

I. Day Drawn of a new Day?

1. The Yellow Peril?

"Here lies a sleeping giant. Let him sleep, for when he awakes he will move the world". These words were spoken by Napoleon Bonaparte about China 1816.

When emperor Wilhem II 1900 inspected his troops before sending them to China he said: "Peking should be leveled with the ground. This is Asia's war against the whole of Europe, you go to defend us against the fellow peril. No mercy, no prisoners!" It was in fact Europe's war against Asia. The Chinese could in reality not be a peril in any way. They could not stop the landing of troops from Europe.

"From a historic view China has been the object for the yellow peril more than any Western country. The first yellow peril was the Huns, ~~xxx~~ against them the Great Wall was built. The Mongols invaded later the country and ruled a hundred Years being the second yellow peril. The third yellow Peril was the three centuries of Manchu rule. Lastly was the Japanese invasion and half occupation of China" (Alain Peyrefitte: När Kina vaknar... kommer världen att darra, 393-394).

2. China-the Middle Kingdom.

China has been called through the ages Jung guo or Middle Kingdom. It is not only the Middle Kingdom of Asia. It is the center of the civilized world. "The people of Han", the designation of the ^{Chinese} ~~kinese~~ from the Han dynasty are proud of their oldest and continuous history of any nation. It spans 5,000 years with 3,000 of it being recorded. China represented a civilization most characteristic for Oriental culture. The emperor had the "mandate from heaven" and the Celestial Dynasty ruled all men under the sun. Neighbouring nations brought tribute and others were considered as barbarians.

It was a civilization developed in isolation from the rest of the world.

(W. Stanley Mooneyham, China, a New Day, pp 33-36; F. L. Hawks Pott
The Emergency ~~in~~ in China, pp. 3-5)

3. The Impact of the West.

Three glorious centuries crown China as the world's cul-
tural leader during the Tang Dynasty (618-907). Ilopan,
one of the Nestorians, was raised to the rank of high priest
and national protector by Emperor Kautsung. Marco Polo, the Venetian, lived three years as a Chinese official at the court of Kublai Khan in Yuan Dynasty (1280-1368). John de Mont Corvino was allowed to build a Catholic church in Cambulac (Peking) and is said to have won 30,000 converts. During the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) Europeans first came in large numbers by sea to China. Matteo Ricci, the most influential of Jesuits with the Chinese, reached Peking 1601 and presented the Emperor with some clocks - probably the first the court had seen. His knowledge of Chinese enabled him to publish a translation of Euclid and some astronomical works. The Jesuits were granted certain favors and won many converts to Roman Catholicism. The Manchus occupied Peking and established the Ch'ing Dynasty (1644-1912). In 1689 China and Russia agreed to the Treaty of Nerchin. This pact, ~~the~~ China's first treaty with a European power, fixed some northern boundaries and provided a primitive sort of extra-territoriality for both countries.

The early friendly ~~attitude~~ ^{attitude} of China toward foreign powers throughout the Middle Ages changed at a later period. The first of the Western maritime powers to open direct relations with the Chinese empire was Portugal (1517). The Spanish were next to come (1575). Holland sent a skip to Canton 1604. The English opened ^{direct} trade with China 1635 and the Americans 1784. China showed these nations courtesy but confined their commercial relations within Canton and Macao. Embassies represented different nations arrived ^{at} in Peking at different times. Their request for residence of foreign envoys at Peking was turned down. The Chinese insisted ^{on} ~~on~~ on kowtow (three kneelings and nine prostrations with the head touching the ground) performed before his imperial majesty by all foreign envoys who visited the court. This was the practise of tributary states, but with few exceptions was refused by European nations. The viewpoint of China for Her Dealings

with the West is evident from an extract from Emperor Ch'ien Lung's letter ^{to} ~~to~~ England's ~~and~~ king George III c/o Lord Earl Macartney: "Our dynasty's majestic virtue has penetrated unto every country under Heaven, and Kings of all nations have offered their costly tribute by land and sea. As your Ambassador can see for himself, we possess all things. I set no value on objects of strange or ingenious, and have no use for your country's manufactures... The request that your merchants may establish a repository in the capital is impracticable. My country is the ~~the~~ hub and centre about which all quarters of the globe revolve. Its laws are very strict and no foreigner has ever been allowed to trade there. This request is also refused."

