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UBCHEA ARCHIVES
COLLEGE FILES
KG 11

Nanking
Corres.
University Hospital 1918-1937
University of Chicago Press 1930
re. University Seal 1914-1916

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University Hospital

1918-1937

0247

~~FILED DEPT.~~
~~SEP 18 1918~~

*re - application for 1918
grant for China Medical Board*
September 17th, 1918.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
61 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Buttrick,

As President and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Nanking University, we respectfully make application to the China Medical Board for the payment for the year 1918 of the grant which the China Medical Board has made for the hospital and medical work of the University of Nanking. Payment for the year 1917 was duly made by the China Medical Board and we are glad to report that the staff and work of the University hospital have been continued for 1918 with an increase of about 15 per cent. in the out-patient clinic. Dr. Sloan has continued in charge with Drs. A. C. Hutchinson and E. C. Perkins and Dr. Paul Tang, a returned medical student from the U.S. With these doctors have been associated four Chinese doctors, graduates of our medical school.

Dr. Hiltner was also sent out to be added to the staff during the year, under the support of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, one of the cooperating Boards, but almost immediately after reaching the field he withdrew from the work in Nanking and took up work with Dr. Main and Dr. Lasell in Hangchow. His place will be filled as soon as it is possible to get a satisfactory man.

The nurses' staff has consisted of Miss Warner, Miss Walker, acting as Dr. Sloan's assistant in handling correspondence and office business and accounts, Miss Chase, appointed this year, and Miss Wright who went out to the Advent Mission and has had one year in the Language School. Since the work has been increased and the staff larger than last year, we hope the Medical Board's grant will be made as last year. It might be stated that we are still expecting to have five foreign doctors as

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Dr. Battrick, #2.

9/17/18.

well as the four Chinese and so have a larger staff than we had previously undertaken to support.

Dr. Williams is now in this country and will be glad to supply any information that you may desire.

You will be glad to know that the University is seeking to strengthen its pre-medical forces and that Mr. Thomson, who had been instructor in Chemistry at Rutgers, and who has been sent out to Hanking, is proving to be a very capable man in this department. It is hoped to strengthen the departments of physics and biology also. The forestry and agricultural work are proving increasingly acceptable to the Chinese and Mr. Baillie of the Faculty has been away a good part of the year superintending relief work in the North.

Very faithfully yours,

RES:C.

Signed Robert E. Spar (Pres)
Russell Carter (Secs)

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C O P Y
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
Nanking, China.

April 19, 1921.

Dr. R. M. Pearce,
Director of the Division of Medical Education,
Peking,
China.

Dear Dr. Pearce:-

Acting on your suggestion, I have prepared and beg leave to submit the enclosed statement concerning the objectives and requirements of the University Hospital of Nanking, for a five-year period, beginning January 1, 1922. The statement is self-explanatory in the main, and of course presumes that the support now given by the co-operating missions and the China Medical Board will be continued during this period. You will notice that the last item in the statement of needs is an increased appropriation to meet increases in salary and operating expenses. It is not likely that we shall be able to induce the cooperating missions to provide this sum, as they are now contributing more largely to this hospital than to others. It has, therefore, occurred to us to inquire whether the China Medical Board might not increase its annual appropriation to the University Hospital from \$9,250.00, which they are now contributing, to \$11,750.00, which is the amount that the Mission have obligated themselves to contribute. The Board would then assume an equal amount with the cooperating missions.

On behalf of the University Hospital Board of Managers and Staff, I wish to thank you and the China Medical Board, through you, for the very generous assistance which you have provided for the development of our plant. It is our hope that the proposed objective for the next five years may be fully realized, and that we may continue to grow in efficiency and service.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) T. Dwight Sloan,
Superintendent

0250

OBJECTIVE AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, NANKING

FOR FIVE-YEAR PERIOD BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1922.

FOREWORD: The University Hospital is now in its sixth year of operation since its organization as an integral part of the University of Nanking. During this time, the staff of foreign physicians has been increased from one to four, with a fifth physician expected to be appointed in 1921. The foreign nursing staff has been increased from one to four, and a Nurses' Training School, which was established in 1918, is this year graduating its first group of male nurses. A foreign director of the clinical and pathological laboratory is at present reorganizing this phase of the work, and the hospital employs its own Secretary-Treasurer, also a foreigner.

The Chinese resident and interne staff physicians have been increased from three to five, and the Chinese nursing staff from one graduate trained nurse to three graduate nurses and twenty-five nurses in training.

On the side of the physical equipment, there has been added:-

A surgical building	Mex.	\$10,000.00
A gate house		2,400.00
A tuberculosis cottage		1,500.00
A morgue		1,800.00
An out-patient building		40,000.00
Additional land		3,500.00
New equipment		15,000.00

In addition, the original hospital and the smaller buildings on the east side have been extensively remodelled and repaired. The new equipment includes an X-ray outfit.

The following table will illustrate the growth of patronage of the hospital during this period:

	<u>Out-patient treatments</u>	<u>In-patients</u>
1916	10,885	1,124
1917	12,989	1,369
1918	16,050	1,459
1919	25,275	1,747
1920	29,637	2,002

In addition, the staff has made an average of 2850 visits to homes each year.

The expenditures of the hospital during this period have increased from \$17,047.53, in 1916, to \$58,952.60 in 1920.

- OBJECTIVE:**
- 1st. To serve the cause of Christian Missions by giving a practical demonstration of Christianity at work in the relief of physical suffering.
 - 2nd. To create a hospital which will serve as a practical model for the Chinese people.
 - 3rd. To train staff workers for smaller hospitals. An illustration of this service was the training of a large part of the present staff of the Water of Life Hospital in Kiukiang. The workers in this institution who received training at the University Hospital include a Chinese physician who had interne work here, a group of nurses, a practical dispenser of drugs, a laboratory technician, operating room orderlies and laundrymen.
 - 4th. To promote public health by propaganda and example. During 1920, a series of illustrated lectures on public health topics was delivered by members of the staff to the student of the University of Nanking.

- NEEDS:**
- 1st. A hospital building of forty beds, to replace temporary structures on the East side, to be used as a Woman's Hospital. It is proposed to connect this building with the present hospital building by an overhead passage way across the street, estimated cost Mex. ... \$40,000.
 - 2nd. A home for women nurses to be erected near the new hospital building, estimated cost 12,000.
 - 3rd. New equipment for the Women's Hospital and Nurses' Home, estimated 15,000.
 - 4th. Remodelling of the present hospital by the addition of two wings on the north side of the building, estimated cost 20,000.
 - 5th. Remodelling two medical buildings on the East side, to serve as residences for Chinese physicians, estimated cost 3,000.
 - 6th. Increased annual appropriation to meet increases of salary and operating expenses ..Gold 2,500.

Respectfully submitted,

Superintendent.

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C O P Y

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Nanking, China.

April 19, 1921.

Dr. R. M. Pearce,
Nanking, China.

Dear Dr. Pearce,

After conference with President Bowen and the men in our department, I am glad to reply along the lines of your request for statement as to our plans and desires in the development of the University. We are pleased that you have the opportunity of seeing the physical equipment and plans for development of grounds and buildings. You could estimate the opportunity there is in the development of agriculture, sericulture, cotton and seed collection, and the beginning we have made along these lines; also some idea of our opportunity in the development of forestry.

We are planning to open next fall a course in business, beginning in the Middle School two years of preliminary training and carrying two years further through the Junior College. Our alumni are raising \$50,000. for the building. Over \$40,000. has been pledged; the cash receipts are over \$5,000. Mr. Akerstrom is being supported by the Boston University and we see our way clear to develop and finance this work.

At the last meeting of the Board of Managers of the University, on October 13, 1920, upon the representation of Dr. C. T. Wang, the Board of Managers unanimously agreed to undertake a course in Civil Engineering as soon as support and staff could be secured. This would mean strengthening our Physics and Mathematics work and carrying the course through the three years of Senior College. Toward this, we are led to count upon the cooperation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology through Dr. John R. Freeman, who is interested in such a department.

We are very desirous of developing our pre-medical work in the departments of Chemistry, Physics and Biology. We hope the time has come when the China Medical Board will give us effective cooperation in this work. The China Medical Board's cooperation in the Hospital has made possible the development which we have had -- even under very difficult circumstances of the war. We believe we will be able to show even greater results in pre-medical work with adequate help.

The propositions for the development of the pre-medical work, which we should like at this time to have brought to the attention of the China Medical Board in connection with the visit of

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C O P Y

2 - Dr. R. M. Pearce

April 19, 1921.

the Commission from the United States are as follows:-

1. We need immediately another science building in order that the present Swasey Hall may be confined entirely to physics and chemistry, and that the biology, botany, sericulture, and all other work of the College of Agriculture and Forestry may be transferred to a new building to be erected, corresponding to Swasey Hall. This building with furnishings will cost \$100,000. Mexican. We would apply to the China Medical Board for half of this sum.

2. We would apply for aid in the pre-medical department, in chemistry, physics, and biology, on the support of one man in each department, at \$2,500. gold a year, or \$7,500 gold annually for five years.

3. We would apply for a grant of \$5,000. gold annually toward maintenance, and \$10,000. gold for equipment.

We are very glad that the Commission is to be out this fall to study the field, and we are delighted to learn of the personnel of the Commission that is coming, which would give promise of a thorough study and report of the field.

It has been a great pleasure to have you at the University, and we hope we may have many visits from you in the future.

Very sincerely yours,

Vice-President.

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HOSPITAL SURPLUS FUNDS

\$15,000 Mexican	Held for purchasing Christian Mission Chapel and Seminary building.
\$10,000 Mexican	For Residence
\$10,000 Mexican	For Purchasing Chinese Buildings and land to complete grounds
\$10,000 Mexican	For Kitchen and additional Residences for Staff.

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
NANKING, CHINA

OFFICERS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

ROBERT E. SPEER, PRESIDENT
J. H. FRANKLIN, VICE-PRESIDENT
A. E. CORY, CHAIRMAN FINANCE COMM.
ERIC M. NORTH, SECRETARY
RUSSELL CARTER, TREASURER

NEW YORK OFFICES

SECRETARY, 150 FIFTH AVENUE
TREASURER, 156 FIFTH AVENUE

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

A. J. BOWEN, PRESIDENT
J. E. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT

July 15, 1922.

COPY:

Re: NANKING UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

My dear Mr. Scott:

You may be interested to learn that at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the China Medical Board action was taken making it possible for the Board to make pro rata payments against the appropriation C. M. 2575 for \$9,250 towards a total of \$21,000 for the Nanking Union Hospital. You will recall that in the past the Board has ruled that payments might be made only in case the cooperating organizations were able to secure the full amount contemplated in the resolution. It will now be possible for payments to be made proportionately to any sum the hospital may collect up to \$11,750. It is understood, of course, that the China Medical Board's contribution will not be more than \$9,250 in any one year.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ROGER S. GREENE *Cross file*

Secretary.

Mr. George T. Scott,
Nanking University,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

RSG-ERH

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7/6/27

Memorandum re. Hospital and China Medical Board:

Nanking

The hospital was operating as usual to the date of March 24, 1927,

TRANSFER

Our staff attempted to carry on into April, but not very successfully.

