mukden, Hangchow, Nanking. Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese was founded in 1887. This later developed into the Medical Department of Hongkong University.

The Medical Missionary Association was founded by the

Protestant missionaries in China in 1886 and a journal begun, first as a quarterly, then as a monthly. This is now amalgamated with the journal of the Chinese Medical Association.

From 1834 to 1887 there had been 150 medical missionaries all told in China. Between 1887 and 1890, 46 more arrived. The pages of the medical journal after this period are full of articles dealing with medical education. A much disputed question was whether English or Chinese should be used as the medium of instruction. Translation work and the need of a uniform terminology was emphasized. In 1890, Dr. Kerr wrote a paper in which he outlined the need for medical education: (1) to provide qualified physicians for the mass of the people; (2) to train assistants for mission hospitals; (3) to train teachers. He said: "The education of physicians and surgeons for the people of this great empire is a subject of the utmost importance and one which may well engage the attention of the medical profession of the world", and he advocated that teaching should be carried on in the Chinese language.

After 1900, there was a marked increase in the number of medical schools. The Hackett Medical School for Women had been begun in 1899; a school was started in Hankow in 1902. In 1906, the Union Medical College and the Women's Medical College were opened in Peking, as well as a School of Nursing. The Hankow College became the Union Medical College in 1908. Nursing schools in Nanking and Anking were opened in this year. The Kung Yee Medical School in Canton was started in 1909. 1910 saw the opening of the Tsinan Union Medical College and of the Medical Department of Nanking University. In 1911, the Mukden Medical

College was opened and steps were taken to organize a medical college in Chengtu, Szechuen. The Harvard Medical School, Shanghai, was started in 1912. The Pennsylvania Medical School joined St. John's University Medical School in 1914 and the Hunan-Yale Medical School was organized the same year. At this time, the nine leading mission medical schools in China had 300 students. At the conference of the Medical Missionary Association in Shanghai, in 1915, there were over 100 medical missionaries present and several important events occurred during or following this meeting. The Joint Terminology Committee was formed at this time and the first meeting was held in August 1916. This committee was composed of representatives from the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Chinese Medical Missionary Association, the National Medical Association, the Medical Pharmaceutical Association (students returned from Japan), and the Chinese Chemical Society, together with a representative of the Education Department of the Government.

In June 1915, an agreement was made between the Rockefeller Foundation and the London Missionary Society, in regard to the Union Medical College in Peking, and the Rockefeller Foundation took over this institution on July 1st, 1915. The National Medical Association (a purely Chinese body) was formed in 1915, and, at its first meeting, held in February 1916, there were 55 members present. In 1932, the National Medical Association and the old China Medical Missionary Association amalgamated to form the new Chinese Medical Association, whose membership is not limited to any nationality. At the 1935 meeting of this Association, there were 2400 members reported as belonging to

the

the Association. This Association has the usual councils on Medical Education, Hospital Standardisation and Publication, etc.

In 1916, the Rockefeller Foundation, in addition to their school in Peking, planned to start a school in Shanghai. For this and other reasons, the Medical Department of the University of Nanking closed in 1917, some of its teachers and students going to Tsinan. The Hankow Medical College did the same thing in the following year. Three classes of the old Union Medical College, Peking, and one teacher were already in Tsinan, so the School of Medicine of Cheeloo University is practically a combination of the Nanking, Hankow and Peking schools, with the original Tsinan school. Later, in 1923, the North China Women's Union Medical College united with the Cheeloo School of Medicine and transferred teachers, students and funds to Tsinan.

At present, there are three foreign-supported non-mission medical schools in China, the Peiping Union Medical College, of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Japanese school in Mukden and the Hongkong University School of Medicine.

In 1935, the China Medical Journal reported 30 medical schools in China, of which 15 were listed as private and the others as government. (Of these the Medical Department of Hongkong University is purely British and the Japanese Government has a medical school in Mukden.) The curriculum, as prescribed by the Government, requires six years after graduation from a senior middle school, for the higher grade colleges, and four years after high school, for the second grade medical schools. The majority of colleges listed claim to belong to

the higher grade. It is interesting to note that the language of instruction in these schools is given as Chinese in 14, English and Chinese in 7, English alone in 4, German and Chinese in 1, German alone in 1, French in 3, and Japanese in 1. All except three of these schools have been founded since 1900 and 13 of them since 1920. Only 11 of the schools have more than 30 teachers (the Peiping Union Medical College having 151) and in only three schools are all teachers full time.

Returns from 28 medical schools gave 3616 students, of whom 636 were women. These schools graduated 532 students (in 1934?). One authority gives statistics from 19 medical colleges of China. There were 706 teachers in these 19 colleges, 120 of them foreigners, 230 returned students from abroad (about one third from Japan) and the others trained in China. Most of the schools are still far from being up to standard, but the Government authorities are gradually making them improve or else close. Several are already very well equipped and staffed and the National Medical College in Shanghai is moving this spring into its fine new buildings and 500 bed, up-to-date hospital.

