

Assorted North China Daily News and The China Press News Articles on Hangzhou, 1926-1939

These English-language news articles (reproduced in the ProQuest Historical Newspapers – Chinese Newspapers Collection) gives a broad journalistic glimpse into larger social and political situations in Hangzhou before and during the Japanese invasion. Most notably, the articles include a December 15, 1937 article written by Robert Fitch on the treatment of refugees in Hangzhou, articles by Dr. Stephen Douglas Sturton and Anglican Bishop John Curtis on the occupation of Zhejiang, a brief description of the Japanese Special Services operating in the city, a 1939 foreign traveler's visit to occupied Hangzhou, and a 1940 article describing Hangchow Christian College's new university status.

Hangchow Solons Oppose Wu Pei-fu; So Does Military

(China Press Correspondence)

Hangchow, Feb. 22.—This is the Civil Governor's birthday, but there are no public celebrations by request, as he is desirous of its passing quietly.

The Commander-in-Chief is still at Nanking but he is returning soon, and when he gets back the Civil Governor is going to offer his New Year congratulations to Sun Chuan-fang.

The Provincial Autonomy Committee against Wu Pei Fu and so are the military.

The New Year holidays are nearly over, the shops are beginning to open again, workers are returning and slowly getting a move on.

The weather is cold and raw, with a little sleet, and has interfered a good deal with the "Week of Evangelism" which is going on just now in connection with all the churches.

The Lottery Ticket business last year was very good, and thousands of dollars were gambled away.

The artificial silk business is catching on, and one firm is making immense profits.

General Chen Yi, Commander of the Chekiang 1st Division, arrived here last night from Nanking. He is a Shaohing man, and the Shaohing folks in Hangchow are arranging for a public "Welcome Back."

Yesterday, the splendid new Church, substantially built and furnished with oak seats and sanitary terazzo floor, in the Wu-Z northern district) connected with the Southern Presbyterian Mission Community Church work was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Price of Nankin, who had come specially for the purpose, and who was supported on the platform by most of the ministers of the city churches. Pastor Zen of the China Inland Mission offered the dedicatory prayer, which was full of spirit, pathos, and reality. It was a good prayer. The assence of Dr. Price's address, which was a very earnest one, was "Make Jesus King" in the heart, home, church, business, community, and country. He mentioned at some length the four great enemies of the "King of Righteousness"—sin, unrest, injustice, and death, but He was able to overcome them all, and he pleaded with the people to let Jesus reign in their hearts as well as in the Church. The Rev. L. P. Nyl spoke earnestly to the Christians, and urged upon them the necessity of seeking to save others, and bring at least one every year to the Saviour and to the Church, and in a few years the splendid new and commodious church would have to be enlarged.

It is due to the indefatigable energy and push and pull of Dr. McMullen and his sister that the Church has been erected which stands as a witness for Christ in a very important suburb of the city.

Feverish War Activities Seen Throughout Japan, Returned Visitors State

Soviet Russia Sympathizes With China, Says Dr. McMullen; Disembarking Of Many Wounded Officers And Cans Of Ashes At Nagasaki Is Carried Out Secretly; Campaign Denounced

Conditions existing in Japan and in Soviet Russia are as unlike as their hatred of each other is intense, it was stated yesterday by Dr. R. J. McMullen, Provost of Hangchow Christian College, who returned to China from the United States after traveling across Russia by the Trans-Siberian Railway and through some of the principal cities of Japan by rail to catch the Shanghai Maru at Nagasaki for this port.

The Japanese nation appears keyed to a fever pitch, with soldiers and preparations for war in evidence on every side, Dr. McMullen told THE CHINA PRESS. "Every railway station at which our train stopped was crowded with hundreds of men, women and children waving flags and shouting the fervid 'Banzai' to departing soldier relatives or neighbors. "Contrast this with the two visits I have made to Russia since leaving the United States three months ago which have convinced me that the Russian people and those at the head of the government want war least of any nation in Europe, with the possible exception of Great Britain."

Sympathy For China

An interesting aspect of this Russian sentiment against war, the Hangchow educator stated, is their great interest in and sympathy for China and the Chinese people. "Whenever I told a Russian that I was from China, it was almost amusing to see how quickly he picked up his ears and pressed me with questions."

A foreign passenger who arrived on the same ship from Japan with Dr. McMullen told THE CHINA PRESS that foreigners living in Japan are told that the nationwide railway station demonstrations where conscripted soldiers depart are held by order of the government.

This same informant said that when a soldier is called for service from a city that all the people who

live in his block are required to turn out and join in giving the neighbor a rousing send-off, while in villages a certain percentage of all the inhabitants must be on hand for the patriotic formalities.

While prices in the Kobe area have not appreciably increased, there is a current belief in foreign circles that a material rise will be seen shortly and that if China can hold out for but six months that Japan will be in dire financial straits.