In April, 1927 the military took the hospital over as a military - semi-public hospital. Since that time we have not been able to operate the plant as the University hospital. The military officials - Gen. Chiang Kai-shek - advises our representatives in Shanghai that they will return the property to us, vacate, etc. at any time we demand it. The difficulty has been to secure adequate leadership, as we failed to secure perfect accord among the doctors, and up to June 1st, we were unable to have a satisfactory committee to function. In early June C.C.Chen went to Nanking, representing the Board of Managers to see what could be done about the hospital, to see if there was not an immediate solution regarding the hospital.

We have been obliged to pay the entire staff to June 30, 1927, and how much longer, is at this end, difficult to foresee. It will be necessary to carry our foreign staff for at least six months and in some cases for a longer period. The cooperating boards are continuing the support of their representatives.

We will keep them in touch with the situation as it develops in Nanking, but are hoping to be able to have word that our committee was able to function.

E. M. Smith

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITY
JUL 8 1927
JOINT OFFICE

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7/6/27



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UNIVERSITIES
JUL 6 1927
JOINT OFFICE

0258

THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA

PLEASE SEND REPLY TO
SHANGHAI OFFICE.

TRANSFER



INDEXED

July 19, 1927.

all returned other letters - see 8/22

✓ Mr. John K. Davis,
American Consul,
Nanking, China.

Dear Mr. Davis:

The Executive-Finance Committee of the Board of
Managers of the University of Nanking at a meeting on July 13,
1927, voted

"That formal protest be made to the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs through regular official channels
against the occupancy of the University Hospital by
government agents as per advertisements which had
appeared in the daily papers."

On behalf of the Board of Managers and in accordance
with the above action, I am now writing to request you to
forward a fitting protest to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

I am enclosing herewith an advertisement in Chinese
from the Republican News (Ming Kuo Rih Pao) under date of
June 28, 1927, which, translated, reads as follows:

"The Kuleo Hospital was registered as a result of
a union meeting of representatives of the Nanking
Municipality, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs,
the Medical Department of the Headquarters of the Na-
tionalist Army, the Nanking Police Office, together
with the Chinese members of the Hospital Board, who
petitioned the Nationalist Government through the
Headquarters of the Nationalist Army. Regarding the
debts and obligations incurred by the former American
administration the present administration is not re-
sponsible hereafter.

(Signed) Kuleo Hospital,
June 16, 1927."

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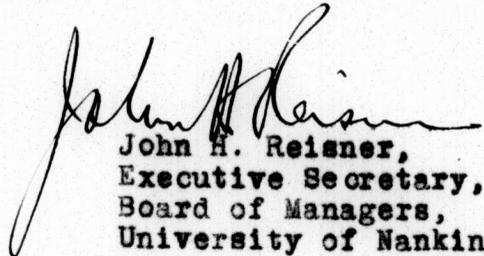
July 19, 1927. A.A.

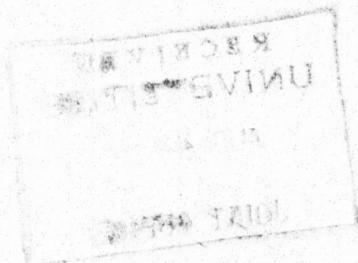
May I also call attention to the facts that on March 23, 1927, the University Hospital was running normally as one of the best institutions of its kind in China; that on March 24, 1927, due to the attacks made on it by Nationalist soldiers, the foreign staff was driven out, the Chinese staff was disorganized, equipment was looted both on that day and subsequently, and until the present time it is estimated that the total losses of property and equipment amount to about \$75,000.00. These do not include extraordinary and emergency expenses of personnel which the Hospital has also had to bear, amounting to \$15,000.00 more.

In seizing the property by force and in registering it with the Nationalist Government a pretext was made of securing the sanction of "The Chinese members of the Hospital Board." Attention is called to the fact that these "Chinese members of the Hospital Board" never had any such authority to act on behalf of the University - nor would they have signed the petition except under compulsion.

I shall be glad to supply such other information as is available and desired by you.

Yours very sincerely,


John H. Reisner,
Executive Secretary,
Board of Managers,
University of Nanking.



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July 19, 1937.

Davis - 2

May I also call attention to the fact that on March 23, 1937, the University Hospital was running normally as one of the best institutions of its kind in China; that on March 24, 1937, due to the attacks made on it by Nationalist soldiers, the foreign staff was driven out, the Chinese staff was disorganized, equipment was looted both on that day and subsequently, and until the present time it is estimated that the total losses of property and equipment amount to about \$75,000.00. These do not include extraordinary and emergency expenses of personnel which the Hospital has also had to bear, amounting to \$12,000.00 more.

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I shall be glad to supply such other information as is available and desired by you.

Yours very sincerely,

John H. Reiser
 John H. Reiser,
 Executive Secretary,
 Board of Managers,
 University of Nanking.

RECEIVED
 UNIVERSITY
 AUG 23 1937
 JOINT OFFICE

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Nanking Special
 4/10/28

CONTENTS OF UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL SAFE -- RETURNED TO THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL COMMITTEE AT THE TIME OF RENDITION OF HOSPITAL July 20, 1928, IN THE PRESENCE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - Mr. Li

TRANSFER

1. Currency:

A. Chinese paper currency as follows:

Bank of China (Shanghai) 1 note	M \$ 10 00
The Provincial Bank of Shantung (Tsinan) 15 at 5	75 00
Bank of Communications (Tientsin) 1 note	5 00
Provincial Bank of Chihli (Tientsin) 1 note	5 00
Bank of China (Kiangai)	1 00
Bank of China (Hankow)	1 00
Bank of China (Shanghai)	1 00
China & South Sea Bank (Hankow)	1 00
(Of the above 1.00 can likely be used)	

B. Silver currency (bad money) 4 00

C. Copper currency 100 coppers

D. American currency:

1 Federal Reserve Bank note	\$5 00
1 check drawn by Iowa Nation Bank endorsed by Dr. R. B. Prior to the Hosp.	\$110 00

2. Checks on Banks in China:

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. Signed by Straussie M. Hutcheson	100 00
" Allen C. Hutcheson	30 00
International Banking Corp. Signed by University Hospital (cashed)	130 00
" "	100 00
" "	108 00
" "	5 00
" "	145 00
M " Mae F. Mayo	60 00
Shanghai Com. and Savings Bank: Signed by University Hospital	61 70
" "	60 00
" "	33 00
" Iva Hynis	200 00
American Oriental Banking Corp. Signed by Lillie F. Abbott	35 00
" Iva Hynis	10 00

3. Fixed deposit certificates:

International Banking corp. due Oct. 8, 1927	503 74
Shanghai Commercial & Sav. Bank due Feb. 29, 1928	544 50
" " due Apr. 2, 1928	242 00
" " due Jan. 7, 1928	363 00

4. Duplicate receipt of draft for 3009.00 gold drawn Feb. 13, 1923 (not negotiable)

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Postal Money orders;

No. 42354	5.00
No. 677	32 80
No. 5780	1 50
No. 3460	5 00

6. I.O.U. slips;	
Grace Bauer	60 00
S. F. Chien - for exchange 3 at 20	40 00
C. S. Trimmer	50 00
J. T. Daniels	100 00
Victoria Russell	19 50
Tsu Lian Ren	15 00
Ma Yoh Hong - travel per Miss VanVliet	7 00

7. Cohesive Gold ropes for Dental Dept.
1 box not opened - size 1/4
1 " " 3/4
1 " " 1/2
2 boxes had been open 1/2 -- seem intact.

8. 1 blank check book of the First National Bank, Lexington, Va.

9. Record of local contributions to the hospital.

10. 2 keys.

11. 5 gold plated badges for nurses in the hospital.

12. Papers, deeds to land, old contracts, correspondence, etc.

2 receipts for land registration at the Kiangsu Bureau of Finance
12 deeds -- may be some duplicates (have not been checked carefully)
1 certificate re. ownership of land from Kiangsu Bureau of Finance.

Insurance policy and will belonging to Margaret A. Dieter.

Old contracts with Dr. Kiang Sen Bo, Dr. Earl, Dr. W. Y. Chow, Yap Chong,
with the cook, and Miss Jeffrey. C. C. Lee, Loo Gnah Sung, etc.

Contract practice agreements with Mr. McCloy, Customs, British Consul

Pair of cuff links belonging to former patient -- no value.

Various miscellaneous letters, old receipts, etc. -- merely records.

Checked and placed in the University vault for safekeeping,

Elsie M. Priest - signed

Charles T. Gee - signed

20 JUN 1928

0263

Postal Money orders;
 No. 43324
 No. 877
 No. 2780
 No. 3460

2.00
 33 80
 1 80
 2 00

80 00
 40 00
 20 00
 100 00
 12 80
 12 00
 7 00

8. I.O.U. slips;
 Grace Bauer
 S. F. Olson - for exchange 3 at 30
 G. S. Trimmer
 J. T. Daniels
 Victoria Russell
 Yan Han Ren
 Ma Yoh Hong - travel par Miss YanVist

9. Cohesive Gold ropes for Dental Dept.
 1 box not opened - size 1/4
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 2 boxes had been open 1/2 -- seen intact.

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placed in the University vault for safekeeping.
 E. J. M. Priest - signed
 Charles T. Gee - signed



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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA



20 MUSEUM ROAD, ROOM 526
SHANGHAI, CHINA

EASE SEND REPLY TO
SHANGHAI OFFICE

INDEXED

January 20, 1928.

Rev. H. Maxcy Smith, Secretary,
Mid-China Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S.,
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai.

Y. G. Chen
1/20/28

Dear Mr. Smith:

TRANSFER

We were very sorry to learn a short time ago from Doctor Hutcheson that he had resigned from the Mission, and consequently from the University Hospital, and would not be returning in the near future to Nanking. Doctor Hutcheson, representing your Mission, performed very great services in connection with the development of the University Hospital so that in time it came to be looked upon as one of the largest, best-equipped, and best-administered hospitals in our country. Much of this was due to the direct personal efforts of Doctor Hutcheson. Our Board of Directors at its meeting on November 29 passed a minute of appreciation of these services of Doctor Hutcheson.

At the same meeting, the Board of Directors took the following action: "Voted that the President be asked to write a letter to the Mid-China Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the United States requesting them to continue their cooperation in the University Hospital."

In line with the above action, I take pleasure in forwarding this request for a continuation of the cooperation of your Mission in the University Hospital. I hope very much that favourable action may be taken. The University Hospital has come to play a very large part in the life of the Nanking city and represents the only medical work being undertaken by the Christian forces in this large city, now much more important than ever before because of its relation to the Nationalist Government. We feel very strongly that it is more necessary now than ever before for the continued cooperation of all bodies in the Hospital. We are hoping also that in the immediate future we may secure much more cooperation from the good citizens of Nanking. The Hospital is at present closed, but we hope to be able to open before long. Since Doctor Hutcheson was a surgeon, we should be very glad if there were some one in your Mission who could take this part of the work.

Assuring you again of our very great appreciation of the cooperation of your Mission in the building of the Hospital, and hoping very greatly that your Mission will see its way clear to continue its previous relationship in this great Christian enterprise, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

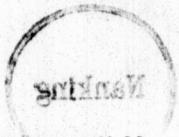
Y. G. Chen, President.