With the present irregularities as to legal requirements and registration of doctors and of hospitals, it is impossible to get accurate statistics, but the most reliable figures available give 430 hospitals in China. Probably one third of these would not be recognised as hospitals by an investigating committee. Of this number, 240 belong to Christian missions and 190 are government or private. A large number of these

hospitals are well equipped and very well staffed. The total bed capacity of all hospitals is approximately 20,000. The number of doctors is given as between 5000 and 6000, but there are hardly that number of properly qualified modern physicians. About 90% of these doctors are Chinese. The number of foreign doctors is about 500. 37% of the physicians in China are located in Kiangsu province and 11% in Kwangtung. 22% of all doctors are in Shanghai alone. There is one doctor to approximately 80,000 people in China. The old style (~~eclectic~~) non-scientific medicine is still practised by thousands of "doctors" throughout the country. No statistics, however, are available. Time and the growing education of the masses will, no doubt, ultimately eliminate these practitioners.

The Protestant missionary societies conduct six medical schools. In 1935, there were 260 mission hospitals reported, 325 medical missionaries (practically all of them British and American) and 271 foreign nurses. These hospitals employed 530 Chinese doctors, approximately 1000 Chinese graduate nurses and had nearly 4000 pupil nurses in training. These figures are remarkable when one considers that, thirty years ago, there were probably no properly trained Chinese nurses.

In regard to nursing schools, the latest figures give 217 such schools, one national, 10 provincial and 206 private, (mostly missionary);

There are five institutions in which a regular course of pharmacy is given. Technicians are trained in many institutions.

There is much that could be criticised in regard to the program of modern medicine as it is seen in China to-day, but,

when one considers the vastness of the country and population and the tremendous social and economic handicaps, one cannot but be surprised at the really worth-while progress that has been made; and most of this progress, as far as the indigenous institutions are concerned, has been made since the reorganization of the Government in Nanking in 1928. The Central Health Administration and the Ministry of Education are going ahead energetically in tackling their vast problem. There is a Commission on Medical Education of the Ministry of Education, and it has drawn up elaborate programs for the training of physicians, public health officers, school health workers, midwives, nurses, pharmacists, technicians and second and third grade medical assistants, to be used specially in rural areas. The plan is to have an intelligent assistant available for every village in the country. There is also a program for the post-graduate training of specialists and research workers.

The economic condition, of the agricultural classes especially, and the fact that probably 85% of the people of China live in rural areas makes it obvious that state medicine is the only way in which to deal with the problem. The Government has invited experts from the League of Nations as advisers on its various educational and health programs, one of the first reports on medical schools in China being that of Dr. Faber, in 1931. This report has been the point of departure for the national medical policy. The Rockefeller Foundation has also assisted in medical education, research

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and public health work, besides having built and endowed the Peking Union Medical College. The Henry Lester Institute for Medical Research, in Shanghai, built and endowed by a legacy from Mr. Lester, a British business man, is devoted, as its name implies, entirely to research, both in purely scientific and clinical work. The Public Health Administration is carrying out research along various lines, especially in regard to diseases found in Asia, such as Malaria, Schistosomiasis, Kala-azar, etc. The Government has already set up institutions for the production of various vaccines and sera.

The central offices of the National Health Administration and Central Field Health Station are located in Nanking, but their activities along the lines of training personnel, setting up health stations, curative and preventive medicine extend throughout the whole country. Nine provinces alone recently reported 144 health stations. Millions of people are being treated by vaccination and inoculation.

It is impossible in a short article to give a description of the work now being undertaken by the central and provincial Government authorities. In no other country and in no period of history has such a nation-wide program on such a vast scale been undertaken for the urban and rural reconstruction of a nation.

The medical needs of a population of 400,000,000 are tremendous and, though hundreds of students are now being trained in the various types of institutions, it will be many years before these needs can be adequately met. Even

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if funds were available for buildings and equipment, the lack of a sufficient number of trained teachers is an insuperable handicap at present. But when we realize what remarkable progress has been made in so few years, we can readily see that modern medicine is ultimately going to fulfil the same important function in China that it does now in Europe and America.

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My dear friends,

I had hoped to send a printed letter with illustrations from home in August. But my plans are like many others laid by mischance & men; and here I am with my wife ^{a temporary} ~~in~~ ^{invalid} ~~in~~ ^{marooned} in a Peiping boarding house for an indefinite period. I ^{let me} go back a bit to get the proper sequence of events, if not their relative importance.

In May I had a sudden hemorrhage, showing that I had a gastric or intestinal ulcer. Rest & diet seemed to be getting me back to normal, but the X-ray ^{films} were suspicious looking. Dr. Greene was going to Peiping so he took the films to the Peiping Union Med. College for their expert to see. The result was they asked me to go to Peiping for a third X-ray series of films. After this, ^{we} consulted with several of my doctor friends, all of whom advised exploratory operation for possible cancer of stomach. I decided

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not to think of going ⁽²⁾ to U.S.A.
but to have operation done at
P. U. M. C. where besides other ~~equi-~~
~~ment~~ facilities they have a
deep X-ray machine which
might be needed if cancer
were found. Dr. Kwai the
acting Head Surgeon invited
Phil Price of our school to do the
operation and the two of them
did it on July 10. We were
thankful that no cancer was
found, but only a duodenal
ulcer, which the operation, rest.
& diet should cure in time.
I have made an "uneventful"
recovery & am gradually getting
back my strength.

