Adopt Long-Range Plan To Aid Chinese

Training of Chinese for Leadership

Prime Objective in 4 Major Fields

Since the publication of the last issue of News of China in June 1946, a transition of conditions in China, from the need for war-time emergency, relief to the necessity for a long-range program designed to help the Chinese help themselves, resulted in a change in the name of United China Relief to United Service to China.

The new designation of the organization more accurately indicates the nature of its present program of activities for aiding the Chinese in meeting the vast problems which now confront them. Through continued American and Chinese assistance in the fields of education, medicine and health, child care, and in improved methods in small industry and agriculture, the Chinese people can be taught to achieve the solutions to their own problems.

Equally as important as the material aid extended to the Chinese people is the continued fostering of Sino-American friendship as expressed through support of USC agencies in the fields—an aspect regarded as another vital link in the chain of world understanding which is an essential prelude to a permanent world peace.

With this changed emphasis in its present activities, USC launched its 1947 campaign in Junction City, Kan., in January. This sixth annual appeal was set in motion by National Campaign Chairman Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., former Secretary of State, in the presence of Chinese Ambassador V. K. Wellington Koo, Gov. Frank Carlson, of Kansas; Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College, and USC leaders from more than 40 states.

Since this auspicious initial campaign opened, additional campaigns have been inaugurated in other cities, and other campaigns are scheduled throughout the year in various communities.

In USC's newly-adopted program of long-range assistance, the broad outlines of major emphasis in the several fields of activity are as follows:

1. Education
   a. Support of private universities and middle (high) schools.

Because of the increase in the cost of living due to inflation, Chinese salaries and personnel are in desperate straits, receiving in many cases not more than 10-12 percent of their pre-war purchasing power. If the key institutions which were in the main founded by Americans, or

(Continued on Page 4)

Chinese Students Endure Hardships

All over America this year thousands of college students are living in trailers, barracks, and Quonsets, yet nowhere are they facing real deprivation. But in wartorn China, with its runaway inflation and astronomical prices, many young men and women in the Christian Colleges, eager for higher education, are subsisting on only one main meal a day, sleeping in unheated and makeshift classrooms, and sleeping on the floors of dormitories in which the beds and furniture carried off by the Japanese troops have not yet been replaced.

Serious shortages of food and exorbitant prices have made severe stringencies in the student diet, for the simplest foods cost sums that strain the student's purse. At Yenching University in Peiping the students' menu consists mostly of cornbread and cabbage, or bowls of millet cereal with a bit of salted vegetable, and even these meager dishes. With this semi-starvation diet malnutrition and vitamin deficiencies are rife. Last fall a physical examination given 275 of Yenching's women students revealed that 118 had low blood pressure, 67 had tuberculosis, 24 were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Coal at $85 a ton is at a premium so students must wear gloves, fur-lined boots, and wool sweaters and coats to unheated classes. There has been very little heat and almost no hot water this winter at Ginling College in Nan-king, where the cost of living is now 10,500 times what it was in 1936. Kerosene oil is now the cheapest fuel, so tiny makeshift oil stoves, made by local tinsmiths, have been provided each teacher. Many Ginling students have even been sleeping on the floor. Girls whose rooms have cement floors sleep on cots, but many of those lucky enough to be in a building with wooden floors have only their bedding under them to serve as a mattress. Moreover, there are no chairs or chests of drawers in many of the bedrooms, and the students have to hang their coats in cupboards in the hallways.

Studying under such conditions is difficult, but morale continues high in the Christian Colleges as China's youth struggle to obtain the educational training which will enable them to help build a more stable and progressive China.

To Friends of China

For the information of thousands of friends of China, who manifested their interest in the millions of hapless victims of Japanese oppression during the long years of China's heroic resistance by contributing to United China Relief, publication of News of China—temporarily suspended after V-J Day—is now resumed by United Service to China, new name of United China Relief.

Details of the new long-range program adopted by United Service to China to help the Chinese help themselves are set forth in this issue.

Relieving the Housing Shortage in China

(Continued on Page 4)
UNITED SERVICE TO CHINA
1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
HONORARY AND ACTIVE OFFICERS
A. C. Goodhart, President
Edward P. Dowling, Vice President
Lewis B. Holt, Secretary
Robert W. Floyd, Treasurer
OFFICERS
B. C. Goodhart, Ex-Officio Past President, and Secretary
Douglas W. Edwards, Assistant Secretary
David P. Adams, Assistant Treasurer
Douglas McManus, Assistant Treasurer
Lessing Smelt, Assistant Secretary
Steve A. White, Director of Christian Activities
Julia S. Peterson, Auxiliary Secretary

JUST A LITTLE WILL DO A LOT
Here are some examples, selected at random from among a long list of what is now a small gift to USC, will provide urgently-needed help a year later. For a year, only the most urgent of needs.

$5 will provide vitamin tablets for a child.
$10 will provide a cup of milk for a year for one child.
$15 will provide minimum needs for an orphan for a month.
$20 will provide rice for an orphan for a year.
$30 will train a woman to make a living as a seamstress or a tailor.
$35 will provide seed for planting fields of one farm family in flood-devastated areas.
$40 will provide three rabbits to a family, or be worth a cow, doubling yield indefinitely.
$50 will pay for transportation of one ton of medical supplies to a hospital forage camp to any part of China.

18 Million Chinese Need Medical Care
China needs a million hospital beds and tens of thousands of trained doctors to minister to the 580,000,000 people who are sick daily in China and to prevent 4,000,000 unnecessary deaths annually, according to Dr. Leo Eloesser, chief of UNRRA's medical teaching program in China, in a report to United Services to China.
Dr. Eloesser, long a member of the Stanford University Medical Faculty, points out that "China's morbidity and mortality rates are double those of western countries," and stresses that the problem, chiefly one of lack of trained medical personnel, is being attacked with good effect by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, a cooperating USC agency. The bureau has embraced a three-year program in January to extend fellowships annually to Chinese doctors for a year's study in leading American universities, and to send American medical educators to teach in China's medical colleges.

The annual report of the Bureau showed that vital medical supplies and equipment, including various special medical education for college work were sent to China last year. About $1,500,000 was spent for the ARMAC program up to 1946, the report stated.

The American Bureau for Medical Aid to China will be headed this year by Dr. Magnus A. Gregerson, head of the physiology department at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Gregerson succeeded Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke, chief chemist at Rockefeller Institute's Hospital, who served as ARMAC president from 1936 until his retirement on April 1 of this year.

The ARMAC program is supported locally through contributions to United Service to China.

Start Drive In China

to Raise College Fund

News that a campaign has been started in China to raise funds to aid America-supported colleges and universities there has won the warm commendation of former Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., national campaign chairman of United Service to China. Representation of thirteen nations to whose membership the thousands of American institutions each year since resettled in Shanghai and drafted plans to raise ten million dollars in Chinese currency ($450,000,000 at the present rate of exchange) to aid the rehabilitation of the colleges and universities, many of which were seriously damaged during the Japanese occupation.

In a letter to Dr. Han Lih-wu, vice minister of China's Ministry of Education, Dr. Stettinius wrote: "The American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, a cooperating USC agency, the bureau has embraced a three-year program in January to extend fellowships annually to Chinese doctors for a year's study in leading American universities, and to send American medical educators to teach in China's medical colleges."

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The ARMAC program is supported locally through contributions to United Service to China.

USC PERSONALITIES THROUGHOUT THE U.S.A.

Dr. C. Don Prior, of Oklahoma, was elected president of the USC campaign chairmen for the Philippines . . . Heading the USC campaign in the Philippines is Harry T. Zinini, president of the Zimmerman Banking Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, who has accepted the campaign chairman for that state. . . . USC leadership in one of the campaign states is that of Mrs. Quinette Gordon, lieutenant governor of Arkansas, who has accepted the campaign chairmanship for that state. . . . USC leadership in the campaign state of New York is Miss Dorothy K. McConaughy, as Flagg and State College, is USC state chairman for the Western States and South Carolina's chairman for USC is James C. Kinard, former assistant director of the ABMAC program in China, who is in a graduate study in London.

William J. Donovan, director of the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture, is USC campaign chairman for the Mid-West area of the United States. The Cracker State campaign chairman is Dr. James Brown, chairman of the University of South Carolina's Department of Agriculture, chairman of USC for South Carolina, chairman of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, a cooperating USC agency. The bureau has embraced a three-year program in January to extend fellowships annually to Chinese doctors for a year's study in leading American universities, and to send American medical educators to teach in China's medical colleges.

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The ARMAC program is supported locally through contributions to United Service to China.

General Marshall Said:

"Hundreds of millions of patient, suffering Chinese people look hopefully toward America for some assistance in restoring the havoc of ten years of war" the Organization United Service to China offers a means of extending a helping hand in rehabilitating and promoting the health and welfare of the people and their agriculture. This extension of American aid is not only being desired greatly by the Chinese people, but will be made possible by the cooperation of the United States. . . .

The first known consular post founded in China in 1810 B.C. and was called Intelligent Park.
China UN Delegate
Lauds USC Child Aid

Endorsing the child welfare policy of United Service to China, Dr. Quo Tai-chi, permanent representative of China on the United Nations Security Council, said in a report to USC that the Chinese have always attached great importance to the care of the unfortunate, destitute and destitute children, and that he was happy to acknowledge particularly the help and support so generously and constantly given by United Service to China.

During the days of China's war with Japan, USC stepped in and took care of the immediate problem of providing food, clothing and adequate shelter for some 50,000 of China's refugee children. Many of the Protestant and Catholic orphanages, nursery schools and clinics set up by mission and private institutions through USC aid during the war are still being maintained for displaced children and for those whose parents work all day.

In its child welfare work, to which 15 percent of its budget is devoted, USC stresses the education and training of Chinese to care for their own people, through the subsidizing of teachers and private high schools, extension of fellowships to Chinese teachers for specialized study in America, and through the sending to China of American personnel trained in child care, education and health to teach in demonstration centers.

Through 1946 USC subsidized 260,000 students and teachers, and gave emergency grants to 143 middle schools which otherwise would have had to close. Nursery schools, sixteen of which are in North China, are being supported, along with special projects such as the Yu Ten School for gifted children, and the two Bailie schools for industrial training.