The Chinese, proud of their old civilization, struggled long to resist the political penetration by the West, but internal weakness coupled with strong ^{S/R} ~~pressure~~ from the West brought the greatest humiliation and agony in China's history. Emperor Tao Kwang was determined to enforce the law for the prohibition of opium in China. He appointed Lin Tse-su Imperial High Commissioner to investigate and deal with the situation at Canton, where the foreign merchants were carrying on ~~an~~ an extensive trade in the drug. Lin forced the foreign merchants ^{to} ~~to~~ deliver 20,291 chests, valued at \$306,840, which were completely destroyed (June 3, 1839). The "Opium War" was brought to a close by the Treaty of Nanking in 1842. The extreme ~~state~~ state of tension lead to the second conflict between Great Britain and China, called the Arrow War. A Chinese vessel named Arrow flying the British flag had its twelve sailors removed by force of Chinese officials. The Chinese claimed that they had the right to act as they did because they were in search of a notorious pirate. France joined Great ^Britain in capturing Canton and then carried the war to the North. The war was brought to a close by the Treaty of Tientsin (June 26, 1858). Owing to the Chinese delay in regard to ratification the two ~~two~~ powers sent a new expedition to Peking. The beautiful Summer Palace was destroyed. After China had been humbled by the occupation of the capital, the Treaty of Peking was signed on October 22, 1860. ^{to China} ~~The~~ relation of the great powers from Europe can be called the "white peril". With the force of arms they have created the "unequal" ^S ~~treaties~~ treaties which include 1) open cities to foreign trade as treaty ports, where foreigners could reside, 2) the right of residence by foreign ministers in Peking, 3) ^{extraterritoriality} ~~the~~ juridical right where foreigners are judged in their own consular courts, 4) foreign control of the

(Extraterritoriality)

Customs, 5) foreign gunboats guarantees security in Chinese waters, 6) the tolerance of Christianity and right to preach the gospel in the whole country. The French claimed for its missionaries a political and juridical status. F. L. Hawks Pott ~~gürxförjandaxslakxaks~~ draws the following conclusion: "So ended a struggle which lasted for twenty-five years. ~~The~~ Chinese had been forced to learn the lesson that, whereas formerly China dictated the conditions under which international relations were to be carried on, now it was the Western nations which imposed their will on China."

Long before these treaties ~~the~~ Roman Catholicism had taken rather deep root. Jean Adam Schall, at one time Director of the Board of Astronomy or Mathematics, is said to have won 12,000 converts. In 1650 the first Roman Catholic church was dedicated in Peking; there were by 1703 four Catholic churches in Peking; and one of these was for women. Verbiest and Schall became favorites of ~~Emperor~~ K'ang Hsi, and Jesuits missionaries made for the emperor excellent maps of the whole empire. In the dispute which arose between the Franciscan and Dominican orders on the hand, and the Jesuits on the other, K'ang Hsi sided with the Jesuits. The final decision of the ~~Seven~~ ^{Pope} in 1742 against the rites eventually led to the severe repression of Christianity throughout China.

Yet it was during these dark years that Protestantism first took root in China. Appointed by the London Missionary Society, Robert Morrison, England, traveling via New York, arrived on the American ship "Trident" at Canton, ~~to~~ on September 8, 1807. He was the first Protestant missionary to China. He had been asked by his Board "to provide in whole or in part" for himself. The British East India Company employed Morrison as their official ^{by} translator. In the Company's employ Morrison prepared a Chinese Grammar and a Chinese-English, English-Chinese Dictionary. Morrison carried on his missionary work in spite of opposition on the part of the Chinese officials and the hostility of the Roman Catholic clergy. On July 16, 1814 he baptized his first convert, Tsai A-ko, one of his earlier teachers. He won a total of ten converts. In 1824, two years after the publication of Marshman's Chinese Bible at Serampore, India, Morrison published the entire Scriptures at Malacca. On August 11, 1834, at the age of fifty-two, this pioneer of Protestant missions in China died in Canton and was buried at Macao.