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA



20 MUSEUM ROAD, ROOM 228
SHANGHAI, CHINA

SHANGHAI OFFICE
PLEASE SEND REPLY TO

January 20, 1928.

Rev. H. Maxcy Smith, Secretary,
Mid-China Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S.,
23 Yuan Ming Yuan Road,
Shanghai.

Handwritten notes:
See
Jan 21
1928

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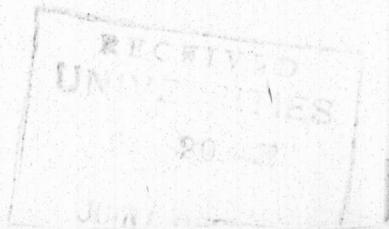
At the same meeting, the Board of Directors took the following action: "Voted that the President be asked to write a letter to the Mid-China Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the United States requesting them to continue their cooperation in the University Hospital."

In line with the above action, I take pleasure in forwarding this request for a continuation of the cooperation of your Mission in the University Hospital. I hope very much that favorable action may be taken. The University Hospital has come to play a very large part in the life of the Nanking city and represents the only medical work being undertaken by the Christian forces in this large city, now much more important than ever before because of its relation to the Nationalist Government. We feel very strongly that it is more necessary now than ever before for the continued cooperation of all bodies in the Hospital. We are hoping also that in the immediate future we may secure much more cooperation from the good citizens of Nanking. The Hospital is at present closed, but we hope to be able to open before long. Since Doctor Hutcheson was a surgeon, we should be very glad if there were some one in your Mission who could take this part of the work.

Assuring you again of our very great appreciation of the cooperation of your Mission in the building of the Hospital, and hoping very greatly that your Mission will see its way clear to continue its previous relationship in this great Christian enterprise, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

Y. G. Chen, President.



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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
HOSPITAL CURRENT SUPPORT
For Period 1922 - 1926 incl.

Nanking
see sup. sec.

<u>Year</u>	<u>C.M.B. Appropriation</u>	<u>Required from Boards and Furnished</u>
1922	US\$ 9,250.00	US\$ 11,750.00
1923	9,250.00	11,750.00
1924	9,250.00	11,750.00
1925	9,250.00	11,750.00
1926	9,250.00	11,750.00

TRANSFER

HOW SUPPLIED BY BOARDS

For Year 1925

Salaries

Dr. Daniels (PW)	\$ 3,579.66	
Dr. Wilmet (UCMS)	3,600.00	
Dr. Trimmer (M.E.)	1,333.00	
Dr. Hutcheson (P.S.)	<u>2,450.00</u>	
		\$10,952.66

Cash Grants

M. E. (Paid in China)		
Supposed to be Mex. \$1,500		
paid (?)	US\$ 600.00	
P.N. paid in N. Y.	750.00	
UCMS paid in N. Y.		
(not incl. loss in Ex.)	750.00	
ABFMS paid in N. Y.		
(not incl. loss in ex.)	<u>500.00</u>	
		2,600.00
		<u>\$13,552.66</u>

PROPOSALS FOR 1927 - 1931 INCL.

(As stated by Mr. Greene)

	<u>From C.M.B.</u>	<u>From Mission Boards</u>
1927	Mex. 15,000.00	Mex. 25,500.00
1928	12,000.00	25,500.00
1929	9,000.00	25,500.00
1930	6,000.00	25,500.00
1931	3,000.00	25,500.00

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MEMORANDUM TO DR. ERIC M. NORTH CONCERNING THE APPROPRIATIONS OF THE MISSION BOARDS
TO THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH RENEWAL TERMS OF 1922.

TRANSFER

American Baptist Foreign Mission Society:

Letter from E. M. North to Dr. J. H. Franklin, dated July 27, 1922 requested advice on the attitude of the Society toward the continuance of its appropriation the University Hospital.

Letter from Mr. Earle B. Cross, dated August 2, 1922 states:

"The Board of the Woman's Society took action assuming responsibility for their share of this total of \$1000 Mex. We are therefore committed to this amount of \$1000 Mex. annually for a term of five years beginning with the fiscal year 1922 of the University."

Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

Letter from E. M. North to Dr. F. M. North quoted terms of renewed appropriation from the China Medical Board, under date of July 27, 1922 and requested assurance that Board would continue its appropriation.

Letter from Dr. F. M. North, dated September 13, 1922, states:

"It is my understanding that this involves, for the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, continued provision of a physician for the hospital and an amount for the operating expenses. When the agreement was made for the latter it was understood that an amount not exceeding \$750. was to be provided for this purpose. I think a smaller sum has been sufficient. Last year the estimates of the Central China Conference contained only \$600. for this purpose. Whether this is the amount paid over to the treasurer I cannot at this time say. However, it will be enough for the Trustees of the University to be assured that the agreement, hitherto in operation, will be continued by the Board and the Finance Committee of Central China."

Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.:

Letter from Dr. E. M. North to Dr. G. T. Scott, dated July 27, 1922, requested assurance that Board intended to continue appropriations.

Letter from Dr. G. T. Scott, dated August 11, 1922 states:

"I believe the matter of the continuance of the Presbyterian contribution towards the maintenance of Nanking University Hospital does not call for special action by the Presbyterian Board. Except for some unforeseen reason the present appropriation will no doubt be continued."

Another letter of the same date states:

"There is every reason to believe that the Presbyterian Board will continue its present annual grant to the maintenance of Nanking Union Hospital."

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Presbyterian Church in the U. S.:

A letter, presumably written by Dr. Williams, dated December 12, 1922, to Dr. S. H. Chester closed with this:

"Simply as a matter of record we should like to have an assurance from you that the Southern Presbyterian Board is planning to retain Dr. Hutcheson in the hospital."

Under date of December 26, 1922, Dr. Chester replied:

"I am handing your note of December 12th to our Treasurer, who will look after the matter of our financial relations with Nanking University and will report to you on the subject after the next meeting of our Committee. I have heard no suggestion looking towards any change in Dr. Hutcheson's assignment of work when he goes back to China, and unless we hear something to the contrary you may take for granted that he will go back to the hospital at Nanking."

United Christian Missionary Society:

Under date of July 31, 1922, Dr. Alexander Paul wrote to Dr. Eric M. North:

"Your good letter of the 27th to hand. Thanks for sending the copy of the minutes of the meeting of the trustees of the University of Nanking. The question you ask as to our Board continuing the present appropriation for the Union Hospital in Nanking I shall bring before our Committee when we meet early this week, and shall write you at once. My understanding of course is that there is no intention of our Society ceasing to keep up its appropriation of the expenses incurred in the Union Hospital."

Under date of August 12, 1922, Mrs. A. R. Atwater wrote to Dr. E. M. North:

"You addressed our Mr. Alexander Paul some days ago on the question of the purpose of the United Christian Missionary Society toward the continuance of its appropriation to the Nanking Hospital maintenance. In our budget for China we have \$750 allowance for the hospital, beginning with the new year July 1, 1922. We are having a critical time with our finances but we are glad we can continue this much toward that cause."

K. J. L.
9/22/26.

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only copy -

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL BULLETIN

Seen by E. C. M.

Oct. 1, 1935.

TO THE NANKING FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

Regulations Regarding Hours.

Special Clinic, during hours indicated or by appointment.

Dr. R. F. Brady	Fridays	3 to 4:30 P. M.
Dr. J. H. Daniels	Tuesday	3 to 4:30 P. M.
Dr. K. S. Hsu (Eye Ear Nose Throat)	Thursday	2-4 P. M.
Dr. J. T. Cheng, Dr. M. T. Yang (Surgery)		By appointment
Dr. H. S. Tai (Genito-urinary)		By appointment
Dr. Vera Hsiung (Mrs. Y. Y. Ni) (Gyn & Obs.)		By appointment
Dr. T. T. Nyi (Mrs. S. K. Liu) (Pediatrics)		By appointment
Dr. C. B. Chang, Dr. H. Y. Chen, (Medicine)		By appointment
Dr. J. L. Li, (Prev. Medicine)		By appointment

Drug Room-Mr. N. S. Loo 8 to 10 A. M. -4 to 5 P. M.
 Laboratory -Mr. S. H. Yeh 8 to 9 A. M. -2 to 4 P. M.
 Hospital visiting hours (for all) 10 to 11:30 A. M. -3 to 5 P. M.

Dispensary Hours	Registration	Clinic
Medicine		
Gynecology and Obstetrics	} 9:30 to 11:30 A. M.	10 to 12 A. M.
Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat		
Surgery	1:30 to 3:30 P. M.	2 to 4 P. M.
Trachoma (referred only from A.M. clinic)	T.Th.S. 2:30 to 5:30 P.M.	

MESSAGES to the doctors or to the Pharmacy or Laboratory would best come at 8:15 A. M.

- Hospital Business Office..... Telephone 31624
- Hospital Gate House..... Telephone 31958
- Dr. R. F. Brady (斐) P'ei I-sen No. 7 Ku Lou Nan Chiai
- Dr. J. H. Daniels (談) T'an I-sen No. 5 Han Kou Lu

PRESCRIPTIONS should be ordered or o.k.'d by a doctor before filling.

LABORATORY SPECIMENS should be ordered or o.k.'d by a doctor, and the report must go to him, not to the patient. Be sure every specimen is labeled with the patient's name, the doctor's name, and the date.

VISITING HOURS in all department are from 10 to 11:30 A. M. and from 3 to 5 P. M. This arrangement is for the benefit of the patients, Chinese and foreign alike. Interruptions during periods of rest and for treatments should be avoided. Exceptions are always made for cases reported dangerously ill by the doctor. The co-operation of our foreign friends helps greatly toward the enforcement of these regulations. Children are not welcomed as visitors as it is a risk to them and often disturbing to the patients.

Tear off the back and keep this for reference.

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RATES

	Mission rates	Others
Special Clinic Charges:—		
Regular office calls	\$3.00	\$4.00
Health calls, for vaccinations or physical examinations only.		2.00
Campaign calls, with ten or more people for vaccinations only.		1.00
Dispensary Fees:—		
Registration, First call only		.10
Treatment fee		.10 to 1.00
Ahead of turn		1.00
Outside of hours		2.00
Hospital Charge per day:—		
Special Ward	8.00	12.00
Regular 1st Class		4 & 5.00
2nd Class		2 & 3.00
3rd Class		.80
Home Call Charges:—		
By day	6.00	10.00
By night (7 P.M. to 7 A.M.)	10.00	15.00
Servant examinations by special appointment including laboratory work indicated by the doctor.		5.00
Trachoma Clinic		per month 2.00
Patients for this clinic are referred only from the regular morning clinic after paying the registration fee in advance. This prevents congestion in the morning clinic and patients come at their convenience in the afternoon without subsequent registration.		
Vaccination Campaigns at specified times		free
Extra charges are made for everyone for medicines, laboratory services, X-Ray, operating and delivery fees, complete physical examination, or other special services. Transportation on home calls to be provided, or paid for by the patient. An automobile is expected for distant calls, and a minimum of \$0.50 may be expected for near calls. For extra people seen on home calls, office call rates will be charged. Mission rates are granted to those employed by church institutions or non-co-operating mission boards. Special exemption from fees for office and home calls will be granted, as in the past, for missionaries of co-operating boards and for those families or firms under special contract. Anyone interested in a contract may correspond with the superintendent.		