USC and its cooperating agencies are basing their aid on the broader program of cutting down the incidence of disease, epidemic and social problems by speeding up the development of competently trained doctors, educators and community leaders. The people of America will help strengthen this assistance to the Chinese people through their contributions to USC.

(LONG RANGE PROGRAM) (Continued from Page 1)

Chinese educated in America, are not supported, adequate Chinese leadership cannot be developed.
b. Fellowships in the United States for Chinese teachers who have been almost entirely cut off from the outside world for the past eight years.

Sending American doctors and specialists to China as short-time consultants.

Purchase of books and equipment needed for training, etc.
c. Aid to key organizations training workers in the field of industry. These organizations are helping provide the skilled workers which China will need if she is to become industrialized.
d. Support of the Mass Education Movement for the elimination of illiteracy; the spread of agriculture, industrial techniques, democratic principles, self-government, etc., to those young adults who have been taught to read and write.
e. Aid, mostly in the form of scholarships and student self-help, to specially needy and promising students who because of inflation or the destruction of family resources cannot otherwise continue their studies.

2. Medicine and Public Health
a. Assistance to six of the leading Chinese medical colleges which are producing almost the only well-trained doctors which China so desperately needs. Assistance to schools of nursing, dentistry, midwifery, and others.
b. Aid in the rehabilitation of private, mostly mission, hospitals.
c. Furnishing and transporting medical supplies for hospitals and clinics.
d. Supporting eight International Peace Hospitals in the northern area.

3. Child Care and Development
a. College training of young men and women who, it is expected will later hold top administrative jobs in the Chinese child care movement.
b. The provision of fellowships in the United States for a limited number of experienced persons who give promise of becoming top-flight leaders upon their return to China.
c. Support of projects training child care workers of the secondary level.
d. Support of National and Regional associations which will correlate and give professional assistance to child care workers.
e. The sending to China of American child care consultants who will aid in the development of the child care movement and in the organization of the college training courses.
f. Grants to demonstration projects in child care such as model day nurseries, child guidance clinics, nutritional work, prenatal and maternal care, etc.
g. Partial support of over 200 orphanages, principally of the Catholic and Protestant Missions but also including Buddhist institutions.
h. The forwarding to China of food and vitamins for children suffering from malnutrition.

4. Social Welfare
a. Aid to the modernization of small industry, particularly in the industrial cooperatives in county seats, through the sending of tools, substituting American personnel trained in child care consultants to aid in the development of modern techniques.
b. Revitalization of native handicrafts.
16 September 1946

Mr. Lenig Sweet,
Program Director
United Service to China, Inc.
1790 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Sweet:

This will acknowledge receipt of check for $1265.00 to cover travel of Dr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Osborne via the Pacific Overseas Airline which flight is scheduled to depart Ontario, California at 7:00 P.M. Pacific Coast Time, 24 September.

All that it would be necessary for Dr. and Mrs. Osborne to do is to present themselves to the Pacific Overseas Airline at Ontario, California no later than the A.M. of 24 September. Their telephone number is 6-1192 in Ontario.

I presume Dr. and Mrs. Osborne are arranging necessary passport, Chinese visa and military permit.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

H. R. Bowen, Asst. Chief
Travel Branch
Admin. Services Division

cc: E. G. Osborne
3242 13th Street, Riverside, Calif.

M. M. Wissar
Rm. 821 - LaSalle Bld.
Miss H. Monroe Black
Rm. 324 Dupont Bld.

Dr. Osborne: I am enclosing herewith a form of release which I would be glad if both you and Mrs. Osborne would sign and return one copy to me. If there is any further information we can furnish you in connection with this trip, please let me know.

Mr. Wissar: In connection with the above, I am enclosing herewith check in the amount of $1265.00 to cover this transportation. This
Special Delivery Aug 26th 1946

Dear Miss Black,

It was good news you sent over the phone yesterday, Friday, that chances of getting the Osbornes away from America to China via San Francisco by ship on September 15. I telegraphed the good news to the Osbornes who are now in California changing at the last minute to get a start. There are so many things involved that if you could phone me on Monday, the twenty-sixth, giving me the name of the steamer, to whom to apply for tickets, where to address baggage for transfer to the steamer, what information you need from the Osbornes before tickets are issued, etc., I should be more than grateful.

You have been so helpful in so many ways that I am more than grateful, and if you were not the helpful person you are should feel very giving up in difficult the effort of trying to get our people to China.

Yours very appreciatively,

R. K. Venard

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: — American Bureau for Medical Aid to China — American Friends Service Committee — Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China — China Aid Council — Church Committee for China Relief — Indusco (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives)

The President's War Relief Control Board Registration No. 346
Please excuse my script. The office is closed today.
MISS FLORENCE BLACK,
Voluntary Agency Liaison Officer,
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration,
Room 317,
1344 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Miss Black:

Following our conversation on the telephone this morning, I am returning to you the letter I wrote on August 12, which was returned to us today. It is now too late to receive a reply about Mr. Fox, but I thought you would be interested to know the subject on which I wrote.

We have succeeded in securing a passage for Dr. W. Carson Ryan, who leaves for China by steamer on Sunday, August 25.

We are still very much concerned about the Osbornes, as we have nothing definite in view for them. A few days ago, I was advised to get in touch with the Kindred Pacific Overseas Airlines, Ontario, California - which I did. I have since received a telegram which reads, "SPACE AVAILABLE AROUND FIRST OCTOBER SUGGEST YOU CONTACT UNRRA WASHINGTON FOR PRIORITY". Will you please do your best to get Dr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Osborne on this plane. They would, of course, require military permits, but these I can get from Mrs. Shipley of the State Department.

I have today heard that some Chinese ladies sent to America by UNRRA are returning to China by sea about September 21. Whether this is wishful thinking or is actually the case, I am unable to discover. If, however, there is a steamer leaving for China on September 21 or thereabouts, and you are able to get the Osborne's passages, would you please do so. This, of course, provided you cannot be certain about an airplane trip on October 1 or thereabouts. The plane would get the Osbornes to China sooner than the steamer mentioned, and it is most urgent that they arrive in China at the earliest possible date. As you know, the Osbornes have an important

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: - American Bureau for Medical Aid to China • American Friends Service Committee • Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China • China Aid Council • Church Committee for China Relief • Indusco (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives)
August 22, 1946.

Miss Florence Blads,
UNRRA,
Washington 25, D. C.

Child Welfare activity assignment awaiting them, and the Chinese Child Welfare people are most anxious for the arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Osborne.

You have been extremely helpful in the past, and we are very grateful. Will you, however, please make this further effort for us.

Yours appreciatively,

R. K. Veryard.

RKV/rs
enc.
August 12, 1946.

Miss Florence Black,
Voluntary Agency Liaison Officer,
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration,
1544 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Miss Black:

Mr. Richard F. Pastor of Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York), wonders whether it would be possible to secure passage by plane to China on August 28 or 29 for Mr. Melvin J. Fox, Vice President of the organization. The International Committee of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives is holding a conference in China early in September, and urgently desires the presence of Mr. Fox. There seems to be no way of getting Mr. Fox to China in time for the conference, unless he can secure an airplane passage on or about the dates given. You have been very helpful in the past and we wonder whether there is any possibility of your securing the passage for us.

We have not yet heard from you about Dr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Osborne and Dr. Wm. Carson Ryan, about whom Mr. Sweet wrote you on July 31. If you will be good enough to let us know whether any progress has been made in this connection, we shall be very grateful.

We greatly appreciate the trouble to which you are going in our behalf, and hope you will be successful in securing plane passage for the three people mentioned.

Thank you for your trouble.

Very truly yours,

R. K. Veryard.

R. K. Veryard.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: – American Bureau for Medical Aid to China – American Friends Service Committee – Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China – China Aid Council – Church Committee for China Relief – Indusco (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives)

The President's War Relief Control Board Registration No. 546
Miss Florence Black
Voluntary Liaison Officer
UNRRA
1544 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Miss Black:

Thank you for your letter of August 22nd saying that because of retrenchment it will hereafter be impossible for UNRRA to extend assistance to us in such matters as the facilitation of transport for personnel, advisory services, etc.

We greatly appreciate all the help which you and the others have given and will miss your assistance very much.

I hope that your letter does not mean you cannot arrange passage for Dr. and Mrs. Osborne. We are making every effort to get them to China but it looks at the moment as though we would have to depend upon a POA plane.

Sincerely yours,

Lennig Sweet
Program Director
Mr. Lennig Sweet
Program Director
United China Relief
1790 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Sweet:

As you have already been informed, the Division of Voluntary and International Agency Liaison of UNRRA is being liquidated as of September 1st. Certain of the responsibilities will be carried on under the Repatriation and Welfare Division. We regret, however, that it will no longer be possible, due to the decrease in staff, to offer the courtesy services which UNRRA has up to this time extended to the agencies interested in the Far East in such matters as assistance in facilitation of transport for personnel, advisory services, etc.

If it becomes necessary for any of the agencies to have information regarding UNRRA's program in the Far East, it is suggested that they get in touch with the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of UNRRA, of which Mr. F. D. Harris is the Acting Chief and Mr. Willym G. Jenkins is the Chief of the Field Operations Branch.

We are glad to have been able to extend these facilities to the agencies interested in the Far East. We are sorry that the necessary retrenchment requirements facing UNRRA preclude our continuing to render such services.

Sincerely yours,

Florence Black
Voluntary Agency Liaison Officer

PB:3J
22 Aug. 1946
MISS FLORENCE BLACK, LIAISON OFFICER

IN ABSENCE DR. SWEET ON VACATION WE SINCERELY HOPE FOR EARLY
ASSURANCE OF AIR TRANSPORTATION TO CHINA AS REQUESTED HIS
LETTER JULY 31. THIS PROGRAM OF ASSISTING CHINA AND UNRRA
DEPENDS ON AIR TRANSPORTATION THROUGH UNRRA. DEEPLY GRATEFUL
YOUR HELP

JAMES L MC CONAUGHEY PRESIDENT UNITED CHINA RELIEF

31..
Mr. Lennig Sweet  
Program Director  
United China Relief  
1790 Broadway  
New York 19, New York  

Dear Mr. Sweet:  

In reply to your letter of July 17th regarding Dr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Osborne's desire for assistance in securing air passage to China, I have talked with our Travel Division and they advised me that they consider it probable that they will be able to secure transportation for the Osbornes some time between August 15th and September 7th. We cannot, of course, guarantee that such passage will be secured but we will make every effort to be of assistance and will advise you at the earliest possible date.  