In 1830 the first American missionaries E.C. Bridgeman, David Abele and the first medical missionary Dr Peter Parker arrived in China. The British and American missionaries soon founded hospitals and schools and distributed religious books and tracts. The work was limited to the foreign factories and among Chinese outside of China's boundaries. This preparation period stretched from 1807 to 1842.

China was a closed country, but after ^{wards} ~~the~~ ~~1842~~ ~~open~~ ~~trade~~ ~~treaty~~ ports were ~~open~~ opened for Westerners. Karl Gutzlaff was best known among German missionaries. He made bold trips along China's coast. The first Swedish missionary was Theodor Hamberg. He served in the Basel Missionssällskap among Hakkapeople. Lund's Missionssällskap was the ^{Swedish} first missionary society ~~to begin an independent Swedish work~~ in China. 1849 C.J. Fast and A. Elgquist were ^{missionaries} appointed. During a trip on the Min-river they were attacked by pirates ~~on~~ 13 november 1850. Fast was killed while Elgquist escaped. He worked some time among the Hakkapeople and returned to his homeland. Some 30 years passed before any new missionary was sent to this country. From 1842-1860 mission work was done in the coast provinces. When Missions got the right to extend Christianity missionaries could be found in every province. 1865 Hudson Taylor founded the China Inland Mission with the purpose of evangelisation of the nonoccupied provinces. Erik Folke, the founder of "Svenska Missionen i Kina" cooperated ^{ly} ~~close~~ with CIM. As founder, many years mission ^{at} ~~leader~~ and sinolog he is remembered as one of the Swedish missions greatest pioneers. Nine Swedish Missionary Societies have through the years worked in China.

The Swedish Baptist Mission's field was in Shantung, China's holy province, Confucius and Mencius homeland. Here is the greatest of China's five holy mountains, ~~xxx~~ where devoted pilgrims under forty centuries ^{have} ~~been~~ their great Mecca. Svenska Baptisternas field ^{was} ~~is~~ among the populous south-east part of the province. About fifty missionaries have ~~a~~ made a good contribution here during sixty years.

Karl Vingren, the Swedish Baptist first pioneer in China, landed in Shanghai 21 march 1891. It was his privilege under Gods leadership to choose Kiaochow as the center of our field. About one year later J.E. Lindberg arrived in China. On 12 april 1894 came ^{three} other pioneers to Shanghai, namely J.A. Rinell with ~~his~~ his wife Hedvig Rinell and Miss Anna Holtz, who later became Mrs Lindberg.

J.A. Rinell served as missionary in the Baptist Mission 47 years, Hedig Rinell 55 years. Two of their sons had

the great privilege of following in ~~the~~ the footsteps of their parents. Egon and his wife Gerda served together 82 years in China and Japan. Oscar and his wife Hellen ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ Japan 82 ~~and~~ ^{and} years in SBM service. Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Korea 18 months ~~as~~ ^{as} interpreter and Svenska Korea ~~mission~~ ^{mission} ~~together~~ ^{together} with Hellen ~~six~~ ^{six} years. Total in East for Hellen and Oscar 88 years. Margit and Edith in Peking Union Medical College (PUMC) years. Doris and Bud Holmquist during Chaplaincy together four years. Den Rinell "Dynasty", which ~~our~~ ^{their} friends joke about, total in all years service in East Asia.

Reference: W. Stanley Mooneyham: China A New Day, pp 33-50.

F. L. Hawks Pott: The Emergency in China, pp 3-34.

Joh J. Heeren, On the Shantung Front, pp 3-44.

Hosea Ballou Morse, The Period of Conflict 1834-1860, pp 41-62, The Opium Question, pp 171-~~197~~ 437.

Harley Farnsworth MacNair, Modern Chinese History Selected Readings, pp 2-11.

Allan Hofgren, Min Far var Missionär, pp 104-113.

Oscar Rinell

Lorslanda July 12, 1988
Sweden

2. The Birth of the Rinell Dynasty
Heading for the end of the Empire
1894-1911

3. The Development of the Rinell Dynasty
The Republic of China
1912-1949

4. The Future of the Rinell Dynasty
The Peoples Republic of China
1949- the present