FREE CASES

In accordance with the desire and custom of all Christian hospitals it is the policy of this hospital to do the best it can for the poor who come into its gates. Some are treated entirely without charge, many are able to pay a quarter or an eighth and suffer less from pride, while others boldly start their payments only to find that the duration of their illness goes far beyond their expectations and ability to pay. Difficult decisions must be made, but they must be based on professional factors rather than on the social or economic need alone. Much encouragement has come thru gifts, many being designated as a share in this benevolent service. We cannot but express our thankfulness, too, for the great increase of medical service to the poor by public funds so well administered thru the government hospitals and dispensaries.

REFERRED CASES

Many cases come from foreigners who expect answers and privileges, and often expect the hospital to assume the expense of their benevolent care. To expect an answer is reasonable, and we aim to provide this, returning the answer usually by mail. It will help if the interested person will write two letters, one to the Doctor In Charge with the medical information or enquiries, and one to the Treasurer's Office stating the amount of financial responsibility assumed. Patients must register at regular times to avoid the \$2 registration fee. It is hardly fair to expect the hospital to provide either for the health budget or benevolent budget of other institutions or for family servants, even though sickness does come unexpectedly. Our third class rates probably cover only $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the actual costs.

SERVANT EXAMINATIONS

Foreign and Chinese families are increasingly desiring the safety that comes thru physical examination of the servants, especially those caring for children or handling food. This hospital is now organized to take care of these including what laboratory work seems indicated by the doctor at a flat rate of \$5.00. Considering the grief that frequently comes with disabling an otherwise capable servant; considering the necessity of foreign supervision: notes, rechecks, advice, etc., as well as the examination itself, the rate seems low to us; but we know too that it seems high to the family. We will try it out. The names, identification marks, positions etc. should be sent in advance to the Superintendent's office and subsequent notice of appointment time will be sent, probably for Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings. Urgent examinations will be handled as quickly as possible, but laboratory examinations often necessitate a few days delay.

PERSONNEL

Foreign Staff

The staff of foreign doctors has passed through its greatest depression, for during August two-thirds were on furlough and one third on vacation. Real encouragement is seen for the future. Dr. Brady is now back at work in surgery after a year of work and study in America. By next January it is expected that Dr. Robert Wilson will join the staff as a short term man. For him and for us it is a "home coming", for Bob was born in Nanking and graduated from Hillcrest. In more recent years he has received high scholastic and professional honors from Princeton and Harvard Medical School and will soon be completing his training at St. Lukes Hospital in New York City. In another year from now Dr. Trimmer will be back. In keeping with the previous custom, may we ask for the present that those who look to this hospital for professional care accept the following division for "home calls": the south city community, Presbyterians, and University group will please call for Dr. Daniels, and the north city community, the Christians, and the Methodists will please call for Dr. Brady (or Dr. Gale for Methodists). Other foreign and Chinese doctors both inside and outside our staff deserve our cooperative consideration and our appreciation of their service to the community.

Miss Hynds and Miss Harmon continue on in the nursing service as Special Ward Supervisor and General Supervisor, respectively. Miss Bauer left for America in June but is expected back after her furlough year. She hopes to study in the laboratories both at John Hopkins and in Porto Rico.

Chinese Staff

The increase in responsibilities taken by our Chinese staff, both professional and administrative, is most encouraging and we have noted here and on the front page the department heads and others with whom many of our foreign friends often prefer to communicate directly.

Miss S. L. Yu-Chih	Superintendent of Nurses
Miss T. Y. Pan (Mrs. K. S. Hsu)	Director of Social Service
Miss P. L. Chen	Assistant in Social Service
Mr. H. S. Ting	Evangelist
Mrs. T. S. W. Li	Evangelist
Mr. K. T. Sie	Treasurer and Admitting Officer
Mr. H. Y. Ni	Business Manager
Dr. J. H. Daniels	Acting Superintendent

PROGRESS

Internal Congestion and External Expansion.

A bed occupancy of 87.8% for the past year shows a continually increasing need for hospital beds. It shows there is many a heart-ache (and stomach-ache) with the patients who are frequently turned away for lack of room. An increase of 8% in hospital patients and 46% in dispensary visits also suggests progress.

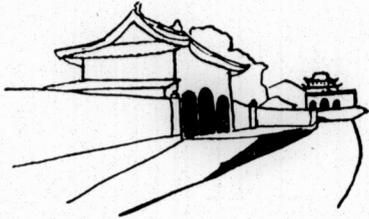
Plans are under way for the further development of Well Baby Clinics and Birth Control Clinics, in which the promotional and financial co-operation of the Nanking Woman's Club has been most helpful. Patients coming to the latter clinic should secure their appointments with the doctor thru the Social Service Department. Introductory letters from reliable sources will be a real help to this department.

Expansion beyond the hospital gates gives greater service with out increase in capital expense, but it does increase the problem of the current budget. However, we are still pushing out in several directions. One of our graduate nurses is taking special training for public health work. Vaccination clinics are growing each year. The school health program is increasing with Dr. Lou giving full-time assistance in health work. Dr. J. L. Li is driving ahead in his third year of Rural Health Work. Shunhwa-chen and Wukiang have many new branches, several almost ready to be grafted on to a new local and indigenous support. The new work at Hohsien is now not only independent but has even spurred ahead in calling its own doctor. Calls in all these stations last year came well over 30,000.

PROMOTION

Expansion expense must be met by the patient's fees, unless by friendly gifts. Donations last year dropped 40 % to \$2,200, while the cost of free work for poor hospital patients alone came up to \$4,600, not including the expanding health work of city, school and country. We plead for current funds for many needy patients.

In the matter of property and buildings, we hope the depression is passing. The Chung Shan Road emergency came in the early summer. The four story, concrete dormitory has gone. The forty year old "East Dormitory" has been purchased from the University together with a kitchen and bath house at \$12,000 cash, plus a \$13,000 loan for three years without interest, thus meeting our emergency and the need of the University in building a large new dormitory. The hospital is also building a small new dormitory, utilizing as far as possible the materials from the old Peden Building, at a cost of \$10,000. An additional cost of \$4,000 for land opposite our gate, for levelling and for walls will use up the last drops of our reserves. We plead for capital funds for many needed projects.



Date.....

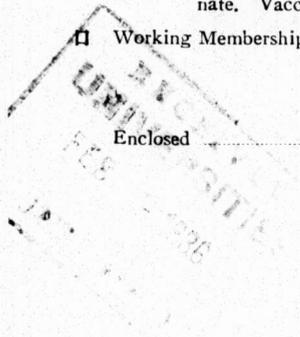
TO THE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION,
University Hospital,
Nanking.

As a friend of the hospital, I take this opportunity to share in enlarging its service to the Nanking Community, cooperating this year thru membership as indicated below.

- General Membership.
- Benevolent Membership, toward free beds for the poor .
Full Shares-Endowment \$3000, Annual \$300, Monthly \$25.
Percentage Shares are equally acceptable.
- Health Membership:
Regular, \$20.
Physical examination by appointment with doctor we designate
Vaccinations on specified campaign days.
Special, \$30.
Physical examination by appointment with doctor you designate.
Vaccinations at any Special Clinic hour.
- Working Membership

Enclosed

(Signed)



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RECEIVED AT
850 B'DWAY, N. Y. C.
ALG. 4-1362-4-1358

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

This is a full rate Telegram, Cablegram or Radiogram unless otherwise indicated by signal in the check or in the address.

DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

Commercial Cables



All America Cables

Mackay

Radio

Form 180b

WA179 72 COLLECT DL

760

SD WASHINGTON DC 725P OCT 8 1937

GARSIDE

87/4 UNIVERSITY OF NANKING 150 5 AVE NYC

TELEGRAM FROM EMBASSY NANKING TRANSMITS FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM MISS
ELSIE PRIEST FOR YOU QUOTE CENTRAL HOSPITAL BOMBED AND CLOSED UNIVERSITY
HOSPITAL NEEDS FIFTEEN HUNDRED UNITED STATES DOLLARS MONTHLY PLUS MEDICAL
SUPPLIES AND LIGHT AMBULANCE TO CARE DESTITUTE CIVILIAN WOUNDED NANKING
WILL YOU SECURE GIFTS IMMEDIATELY CABLE UNQUOTE IN TRANSMITTING THIS
MESSAGE THE AMBASSADOR STATES THAT THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IS THE ONLY
LARGE HOSPITAL NOW OPERATING IN NANKING AND IS DOING EXCELLENT WORK

CORDELL HULL SECY OF STATE.

Telephone Your Telegrams to Postal Telegraph

0274

RECEIVED AT

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial
Cables



All America
Cables

Mackay

Radio

This is a full rate Telegram, Cablegram or Radiogram unless otherwise indicated by signal in the check or in the address.

DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

STANDARD TIME
INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

Form
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12SDQ 97 COLLECT NL

SD WASH DC OCT 8

1937 OCT 8 PM 8 04

B A GARSIDE

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING 150 FIFTH AVE NEW YORK NY

TELEGRAM FROM EMBASSY NANKING OCT 7 TRANSMITS AT REQUEST UNIVERSITY

OF NANKING FOLLOWING MESSAGE FOR YOU QUOTE SEND AIR MAIL

THREE THOUSAND AMPULES PROPHYLACTIC AND ONE HUNDRED AMPULES THERAPEUTIC

DOSES OF TETANUS ANTITOXIN PLUS ONE THOUSAND AMPULES PROPHYLACTIC DOSES

GAS BACILLUS ANTITOXIN SEND ORDINARY MAIL FIVE POUNDS IODOFORM MARK RED

CROSS SUPPLIES APPEAL LOBENSTINE HELP RAISE FUNDS AND SUPPLIES SEND

SUPPLIES ON RED CROSS TRANSPORT MARKED FOR UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL AIR

LETTER ENROUTE UNQUOTE THE AMBASSADOR ADDS THAT UNIVERSITY STATES THIS

MESSAGE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE AS THEY ARE EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTY BECAUSE

THE TETANUS ANTITOXIN HAS BEEN EXHAUSTED. CORDELL HULL SECY OF STATE

Telephone Your Telegrams to Postal Telegraph

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RECEIVED AT

6 West 19th St

700

TELEGRAMS

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial
Cables



All America
Cables

Mackay

Radio

This is a full rate Telegram, Cablegram or Radiogram unless otherwise indicated by signal in the check or in the address.

DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

Form 160m

NA71 52 COLLECT DL

SD WASHINGTON DC 355P OCT 9 1937

B A GARNSIDE

65-3

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING 150 FIFTH AVE NYC

TELEGRAM FROM EMBASSY NANKING REPORTS FOLLOWING FURTHER FROM UNIVERSITY OF NANKING FOR YOU QUOTE SENT BY AIR MAIL (FIVE THOUSAND VIA LS SMALLPOX VACCINE) (ONE HUNDRED AMPULES D^HIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN FIVE THOUSAND UNITS) (ONE HUNDRED AMPULES D^HIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN TEN THOUSAND UNITS) (SEND ORDINARY MAIL FIVE HUNDRED CC ALUM PRECIPITATED D^HIPHTHERIA TOXOID) UNQUOTE

CORDELL HULL SECY OF STATE

Telephone Your Telegrams to Postal Telegraph

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院醫樓鼓京南
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
NANKING, CHINA

ROUGH ESTIMATE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR JUNE 30, 1941.
Comparing this year with the two previous years
The official statement will come later from the Treasurer in Chengtu.