Steel Plant Converted

A case in point cited by one arrival was the wartime activity in Nagasaki, where a large Mitsubishi specialized steel plant is operated. Since hostilities opened in China this plant has been turned into a factory exclusively manufacturing small arms and ammunition. This same formula is believed to be the rule in other Japanese industrial areas.

Sixty per cent of the people of Nagasaki are directly supported by this one large Mitsubishi enterprise in peace time. While they are all now employed, observers wonder what will happen to them when peace returns and the specialized products which this mill manufactured is again produced for the world market.

It is an obvious fact, one passenger said, that Japan will have a very difficult time recapturing the trade of her best and lost world customers after her adventure in China is concluded.

Wounded, Dead Seen

Still another foreign arrival—one who made a round-trip to Japan on Japanese boats—told of the carrying of large numbers of wounded Japanese officers back to Japan from Shanghai. The entire aft section cabins were occupied by these wounded officers, it was stated, the total number being estimated between 50 and 60. When the ship arrived in Nagasaki all foreign passengers were prevented from witnessing the disembarking of these wounded men, although some managed to get enough peeks to give a fairly good account of what actually occurred. The boat was met by a large delegation of civilians and military detachments, all of whom either bowed or saluted as each wounded officer went ashore.

Immediately after this Japanese sailors spent more than half an hour carrying off little boxes of ashes, each containing all that remained of a dead Japanese soldier. While the foreign passengers had no way of knowing how many boxes were taken ashore, from the time required and the number of sailors engaged in the work it was believed that the total was no less than several hundred and may have been considerably more.

18 Transports Seen

Passengers arriving with the vessel yesterday reported that there 18 Japanese transports were sighted off Woosung and about a dozen more were seen anchored in the vicinity of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board wharf property.

Near Woosung hundreds of Japanese troops were seen. There were also between 400 and 500 horses in two "horse parks" in this sector fronting the Whangpoo. At Woosung troops were being landed in large motorized sampans, the latter craft docking in the vicinity of the bridge that crosses the creek at Woosung. Some 25 or 30 tanks were seen in the W.C.B. wharf area.

From the Chapel Waterworks to the Riverside Plant of the Shanghai Power Company observers on the ship said that not a single soldier of either belligerent was sighted, although a number of farmers were placidly cultivating their fields on both sides of the river.

Shortly before arriving at Woosung the passengers counted 25 to 30 Japanese planes on Tsungming Island.

"A Good Licking"

One prominent American who arrived with the Shanghai Maru told a CHINA PRESS reporter that the "thoughtful people" in Japan are strongly opposed to a war with China and that many who talk with their American friends say that the best thing could happen for the sake of Japan, and the Japanese people would be for "the army and navy bunch" to get a good licking in China. These same Japanese tell their foreign friends that they know the military in the country is "running riot" but that there is nothing that they can do about it except hope for their downfall.

HANGCHOW REFUGEE SITUATION

How a Chinese City Handled Its Own Problem: Caring for Thousands of Wounded Soldiers

By ROBERT F. FITCH

Some complain that the Chinese do not do enough for themselves. Why then appeal for outside aid? In order to answer this question through my own personal experience, let me give a picture of one month's stay in the city of Hangchow, a city where it has been my privilege to reside for the past 30 odd years.

On the afternoon of October 23, just as I was leaving Shanghai on the ss. Hsin Peking, then bound for Ningpo, I received a call to become publicity secretary for War Relief work for the National Christian Council of China. In the five minutes left for making a decision, it came upon me as an almost overwhelming conviction that for me not to visit the scene of my former labours and see old Chinese friends and to experience with them something of the sadness and the terror of a city waiting to be destroyed with incendiary bombs would be unworthy of my former years of friendship and sense of loyalty to them. There also came the thought that perhaps the intensity of such experience might better fit me later to enter upon the new and temporary work to which I was called.

Railway stations at Hangchow and Zakow had been bombed. The railway workshops in the latter place had also been destroyed, and at last the new Chientang railway bridge, the pride of Hangchow and the whole province, had been charged with dynamite subject to destruction on the possible entry of the Japanese.

The Chinese love their city as the Swiss love Switzerland. It is not only a city of homes, but one which had been further improved by the indefatigable efforts of its Mayor, Mr. Z. Y. Chow. It has special cultural interests and organizations such as are not to be found in the more material life of Shanghai. It was at this time I decided to study the war conditions of Hangchow to see what the Chinese from their own initiative were doing for themselves. I found that the work of refugee relief was under the direction of the Central Government Relief Commission. First there was the provincial organization in the city under the auspices of which there were careful direction and audit of many sub-branches of various districts in Chekiang. Its head-quarters were in the memorial hall of Prince Chien, the founder of modern Hangchow. There was a large clerical staff under the supervision of a very able General Secretary.