Until the passage is actually secured we will not know the details of cost and place of origin, but it will be necessary for the Osbornes to obtain a military permit in order to fly, just as Miss Price did.  

We will keep you posted on developments in our efforts to book passage.  

Sincerely yours,  

Florence Black  
Voluntary Agency Liaison Officer  

FBjd  
29 July 1946
Sweet, Lenning

Airplane transp. furnished to Dr. & Mrs. Ernest G. Osborne - to China

Referred To: OVAI AL - Florence Black

Date: 18 July 46
Dear Miss Black:

You will remember that I dropped into your office the other day to ask if airplane transportation might be furnished to Dr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Osborne, who will be going to China for United China Relief in the middle of August and who will be engaged in organizing training courses for child welfare workers.

You were kind enough to say that if the Osbornes would let you know about a week before they leave for China, you would try to do something about the matter but, of course, could not definitely promise at this time. This leaves the matter in a rather unsatisfactory state because if it should happen that you could not furnish transportation, Dr. and Mrs. Osborne's departure for China might perhaps be greatly delayed. I am wondering, therefore, whether it is possible for you to make any promise of departure by air within two or three weeks of the time they hope to leave; that is, could a promise be made of their passage fairly surely for some date between August 15 and September 7, the exact date to be at your convenience: some time in August?

If this is not possible, could you arrange for any kind of boat passage about the 15th of August? I understand that Dr. and Mrs. Osborne have a tentative promise of passage from a steamship agent by the name of Miss Marquis but that this is on a transport type of ship with some sixteen persons in a cabin. Although they are willing to go in this way, they would prefer passage on a freighter or regular passenger boat. They wish to leave from the West Coast.
I would greatly appreciate it if you could give me information concerning the possibility of air passage on a "sliding date basis" or of passage by steamer.

Sincerely yours,

Lennig Sweet
Program Director
July 31, 1946.

Miss Florence Black  
Liaison Officer with Voluntary Agencies  
UNRRA  
1544 Connecticut Ave.  
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Miss Black:

Thank you very much indeed for letting us know that Dr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Osborne can probably have places on an UNRRA plane for China some time between August 15 and September 7. The Osborne children are now in California, and Dr. and Mrs. Osborne were planning to go out to visit them on August 17. They will hold themselves in readiness to fly to China any day after the 15th of August but would prefer the date nearer the end of the period you suggested, if this is possible.

You will remember that some time ago I wrote you concerning plane passage for Dr. W. Carson Ryan, Head of the Department of Education at the University of North Carolina, who is going to China to reorganize courses for child welfare workers in the Associated Boards universities. It is these universities that have furnished the bulk of the skilled Chinese workers and we believe that Dr. Ryan's work ties in as closely with UNRRA as if he were being employed by you. He had hoped to go to China by boat but we can find no passage for him. I am wondering, therefore, if you can also arrange for him to fly as you previously said you thought you could. Dr. Ryan now would like to leave for China some time between the 3rd and 10th of September but a slightly later date would be also possible.

I have noted that the Osbornes and Dr. Ryan will need military permits and I am applying for these from the Department of State.

Sincerely yours,

Lennig Sweet  
Program Director
# UNITED CHINA RELIEF, INC.

**SUMMARY OF APPROVED BUDGET**

**FOR THE 15-MONTH PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1946**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADMINISTRATION, PROMOTION, PUBLICITY</strong></td>
<td>$ 620,349.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RELIEF &amp; WELFARE PROJECTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Medicine &amp; Health</td>
<td>$3,291,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) Child Welfare</td>
<td>1,408,000.00</td>
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<td>(3) Education</td>
<td>1,883,000.00</td>
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<td>(4) Disaster Relief</td>
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<td>(5) Economic Reconstruction</td>
<td>2,824,000.00</td>
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<td>(6) Social Rehabilitation</td>
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<tr>
<td>(7) Relief in the Northwest</td>
<td>319,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>(8) Chungking Office Expense</td>
<td>50,000.00</td>
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<td>(9) Cost in USA of Servicing Program</td>
<td>104,651.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Relief &amp; Welfare Projects (Exclusive of Labor-Sponsored Projects)</strong></td>
<td>9,879,651.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total United China Relief, Inc. Budget (Exclusive of Labor-Sponsored Project)</strong></td>
<td>10,500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10) Labor-Sponsored Project</td>
<td>500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total - Exclusive of Participating Service Projects Other Than Labor-Sponsored</strong></td>
<td>$11,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Budget Office
National War Fund, Inc.
February 4, 1946
MEMORANDUM

TO: John E. Matthews

FROM: Florence Black
Voluntary Agency Liaison Officer

SUBJECT: Air Passage to China for
DR. and MRS. ERNEST G. OSBORNE, United China Relief

Confirming our telephone conversation of several
days ago, this is to advise you that United
China Relief has requested that we assist in
securing air passage to China for Dr. and Mrs.
Ernest G. Osborne at any time possible between
August 15th and September 7th.

We will appreciate anything you can do in regard
to this request.

FB:jd
29 July 1946

MEMORANDUM

TO: John E. Matthews

FROM: Florence Black
Voluntary Agency Liaison Officer

SUBJECT: Air Passage to China for
DR. and MRS. ERNEST G. OSBORNE, United China Relief

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securing air passage to China for Dr. and Mrs.
Ernest G. Osborne at any time possible between
August 15th and September 7th,

We will appreciate anything you can do in regard
to this request.

FBetej
Mr. Lennig Sweet  
Program Director  
United China Relief  
1790 Broadway  
New York 19, New York  

Dear Mr. Sweet:  

In reply to your letter of July 17th regarding Dr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Osborne's desire for assistance in securing air passage to China, I have talked with our Travel Division and they advised me that they consider it probable that they will be able to secure transportation for the Osbornes some time between August 15th and September 7th. We cannot, of course, guarantee that such passage will be secured but we will make every effort to be of assistance and will advise you at the earliest possible date.  

Until the passage is actually secured we will not know the details of cost and place of origin, but it will be necessary for the Osbornes to obtain a military permit in order to fly, just as Miss Price did.  

We will keep you posted on developments in our efforts to book passage.  

Sincerely yours,  

Florence Black  
Voluntary Agency Liaison Officer  

FBjd  
29 July 1946
Five Year Report of UCR History Ready
For June Release to American People

Progress has marked the five and a half years of United China Relief in China, despite war and the resultant upheaval accompanying peace.

Since the afternoon of January 2, 1941, when Mr. Henry R. Luce and sixteen representatives of eight independent China agencies, joined in the agreement which activated United China Relief, Inc., millions of Chinese have been assisted—their lives have been preserved.

Over forty million dollars, contributed by Americans through UCR, furnished the means of assisting 22 million Chinese to successfully resist the Japs and the privation which came with the invaders. This year, less than a year after peace, eight and a half million dollars provide the ammunition needed by UCR in China to stem the onrush of famine, privation and disease.

The story of this achievement will be told to the American people during the month of June through the distribution of booklets titled, “Five Year Report,” which are now rolling off the press. This report reveals the results of unselfish, persistent energy expended by all friends of UCR—by all cooperating agencies and their personnel. Without their unselfish devotion the task could not have been met. Highlights of the UCR story are as follows:

Over 4,000,000 refugees received food, shelter and clothing.

Food, shelter, clothing, medical care and training were given to 163,514 children.

More than three million civilians received life-extending medical care and thirteen million treatments, including essential surgery, medical care and hospitalization services, were furnished to Chinese soldiers.

Refugee colleges were kept alive despite war and economic upheaval through UCR subsidies to 309,676 students and professors.

The necessary training and subsistence was furnished to Chinese soldiers.

Since September 1942, News of China has gone each month to thousands of UCR friends throughout the country. It has served during a critical period of world history as a reporter of UCR’s activities in China and America. With the war in the past, the energies of United China Relief are being directed toward the establishment of a long-range program, and it has become necessary to separate the functions of News of China into two specialized publications: 1) a newspaper devoted entirely to nationwide coverage of the operations of UCR community chairmen and the American Activities Division; and 2) another publication dedicated solely to the reporting and interpretation of news on China to stimulate further Chinese-American friendship and understanding.

For these reasons News of China is being discontinued with this issue, Volume 5, number 5.

The editors wish to thank all UCR friends and chairmen, throughout the country, for the warm reception and sincere interest accorded News of China upon each of the 44 issues released since 1942. We shall strive to retain this trust in the new publications which are to be off the press in the near future.

To Our Readers

UCR Tells How Famine Victims Can Be Aided

Money gifts to purchase food in countries near China is the most effective way to help the 30,000,000 Chinese in 19 provinces who are at the point of starvation. The need for food in China is a matter of life and death. Unlike the situation in Europe, where it is a question of providing sufficient food to bring people back from grossly inadequate diets to a state of health, in China’s famine area, it is a matter of preventing actual death by starvation.

Millions in Hunan province, which used to supply food to other provinces, are subsisting on grass, roots, tree bark and even clay—a fine whitish powder which adds bulk and makes the meal heavier.

The American people are responding to President Truman’s appeal to “sacrifice and share our comparative plenty with suffering people . . .” by supplementing UNRRA’s European shipments with packages to friends, relatives or for general distribution. Unfortunately this method is not the best solution to China’s problem. The cost of repacking individual gifts may be greater than the cost of food purchased in bulk. Any expression of gratitude for an American gift is impossible by those unable to read and write, and the cost to them of a letter to America exceeds the cost of rice sufficient to feed an individual for one day.