	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1939-40</u>	<u>1940-41</u>	<u>Fall-40</u>	<u>Spring-41</u>
CURRENT ACCOUNT					
Professional Receipts	66,805.15	170,616.70	300,253.	155,907.	194,346.
Non-professional Receipts					
Missions	22,773.50	22,773.50	22,776.	11,388.	11,388.
Gifts 20,575.21	30,075.21	106,223.91	23,791.	14,208.	9,583.
Miscellaneous	19,447.57		1,327.	738.	789.
TOTAL RECEIPTS	<u>139,101.43</u>	<u>299,614.11</u>	<u>398,047.</u>	<u>182,241.</u>	<u>216,105.</u>
Deficit (from Reserve Account)	11,162.08		63,510.	40,667.	22,844.
	150,263.51	<u>299,614.11</u>	<u>461,857.</u>	<u>222,908.</u>	<u>238,949.</u>
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>150,263.51</u>	282,460.11	<u>461,857.</u>	<u>222,908</u>	<u>238,949</u>
Surplus (to Reserve Account)		17,154.00			

RESERVE ACCOUNTS					
Initial Balances & Receipts					
General Reserve Balance	99,367.58	86,044.86	89,641.87		
Surplus from Current Account		17,154.00			
Furlough Reserve Balance			12,600.00		
Buck Endowment Balance	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00		
	<u>102,367.58</u>	<u>106,198.86</u>	<u>105,241.87</u>		
Expenditures & Final Balances					
General Reserve					
Deficit	11,162.08		63,510.00		
Building & Land	2,160.64	936.99	893.00		
To Furlough Reserve		12,600.00			
Final Balance	36,044.36	89,641.87	25,238.87		
Furlough Reserve Balance			12,600.00		
Buck Endowment Balance	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00		
	<u>102,367.58</u>	<u>106,198.86</u>	<u>105,241.87</u>		

ASSETS					
U.H. Chinese Dollar Account	,	,	39,888.		
U.S. Dollar Account	,	,	3,425.		
			<u>42,653</u>		
U of N Chinese Dollar Account	,	,	- 1,320.		
			<u>40,833.</u>		
LIABILITIES					
General Reserve	}	}	25,238.87		
Furlough Reserve	,	,	12,600.00		
Buck Endowment	,	,	3,000.00		
			<u>40,838.87</u>		

memo - 10/42 - J Price

Report of the University Hospital, Nanking, China
Autumn, 1941 to June 11, 1942.

Our staff of American doctors and nurses and other workers showed a remarkable change in 1940 and 1941. Dr. W.E. DeVol had joined our staff in Oct. 1940. He was with us a year or so before proceeding across the Yangtze river to Luho to the Friends' hospital formerly opened and run by his father and mother, both doctors, but lately closed. He, his wife and twin daughters of three had scarcely arrived before the order came from the U.S. State Dept. that all wives and children should return to the U.S.A. Therefore, after 6-7 weeks the family returned without him. Rev. R.H. Glazier and Mrs. Glazier of the China Inland Mission joined our staff in Dec. 1940 to carry on special work with the opium addict patients. This Christian couple felt called of God to do this particularly difficult work among a group that certainly is among the most degraded found anywhere. Mr. Glazier came in Dec. 1940 but Mrs. Glazier was delayed by an operation in Shanghai till Jan. 1941.

Miss Iva Hyn ds, our foreign nurse, who had so valiantly and faithfully served in China since 1911, retired in Mar. 1941. We were indeed sorry to see her go. Her example still helps us.

ON Oct. 8, 1941 Dr. R.F. Brady, in charge of our surgical dept. and Miss Grace Bauer in charge of our laboratory technicians' school, left for the U.S.A. Dr. Brady was taking his regular furlough after more than six years of service and Miss Bauer was called to the U.S.A. a little before her regular furlough because of the serious illness of her father.

Dr. J.H. Daniels, our supt. since 1930, had been finding it increasingly difficult in the fall of 1941, to get supplies up from Shanghai since the Japanese gave permission for supplies to come to Nanking only with great reluctance and after a long wait. Indeed many times the supplies were not permitted to come at all. Our \$15,000 (local currency) worth of supplies bought and paid for in Shanghai in Nov. 1941 were not shipped because no permit could be obtained. In late Nov. the Presbyterian Board cabled Dr. Daniels to return to the U.S.A. because of the serious illness of Mrs. Daniels. He left Shanghai Dec. 4, 1941 on the Marshall Joffre and reached Manila. A cable received in Shanghai confirmed this. No definite word has been received from him since. We trust he will arrive in the U.S.A. soon. [Note. Word has been received by Mrs. Daniels thru a passenger who returned on the Gripsholm, the latter part of Aug. 1942, that Dr. Daniels is in a Mission house in Manila and is allowed to do half time medical work.]

Dr. DeVol also ~~at this time~~, in early Dec. 1941, believed he should leave for the U.S.A. to rejoin his family. He was planning to leave Nanking to rejoin his brother, Charles, in Shanghai and they were coming to the U.S.A. together. However, he had prayed very earnestly that God would not let him leave China till it was His will that he should do so. His pass was delayed several days and he could not get away till the morning of Dec. 8. By that time the way was already blocked and he did not even get to the Nanking railway station.

Our staff then consisted of Four Americans, Rev. and Mrs. Glazier Dr. DeVol and myself, two ^{able} Austrian doctors, man and wife, Drs. Egon and Anny Kraus, who had been with us since May, 1939 and a good Chinese staff of at least four senior and six junior doctors (internes) to care for our 170 to 180 patients. Our finances were fairly good. Our beds were in great demand so that our bed occupancy was 85% plus and even 90% for some months. The American Advisory Committee in Shanghai helped us monthly

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besides gifts of wheat from the American Red Cross thru the Nanking International Relief Committee, gifts of drugs from the British Relief Fund, gifts of dressings etc. from Mission friends in the U.S.A. as well as help from other sources. All this enabled us to do our work, meet our expenses and do a considerable amount of charitable work. While the charitable work was considerably less than in 1939 and in 1938 we knew that charitable funds from the U.S.A. were flowing into more needy places (How many there are in China these days!). In 1941 drugs and supplies of all kinds such as coal, food, cloth, gauze, soap etc, were constantly getting higher in Nanking as elsewhere in occupied China.

On Dec. 8, 1941 a new order came into Nanking, From then on we were enemies in a strange land. The Japanese Army came into the hospital that afternoon, called all of the staff and servants into the chapel and chose certain ones of our Chinese staff to accompany them and to unlock all doors while they searched the whole hospital as well as our homes. Certain papers were found and taken away but we never heard from them since. After 3-3½ hours in the chapel we were permitted to return to our work. The Chinese were free to come and go as before but the American staff, while permitted to work and carry the responsibility as usual, could not leave the hospital or their homes next to it. We could, however, send unsealed letters to our friends in Shanghai, Nanking etc. I was acting as the supt. of the hospital but I could not call a meeting, we could attend chapel but could not lead there. You can see that it was difficult since I could not even call a committee together. Here is the set of regulations given us on Dec. 8, 1941 by the Japanese. It was already translated when given and had no doubt been prepared considerably before that fateful date:

Dec. 8, 1941.

(Translation)

Regulations of Control on Belligerent Aliens.

Art. 1. Belligerent aliens shall be controlled in accordance with these regulations.

Art. 2. No belligerent aliens shall be allowed to commit the following acts:

- 1) To oppose any steps or measures taken by the Japanese forces, to spy out military situations of the Japanese forces, or collect information thereof, to work out any plot that may cause unrest, or to cause any other person or persons to do the same.
- 2) To circulate any kind of groundless, sensational rumors.
- 3) To hoist national flags of their own country or any other countries or to cause any other person or persons to do so.
- 4) To hold any meeting or give any lecture, to attend any meeting or lecture, or to cause any other person or persons to do so.
- 5) To send out any correspondence in sealed covers

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- 6) To print, distribute, publish or deliver any mail matters, publications and all other sorts of documents and printed matters without inspection by the Japanese Gendarmerie, or to cause any other person or persons to do so.
- 7) To effect any radio communication or to cause any other person or persons to do so,
- 8) To dispatch any telegram without inspection by the Japanese Gendarmerie or to cause any other person or persons to do so.
- 9) To change address, travel or give any person or persons a home without permission by the Japanese military authorities.
- 10) To leave home without good reasons, except for inevitable cases.
- 11) To receive, have in possession, dispose of or employ any arms or ammunition.
- 12) To harbour, or render any kind of aid to any person or persons who committed any act detrimental to the interest of Japan and the Japanese forces.
- 13) To commit or cause any other person or persons to commit, all other acts detrimental or apt to be detrimental to the interest of Japan and the Japanese forces.

Japanese Gendarmerie
Corps of Nanking.

Dr. DEVol was in the Friends' compound one mile from the hospital and so was unable to attend to his duties in the surgical department. There was a great exodus of patients and our inpatients dropped from 170 to 120, an unheard of low number for us except for an occasional very short interval. All hope of getting funds from Shanghai from the American Advisory Committee was cut off as well as the withdrawing of any of our deposits from the Shanghai banks. This meant cutting off practically all of our charity work. We did not want to discharge any of our staff or servants since we confidently hoped more patients would soon come to fill our beds. Japanese visitors from the Army came often. Reports as to the history of the hospital, the Nurses' Training School, how we were supported, a treasurer's report, in fact an account of each department of the hospital in rather great detail had to be given to the Special Service Bureau of the Japanese Army. When we had this report given in, the Gendarmerie also wanted a similar report with just enough difference so that practically two separate reports had to be made. Japanese in all cases treated us courteously.

Even before Dr. Daniels left us in November our head nurse, one of our mainstays in the Chinese staff, had resigned in spite of our efforts to keep her. It was a case of friction with one of the head Chinese Doctors. All thru the year 1941 we had tried to get the matter settled and, when she finally resigned in Nov, 1941, it seemed best to let her go. She left us Dec, 31, 1941.

In spite of the head nurse leaving us, in spite of our December deficit, in spite of our decreased patients, in spite of a staff that was much worried and restless but faithful, nevertheless, we went ahead with

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with the Christmas celebration, had the usual inspiring candle light service, on Christmas eve in the hospital wards with the directing and supervising entirely in the hands of the Chinese, had the feast for the staff and the servants and had the Christian service in the chapel.