Work Classified

The work for war refugees was well classified. There was a receiving agency to meet the irregular incoming trains, to carry away the wounded, to provide for the further free transportation of those who had homes further South and West in the country, to arrange passage by train, bus or boat and to give them enough money to buy food for their journey. Those who had no relative in the country were received into the city. The wounded refugees were sent to an adjunct of the Wang Villa on the southern shores of the West Lake. Many women and children were sent to the Y.M.C.A. where hundreds could sleep on the floor of the gymnasium.

In the Monastery of Manifest Congratulations I saw hundreds more of male refugees. Among these were carpenters, masons, painters, smiths, in all representing about 27 skilled trades. These men were given a chance to go out daily to secure a fair wage and bring their earnings to a local savings bank. Unskilled workers were trained in various sorts of manual labour, beginning with simple occupations suitable in war time such as making straw shoes, cotton vests, mats, towels, heavy straw mats for padding. Sewing of garments was also taught. Attached to the monastery were eleven mow of land in which the refugees cultivated vegetables.

Not far from this place was another monastery entirely run by priests who carried stretchers for the wounded and did all relief work. In these places educational classes were held for the children in the afternoons. In all there were six stations and up to the time of my visit 15,000 refugees had been passed on or cared for in the refugee stations of Hangchow.

Thousands of Wounded Soldiers

Under the direction of the military were numbers of hospitals, five of which I visited. At that time there were 20,000 wounded soldiers in Chekiang and 30,000 in Kiangsi. Hangchow then had 10,000, half of the provincial quota. In the monastery of Linyin (The Spirits Retreat) were 2,000 soldiers cared for as well as could be expected with medical supplies and an operating room.

Nevertheless, speaking of operations, I saw lad of about sixteen with ordinary tweezers probing into a wounded leg of a soldier for a bullet, which he finally found and showed

me. It was a good case for death by gangrene. Outside of Linyin, simply because of an inadequate supply of cheap board beds balanced on struts, many of these wounded soldiers were sleeping on thin mats on earth floors.

One of the best institutions visited was the Red Cross Hospital which had no Red Cross sign. My enquiry as to the reason elicited the reply that to have a Red Cross sign would invite bombing from aeroplanes. It is difficult to see the solution of this problem because the Japanese complaint that the Red Cross flag has been misused on a number of occasions by the Chinese can also be verified. In this Red Cross hospital there were 60 soldiers to each section. Each section had a doctor, head nurse, six sub-nurses, and two bandage nurses. In all the above work both for refugees and wounded soldiers there were hundreds of voluntary workers, some receiving nothing and others receiving only their food and board.

Moving Foreign Refugees

During the latter two weeks of my stay I was engaged in moving Chinese and foreign refugees to places of safety, principally Mokanshan. How could one foresee that the Bank of China in Chekiang would be closed by November 20 and the Mokanshan branch be unable to give out money, and cash cheques could not be sent by mail. All the past work was undone.

Through the kindness of the governor and the mayor a bus and a truck with two ambulances from the C.M.S. hospital were furnished to bring down 20 foreign refugees from Mokanshan to the Hangchow city station. From there a special train was arranged to forward these refugees together with others from Hangchow and Zaohsing to the Dzaongo River. Well after mid-night this party, with about 100 pieces of baggage were ferried over to the other side and took train to Ningpo. Since the boom had just recently been opened at Chinhai, they were able to proceed on the ss. Tembien to Shanghai. What ordinarily would require four and a half hours of travel, in this case required five days!

During my two weeks of constant travel in my car I saw thousands of refugees, many with all their possessions carried on the two ends of one pole resting on the shoulder of father, son or widowed mother. Many of them had food enough only for a few days and then must either freeze or starve to death. Hangchow became a city of the dead, practically 400,000 had left the city and the daily expectancy of possible death settled upon the remaining few. Shops were closed, food was hard to get.

C. M. S. Hospital Takes Over

At last when panic came the refugee centres and the hospitals for wounded soldiers closed, and the military turned over about 1,000 of their most desperate cases to the C.M.S. hospital. In that great city of over half a million the only medical workers, doctors, nurses, attendants, foreign and Chinese that remained steadfast were the staff members of that hospital, in a property easily inflammable in a crowded district yet more easily inflammable. But all expected to stay by their wounded even in the midst of bombing unless fire or explosion actually drove them away.

Then there is one missionary in charge of the college property long since vacated. For him there are no happy prospects since it is reported that some of the University buildings at Soochow have also been bombed. A C.I.M. missionary is also present with the one in charge to give whatever help he can. Two other missionaries are using their compounds as refugee centres when the emergency comes. There are other workers remaining at their posts in a city which is in daily expectation of bombing. Nor do they need to be reminded by the official representatives of any government that they stay at their own risk.

Soon we may hear of the fall of Nanking. If so these large areas of suffering, areas multiplied with suffering intensified since the recent fighting, will be opened up again. Missionaries will return to their posts and the task before them will be far greater than ever before, also without Government agencies and grants to aid them. Business has been largely destroyed in many industrial centres.