Speedy action on the part of America can
Christian Colleges Envisage Consolidation of Schools Answer to China’s Urgent Needs

Plans for streamlining the work of the Christian Colleges in the solution of some of China’s urgent problems, such as famine, illiteracy, and public health, were unfolded at the fourteenth annual dinner of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China. The meeting was held in New York City on May 13.

Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, newly elected president of the Christian Colleges, and president of the Union Theological Seminary, presided at the meeting. He emphasized the necessity “for putting professional training in its proper context of serving human needs.”

The reorganization plan calls for the existing 13 institutions to be treated as one educational plant serving the needs of the people of China. It envisages the cooperation and consolidation of the 13 colleges and universities located in nine educational centers, distributed in seven strategic areas of China. The resulting institutions would be located at Peiping and Tsinan for North China, at Shanghai for East China, at Nanking and Wuchang for Central China, at Chengtu for West China, at Canton for South China, and at Foochow for Southeast China.

Dr. Robert J. McMullen, who resigned from the presidency of Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, to become Executive Secretary of the Boards said:

“The Colleges are determined to share in the national attack on hunger, and in rapidly spreading mass education among the people.” He went on to say that “sickness and increased industrialization are the other two key problems in China today. These constitute the four targets at which the professional training of the colleges will be directed.”

The retiring executive secretary, Rev. Earle H. Ballou, will return to North China for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The plan, as announced, is the result of three years of study by planning groups in China, the United States and Canada, and Great Britain. Anticipating the situation in which China would find herself at the end of the war, these groups provided a blueprint of the practical steps which the colleges could take immediately to correlate their programs in working toward the national goals. The report has been accepted already by a majority of the colleges involved.

Dr. Edward H. Hunt, educator and author of the prize-winning book “Doctors East, Doctors West,” was the principal speaker at the dinner which coincided with his 70th birthday.

Homeward Bound

Thousands of teachers and students of China's Christian colleges are on the move again—back to prewar campuses. Every means of transportation is being used to get students, teachers, and equipment to home sites. Even the Chinese junk and sampan have been pressed into service. An example of the transportation difficulties they must face is illustrated by train service between Hankow and Chengchow—a distance of about 300 miles. The express makes the trip in two and one-half days, but the local takes a week.

LOCATED IN FOOCHOW, the campus of Fukien Christian University will be expanded to accommodate Hwa Nan College and Fukien Theological Seminary in a coordinated educational program.

PREWAR VIEW OF LINGNAN UNIVERSITY CAMPUS in Canton, the only Christian center of higher education in South China, which is again operating on a full time basis.

News Highlights

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, while visiting Nanking on an inspection trip, declared that the American Army’s sole aim in China was “To promote the growth of friendship,” which he said, “is the basis of all peaceful international relations.”

President and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek officially returned to the Chinese capital of Nanking early in May, and one of their first acts was to visit the tomb of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

J. B. Powell, newspaper editor, called for a return to the traditional American policy of the Open Door in China in a statement on the Manchurian situation. He charged that the Open Door policy has been abandoned in Manchuria and that World War II began in Manchuria, the “only territory China has for the migration of her vast surplus population. Politically, economically and strategically Manchuria is the key of the future of China and the future peace of the Far East.”

The United States may turn over a large surplus of LSM craft to China for transportation of rice in the Yangtze River from Szechwan Province to Central China and other points beyond and for sending supplies upriver to the interior.

A plan to fly relief supplies to needy areas in China with an airline headed by Gen. Claire Chennault, is under consideration.

The UNRRA Far Eastern Regional Committee will meet in Nanking on June 7. The nations represented will be Australia, France, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Russia, Britain, the United States and China.

In commenting on his recent tour of twenty-five countries in Europe and Asia, former President Herbert Hoover told reporters, “Except for China, there is no mass starvation in the world so far, but it is getting difficult. There is a great deal of mass starvation in China... and I doubt if any one of the famine areas has anything like a month’s supply ahead.”
Co Tui Outlines Plan
For Medical Progress

Recommendations for China's medical rehabilitation through a series of five-year courses in model medical centers, to be established in north and south China, and Shanghai, were discussed by Dr. Frank Co Tui upon his arrival in the U. S. after a two months' survey of China's needs.

Dr. Co Tui, head of the Laboratory of Experimental Surgery of the New York University School of Medicine, went to China at the invitation of the Chinese government. While there he set up a plant for the production of pyrogen-free fluids for intravenous infusions to be used in conjunction with the Chinese blood bank. He introduced his new and successful treatment of peptic ulcers, and the use of predigested proteins in cases of malnutrition.

Finally, he visited officials and educators in Shanghai, Chungking, and Peking and made a survey of China's medical situation.

Need for Trained Personnel

"With only 10,000 doctors to care for China's millions, the great need is for trained doctors, nurses, dentists, and technicians," Dr. Co Tui said. "If the plan for training medical students in model centers goes through, in thirty years China will have one doctor for every three thousand persons."

Dr. Co Tui also pointed out that China could be built into a medically sound nation over a thirty-year period with American assistance. He expressed the hope that American medical college and university professors might teach in Chinese schools while on sabbatical leave. He also hopes that it will be possible for some Chinese personnel to be trained in the United States.

Immediate plans, sponsored by the government and with the aid of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, of which he is vice president, call for medical centers patterned after those in the United States. The first model unit, the Shanghai Medical Center, is now being set up in Kangwuan, a suburb of Shanghai. It is hoped that sufficient courses can be started to take care of students enrolling this fall.

Dr. Co Tui was one of the founders of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China which, in cooperation with UCR, has sent more than 10 million dollars in funds and medical supplies to China.

Born in China, reared and educated in the Philippines, and given additional medical training in Chicago, Dr. Co Tui has been associated in the field of surgical research with New York University since 1929. His treatment of ulcers through the use of aminos-acids, or predigested proteins, has been most promising since its inauguration last year.

The first issue of THE CHINA MAGAZINE, formerly called CHINA AT WAR, made its first appearance during April. A monthly publication of the Chinese News Service, the new magazine, like its wartime predecessor, tells the story of China, the country and the people to the English-speaking world. Subscription to THE CHINA MAGAZINE is $1.50 a year (single copy 15 cents) and should be sent to 30 Rockefeller Plaza, Room 3500, New York, New York.

Five Year Report

(Continued from page 1)
later through the National War Fund, from January 1941 through 1945.

The "Five Year Report" cites reasons which brought about the formation of United China Relief. Significantly, it recognizes the intense effort applied by prominent Americans in the interest of China and UCR, such as Wendell L. Willkie, who spearheaded the nationwide drive for funds in 1942. It sets forth the relationship of United China Relief to the National War Fund, through which substantial portions of the yearly funds were received. The missions of UCR and UNRRA are set forth in the closing paragraphs of the booklet.

The UCR Task in '46

A statement, issued in connection with the release of the report, by Dr. James L. McConaughy, president, paid tribute to "all those friends of China who are responsible for this outstanding accomplishment." He added:

"The last five years have tested the concept of philanthropy as applied by UCR in China. The results have brought a remarkable measure of success—all can take just pride in being a part of it. But our efforts must be doubled and redoubled, this year, and in the years to come, until China, strong in health, spirit and unity can go forward with us, arm in arm, to work for peace and harmony throughout the world."

In 1946, the program has been reorganized to meet the peace and to combat the inevitable forces of destruction and privation which follow war. It is estimated that the budget of $8,500,000, by December 31st this year, will have added more than five million people. Every effort is being put forth to increase UCR's famine relief program without endangering the benefits to be derived from the other vital services being rendered. These services help materially in restricting the spread of the food crisis.

Dr. McConaughy also reported that 1,212,700 pieces of Army clothing and six tons of articles contributed by Americans, now being distributed in China, will fortify more than 500,000 Chinese against the bitter winter in the coming.
Pictorial Review of News of China 1942-1946
1-UCR funds were a contributing factor in keeping these little children safe and sound during the war. 2-Chinese in remote villages welcome use of inoculation in fighting cholera. 3-A little Chinese war orphan receiving a kiss from the late Wendell L. Willkie, when he stopped at Chungking on his trip around the world. 4-Charles Edison (center) receiving the congratulations of Henry R. Luce and UNRRA’s Dr. T. T. Tsang, when he was elected UCR chairman in 1944. 5-Medical aid for civilians was administered despite the war. 6-V-J Day celebration in New York City’s Chinese community. 7-With primitive equipment, the industrial cooperatives did their share during the war. 8-Friends at ambulance Units resorted to charcoal to keep their trucks rolling when China’s pipeline was broken. 9-Destitute refugees who escaped the Japanese offensive in Kweilin in late 1944. 10-Mme. Chiang Kai-shek with Speaker Rayburn just before her famous speech in Congress in 1943. 11—China’s leader—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. 12—Dr. James L. McCaughy who became president of UCR in 1942. 13—Paul G. Hoffman, long associated with UCR, who is honorary co-chairman with General George C. Marshall for 1946. 14—Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of China’s first president, directs nursery schools and the medical program for the International Peace Hospital, aided by UCR funds.
Ida Pruitt China-Bound to Make Survey of Co-ops

En route to China, where she was born and spent the greater part of her life, is Ida Pruitt, author and executive secretary of INDUSCO, Inc. While waiting to board the S.S. Rattler in New York City, Miss Pruitt outlined her plans. She hopes to reach Shanghai the early part of June, and will spend from six to nine months on an inspection trip of the industrial cooperatives.

First on her itinerary is a visit to the Bailie School, located in the little oasis town of San-dan, Kansu on the edge of the Gobi desert, where young boys are schooled in industrial trades. From there she will come down the Kansu Panhandle to Lanchow and Paochih, and then work her way to the southeast to view the rehabilitation program of the cooperatives. Later, Miss Pruitt expects to attend the annual meeting of the International Committee for Chinese Industrial Cooperatives Productive Relief Fund.

Enthusiastic about visiting her homeland, Miss Pruitt said "the Industrial Cooperatives plan offers one of the best ways to integrate agricultural and industrial projects in order to give the people a good life in the villages they know and love."