We had planned to go back
to home on July 30, but on
July 29, train service to Beijing

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was cut & not resumed till Aug. 4
& then only to Trenton & "Man-
Christina". We have had no letters
from anywhere for over 2 weeks.
I am taking for granted that
all of you have read in
your papers of the "North
China incident". A number
of papers had special corres-
pondents here. ~~Do I am~~
not repeating what I am sure
you have read. As it was feared
there might be fighting inside

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their guests splendidly. Those
from Lexington will be
interested to know that John
Litcher is a ^{"God's" son} Captain. We had
dinner with him & his wife the
of other night. I have met
at Trubain's friend Col. S. also.
I could not leave the Hosp. & of course
we did not fear it would be
attacked being a "foreign"
institution. All the staff
of Hosp. slept there for several
nights.

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"As" letters have been censored re-
cently, I am going to confine
myself to statements of facts.
The Chinese soldiers are brave
enough, but their officers
apparently are rather ineffi-
cient or worse.

The Japanese are in command
here now, & personally we
feel there is probably no
safer place in China just
now. Trains are running to
Tientsin, but are terribly
crowded & the R.R. is not
operating between Tientsin
& Tsinan. We might go by
boat from Tientsin to Tsing-
tao or even Shanghai. But
in my present condition, the

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only thing that for us to do is to
 stay put. We know very little
 of what is going on at present
 & we can only guess at the
 future. We who are working
 in educational institutions
 are feeling very pessimistic.
 I could write a great deal, but
 the main object I now have is
 to get this letter to N. Y. I hope
 to write more freely if & when
 postal facilities return to normal.
 This letter does not express
 my feelings as regards this
 side of the Pacific, but it
 does carry best regards to all
 your friends on the other
 side. Yours sincerely,
 [Signature]

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NEW YORK OFFICE
150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

August 11, 1937

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Peiping, China

My dear friends:

I had hoped to send a printed letter with illustrations from home in August. But my plans are like many others laid by mice and men; and here I am with my wife, a temporary invalid, marooned in a Peiping boarding house for an indefinite period.

Let me go back a bit to get the proper sequence of events, if not their relative importance. In May I had a sudden hemorrhage, showing that I had a gastric or intestinal ulcer. Rest and diet seemed to be getting me back to normal, but the X-ray films were suspicious looking. Dr. Greene was going to Peiping so he took the films to the Peiping Union Medical College for their expert to see. The result was that they asked me to go to Peiping for a third X-ray series of films. After this, we consulted with several of my doctor friends, all of whom advised exploratory operation for possible cancer of stomach.

I decided not to think of going to U. S. A. but to have the operation done at P. U. M. C., where besides other facilities, they have a deep X-ray machine which might be needed if cancer were found. Dr. Kwan, the acting head surgeon, invited Phil Price of our school to do the operation, and the two of them did it on July 10. We were thankful that no cancer was found, but only a duodenal ulcer, which the operation, rest and diet should cure in time. I have made an "uneventful" recovery and am gradually getting back my strength.

We had planned to go back home on July 30, but on July 26 train service to Peiping was cut and not resumed till August 4 and then only to Tientsin and "Manchukuo." We have had no letters from anywhere for over two weeks. I am taking for granted that all of you have read in your papers of the "North China incident." A number of papers had correspondents here. So I am not repeating what I am sure you have read. As it was feared there might be fighting inside the city, the various foreign Embassies called in their nationals to the "Legation Quarter."

In six days there were about 160 in the American Legation and Ella was one of 36 women who slept in the marines' gymnasium. The marines treated their guests splendidly. Those of you from Lexington will be interested to know John Letcher, "Gov's" son, is a captain. We had dinner with him and his wife the other night. I have met Al Tucker's friend, Col. S., also. I could not leave the hospital and of course we

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did not fear it would be attacked, being a "foreign" institution. All the staff of the Hospital slept there for several nights.

As letters have been censored recently, I am going to confine myself to statement of facts. The Chinese soldiers are brave enough but their officers are apparently rotten, inefficient or worse. The Japanese are in command here now, and personally we feel there is probably no safer place in China just now. Trains are running to Tientsin, but are terribly crowded, and the railway is not operating between Tientsin and Tsinan. We might go by boat from Tientsin to Tsingtao or even Shanghai. But in my present condition, the only thing for us to do is to stay put. We know very little of what is going on at present and we can only guess at the future. We who are working in educational institutions are feeling very pessimistic. I could write a great deal, but the main object I now have is to get this letter to New York. I hope to write more freely, if and when postal facilities return to normal. This letter does not express my feelings as regards this side of the Pacific, but it does carry best regards to all of my friends on the other side.

Yours sincerely,

R. T. Shields

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