The repercussions will be felt everywhere in unemployment; cold and hunger will be experienced by several millions of the poor. The picture I have drawn is characteristic of all the war areas of China. The Chinese are willing to help, but the needs are beyond their resources. For several months to come, perhaps into the late spring and summer of next year there will be an overwhelming need for further aid from outside sources, specially from the Christian churches of the West.

NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF CHINA BROADCASTS

Ballou, E H

The Chinese Recorder (1912-1938); Jan 1, 1938;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Chinese Newspapers Collection

pg. 43

NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF CHINA BROADCASTS

**(Excerpts from broadcasts on War Relief and Church Activities
given over Station XMHA, Shanghai.)**

November 14, 1937.

A letter came in yesterday from Mr. Alton of the English Methodist Mission in Shiuchow, or Shaokwan. That's a city in Kwangtung, on the north river. It's an important place on the Yueh-Han railway and the centre for a large rural area in the north of Kwangtung province. In

this letter (dated Nov. 3) Mr. Alton begins by thanking the N.C.C. (that's us in the National Christian Council which has its headquarters here) for all the Emergency Bulletins and news reports which he's been receiving. The city has been heavily bombed, but casualties were not very many because people got out into the country. But there's been a lot of damage to property. The Christian hospital is carrying on, with a few patients injured in the raids and a good many Malaria cases. Church work in the city has come to a standstill but in the big country district all around they're carrying on vigorously. Here's a point that will interest you as showing the fine spirit of the Christian community and their desire to cooperate with all the rest of us. Mr. Alton and his Chinese colleagues have taken up the matter of War Relief. They had received the news of our central N.C.C. War Relief Fund which has been referred to in previous Talks, in particular the Talk given on October 10 which was circulated by mail, as all these Talks are. So they've decided to organise a local Relief Fund and send contributions to the central fund here. The Chinese workers in the church are hoping to give 10% of their salary for this winter quarter and invite subscriptions from individuals and churches in that area. They've already voted \$20 from funds in hand, and Mr. Alton sends us a cheque for \$100, just to show that they mean what they say. Mr. Alton thanks the N.C.C. for the lead it's giving to the "country parsons", as he calls them, but it seems to me the thanks are really due to him and his Chinese colleagues for their cheerful and loyal spirit of cooperation which is one of the fine things God is giving us in these days. We've had a number of other letters of the same kind from different parts of the country, and it's all very encouraging.

During the week also a telegram came in about Soochow. Soochow has had a very rough time for many weeks. Now at least the bombing has got so bad that our friends in the S. Methodist and S. Presbyterian Missions there have thought it advisable to leave. Two Christian hospitals are being transferred elsewhere. One has gone to Nanking where they'll be able to help the wounded in greater security.

It was reported in the papers last night that the city of Ningpo had been rather seriously bombed. We hope the city and its people have not suffered badly. All we know at the moment is from a private telegram which says that the objective was apparently the railway station and that all missionaries and mission property in Ningpo are safe.

Interesting items from the meeting of the N.C.C. War Relief Committee last Friday (Nov. 12).

(1) Contributions made to our central fund by the churches and friends in China amount to \$8,484.06. This comes from twelve provinces. It's in addition to what has been raised and spent for local needs, of course.

(2) The One Cent Movement is now launched and literature about that has been circulated. We hope you will all join in and send contributions to the central fund. The idea is to give one cent a day.

(3) It's clear there are not enough doctors in China. In response to appeals from Hankow and elsewhere, the N.C.C. has sent cables to New York and London urgently appealing for twenty young doctors for war service, to be supported by missionary societies and to work under the auspices of the Chinese Medical Association and the International Red Cross.

(4) The flood situation in Shantung is the most serious within living memory. Dr. R. H. Williamson of the English Baptist Missionary Society was with us at our meeting on Friday and reported that 2 million

people are affected and some 200,000 completely destitute. The Shantung Provincial Government has contributed \$300,000, and the C.I.F.R.C. is also grappling with the problem. But more funds are needed.

(5) In response to an appeal from Sian in Shensi help is being sent to our friends there who have thousands of wounded and refugees on their hands.

(6) Grants of money for relief have been made to cities in East China where there is relief work under Christian auspices (Soochow, Sungkiang, Changshu and Quinsan).

It's been a very eventful week in Shanghai. One great triumph, due to the tireless efforts of Father Jacquinet and his colleagues, has been the safety area in the northern section of the Chinese city south of the French concession. That area is still intact. A very informing account of the refugee situation here is to be found in a special issue of the China Critic (for November 11) compiled with the aid of the International Red Cross Committee. R. Rees.