Miss Mildred Price of CAC Arrives in China

A conference with Mme. Sun Yat-sen is one of the missions Miss Mildred Price, executive secretary of China Aid Council, hopes to accomplish while in China. They will discuss future plans for the nursery schools and the medical program for the International Peace Hospitals, under Mme. Sun's direction, which receive aid from CAC. Miss Price reached Shanghai the latter part of May, and will meet with child care and nutritional experts during her four months' stay.

Recent Arrivals from China

Development of eight basic crops in China—rice, wheat, soybeans, millet, corn, etc., consumed twenty years of arduous research on the part of Dr. Chang Chi-wen, a leader in China's rural reconstruction movement, who has just arrived in this country.

Since 1935, Dr. Chang has been Dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking. While in the United States, his itinerary will include visits to as many agricultural colleges as time permits. He expects to take back to China important scientific data uncovered in America during the war years when educational circles in China were virtually cut off from the world.

Dr. John Perry of Boston, Massachusetts, who recently returned to the United States, was head of a medical Friends Ambulance Unit team, coordinating the work of the team and working as a doctor and surgeon as well. He operated a field hospital during the Salween campaign, and later, was responsible for the rehabilitation of the government hospital at Tengchong in Yunnan Province. His last post in China was at the hospital in Hankow, when it was taken over from the Japanese.

Colin Bell, administrative officer, heading the medical and transport units of Friends Ambulance Service, arrived in New York the early part of May en route to England. He described graphically the FAU trip into Sinkiang with equipment for the Border Missions of the Church of Christ in China—the first in 3½ years; and of that into Yenan, delivering supplies to the International Peace Hospitals for the first time since 1940.

In the coming year, FAU, said Mr. Bell, will concentrate on the retraining of its transport mechanics for service in the medical field, in the repairing of sterilizers, water supply pumps, autosclaves, etc., and will train suitable personnel as laboratory technicians.

Boston Committee Collects Books for China Libraries

On the high seas between Boston and Shanghai are ships carrying more than 6000 books destined for the almost depleted libraries of the Chinese universities. Among these are dictionaries, encyclopedias, and recent books on agriculture, medicine and public health, as well as history, literature, fine arts, music, and all social sciences.

These books are being collected through the efforts of a group of Boston women, all members of United China Relief. Mrs. Arthur M. Schlesinger, chairman of the Book Drive, assisted by Mrs. Arthur Holcombe, UCR president in Boston, Mrs. Horace S. Ford, Mrs. Chao Yuen-ren, author of "How to Cook and Eat in Chinese," and other committee members, is personally tending to the sorting, cataloguing, boxing and carting of the books. Chinese and American students from Harvard and M.I.T. have volunteered their services as packers so that there will be no expenses. When the books reach Shanghai, they will be distributed from there by the Minister of Education.

The original goal for 5,000 books has been doubled and it is expected more than 10,000 books will eventually be shipped to China. In addition to individual contributions, many books have been received from nearby schools and colleges, libraries, publishing concerns, and other sources.

Of more than 100 institutions of higher learning in China, it is estimated that 90 percent have been enemy occupied, bombed out or seriously damaged.

Two hundred and forty Chinese college graduates will get a chance to pursue advanced studies on scholarships abroad either through selection or competitive examinations to be given by the Ministry of Education.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF
1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
MEMBER AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.
DIREC'TORS AND HONORARY DIRECTORS
Paul G. Hoffman and General George C. Marshall, Honorary National Chairmen
Charles Edison, National Chairman
Eugene E. Barnett and Cora Sturt, National Vice-Chairmen
Hanna Wilson Freeman, Chairman, Program Committee

OFFICERS
James G. Blaine, President
James A. Fyfe, National Vice-Chairman
James G. Blaine, Treasurer
Henry G. Perry, Controller

OFFICERS
James G. Blaine, President
B. A. Laneide, Vice-President & Secretary
Dwight W. Edwards, Vice-President & Field Director, in China
James G. Blaine, Treasurer
Henry G. Perry, Controller

IN COOPERATION WITH: American Bureau for Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, (combined with American Committee for Chinese War Orphans and China Child Welfare); Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives); American-Chinese Committee of The Mass Education Movement.

Member Agency National War Fund
Aid for Famine Victims

(Continued from page 1)

help reduce starvation deaths in China to an absolute minimum. Individuals wishing to help can do so by giving money for the purchase of bulk food, and by donating food packages to UNRRA’s Emergency Food Collection Drive in local communities. Money can be sent through United China Relief and other recognized independent Chinese relief organizations.

Famine Never Walks Alone

Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of UCR, pointed out that “famine, in the wake of war, never walks alone. Economic upheaval, destruction of homes, severance of transportation — communications networks inevitably bring sickness and privation as companions to hunger. Food, clothing, medical services and shelter for the homeless must be used as ammunition against these mighty destructive forces. UCR has used funds to combat these destructive forces since 1941.

“The need for food is of paramount importance at the moment,” he said, “but other UCR Services must be continued with equal intensity so that individuals, fortified with the minimum of food, will not die as a result of disease, privation and exposure.”

Next in importance to food is the demand for clothing for the homeless and destitute. Donations of sheets, blankets, comforters, overcoats, men’s and boys’ clothes, slacks for women (Chinese women do not wear Western style dresses), remnants, sweaters and wool for knitting, may be forwarded to one of the collection centers listed below. Donations will be shipped to China by UCR and will be distributed to the needy in China by the American Advisory Committee of the Church Committee for China Relief, with which UCR cooperates.

If cash grants for clothing or food are made, check or money order, plainly marked “For Purchase of Clothing,” or “For Purchase of Food,” may be sent to:

United China Relief, Inc.
1790 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

Please do not send packages to the above address.

Where to Send Clothing Donations

Clothing donations may be sent to United China Relief, c/o United Church Service Center, in the following cities:

Brooklyn 1, N. Y., 108 Gold Street
Dayton, Ohio, 101 Pine Street
New Windsor, Md.
Los Angeles, Calif., 7110 Compton Ave.
Boston, Mass., 236 Beacon Street
Modesto, Calif.
Seattle, Wash., 2247 E. Marginal Way
St. Louis, Mo. 1735 S. Vandeventer

Dr. Stuart on Way to China

After a five months’ visit to the United States, Dr. John Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching University of Peiping, is on his way back to China. During this period, Dr. Stuart, a prisoner of the Japanese in Peiping for almost four years, spent his time visiting with trustees of Yenching and in making plans for the rehabilitation of the university.

Chinese Dolls Featured At Collectors’ Meeting

Chinese dolls, large and small, some costumed in the simple garb of peasants and others in elaborate satins and brocades, featured the eighth annual meeting of the National Doll and Toy Collectors’ Club, Inc. at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City, Mrs. Mary E. Lewis, the retiring president and founder, presided. She later turned over the gavel to the new president, Mrs. Dorothy Bathe of Philadelphia.

With China the theme of the day, the program included a talk by Mrs. Liu Chen Weigiang, a member of the Chinese underground before coming to the United States. She gave a realistic picture of China and its war and peace problems. Mr. Liu, originator of mass singing in China, assisted his wife by singing Chinese and American songs. The tables were decorated with Chinese place cards, flags, and favors which further carried out the Chinese motif.

Two dolls in the likeness of Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek shared the spotlight in the doll display. There were also Chinese doll families, fishermen, carts and donkeys, merchants, royalty in costumes of 600 years ago, confection vendors, brides and grooms, all typical of Chinese people from many districts in China.

A presentation of 350 “pocket toys,” small stuffed animals and rag dolls, was made to United China Relief. These were accepted by two American-born Chinese children, Carol Ling Wu and Janice Ho, for the children of China. The donation of toys was a voluntary gesture on the part of the Collectors’ Club.

Although 16 percent of all students in China suffer from tuberculosis, there is not a modern tuberculosis institution in the country devoted to the problem.

“POCKET TOYS” (small stuffed animals and dolls) presented to UCR for children in China, by the National Doll and Toy Collectors’ Club, are admired by Carol Ling Wu and Janice Ho.

Member Agency National War Fund
Treasure Chest Collection Benefits China's Children

Books, games and drawing materials are flowing in a steady stream to Chinese children through the activities of the Treasure Chest Campaign. The founder and chairman of the "World United Through Books" organization, Ninon Tallon, is responsible for the nationwide response of American children to the plan for sending treasure chests of books to children in war-devastated areas of Europe and Asia. In the two years since the founding of the Treasure Chest Campaign, China has received more than a hundred chests with pledges of several hundred more.

Children from all parts of the world are writing their thanks for the chests, and the scrapbooks telling them about America. A little boy in an orphanage in Yugoslavia said, "I love you like a pair of shoes, I love you like a warm oven, because you sent me a book." In France a little girl wrote, "How can I touch your so beautiful books without clean hands? Please send me some soap." And from Dr. Tao at the Yu Tsai School at Beipei, near Chungking, came a cable, "Treasure Chests of books already reaching more than two thousand village people through our little teachers. Books shared can make a children's paradise all over the world."

China Aid Council is represented on the board of directors of the Treasure Chest Campaign and is able in this capacity to assign chests designated for China where they are most needed. Many American friends are asking CAC for specific lists of books for special projects in China. The Junior Women's Clubs of New Jersey have adopted Angli Wai's nursery and kindergarten school in the Moore Memorial Church in Shanghai. They have already shipped the first lot of colorfully decorated chests filled with books and play materials for the very young children Angli Wai has in charge.

Mrs. K. L. Tien New, of the National Association for Refugee Children, now visiting the United States as a guest of UNRRA, made a plea for sick children in need of books, quiet games, and construction toys to carry them through the tedium of long illnesses. Several American organizations have been asked by CAC to make chests suitable for these young patients and for other children at Koloshan sanitarium. Through an arrangement with the Treasure Chest Committee, the chests are shipped to China by the State Department Office of International Information and Cultural Exchange.

The Treasure Chest Committee has also permitted CAC to use its facilities for sending to China five child-care libraries, a music library for the Yu Tsai School, and three chests from Indusco for the Bailie Schools.

Control Board Terminated

By executive order, the President's War Relief Control Board, of which UCR was a member, has been terminated as of May 15, 1946. For the past five years the Board has supervised relief agencies, handling more than one billion dollars contributed by the American public for foreign and domestic war relief. It was through the Board that the National War Fund was conceived and operated.