The Lord's hand was clearly shown in many ways, Pastor Li took care of the chapel and other religious services. The trouble seemed to turn more to God. We Americans could attend chapel but could not lead. Dr DeVol was confined to his home in the Friends' compound on Dec, 8. We prayed earnestly that he should be allowed to return and within one week he had come over with his trunks and other baggage to live with me and work in the hospital. No other American in Nanking was allowed to change his dwelling place for at least six weeks after the Japanese American war broke out. His return strengthened the surgical dept. as well as strengthened the morale of the whole staff of the hospital, ^{as} New Year, 1942, dawned Dec. 1941 showed a \$5000. deficit. Our beds have 110-120 patients, the dispensary patients ^{were} not many. Very few poor patients come for we have to charge our patients in order to keep the hospital running. Our assistant supt. of nurses ^{is} trying to take over the work of the supt. who left us to go to the new government hospital in Nanking. Our former supt. at times returned to give us advice but her new job keeps her busy, so that she is able to return seldom. We hear of Miss W-- a very fine Christian nurse in Shanghai who ^{will} be free to accept a new position at the end of Feb. 1942. The patients who ^{were} in the hospital fill almost all of the available first, second and special class beds, so that the vacancies are practically all in the third class beds. Surprisingly enough, we find that our receipts for Jan. ^{were} ~~are~~ about \$6000. more than we paid out. However, we must remember that we ^{were} ~~are~~ very largely using our drugs, cloth, gauze etc, that we ^{were} ~~already~~ had on hand before Dec. 8, 1941. Our Japanese visitors come as often as usual, ask a lot of questions but leave us alone to a large extent. How ^{were} ~~are~~ we to open our Nurses' Training School for the second term? Shall we discharge some of our staff and servants because our patients ^{were} ~~are~~ fewer and thus enable the hospital to pay the rest a better and more reasonable wage?

Many times during 1941 we had tried to get the Chinese staff to take more responsibility for the hospital administration. Dr. Daniels worked long and earnestly to get a Chinese Vice Superintendent. who would be ready to take over in case the Americans had to leave China. No one seemed willing to do so. By the end of Dec. 1941 two of the outstanding three leaders among the Chinese staff had resigned and left and the doctor who seemed the logical one to take over the administration when we left was still unwilling to do so, there was nothing left for us to do but carry on as best we could although it seemed an anomaly for us as Americans, enemy aliens to be in charge of a hospital in a part of China conquered by the Japanese.

February ^{came} ~~comes~~. We heard rumbling rumours at first but nothing more. Perhaps the Japanese have been too busy with their victories in Hong Kong, French Indo-China and Thailand to pay much attention to us. However, ten days had not passed before thirteen of us are called to attend a special meeting of the Japanese. These thirteen included one from the Hospital Committee (appointed by the University of Nanking to look after hospital matters) ten prominent Chinese staff members, Mr. Glazier and myself. We were called to the Special Service Bureau headquarters,

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that special section of the Japanese Army that had direct jurisdiction over our hospital. Here Gen. Harada, in charge, rated us soundly for having subversive influences at work in the hospital and said that thereafter, beginning Feb. 12, there would be Japanese advisers in the hospital. We were told to get rooms ready for them. These advisers, usually seven in number including doctors, nurses, business staff and interpreters came daily thereafter (not on Sundays or holidays but sometimes even then.) They were practically all from the Tong Ren hospital of Nanking. This group was directly responsible to the Special Service Bureau ~~of the Japanese Army~~. The Tong Ren Hospital, already in Nanking, is a part of the hospital service under a large charitable and philanthropic society with many hospitals in Japan and later established in the countries that Japan has conquered. These advisers, headed by Dr. Tsuchiya, were courteous and kind as a rule (see exception below) but did no work themselves. A closer supervision was now kept upon all of our activities. While the responsibility for running the hospital, i.e. to raise all funds to buy supplies, to keep the staff working together and not too much worried about the future, raising the salaries and wages to keep pace with the rising cost of living etc. was all still on our shoulders, the Japanese insisted upon additional reports such as a list of all medicines (each pill, tablet etc, ^{and all other supplies used each day} used on the wards and in the dispensary daily, the rice, salt and oil used must be known to them daily. An inventory of all the hospital equipment was given to them. They did nothing for us except a few minor things. Mr. Li, the evangelist, was told he must leave the hospital. We could not hold any chapel or meeting in the future. Personal Christian work was not hindered. The work among the opium addicts could be carried on as usual. In the halls of the dispensary, along the ^{main} corridors of the waiting rooms, near the main entrances etc, there were ~~14-20~~ different kinds of posters showing Japanese slogans and war pictures illustrating the progress of the war wherever the Japanese were victorious.

Mr. Glazier asked for the privilege of having chapel in the hospital. He was told that the hospital was for healing the sick and not for religious purposes. We were told that if we wanted to go to church we could go to the church next door. This was a Disciples or Christian church, one of the Missions that was supporting our hospital. We were indeed glad of this privilege since no other foreigners in the city of Nanking were permitted to worship with the Chinese in the Chinese churches. ~~since Dec. 8, 1941. After this we attended the regular Sunday morning services in the church there. Besides this we (the hospital group) had three services a week in the Sunday School room there, on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. (See Mr. Li and the Opium Addict patients later.) We had good attendance at these meetings.~~

When the Japanese came in as advisers on Feb. 12 there was increased uneasiness in the Chinese staff. One of the older staff doctors left to take a new position in the new Puppet Government hospital. Our patients, who had begun to increase slightly in numbers, took a drop to around 100. Our asst. supt. of nurses who wanted to leave when the supt. of nurses did at the end of Dec. 1941, had been persuaded to stay till

the end of Feb. When the advisers came she was very uneasy and wanted to leave before the end of Feb. The second asst. to the supt. of nurses was very ill so we did not know what we were to do unless we could get someone

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to help in the nurses' Training school. ~~However,~~ Just before the Japanese advisers came the problem had seemed solved. We had ~~prayed long for a~~ Christian nurse to be the new supt. Miss W-- an outstanding Christian nurse, very well known and respected all over China in nursing circles, was free to come, due to the closing of a hospital in Shanghai. She had agreed to come to us at the end of Feb. when our new term opened. However, when the advisers came on Feb. 12 I let Miss W-- know at once. ~~Even then she was willing to come but~~ the Japanese plainly said they did not want her and furthermore would permit us to take in no other new ~~nurses~~ nurses to help in the Nursing School. They permitted the asst. supt, to go at the end of Feb. as we had promised her. As you see we seemed to be in greater difficulties than ever. How could we open the school under these under these conditions? One of the ^{new} Christian graduate nurses volunteered to act for the time and while she is not the one many of us would have picked out, she was willing to do what she could, and she fitted in better with those in control than perhaps any other could have done. Thus our prayer was answered, I believe in a better way than we knew. Many of the doctors and nurses were willing to help with the teaching in the School, and we were off to a good start. ~~How often the Lord does things that way. Increase our faith.~~

I should like to tell you something about our financial difficulties. In Feb. we went in to the red a few hundred dollars, but we remembered that many of our stocks were being depleted and no new supplies were available except at a much higher rate. This applied especially to bed linen, good surg. gauze such as was used in the operating room, surg. instruments and supplies many drugs, lab. supplies etc. In Mar. 1942 we saw the financial troubles for the Chinese getting worse. The new Nanking Government, under the Japanese was insisting that the former National Government ^{Government} should be put out of existence more rapidly. Our Japanese Supt. supervisor told us we better use only the new money i.e. the new Central Reserve Bank currency of the puppet government. In Mar. then, we paid off our staff and servants half in the older currency and half in the new. After that all salaries and wages were paid in the new Central Reserve Bank notes. In April also we began to receive only the Central Bank notes with ^{occasionally} some of the older money. In June, when we left, the use of the older currency was in its last stages. Some ^{included} kinds of the old bank notes were out of use entirely and, of the few permitted to be in circulation, two dollars of the old were now equal to only one of the new. It seemed probable that the time was coming soon when the old money would be retired entirely. In April we had to raise the rates 50% on practically all drugs, ^{and on} inpatient and outpatient fees, except the regular disp. fees, for X-rays, operating fees, obstetrical fees, etc. We found we were giving a special examination in the dispensary for the cost of a tzin (a little more than one pound) of peanuts. We decided it was time to raise this fee also. Salaries and wages were raised three times in the winter and spring of 1942 twice by the bonus system and once by a straight 10% increase to everyone. Even then we felt our staff was underpaid. Another doctor left us in March and another was ready to leave us in May but the Japanese adviser talked to him and he decided to stay. Our patients stayed on the average around the 120 mark, in April and May the number crept up gradually and in May for a few days they were around 150 in number. However, shortly after ~~down~~ they came ^{back} again to around 120 and in June, just before we were leaving, the number was around 100. We had a loss of about \$4000. in March and \$6000. in April, ^{technically}

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we had a gain in April but we were just out of rice at the end of the month, when we bought our rice two or three days later, we were again in the red. In May the increase in the number of the patients and the increase in rates which had been made in April showed in our receipts. We received \$20,000. more in May than we paid out, so that our losses for the past few months were made up. However, we must not forget that the stocks of many things as bed linen, gauze for the operations, many drug and laboratory supplies etc, had not been replenished since Dec. 8, and to replace them now would cost a great deal more than the original price. We had some supplies on hand that we could sell and still have plenty left, one item was ether for anesthesia. We could easily have sold \$20,000. worth of this and had plenty left but the Japanese would not permit us to sell it. Our \$15,000. worth of drugs and supplies that had been bought and paid for in Shanghai were still there. After Dec. 8 they were moved to a special storehouse but one of our Chinese staff traced them and so we were able to tell the Japanese authorities just where they were, in spite of asking for them at least four times we were always put off and never did receive them.

Our Japanese advisers could keep a close watch on the hospital; Everyone knew even before the advisers came that there were informers or spies in the hospital constantly watching and reporting what the Americans as well as the Chinese themselves were doing. Who they were was often unknown to us at the time but many became known to us later. The Chinese staff, as a rule, was faithful and loyal to us, and worked hard. One had to work with them and be with them to see what hardships they have to endure in a conquered nation. Many of our staff could have gone elsewhere to lucrative positions, long before, but did not. Petty thievery occurred but no more than usual, and the people certainly were more underpaid than usual. Many of those who work at the hospital are Christians indeed, and we have faith that they will carry on the Christian work wherever they have opportunity. The morning we left I can still see them lined up from the entrance of the main building to the gatehouse, all sad to see us leaving, many crying and I myself so moved that I could scarcely speak to say goodbye. The bus with the Japanese Gendarmerie came to the hospital entrance, collected the Americans and their baggage on the morning of June 11 and we were gone out of the sight but not out of the hearts of the Chinese staff and servants, who still carry on in the hospital with the Japanese in full charge. Will the Christian work go on? I believe it will.

There was one Japanese doctor who, perhaps, was put among the advisers for a definite purpose. The others were always courteous but he liked to play the bully. He seemed to take delight in petty annoyances such as the following: One day with the other doctors of the surgical staff he was examining a patient and remarked that a photograph should be made of the patient since he presented an unusual condition. He asked if anyone had a camera. Knowing the strictness of the Japanese regarding the taking of pictures no one spoke for awhile and then one of the internes innocently remarked that Dr. DeVol had one. Direct questioning of Dr. DeVol confirmed this and the Jap doctor asked Dr. DeVol to take the photo. He did so and the next day, after the photograph was taken, the Japanese doctor told Dr. DeVol that he would now take the camera as the Americans had no right to have cameras. True later the Jap paid for it but he did not pay the full value. Another time he told Dr. DeVol that he would not be allowed to be repatriated since he was of military age and no one of the younger men would be allowed to leave China for the duration of the war.