At Paotingfu the turnover was on September 24th. It was not until the 9th of October that we had our first letters from the missionaries in the Presbyterian and American Board compounds who had gone through extremely harrowing experiences when the city was occupied, and afterwards. The next day, October 10th, Dr. William Cochran of the Presbyterian hospital, who had been caught at Peitaiho, and Dr. Hugh Hubbard of the American Board, who returned from furlough on September 26th, were permitted to go down. They travelled with an international group of newspaper men who were given military escort to visit parts of the city. Both Cochran and Hubbard remained in Paoting, but it was almost the first of November before other Presbyterian missionaries could start down towards Shuntefu. These included Dr. Henke, Mr. Jenness, and perhaps others.

Major Stranks and Adjutant Eacott of the Salvation Army had also been in the party on the 10th. They went not only to investigate the condition of their headquarters in Paoting but hoped especially to carry medical supplies to their hospital in Tingshien.

On September 15th one of our ablest country evangelistic supervisors at Chochou, the Rev. T'ien Chin-hsien, was killed. He had prepared three dugouts in the three courts of the church property, and had furnished not only refuge but faith and courage to a large number of people. That morning during an air raid he, with his entire family and others to a total of 17 people, were together in the dugout nearest the street. Bombs struck that part of the compound, three of them we are told, and all seventeen people were instantly killed, either by the concussion or by being buried alive. So far as I know these are the only casualties to date in that part of the country among active Christian workers. Detailed reports from northern Shantung and Shansi were not available when I came south.

As I passed thru Tientsin I was told that London Missionary Society missionaries either had just managed to start back to Tsangchow or were hoping to do so within a few days. It seems to be pretty clear, however, that regions recently fought over are going to be reopened for Christian work, even relief work, *very* slowly. For one thing, a large part of the population has fled to less disturbed area or areas they *hoped* would be less disturbed.

There's one rumor which seems to bear a charmed life. It raises its head again, very soon after each successive attempt to scotch it. I refer to the report that Yenching University has closed. Yenching

has not closed. Its enrollment on November 1st was 499, and another student was to have gotten back last week. I had the privilege of a long talk with Dr. Stuart only the evening before I expected to leave. He and his colleagues naturally have new and numerous problems to give them grave concern. But there's not the slightest atmosphere of defeatism anywhere about the campus, and it will certainly take more than rumors in other parts of the country to close the university down. I feel so strongly on this point that I've written asking a very close friend to telegraph me immediately if and when Yen-ching has to close. And until that telegram comes, I shall stoutly deny the truth of any such report.

The Catholic University is the only other school of university grade open in the occupied areas. Christian middle schools in Peiping are having an exceptional opportunity for service, and are rising to it. Enrolments are about 2/3 of last year's, which in several cases was an all time high. Christian schools in Tientsin, except the Anglo-Chinese college in the concessions, aren't so fortunate, but are carrying on. Church retreats have been held and are being planned. Chinese Christian leaders are everywhere showing a faith, courage and determination which no obstacles so far apparent can defeat. These men are an inspiration to their missionary colleagues. The Church in the north does not intend to abdicate. God's children are there, the Gospel is still Good News, and in the months that are ahead there are those who will interpret it, who will live it, and who will find new depths to its truth. Earle Ballou.

There is a good deal of good news to tell you to-night. Dr. Y. C. Yang, President of Soochow University, arrived in town a week ago with his family. A lot of his friends have been anxious about him ever since he had to leave Huchow a month ago. He has been in southern Anhwei with a large faculty group and some students. It was hoped school work might be continued at a town called Tengchi. That proved impracticable, however, as the military situation began to develop in a way which affected the locality unfavorably. Some of the faculty are still in Anhwei, including Dean Pan and Principal Sun of the Middle School. Others have gone to Changsha, Hunan. Among these are Dean Hsü Ching-han, Mr. Charles S. Feng, and Miss Zien Zang-peng. The university will greatly appreciate any help given to any of the faculty now in the interior.

We understand that Soochow University will make its headquarters in Moore Memorial Church, where courses in law and arts will be offered next term. No definite plans have yet been made for science work. Dr. Yang can be reached either at the church, or in care of the National Christian Council or the China Christian Educational Association. He will be particularly glad to keep in touch with his university colleagues. The Southern Methodist Church, with which the university is connected, is also very glad to welcome back to China Bishop Arthur J. Moore. Bishop Moore will be here for some weeks.

We have somewhat similar news about **Hangchow** Christian College. President Li arrived this week and tells us the institution opened in September as usual with 80% of its expected student body and all but two members of its staff. Work went on without much disturbance for eight weeks, despite frequent air raid alarms and some bombing at Zakow, only about a mile and a half from the campus. When Kashing was lost it became apparent that the safety of **Hangchow** was seriously threatened. Plans were therefore made to remove the college to some quiet place out of the fighting zone. That same town in southern Anhwei was fixed upon: Tengchi. But the drive on Nanking brought many retreating and not well disciplined soldiers into the vicinity, and

the difficulties of still another move led to a decision to close the college before the end of the semester. This was done on December 10th.