Books

DOCTORS EAST, DOCTORS WEST — by Edward H. Hume, M.D. New York: 1946 W. W. Norton & Company 278 pp. $3.00

Dr. Hume tells the story of how the Yale University Mission in Changsha became a flourishing cooperative venture in 1913, with a hospital and a medical school outside the city walls. The book emphasizes the need of approaching "China's citadel by the way of friendship," and demonstrates Dr. Hume's patience and understanding in working side by side with the Chinese. It is a delightful story devoted as much to the proper procedure to follow in cultivating our Chinese friends as to medicine.

CHILDREN OF THE YORKVILLE LIBRARY are entertained with sketches from his stories about China by Kurt Wiese, author and artist.
UNITED CHINA RELIEF, INC.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR
FROM OCTOBER 1, 1945 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1946

Proposed Revision - 1st 6 Months Budget (October 1, 1945 - March 31, 1946)
Specific Allocation Amount Requested Total
Requested

ADMINISTRATION, PROMOTION, PUBLICITY
$208,174.50 $208,174.50 $416,349.00

RELIEF & WELFARE PROJECTS

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Total Relief & Welfare Projects 5,191,825.50 (-461,250.00) 4,730,575.50 8,733,095.50 (-1,650,555.50) 10,383,651.00

Total (exclusive of N.W.F. Participating Service Projects 5,600,000.00 (-461,250.00) 4,938,750.00 8,999,744.50 (-1,650,555.50) 10,383,651.00

(a) Included in Labor's Foreign Relief Program Budget

(b) Agency Requests that this amount be Reserved as Minimum appropriation for its Program for the Fifth Quarter (October 1, 1946 to December 31, 1946).

Budget Office
National War Fund, Inc.
December 20, 1945

(MWF-B50330)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project No.</th>
<th>Total Amount Requested</th>
<th>Personnel ($1,000)</th>
<th>Purchases for Foreign Shipment ($1,001)</th>
<th>Cash Payments to Your Own Agents or Agencies Abroad ($1,000)</th>
<th>Other Expenditures ($1,000)</th>
<th>Country Served</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,251,666.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>1,224,729.00</td>
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<td>50,000.00</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>88,650.50</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>58,000.19</td>
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<td>China</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>58,000.19</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2,733,095.50</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>88,000.19</td>
<td>444,000.00</td>
<td>120,803,445.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$8,733,095.50</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
<td><strong>$88,000.19</strong></td>
<td><strong>$444,000.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>$120,803,445.00</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) \$1,200 \$25,650.31
1300 ---
1500 ---
Total \$25,650.31

UNITED CHINA RELIEF, INC.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF AMOUNTS REQUESTED IN BUDGET PROJECTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 1, 1945 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1946 INCLUSIVE
UNITED CHINA RELIEF, INC.

SUMMARY OF APPROVED BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1946

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADMINISTRATION, PROMOTION, PUBLICITY</th>
<th>Tentative Total for 12 Months (Oct. 1, 1945 To Sept. 30, 1946)</th>
<th>Specific Allocations for 1st 6 Months (October 1, 1945 To March 31, 1946)</th>
<th>Tentative Balance for Last 6 Months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-Term</td>
<td>Short-Term</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Long-Term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELIEF &amp; WELFARE PROJECTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Medicine and Health</td>
<td>$216,349.00</td>
<td>$216,349.00</td>
<td>$208,174.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) Child Welfare</td>
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<td>1,287,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) Education</td>
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<td>994,000.00</td>
<td>994,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) Disaster Relief</td>
<td>2,961,000.00</td>
<td>2,961,000.00</td>
<td>2,961,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>(5) Economic Reconstruction</td>
<td>159,500.00</td>
<td>159,500.00</td>
<td>159,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>(6) Social Rehabilitation</td>
<td>319,000.00</td>
<td>319,000.00</td>
<td>319,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>(7) Relief in the Northwest</td>
<td>50,000.00</td>
<td>50,000.00</td>
<td>50,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>(8) Chungking Office Expenses</td>
<td>83,651.00</td>
<td>83,651.00</td>
<td>83,651.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total - Relief &amp; Welfare Projects (Exclusive of Labor-Sponsored Projects)</td>
<td>10,383,651.00</td>
<td>10,383,651.00</td>
<td>10,383,651.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total United China Relief, Inc. Budget (Exclusive of Labor-Sponsored Projects)</td>
<td>416,349.00</td>
<td>10,383,651.00</td>
<td>10,383,651.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>(10) Labor-Sponsored Projects</td>
<td>700,000.00</td>
<td>700,000.00</td>
<td>700,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$416,349.00</td>
<td>$10,383,651.00</td>
<td>$11,500,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Above allocations Subject to Usual Quarterly Review.

Budget Office
National War Fund, Inc.
September 9, 1945

(NWF-84696)
Hardships and Lack of Facilities Face China's Students At Start of New Year

The enthusiasm with which the college students of China greeted victory and peace has ebbed to bitter realization of hardships undiminished and manifold problems unsolved, according to reports reaching United China Relief from the interior.

Ragged and meager clothing, straw sandals, mounting living costs, lack of the most ordinary facilities, and the ever-present menace of malnutrition and disease—these compose the lot of many thousands of the earnest and ambitious youth of China which prompts an "open letter" by Chinese student relief workers, that says in part:

"We ask you Americans for a new and redoubled effort in the generous task you have assumed of helping students in China. Student relief here has helped tens of thousands in wartime; in peace-time it will insure the development of a better standard of student life—so necessary if Chinese students are to play the

(Continued on page 2)
Hardship and Lack Confront Students

(Continued from page 1)

role they should in building up their country and helping to establish international goodwill.

War Period Saw Increase

The dramatic migrations of 1937 and 1938 which saw whole universities organize themselves into marching armies that moved from 600 to 2,000 miles into the interior kept the flame of intellectual progress alight amid all the winds of war. So important was their work regarded by the Government that despite eight years of conflict, the number of colleges and students actually increased until today there are 143 institutions of college grade with a total enrollment of 73,000 students.

Today they are housed in the most primitive accommodations, often in temples, in huts, in mountain caves. The only new building the war has permitted are temporary bamboo and mud structures. There is no electricity or running water, and throughout the years of blockade no new books, periodicals, medicine or supplies reached the universities. Recently, one-half of the many thousands of students in Szechwan were estimated to be suffering from malaria.

Currency inflation has caused great suffering. Today a meal that cost CN 3c in 1939 costs CN $1.50. To examine and fit a student with a pair of spectacles costs CN $28. An ordinary glass of hot water sells for CN 150. To examine and fit a student with a toothbrush costs CN 282.0. The mountainous job of returning students to the universities and people to their peaceful locations must await the provision of transportation services, and in many cases, construction of new university buildings. There are still 10,000,000 refugees in China's interior, and their return will take years to complete. No mass movement could survive the journey unless food and temporary shelter as well as transport are provided. And even with the re-establishment of universities and students, they will still face the problems of housing, food, and obtaining the materials of study.

New Facilities Needed

When transportation can be arranged, some of these students and their teachers will make the long trip back to the campuses they had to abandon to the enemy. But in many cases where university buildings, libraries, and equipment were wantonly destroyed, teachers and students have nowhere to go until new facilities shall have been provided.

The National Student Relief Committee is taking energetic steps to remedy the situation. It is financing work relief projects on which students are paid for a wide variety of public service including building of roads, digging of wells, planting of trees, manufacturing of soap and lamps, and for mass education and social service work.

With the student service centers, the NSRC has established facilities for recreation, reading, discussion groups, music and drama groups, and made available bathing facilities and food at reasonable prices. Nutritional relief includes the "bean-milk" bars made from the soya bean with the addition of eggs, bone meal, and sugar where available, which costs only one-twentieth of the price of cow's milk.

Many Services Required

Important tasks include travel aid, support of carefully selected students through international scholarships, purchase and distribution of drugs and medicines, and providing such essentials as clothing, paper, pens, ink, towels, soap, and toothbrushes. The mountainous job of returning the universities and people to their peaceful locations must await the provision of transportation services, and in many cases, construction of new university buildings. There are still 10,000,000 refugees in China's interior, and their return will take years to complete. No mass movement could survive the journey unless food and temporary shelter as well as transport are provided. And even with the re-establishment of students and teachers, they will still face the problems of housing, food, and obtaining the materials of study.

Japanese Youngsters Send Pennies and Love to China

Twenty little Japanese-American children, living at the Japanese Relocation Center at Tula Lake, California, and members of the Union Church there, have scrimped and saved their pennies for the past nine months in order to make a contribution to United China Relief.

A money order for $1.56 was received at headquarters was accompanied by a letter from the children's Sunday School teacher, Minoru Mochizuki, who wrote: "For nine months these children have contributed pennies for United China Relief as a World Neighborhood Offering. The children here have very little money, and though this gift we are sending is small, it represents a sacrifice. As Christian Japanese-Americans we send this with our love to the suffering people of China."

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Fuhai Trail Story Told

Insect plagues, near starvation and varied illnesses of barefooted marchers marked the movement into Southern Yunnan of 3,000 French and Annamite troops who evacuated Indo-China before the Jap surrender with the help of Friends Ambulance Unit personnel. The story of the Fuhai Trail, just released by the American Friends Service Committee, is one of constant rear-guard action against the Jap invaders and hostile natives.

The most seriously ill were moved from Sze ma to Kunming by United States Air Force planes, but most of the 3,000 had to fight their way over the 13 day trail to reach the railway leading to Kunming. Three FAU teams working with the marchers lost only one soldier, a victim of malaria.

Dip in Wishing Well Costs $10

It cost Leonard P. Lessem of Los Angeles $10 for a dip in the new Chinatown wishing well. Lessem, pleading guilty to petty theft of pennies from the wishing well, was sentenced by Judge Ben Rosenthal to 30 days in jail, suspended; placed on probation for one year and ordered to contribute $10 to United China Relief.

Peiping to Be Rebuilt

Peiping, China's ancient capital which has long enjoyed the distinction of being one of the most beautiful cities in the world, must be rebuilt and made a model city, President Chiang Kai-shek stated at a recent gathering in the Imperial Palace.