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This doctor liked to get the Chinese doctors in his office and talk with them. He liked to invite them to his home, give them lots of wine to drink and incited them to work against the foreigners. In March I was approached by six leading members of the Chinese staff after a long conference by them with this same doctor and other Japanese. I had known this demand was coming since two of the staff had told me the night before. I realized that the Japanese had all the power in their hands and probably this doctor was sent to do this particular job, i.e. to stir up the Chinese and in fact to force them to turn against the foreigners. It seemed best to me to turn the hospital over to the Special Service Bureau and let them take the responsibility for the administration. I then wrote this letter to the Hospital Committee of the Univ. of Nanking on the advice of the Japanese superintendent adviser:

University Hospital,
Nanking, China.
Mar. 16, 1942.

To the Members of the Hospital Committee,
Dear Members:

At 12.20 p.m. Sat, noon the 14th of Mar. 1942 six leading members of the Chinese staff came to me with the written request, which freely translated is as follows:

"Formerly we worked under you, Now we are struggling for the recognition of the great Far East, faithful to the Central Government of Nanking, cooperating with the Japanese. It is difficult to run the hospital on such low finances. The cost of living is high and the life of the staff is unstable. From now on we are relying on the Japanese Army. We request you as superintendent to turn the hospital over to the Tsho Tzi Kwan (the Special Service Bureau of the Japanese Army.)"

I agreed to this request, so told the six members of the staff, and have written the Special Service Bureau that I think we should turn the hospital over to them.

The Special Service Bureau also wishes to know the opinion of the members of the Hospital Committee,

Signed

C.S. Trimmer.

(As for the outcome of this letter to the Hospital Committee, the American members wrote the Special Service Bureau that they were only agents and had no authority to turn the hospital over to them (the Japanese). The Chinese members hedged on the question and I do not know just what they answered. It seemed to me that since the Japanese controlled all our supplies, that, if we turned the hospital over to them, the hospital would have a better chance to keep open and to take care of Chinese civilians in Nanking than if we refused them.)

A few days later these six members of the Chinese staff and several more had to sign another document and put their thumbprints on it, saying that they would support the new Order in East Asia, would put down the Americans etc. I did not see this document but I was told about it by people with whom I have worked for years and I know them to be trustworthy. In April this boring from within was checked and we heard no more about it, Why? Because of the

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plans of repatriation for the Americans. All of the American staff had agreed that they would leave for the U.S.A. if they could be repatriated. We had prayed much about this and believed it was the right thing to do. If one had watched the Japanese policy it was clear enough from the start to the finish everywhere that they had one fixed purpose i.e. that all foreigners must leave the land where the Japanese is in control. At present of course, the Americans and the British must go, We believed now was the time for us to leave. In Korea we saw the exodus of practically all missionaries in 1941. In Manchuria, many parts of North China, we saw the same policy steadily but surely being applied. Nanchang, Kiukiang, Wuhu, Wusih foreign work had to cease in March or before and in some cases the foreigners had to leave before we did. At first, in many places, the missionaries were asked if they wished to leave or not. If the answer were "No," in many cases a few days later they were plainly told they must leave. Hardships were brought to our Chinese friends in many cases because of their friendship to us. One of our leading Americans left Nanking because his Chinese friends told him his presence made it harder for them to deal with the Japanese. The Japanese resented the American influence and, if the Chinese acted friendly with the Americans the Japanese considered the Chinese were helping their enemies. Many of our Chinese friends urged us to go now since they felt that the Japanese would soon cut us off from any contact with the Chinese.

Our hospital in Nanking is a Union hospital, the Presbyterian North, the Disciples or Christians, and the Methodists each support one doctor besides giving some funds every year to maintain the hospital. From the hospital budget we supported a foreign nurse, a foreign laboratory technician and often a foreign doctor, all Americans. Just at this time on Dec. 8, we find two other Missions cooperating with us, the Friends who are very largely supporting Dr. DeVol and the China Inland Mission, was similarly supporting Rev. and Mrs. Glazier.

Mr. and Mrs. Glazier were working largely among the opium addict patients. In 1940 Mr. Glazier came to Nanking and preached at one of the regular Sunday afternoon services in English at the Union Church. He told us about his call from God to work among the opium addicts in Yangchow, a city on the Grand Canal not far from Chinkiang. The opium addict work was becoming increasingly more important in Nanking, Opium, for many years ~~of late~~ abolished by law and strongly condemned in official circles, was, with the coming of the Japanese, sold openly, and its sale encouraged. Herein also was introduced. The old addicts could get their supply easily and many new addicts were added. In the past we had treated opium addicts in the hospital but we long since realized that, unless a man became a Christian and let Jesus Christ rule his life, he might be improved or apparently cured and yet easily relapse when he returned to his home. Once again in his home, he is tempted again by the old familiar places and by his old friends. Too often, too, even his own family will not trust him and it is difficult for him to get a position to support himself. Added to this we find him often still physically far below par for the physical breakdown usually accompanies the mental and spiritual decay which makes up the awfulness of the opium habit. Mr. Glazier was using prayer and faith alone for these addicts.

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No one would use this method unless he has great faith. After considerable discussion and prayer, Dr Daniels our supt., talked the matter over with Mr. Glazier, Chinese pastors and American Missionaries in Nanking and decided to ask the China Inland Mission to permit Mr. and Mrs. Glazier to come to Nanking for this work in our hospital. The China Inland Mission consented and so Mr. Glazier came in Dec. 1940 and was soon followed by Mrs. Glazier in Jan. 1941. Only those were admitted for treatment whom Mr. Glazier believed were sincere. ~~about it.~~ He would pray earnestly about each one before admission. The conditions of treatment were carefully explained to each addict, his family or near friend before he was admitted. Many a night Mr. and Mrs. Glazier prayed and talked with the addicts and many a time the patient seemed just on the verge of going home and back to his old slavery again. True it is that not everyone stuck it out but many did and rejoiced to find God and believe in His Son. Many of these became strong evangelists to spread the glad news of their deliverance from the power of sin and the means of bringing others to the Kingdom of God. Upon leaving the hospital the former addicts were helped to attend a church near their homes in the different parts of the city. The pastors of the Nanking city churches were also very helpful in visiting the former addicts in their homes and inviting them to come to their churches. The relatives of the former addicts were convinced that this was no ordinary cure such as they had undergone before and were more sympathetic toward the patient and were more willing to help with his rehabilitation. Weekly meetings of these former patients were held in the city, these meetings usually being led by one of the city pastors. At these weekly meetings an offering was taken to help out some worthy person or cause elsewhere. Mr. Li, who was our hospital evangelist till late in Feb. 1942, worked among these addicts and followed them carefully in their homes. While the Japanese ordered Mr. Li to leave in Feb. because they said the hospital was not a place for the teaching of religion but only for the healing of the sick, nevertheless they permitted this Lord's work to go on among the opium addicts. Mr. Li after leaving the hospital, did evangelistic work in the city and in the country nearby. Even when he was offered a good teaching position he declined to accept it, saying he believed he was called to carry on work among the hospital staff and servants, (~~who came to him at the church next door~~) and among the former opium addicts after they went to their homes in the city. He relies upon no fixed salary but only upon the voluntary gifts from those to whom he ministers.

The following will give you an idea of the results of the work among the Opium and Heroin Addicts:

Approximate number who started treatment	189
Approximate number who finished treatment	155
Approximate number who stopped before treat. finished	34
Number followed up and remaining true	120
Percentage remaining true who have been definitely followed up	77.4%

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To see many of these former addicts give their testimony in the churches in the city would make your heart rejoice, for the opium habit is a curse that sinks man and woman to the lowest form of humanity. Mr. and Mrs. Glasier worked not alone among the opium patients but also among the other patients in the hospital. After Dec. 8 we could not lead chapel but could attend till Feb. 12. From this time on we were still permitted to do personal work and could have voluntary meetings at the church next door. When we see the trust and faith in so many of our staff, servants and patients in our hospital we cannot lose faith but believe more than ever that Christ's Kingdom will come in His own time.

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The University of Chicago Press
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June 3, 1930



TRANSFER

Mr. B. A. Garside
University of Nanking
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Garside:

Thank you for your letter of May 29th,
advising us that Mr. Buck authorizes a price of
\$5.00 U.S. Currency on his book, "Chinese Farm
Economy". We are making announcement accordingly.

Yours very truly,

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

Rollin D. Hemens
Rollin D. Hemens

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The University of Chicago Press
5750 HILLS AVENUE · CHICAGO ILLINOIS

June 3, 1930



Mr. B. A. Garfield
University of Kentucky
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Garfield:

Thank you for your letter of May 28th, advising us that Mr. Back authorized a price of \$2.00 for the book "The Economics of the Economy". We are making arrangements accordingly.

Yours very truly,

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
William D. Howells
William D. Howells

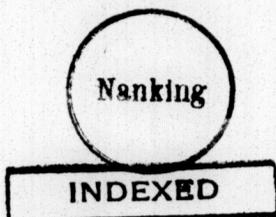
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5750 ELLIS AVENUE CHICAGO ILLINOIS

June 9, 1930



TRANSFER

Mr. B. A. Garside, Secretary
University of Nanking
New York Office
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Garside:

I am inclosing two copies of the executed contract covering publication of "Studies in Chinese Farm Economy" by J. Lossing Buck. One copy is for the files of the University. Will you please forward the other copy to Mr. Buck?

Yours very truly,

Donald B. Peck
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

DPB:EB

0292

The University of Chicago Press
5750 HILLS AVENUE - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

June 8, 1930



Mr. E. A. Garfield, Secretary
University of Newark
New York Office
130 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Garfield:

I am inclosing two copies of the
executed contract covering acquisition of "Studies
in Chinese Farm Economy" by J. Leasing Mack. One
copy is for the files of the University. Will you
please forward the other copy to Mr. Ducky?

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Howard Crosby'.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

DR:ED

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The University of Chicago Press

5750 ELLIS AVENUE CHICAGO ILLINOIS

October 24, 1930.

Nanking

TRANSFER

Mr. B.A. Garside
University of Nanking
150 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

Dear Mr. Garside:

We are ready to proceed with the binding of Buck's Studies in Chinese Farm Economy, but I hesitate to do so until I give you a complete statement of the cost involved. It is considerable more than the original estimate which I gave Mr. Buck. The book is larger, the half-tone illustrations require hand-insertion, and the forms from foreign presses unfortunately do not fit our folders. The actual cost of binding them under these conditions will be \$381.50, approximately 70 cents a copy. This price includes, also, a new title page, and printed jackets.

We have announced the book at \$5.00, which under the contract still leaves ample margin. I should think that you would approve the procedure, but before actually beginning work, I shall await that approval on the enclosed carbon of this letter.

Very truly yours,

Donald B. Peck
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS.

Enc.
DPB:g

0294

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The University of Chicago Press
3750 ELLIS AVENUE CHICAGO ILLINOIS

October 24, 1930



Mr. H.A. Leland
University of Illinois
150 S. Morgan Ave.
New York City

Dear Mr. Leland:

We are ready to proceed with the binding of Puck's Stories in Chinese Form but I hesitate to do so until I give you a complete statement of the cost involved. It is considerable more than the original estimate which I gave you. Back. The book is larger, the half-tone illustrations more numerous, and the foreign printer's charges are not the same. The actual cost of binding, under these conditions, will be \$281.50, approximately 75 cents a copy. This price includes, also, a new title page, and printed jackets.