All teachers and students left Tengchi safely, and all equipment and records have been returned to the plant at Hangchow. Teachers and students have either gone home or have sought places of safety until the situation is improved. Two foreign teachers are remaining on the campus: Dr. R. J. McMullen and Mr. Roy S. Lautenschlager, as well as twelve workers and servants, including one woman teacher and a nurse. It is, of course, devoutly hoped that the Japanese will spare the college. And if it should be of any special interest to any one listening to this broadcast, it can be stated emphatically that there have never been any soldiers, active or wounded, living on the campus since the outbreak of hostilities.

Our War Relief Committee is still very much on the job. Gifts have been coming in and appropriations going out, as has been true every week since all the trouble started. Three weeks ago I mentioned a good letter and a substantial subscription from Mr. Bray of Fatshan, Kwangtung, who sent on to us \$100 for a friend. He has now sent (Dec. 5) a further sum of \$200, gifts from several people including the nurses in the local hospital. From Shiuchow in the same province Rev. W. H. Alton follows up an earlier remittance with a check for \$266 sent on Nov. 30. He has this to say. "The response has been very good indeed, both from the country and city churches. The hospital staff has done excellently, everybody contributing, even the lowest paid servant."

Jumping suddenly to another part of the country, we know how long people in Tsinan, the capital of Shantung, have been occupying the anxious seat, and how pressing have been some of the local problems of relief in that vicinity. A contribution of \$36 made at a union meeting of the churches, is all the more significant on that account.

Across the world again and we are in New York City. Mr. Boynton has recently had a letter from Dr. Lobenstine. I suppose Dr. Lobenstine is known to every person likely to be listening this evening. He encloses gifts for several projects here in China, including \$100 for War Relief. He also has this to say; "On November 10 I attended a luncheon meeting presided over by Dr. Mott at which were representatives of the Federal Council of Churches, the Foreign Missions Conference, the Friends Service Union and the Committee for the Relief of German Refugees. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss a mail appeal being sent to every Protestant church in the United States, asking for a Christmas offering for civilian relief in China, the relief of Spanish orphans and of German refugees."

The most recent contribution is one of \$1,000 U.S. currency, from the International Missionary Council, which got here just in time for Christmas and brings the total receipts of our War Relief Fund well over the \$50,000 mark.

The Committee has made several appropriations during the last ten days that I'll mention to-night, partly with the thought that in some cases people interested may get the news earlier this way than by waiting for letters. Here is the first, and it concerns refugee relief work in Wuhu. \$3,000 has been deposited to the account of Dr. R. E. Brown with the Associated Mission Treasurers. In addition to this, Bishop Roberts wants to inform Sister Constance of Wuhu that \$1000 U.S. currency is available for the relief work under her direction, through the treasurer of the American Church Mission in Shanghai. The relief work at Paotingfu under the direction of Dr. Hugh Hubbard was granted \$3,000, and this money has been forwarded through the office of his mis-

sion treasurer at Tientsin. The Menzies Memorial Hospital at Hwaiking, in Honan, was granted \$1,000. This money has been deposited to the account of the hospital at the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank here in Shanghai. Several other requests, which might have received favorable consideration, had to be laid on the table because in each case there was insufficient information regarding the exact amount required and the budget for its expenditure. E. H. Ballou.

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NEW COMMISSION IN HANGCHOW

Railway Connections with Shanghai Restored

Hangchow, Jan. 2.

Three events yesterday marked the advent of 1938 here. A peace maintenance commission was formed; rail traffic with Shanghai was restored, and the aerodrome greeted its first Japanese plane.

Contrary to Chinese reports of an impending major encounter for the possession of the city, Japanese troops spent the day enjoying the natural beauties of the famous lakeside resort. Except those on guard duty, all Japanese soldiers went about armed only with their bayonets.

Rail connections were restored with the arrival of a Japanese military armoured train from Changan. The aerial visitor was an Army machine.

Inaugural Meeting

The inaugural meeting of the Peace Maintenance Commission was held at the Chamber of Commerce building at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Led by Mr. Kao Fu-sheng, Mayor of Hangchow, 500 prominent residents of the city attended the inaugural rites. Lieut.-Col. Masutaro Nakai, chief of the Special Service branch of the Japanese Army in this sector, who will act as adviser to the commission, and Mr. Yuzo Matsumura, Japanese consul, were also in attendance.—Domei.

A FLEET of submarines belonging to the Chinese Navy has recently appeared in the Yangtze River at points west of Anking, the "Social Daily News" learns from reliable sources. According to the report, the deep water craft were sent in parts to China via an overland route from Soviet Russia, and were assembled on their arrival in this country. Arriving at the same time were twelve amphibian tanks which can negotiate land and water with equal facility, it is reported.