One dog barks at something, and a hundred bark at the sound.

(Chinese Proverb)
Handicraft School
Has First Birthday

by Mrs. New Tien Kwei-Iuan

(Mrs. New is in the U.S. under UNRRA auspices to observe child care projects and personnel training methods. For three years she has been the director of the research and training department of the National Association for Refugee Children.)

The idea and the need for a handicraft school for girls existed in our minds at the National Association for Refugee Children for a long time, but could not be realized until the gift of an American anonymous donor came. We then began the search for technical personnel. In January, 1945, a Crafts School was opened at the 1st Warphanage at Koloshan. It has a threefold purpose, to train the girls for a livelihood, to train handicraft teachers for the elementary schools and warphanage classes, and to work out techniques and materials best suited to these age groups.

The first students were chosen from various orphanages. These sixteen girls were graduates of the elementary grades and showed crafts skill and interest while they were going to school. Their tentative course of study covers a two year period. During the first year they learned the use of tools and materials, and the educational techniques for teaching elementary grade handicraft classes. They are now ready to spend their second year as student-technicians getting practical experience in the craft rooms. On completion of the two year course the graduates will teach in the warphanages and elementary schools or will be employed in the craft shop as technicians, where the handicraft they produce will be sold. They will also assist in training new students.

Classes in toy-making, knitting, sewing, block printing and dyeing, and the useful employment of scrap materials are already showing results. There is a good market around Chungking for the articles produced by the students. A group of United States WACS bought all the Chinese dolls made at the time they were stationed there. It seems as though every child in Chungking wants a toy jeep. These, as well as airplanes, tanks, trucks and cars are made in the woodwork shop.

Because foreign dyes were extremely expensive during the war and almost impossible to obtain, the students developed a method for treating local dyes so the color would not fade easily. Cloth is now dyed and printed in a variety of colors and designs that find quick markets.

The Crafts School is growing fast. There are more and more girls interested in it and requesting an opportunity to enter the course. I have brought pictures and some of the handiwork to the United States for exhibit. They will be available at China Aid Council for exhibition.

Mass movement of thousands of refugees along the Yangtze River to their homes in liberated China forms a projected motion picture by UNRRA.

USING SCISSORS AND PAPERS, little girls learn designing. (These pictures were taken at 1st Warphanage, Koloshan.)

CAMOUFLAGED TANKS, American jeeps and B-29s are some of the toys made by students at the Crafts school.

THIS YOUNGSTER MAKES a mold for a doll's head at the handicraft school described in the adjoining article.
China’s First Penicillin Is Developed
Through CAC’s Dramatic Teamwork Plan

The first penicillin ever developed in China has gone to work saving lives in the Border Region, thanks to a dramatic program conceived and carried into effect by American scientists working with China Aid Council.

To provide instructions, media and cultures necessary to the development of the drug in China, these scientists, accustomed as they were to the best modern equipment, had to revert to the most primitive methods of producing penicillin. Using elementary methods here, they were able to fit the scheme and scope of the International Peace Hospital Staff and their equipment.

Kung Hsi!

China will celebrate its 4643rd year as a nation on February 2, according to the lunar reckoning of time. By this reckoning, time is measured by the moon’s journey around the earth, rather than by the earth’s course around the sun.

This year there is no war to dim the New Year’s festivities and once again joyous family gatherings will be held and the dragon will dance again.

“Kung Hsi”—Congratulations!

Lohui Canal to Operate

China’s greatest irrigation system, the Lohui Canal in Shensi, after more than twelve years of construction, will soon begin operation. After the canal is completed it will bring water to many thousands of acres of land.

In the course of its construction, many tools first used to dig the canal during the Han Dynasty have been unearthed. The course of the canal today is nearly the same as was laid about 2,000 years ago.

Meanest Thief Sought

The “meanest thief” is being sought at Lake George, N. Y. for the theft of about five dollars saved by children of St. James Episcopal Church for United China Relief.

The theft was discovered at a recent meeting when the children found a glass bank broken and the money removed. Blood stains on the bank indicated the thief had been cut while prying it open.

UCR PROBLEMS ON THE GROUND in China were discussed at a recent Chungking conference of the principals pictured here. Left to right: Henry R. Luce, editor of Time, Life, and Fortune magazines and UCR Board member; Dwight W. Edwards, UCR vice-president and field director in China; Harry B. Price, assistant director of UNRRA in China.

Chinese Risked Lives To Save Downed U. S. Fliers

An intensive search for 700 U. S. servicemen reported missing in the China theater has uncovered many stories of how some of the American fighting men were saved behind enemy lines by Chinese at the risk of their own lives. In cases where the servicemen were killed by the Japanese, the Chinese disregarded the personal danger involved and went out of their way to give a decent burial to the dead.

In December, 1944, a U. S. plane was shot down near Nanking. The Japanese stripped the pilot and left the body in the fields. A certain Tai Shin-jen, out of respect for the dead American, paid puppet Federal Reserve Bank notes $3,000 for a coffin to bury the pilot.

In early 1945, another U. S. plane was brought down by the Japanese at Pengao-Hsiang, Kiangsu Province. The pilot was alive, but committed suicide. A villager secretly removed the corpse which he washed and dressed. Finally he purchased a coffin and buried the flyer.

Three men came to the rescue of a pilot, who bailed out in the Fangshan district after his plane was hit by Japanese ack-ack fire. The men hid the pilot in a kiln nearby and fed him. When the Japanese gendarmes arrived, they had already taken him to another place of hiding. The Japanese eventually rounded up the three men and tortured them but were unable to extract any information. The American was saved.

Greetings from Mary Ferguson

Mary E. Ferguson, formerly Associate Program Director of UCR, who has arrived in China, took time out at Honolulu to send Christmas greetings to the UCR staff. Miss Ferguson will resume her work as registrar and secretary of the board of trustees of Peiping Union Medical College.
The page contains several sections of text, including:

**PAPER-MAKING COOPERATIVE**

- A large paper cooperative in Shensi depends on a waterfall to power its simple machines and to wash the pulp.
- The pulp is mashed by blindfolded donkeys pulling grindstones in a trough and by the ancient method of treading.
- Damp sheets of finished paper are plastered on smooth, sun-warmed walls to dry. In the foreground a cooperative member takes finished sheets away.
- A small pulp-beater designed by an industrial cooperative engineer and made in a cooperative machine-shop will increase a paper co-op's output.

**United China Relief Committees at Work**

Special UCR activity by the following communities has been reported to headquarters for the month of December:

**CITY**  | **CHAIRMAN**
--- | ---
Center, Texas | Mrs. Edith Jones
Corsicana, Texas | W. H. Norwood
Hamilton, Ohio | Walter S. Rowe
Hamlet, North Carolina | Galloway Monteith
Houston, Texas | Dr. A. C. Hutcherson
La Crosse, Wisconsin | Mrs. Clarence Lohman
Leavenworth, Kansas | John B. Coleman
Modesto, California | Edward G. Simons
Raleigh, North Carolina | John B. Sawyer

Lee Parker, State Chairman
St. Paul, Minnesota | Miss Margaret MacLaren
Mrs. Woodard Colby

**Praise for Rescue Society**

Enthusiastic praise of the accomplishments of the Society to Rescue War Zone Children was given its directors by Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer and Henry R. Luce, Editor of Time, Life and Fortune magazines, during their recent visit to the Shensi orphanage in Hsian. The society was organized to meet the emergency created late in 1944 when some 800,000 people fled before the Japanese offensive in East China. These refugees, marooned on a mountainous plateau at the end of the Kwangsi-Kweichow Railroad, were victims of one of China's most appalling recent tragedies. It is estimated that at least 400,000 people starved or were frozen to death. Many hundreds of orphans were rescued and saved by this UCR-supported society.

Westinghouse Electric Corp. has contracted to build an electrical equipment factory in China, manage it for three years and then turn it over to the Chinese.

**W. Carson Ryan Reports**

A review of the training of child care workers in Chengtu and the report of an extensive interview with Mme. Chiang Kai-shek highlight the latest message from Dr. W. Carson Ryan, head of the Department of Education at the University of North Carolina, who went to China in November to survey the field of child care activities for UCR.

Dr. Ryan said that Mme. Chiang poured out to him the whole dramatic story of the Chinese orphanages from the beginning, and that she showed a comprehensive grasp of every detail of the program. The deepest impressions left by his first weeks in China, he reports, were of the almost spectacular beauty of the Chinese countryside and the sparkling enthusiasm and industry of teachers and students in the field of child care and development.

Chinese coffins are very heavy and require at least eight men to carry them.
Indusco Needs Textbooks For Bailie School Classes

The Treasure Chest Book campaign has already made it possible for thousands of children throughout the world again to enjoy good books, and now enables INDUSCO to send books which will help the Bailie Schools to function on an even higher level.

There are now Bailie Schools at Chengtu, Lanchow and Shuangshihpu, with an extension in Chungking. At these schools boys are trained for practical mechanical jobs which need doing now.

The books being sent include texts on machine-shop work, automobile repair, carpentry, making of blueprints, handbooks on machinery, simple English textbooks, maps and industrial catalogues.

If you can spare any books fitting the above description, INDUSCO will send them to China in a Treasure Chest. They may be addressed to INDUSCO INC., 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York.

Fukien is Populous

Fukien is the smallest of the seven provinces on the China coast, but it has a population larger than any of the forty-eight states of the Union, except New York. A 1943 estimate gave the figure as 11,990,441. In area, Fukien is about the size of Pennsylvania—45,833 square miles.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF
1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
MEMBER AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: American Bureau for Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, (combined with American Committee for Chinese War Orphans and China Child Welfare); Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives).

HONORARY DIRECTORS
Paul G. Hoffman, Honorary National Chairman
Edward C. Carter, Chairman, Program Committee Donald M. Brodie, Chairman, Committee on American Activities

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Paul G. Hoffman, Honorary National Chairman
Edward C. Carter, Chairman, Program Committee Donald M. Brodie, Chairman, Committee on American Activities

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Dwight W. Edwards, Vice-Pres. & Field Director, in China
James G. Blaine, Treasurer

DIVISION DIRECTORS
Wayland D. Towner, Director of American Activities

Lenni Swort, Program Director

Outdoor math class at Bailie School in Lanchow.