We have arranged the book at \$2.00 which under the contract still leaves a profit. I should think you would approve the procedure but before actually beginning work, I shall wait for approval of the enclosed version of this letter.

Very truly yours,

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

enc.
HB:g

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University of Chicago Press

September 28, 1932

Banking TRANSFER

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4. To pay the total cost of **manufacture**
5. To give to the said University the exclusive selling rights for the said work in the United States and Canada and general selling rights elsewhere.

~~thereof~~

~~and to pay to the University the royalties charged by the University. Provided that the University shall pay to the owner the royalties and page proofs of the said work, said royalties to be paid as follows:~~

~~the royalties to be paid to the owner (60) days after completion of the work, and to be paid by the University of the said University, and the said work shall be printed and published in accordance with the above provision, and the said royalties shall be paid to the owner at the rate of ten percent (10%) per annum, payable semi-annually.~~

6. *f.* To revise the first and subsequent editions of the work and to supply any new matter necessary from time to time to keep the said work up to date, as may be desired by the said University; and provided that if the **owner** shall neglect or be unable to so revise or supply such new matter as above referred to, the University may engage some other person or persons to so revise or to so supply such new matter and may deduct the expense thereof from royalties accruing to the **owner** on such revised or extended editions, it being understood that if such revisions or extensions be not made by the **owner** the University shall cause such fact to be evident in the revised or extended edition; and that **it** will promptly read and return all proof sheets of all matter composed and will promptly prepare such indices and other similar matter as may be required by the said University in connection with the publishing of the said work.
7. *g.* That the **owner** will not, during the continuance of this contract, furnish to any other publisher any work on the same subject of competing character or material therefor unless and until **it** shall have offered such work to the said University who shall have, and is hereby given and granted, an option of thirty (30) days thereafter for the acceptance and publishing thereof upon terms mutually agreeable to the said parties.

In consideration of the foregoing covenants and agreements on the part of the **owner**, the University covenants and agrees with the **owner** as follows:

8. *h.* To print the said work ~~in accordance with the following provisions:~~ at its own expense for advertising and selling; to print and paste on the title page of the said work, at its own expense, a notice that the said work is published by the said University, as well as by the University of Nanking; and to supply one hundred seventy-five (175) copies of the slips containing this notice to Mr. J. H. Reisner, Agricultural Mission Foundation, four hundred nineteen (419) Fourth (4th) Avenue, New York, New York, for pasting in copies of the said work which he is to distribute.

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~~within sixty (60) days after the date of publication of the said work, except for the loss of time occasioned by the printing of the said work, and the cost of paper and other materials used in the printing of the said work, and the cost of postage and other expenses incurred in the distribution of the said work, and the cost of other expenses incurred in the printing and publishing of the said work.~~

9. To publish said work upon completion of printing thereof and to use due diligence and care to sell said publications and to collect promptly all moneys due on sales and to pay to the **owner** or **its** duly authorized representative from the proceeds of such collections at the rate of **fifty** - - - - - per cent (**50%**) of the net receipts, such receipts to be based on the wholesale price of two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the net published price of **one** - - - - - Dollars (\$ **1.00** - -) per copy, except that in the case of foreign sales the rate shall be one-half of the above rate. In the event of the sale of the publishing rights of the said book in a foreign country, all receipts from the sale of translation or other rights will be divided equally between the **owner** - - - - - and the University.

It is further understood that no payments shall be made to the **owner** - - on free copies furnished to the **owner** , or copies used for promotion of sales, review, advertising, samples, or like purposes or on damaged copies; that sales statements shall be made annually for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth (30th) in each year, and that all payments due as set forth in such statements shall be made on or before August fifteenth (15th) following.

~~9. To present to the **owner** (100) free copies of the said work upon publication, and to be bound for the **owner** , it being understood that additional copies will be supplied at the request of the **owner** on the date of such purchase.~~

10. To store copies of the said book, when manufactured, during the term of this agreement, without charge; it being understood and agreed that the University assumes no risk for loss or damage by fire, water, or otherwise.

It is mutually understood and agreed between the parties hereto as follows:

11. That the University reserve the right after three (3) years from the date of the first publication of the said book, in the event that the said University considers the said book to be no longer merchantable or profitable or desirable, to discontinue the title in its list, to discontinue the publication of the said book and to terminate this contract, provided, however, that the University shall first give to the **owner** , as hereinafter provided, three (3) months' prior notice of its intention so to do. Upon the termination of this contract as aforesaid,

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and in the event that the University Press cannot sell the remaining stock of the said book at more than the cost of paper, printing, and binding, plus royalties and all other costs incident thereto, the University shall have the right to dispose of all copies on hand for waste-paper or at such price as it may be able to obtain, and to be relieved from the payment of royalties as provided above on any of the copies disposed of as in this article provided.

12. That in every case where, under the provisions of this agreement, it shall be required or permitted for either party to give or serve any demand or notice to or upon the other party hereto it shall be sufficient: To deliver or cause to be delivered a written or printed copy of such demand or notice to the said party, or to send a written or printed copy of such demand or notice by registered mail, with postage prepaid and duly addressed to "The University of Chicago Press, Fifty-seven Fifty (5750) Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois," and to the **Owner one hundred fifty (150) Fifth (5th) Avenue, New York, New York** - - - - -

or at such other place as either party may so designate to the other by written notice.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the University has caused these presents to be signed under the hand of the Manager of the Publication Department of its University Press, and the **party** of the second part **does** hereunto set **its** hand the day and year first above mentioned.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

*Manager, Publication Department of the
University Press*

THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

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University Seal

1914 - 1916

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*(MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE)

January 29, 1914.



Dr. John C. Ferguson,
 C/o The George Washington,
 Hoboken, N. J.

My dear Dr. Ferguson:-

Thank you for your letter of January 24 regarding the seal of the University of Nanking. I have already affixed the present seal to those documents regarding the transfer of property which either will remain here or be lodged with the Consulate at Nanking. I will not affix the seal to the diplomas which go to the Chinese students. Thus we can wait until we get your revised impression before affixing it to any documents which the Chinese will see.

It is kind of you to undertake this matter for us and I will leave it with you now to return to me a correct impression.

You may be interested in the enclosed list of mottoes of some of our great Universities. I have had these prepared with the hope that they would suggest something to the Board of Managers in Nanking. As I told you when you were at the meeting, I hope that the phrase, "incorporated 1911" can be omitted on the revised seal and that there can be placed there either in Chinese characters or in English a motto for the University. I am also sending this list to Williams and am telling him the present status of the seal.

Very sincerely yours,

R. E. Diffendorfer
 Secretary.

D-W.

Johns Hopkins University

Veritas vos liberabit
The truth shall make us free.

Marburg University

Pax amplia rerum
Peace is the chief of things.

Chicago University

Crescat Scientia Vita Excolatur.
As knowledge grows, life is enriched.

Columbia University

In lumine tuo videlicet lumen.
In thy light shall we see light.

Harvard University

Christo et ecclesiae.
For Christ and the Church.

Yale University

Lux et veritas.
Light and Truth.

Wellesley College

Non Ministrari sed Ministrare.
Not to be ministered unto but to minister

Jena University

Me auspice coepit docere cena.

Tubingen University

Ego sum via, veritas, et vita.
I am the way, the truth, and the life.

Kiel University

Pax optima rerum.
Peace is the best of things.

Bern University

Quoniam cuique.

Heidelberg University.

Me auspice coepit docere cena.

Bern University

Quoniam cuique.

Tubingen University

Ego sum via, veritas, et vita.
I am the way, the truth, and the life.

RED CROSS SOCIETY OF CHINA.

March 24, 1914.

Dear Mr. Williams,

When I was present
at the meeting of the Board of Trustees
in New York I saw the seal of the
University and was surprised to find
that it was not up to the standard
of good taste in its Chinese model. The
characters were poorly written, the style
of the five characters "Ching Ling Ta Hsieh
Tang" was different from that of "Ying"
which is inside the small centre and
neither the five characters or the one
are correctly placed as you will see from
the line which I drew down through the seal.

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The Trustees turned the matter of conveying the seal over to me. I tried to find some Chinese or Japanese in America who could write seal characters in good style but was unable to find anyone. I wrote Mr. Dimendorfer that I would bring the sample out with me and attend to getting it written properly here in Peking. This I have done and I now send it on to you. I have chosen the style of the ancient bricks and tiles of the Ts'in Dynasty (ad 265-419) on which five characters are often found with the last one placed in the centre. The model of the seal is after a Ts'in Dynasty tile which is recorded in the Chin Shih So, the standard work on these tiles. The four characters on the outside circle of these tiles are divided by two lines and the fifth character is written in the inside circle

thus covering exactly as well of having
five characters. I do not know any other
classical or example where five characters
in a circle are found. Of course the use
of "ying" is both unnecessary and incorrect.
The characters on this seal have been written
by Mr. King Tung-pak who is one of the
best living writers of such characters. I
send an original and a copy so that
one may be sent to New York and one
retained in your office. I would suggest
that now a change is being made in the
Chinese that the words "disseminated
1911" be struck out as being meaningless
and unusual and that "Kauking, China"
be inserted. Mr. Dissendorfer suggested
a motto but I should be inclined to
prefer the name of the place to any
motto. I also send Mr. Dissendorfer

last letter to me on the subject. When
the matter is decided please communicate
directly with him and send him the
sample which I have made.

Yours sincerely,

John Ferguson

MISSIONARY EDUCATION MOVEMENT
OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS "MOVEMENT, NEW YORK"
TELEPHONE, GRAMERCY 1338

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May 6, 1914

The Rev. J. E. Williams
University of Nanking
Nanking, China

My dear Mr. Williams:

I have before me your letters of March 7 and
March 16.

I hope you will follow up the matter regarding
the seal. Please see to it that Dr. Ferguson does not lay this
matter aside. He promised to secure for us the correct character
for the center of the seal. I imagine that will be easy for you
in Nanking. Could you also make some definite recommendation with
reference to a motto? I am anxious to get all this matter in
shape so that the next diplomas and the next official documents
can have on them a seal which we all approve.

I will place on our docket for the next meet-
ing the matter of a policy for grants to missionaries while pur-
suing advanced degrees at home. In conversation with President
Bowen regarding this matter this week he said that we must come
to some policy and not treat each case on its own merits.

Let me remind you also of the Board of Trus-
tees' desire that the graduates pay for their diplomas \$5.00 each.
In your letter of the 16th you acknowledged the diplomas but said
nothing about this money. Have you made any effort to secure it?

Sincerely yours,

R. E. Diffendorfer
Secretary

RED-W

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學 大 陵 金
THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
處 公 辦 督 監

NANKING, CHINA

April 18, 1916.

My dear Dr. Ferguson:

I am sorry that I neglected to talk about that seal. It slipped my mind entirely. We have looked high and low for it and are unable to find any trace of it: It was lost when I was home, somehow, between Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson, and we are unable to find it so are at a loss to know just what to do in regard to the matter.

I am enclosing the receipt for your telegraph, together with eighteen cents in stamps, change.

Hoping that you have a pleasant and profitable voyage, and with very kindest regards,

Cordially yours,

A. J. Bowen.

T.S. By some good luck Mr. Wilson has just "found" the missing seal etc & I am sending it herewith. He & Wilson & Miss Pucell & I had looked for it time & again - it was at his home. A.J.B.

0309