THREE banks in Nanchang, namely the Yu Min Bank of Kiangsi, the Reconstruction Bank and the Nanchang Municipal Bank, have decided to issue jointly 5-cent subsidiary notes and \$1 bills, states a dispatch to the "Hwa Mei Pao." The new notes, which are in the process of printing, will be released shortly for circulation. It is learnt that business circles in Nanchang have approved this measure, which they consider to be beneficial to transactions in the market.

A MOVEMENT is afoot among foreign residents in Ningpo for the creation of refugees' zones in Ningpo and Shaohsing, states a Chinese report to the "Hwa Mei Pao." These two districts, it has been pointed out by these foreigners, possess no military importance, but will be much needed to give shelter to refugees fleeing the war zone in Chekiang province. With the fall of Hangchow, they state, such a need has become all the more pressing. Delegates of the foreign community in Ningpo, it is learnt, have already arrived in Shanghai to conduct negotiations with Japanese authorities on this project.

30 Foreigners Still At Posts In Hangchow

Missionaries Attempt To Ease Suffering Of Chinese

Of the 30-odd foreigners still remaining in Hangchow, approximately 20 of these are missionaries, according to information received here yesterday.

Like many mission workers in other cities occupied by the Japanese military forces, these people have remained at their posts in an effort to alleviate suffering wherever and whenever possible.

Other cities in which missionaries are still on the job are Ningpo, Nanking, and Shaohing. Of the 20 at Hangchow, including several women, 14 of these are connected with the Church Missionary Society, and they are attempting to carry on their work in the Kwang Chi Hospital, where they have been caring for refugees since the start of hostilities. Six American missionaries are also standing by there, but only four names were available here yesterday.

The Church Missionary Society workers are, Bishop and Mrs. J. Curtis, Dr. and Mrs. S.D. Stuarton, Mr. S.H. Murray, Dr. Phyllis Haddow, Mrs. Violet Bargrove, Miss A. Megson, Miss E. Webb, Miss H. Mellroy, Miss Margaret Woods, Rev. W.R.O. Taylor, Miss M. Garnett, and Miss E. Atkinson. Four of the six Americans known to be in Hangchow are Mr. E.A. Turner of the Y.M.C.A., Mr. E. H. Clayton of Northern Baptist, Mr. R.J. McMullen of Southern Presbyterian and Mr. Van Everer.

At Shaohing, Rev. A. I. Naismith is known to be safe, while Mr. F. R. S. Benjamin, and Dr. H. Thomas of the Northern Baptist Mission, Mr. A. A. Conibear of the English Methodist Mission and Mr. E. H. Smith are reported to be in Ningpo.

Among those in Nanking where, it is reported, 15 missionaries are staying, are known to be Dr. C. S. Trimmer and Dr. Robert O. Wilson of the Methodist Hospital there; Rev. H. L. Sone, of the Nanking Theological Seminary; Rev. C. H. Riggs, American Board Mission; Mr. George A. Fitch, Y.M.C.A.; Dr. M. S. Bates and Mr. W. P. Mills.

FOREIGNERS WELL IN HANGCHOW

Japanese Looking After Occidental Residents

Shanghai, Jan. 20.

Forty-two Occidentals, representing seven nationalities, are now in Hangchow, a Japanese Embassy spokesman announced yesterday morning.

In addition twelve Americans, including one 80-year-old woman and seven children, are remaining in the Mokanshan area, he revealed.

Quiet prevailed within the lake-side city of Hangchow, where electric service had again become available, the spokesman said. The water-works, however, were still out of commission.

Desultory fighting occurred almost daily between bands of Chinese forces entrenched across the Chientang River, and the Japanese outposts. No serious encounters had occurred, the spokesman asserted.

The foreign community, the Japanese official said, was "being looked after" by the Japanese military. All members of the foreign colony were reported to be well.

Mail Can Be Sent

Unsealed mail, addressed to Occidentals in Hangchow, would be sent through Japanese military channels upon application to the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai, he added. Similar postal facilities were being extended to those in Hangchow, he stated.

The foreign community in Hangchow, classified according to nationality, was announced as follows: Americans—Dr. Frederick P. Manget, Methodist Episcopal Mission, South, Huchow; Miss Ava Morton, M.E.S., Huchow; the Rev. R. G. McMullen, American Presbyterian Mission, South; the Rev. Kepler Van Evera, American Presbyterian Mission, North; the Rev. Eugene A. Turner; Mr. E. H. Clayton; the Rev. C. Fairclough.

French—Fr. C. G. Deymieri, Fr. Michel Bouillet, Fr. Francois Faucheux, Sr. Appoline Bowlby, Sr. Gabrielle Jaeger, Sr. Mary McHugh, Sr. Marie Cancel, Sr. Germaine Blanchin.

Italian—Sr. Ida Galgagni.