ABMAC NOTES

Helen Kennedy Stevens, executive director of ABMAC, and Col. Chow Mei-yu, head of the Nursing Service of the Chinese Army, have been visiting in Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco and other cities to enable Colonel Chow to thank members of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Soroptimist Clubs, and Chinese organizations for the help so generously given to help meet China's wartime medical needs.

Colonel Chow, in this country as a guest of ABMAC, has been visiting American military hospitals studying latest techniques in nursing care.

G. P. Waung, ABMAC Associate Executive Director, who will be in charge of the Bureau's office in China, reached Shanghai last month. The ABMAC office now located in Chungking will in time be moved to the new capital.

Dr. J. Heng Liu, medical advisor to the Chinese Supply Commission in Washington, D.C., is leaving for China this month to make a survey of China's medical needs to enable ABMAC to plan its future program.

House Cleaning

On New Year's Day the Peiping Municipal Government burned all the opium and other narcotics taken from the Japanese and puppets in Peiping.

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Home-Bound Troops
Big Relief Problem

Demobilization and redeployment of Chinese armed forces involve UCR and other relief agencies today in a vast program to prevent mass suffering and starvation and to uphold the morale of the men who have laid down their arms.

Workers have installed "service" stations along the principal communication channels, where civilians also assist in providing laundry and bathing facilities for the soldiers, writing letters home for them, and supplying boiled water and emergency rations.

In addition, ABMAC funds help the Army Medical Administration aid 120,000 sick and wounded in military hospitals.

The present "service" station program is an outgrowth of that instituted in 1944 and early 1945, after the Generalissimo had asked the U. S. Army to help improve the lot of China's soldiers. As a result, 300,000 men were fed and trained by U. S. officers, and of these, 250,000 were pronounced fit and ready for the great land offensive against the Japanese which was being prepared when surrender came.

In 1944, the condition of Chinese troops, particularly the new recruits, was appalling. A representative of United China Relief then in China, reported that both American and Chinese Army medical personnel stated that from 78 to 80% of those recruited for the Chinese Army never reached the front, but died from dysentery, were discarded along the road or deserted because conditions were worse than any human being could stand.

Now that the war is over, the activity for Chinese soldiers on the march has diminished somewhat. There is still need, however, for this work during the next few months until the men can either arrive in their permanent billets or those who are to be demobilized can return home. The organizations supported by UCR are continuing their work for soldiers through March to assure that these men are not abandoned far from home and to bring aid and comfort to them as they return to their farms.

Life Different in Nanking

The thousands of civil and military workers and returned refugees flocking into Nanking in recent weeks have caused a tremendous housing problem, reports the New York Times. Among suggestions projected for its solution is one for tearing down the famous city walls of Nanking so that the bricks can be utilized for building.

Many foreign embassies and legations unable to find accommodations in Nanking are remaining in Chungking. Nanking public services, including electricity, coal supply and transportation are at a low ebb, and temporarily at least those ex-residents of Chungking on duty in Nanking are finding living conditions far more arduous than they were in the ancient war-torn capital.

An American locomotive builder will put up a factory for the Chinese designed to be producing one engine a day within seven years.

Riddles From China

By LISE ZOW

We still know very little about our allies, the Chinese. There is, for example, their inexhaustible treasury of riddles which is quite unknown to us, and only partially published even in Chinese. These have to be sought out at the source. Here are some of them—

I. It does not go, It does not stand, It does not eat. It does not bite. But when I will, Then it goes, Then it stands, Then it eats, Then it bites.

II. It is over, yet not over. It is under, yet not under. It cannot be over, but must be under. It cannot be under, but must be over.

III. They cross the sea and do not ride on a ship. They kiss each other and do not feel it. They marry each other and do not live together. They die and are not dead.

IV. Washing makes it dirtier and dirtier. It is cleaner without washing.

V. When you use it you throw it away. When you do not use it you bring it back.

VI. When you do it, it is done. If you do not do it, it happens anyway.

(Answers)

Water, \( W \), an end, \( W \), Interwoven with. III. The botanical binne. III. Actors on the stage. IV. Unembalmed and halfed eggs. V. The national buff. VI. Acts on the stage. V.
Nation's Post Offices Will Accept Gifts Locally for Victory Clothing Drive

The Victory Clothing Collection which started its drive on January 7 seeks 100,000,000 garments, in addition to shoes and bedding. Each contributor is invited to attach a message of good-will to his clothing gift.

Now that the post offices are cleared of the last Christmas packages, they will begin to receive clothing gifts from the American people for the needy and destitute in war-devastated lands, according to an order by Postmaster-General Robert E. Hannegan.

Henry J. Kaiser, national chairman of the drive, declared that the order to all postmasters directed them to permit local committees of the nation-wide clothing drive to place boxes in post office lobbies to receive clothing donations.

Mr. Kaiser also announced that 9007 communities throughout America are organized to conduct clothing drives under the local chairmanship of 4313 men and women.

In a letter to these chairmen, Mr. Kaiser said: "You will doubtless be as cheered and encouraged as I am to know that reports indicate enterprise and activity exceeding even that of our first successful United Clothing drive for war victims overseas."

Chinese Actors Present New Play by Pearl Buck

The clash of modern ideas with the traditional viewpoints of old China forms the theme of "The First Wife," a new play written by Pearl S. Buck expressly for the Chinese Theatre, starring Miss Wang Yung, one of China's leading stage and screen actresses.

This group is now on a national tour, playing southern cities in late January and February and moving into the midwest in March. It is sponsored by the East and West Association.

Miss Buck's play, performed in English by an all-Chinese cast, depicts the conflicts between a crusading Chinese editor and his wife and daughter, representative of old China, precipitated by his fear that their social and intellectual backwardness would interfere with his career. The manner of staging adheres to the classic formalism of the Chinese Theatre.

The play presents a problem that undoubtedly has wide application to present day Chinese life. It does not attempt a solution of the problem.

Three-tenths of good looks are due to nature; seven-tenths to dress. (Chinese proverb)

China Booth Is Great Success At Washington Xmas Bazaar

A booth conducted by the Washington Committee for United China Relief as part of the Christmas bazaar in Washington of the United Nations War Relief organization realized sales in the two-day affair approximating $4500.

Much of the credit for this goes to Mrs. Mason Gutleick, representative for China on the bazaar committee, Miss Evelyn Nee, secretary of UCR in Washington and Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke, director for China on the United Nations' board. The First Lady, Mrs. Harry S. Truman, formally opened the affair.

Dr. Paul F. Douglass, president of American University, heads the list of directors of the Washington Committee for United China Relief, Inc., and he is also head of the United Nations Relief organization. The center is permanently housed in the one-time residence of the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

China's War Toll

China's military casualties alone in the eight-year War of Resistance against Jap aggression exceeded 3,500,000, of which more than 1,800,000 were killed and 1,700,000 wounded and missing, according to an official report of the Chinese Army.


Ida Pruitt, Executive Secretary of Indusco, which is a Participating Agency of United China Relief, has written a unique biography that will help a great many people to better understand the China that was until a short time ago fondly described by numerous writers as "inscrutable." It is true that the ways of China's common men and women differ in a number of aspects from ours, but through "A Daughter of Han" one traces in the life of Ning Lao Tai T'ai, a working woman, the same motivations that are characteristic of men and women the world over.

Ning Lao Tai T'ai's life was a hard one, similar in many respects to the ordinary life of millions of others in China. There was little respite from the struggle for the simple necessities of life—for food, shelter and clothing for her family. At thirteen she was married to an opium smoker who sold one of their daughters into slavery. Afraid that he might sell her other daughter she left him to become a beggar, and later a servant.

History and myth are interwoven in Ning Lao Tai T'ai's everyday tale... the old man whose parents and wife still lived who was hired to partake in the wedding ceremonials and thereby pass on his own luck to the young couple; the buried bowl stolen from a healthy child to bring strength to the new-born infant; the phoenix that brought wealth to a family by resting on one of their trees 600 years ago.

Despite the miserably hard work and little recompense there is drama, warmth and zest for life in Ning Lao Tai T'ai. She is symbolic of the great common people of China, indefatigable, fun-loving, and willing to fight hard for the good things they know are possible.

This is a book that tells the story of China through the heart and mind of one of her people.
### UNITED CHINA RELIEF, INC.

**SUMMARY OF APPROVED BUDGET**

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1946

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADMINISTRATION, PROMOTION, PUBLICITY</th>
<th>Tentative Total for 12 Months (Oct. 1, 1945 To Sept. 30, 1946)</th>
<th>Specific Allocations for 1st 6 Months (October 1, 1945 To March 31, 1946)</th>
<th>Tentative Balance for Last 6 Months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Long-Form $(416,349.00)$</td>
<td>Short-Form $(416,349.00)$</td>
<td>Total $(206,174.50)$</td>
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<tr>
<td>RELIEF &amp; WELFARE PROJECTS</td>
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<td>(1) Medicine and Health</td>
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<td>(2) Child Welfare</td>
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<td>(3) Education</td>
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<td>(4) Disaster Relief</td>
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<td>(5) Economic Reconstruction</td>
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<td>(6) Social Rehabilitation</td>
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<td>(7) Relief in the Northwest</td>
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<td>(8) Chungking Office Expenses</td>
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<td>(9) Cost in U.S.A. of Servicing Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total - Relief &amp; Welfare Projects (Exclusive of Labor-Sponsored Projects)</td>
<td>$(10,303,651.00)$</td>
<td>$(10,303,651.00)$</td>
<td>$(5,191,825.50)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total United China Relief, Inc. Budget (Exclusive of Labor-Sponsored Projects)</td>
<td>$(416,349.00)$</td>
<td>$(10,303,651.00)$</td>
<td>$(10,400,000.00)$</td>
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<tr>
<td>(10) Labor-Sponsored Projects</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$(416,349.00)$</td>
<td>$(11,063,651.00)$</td>
<td>$(11,400,000.00)$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Above Allocations Subject to Usual Quarterly Review.