Netherlander—Fr. Herri Claessen.

Belgian—Alice Yang.

Russian—N. V. Shultz, engineer; V. G. Dentskevitch, V.M. Tornovsky.

British Residents

British—Dr. Stephen Douglas Sturton, Mrs. Rose Sturton, V.W. Stepleton Cotton, Chinese Post Office; Bishop John Curtis, Mrs. Eve Stanley Curtis, F. G. E. Willis, Maurice Kingdon, A.P.C.; Miss Phyllis Haddon, Miss Mary Garnett, Miss Gladys Firth, Miss Violet Bargrove, Miss May Lillian Webb, Miss Hilda McElroy, Miss Lily Atkinson, George Theodore Moule, K. S. Lautenschlager, W.K.O. Taylor, Miss June Frances Moule, Miss Margaret Woods, Samuel W. H. Murray and Miss Augusta Megson.

In Mokanshan were listed as present: Mrs. W. H. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Shoertz and five children, Mrs. H. L. Sone and two children.

Miss Mary Cullen White was said to be at Ba Deu near Mokanshan.

In Chekiang To-day

JOHN CURTIS

LIKE China as a whole and like Gaul of old the Chekiang Diocese is divided into three parts. We have an "occupied" area—much less "inhabited" than previously—round about **Hangchow**, we have a "war" area which begins anywhere outside **Hangchow** and runs across the Fuyang Hsien northwest towards Anhui, and we have the "free" area which includes all the right bank of the Chien T'ang River and all the left bank as well beyond the "line" which runs through Fuyang.

We of the Sheng Kung Hui have no work in the "occupied" area except in Hangchow and with regard to our work there all through the period of occupation we have had very much to be thankful for. None of our foreign missionaries were evacuated and none were directly interfered with. We were able to keep all our missionaries—men and women—four men, ten women, one retired woman-worker and one independent but partly attached woman missionary; of these, two men and eight women were in the Hospital, one woman and one man in the Branch Hospital (Lepers etc.) outside the city proper and the rest were in the heart of the city. We were fortunate in being able to keep all our Chinese hospital staff except a couple of "internes" and a few nurses who would not face Japanese occupation or whose parents insisted on taking them away, but it was a well-staffed efficiently-working hospital that went through the bad times and proved such a source of help and stability in the afflicted city. We also had our two Chinese clergy in the city and one in each of the Hospitals. We were much better off than the other missions who were each represented by one foreign man and rather a smaller number of Chinese clergy.

The matter that finally cleared away any hesitation there may have been about remaining was the request in November, 1937 from the Provincial Governor and **Mayor** that we should take over from them the inmates of a hospital they had been running with between three hundred and four hundred seriously wounded Chinese soldiers whom they could make no provision for. They put them in a school next door, provided all necessary equipment and money, also a staff which vanished just in time to make room for the staff of the Huchow (Methodist Episcopal South) Mission Hospital under Dr. Manget and Miss Morton to take over. These latter had evacuated to us a body and were moving back hoping to find work. They reached us at the psychological moment and took charge of the wounded soldiers next door, and though we got most of the credit they did most of the work! We had already quite a number of wounded soldiers in our own hospital and there was a busy time before the Japanese came, preparing all who could be moved for evacuation "across the river"; during the month that was left we evacuated about three hundred and were left with just over two hundred when the city was occupied. May it be said to the credit of the Japanese that they never interfered with these men in any way except that after seven months

one hundred convalescents were taken away and put under more careful guard but not in any way ill treated, and after another seven months the remainder were allowed to go free without any restrictions. This whole piece of work reflected credit on all concerned, our hospital staff, the Huchow Hospital staff, the Chinese Central Government who paid for all those who came to our own hospital, the Chekiang Government who paid for those whom they handed over to us and the Japanese for their scrupulous "non-interference."

The Leper and T. B. Hospital outside the city was also kept going in an efficient way, (we evacuated the orthopaedic children to the city hospital) and not interfered with though we had many alarms and excitements such as finding three Japanese cavalry men mounted on top of the hospital hill one day—the walls were not intact and these men were scouting!

Our local Red Cross Committee with Headquarters in the Hospital also did a notable work—we concentrated about 30,000 women and children in our various mission Y.M.C.A. and some other compounds and we just had enough foreign men (and two women!) to help the very efficient Chinese workers we had in the oversight of all these places and again we have to record a very successful piece of work. It needed constant care, day and night, (for **Hangchow** was much the same during the first three months of occupation as all other East China cities) to prevent soldiers from coming in, to persuade those who had got in to go out, to get the Military Police in specially difficult cases, but again the work was successfully carried through without any of the regrettable incidents reported from Nanking and elsewhere, largely due to the fact that our refugees were all collected into compounds that could be kept closed and that we had in most cases a resident foreigner as the last line of defence or at any rate continual visits from a responsible person. The Japanese Military Police also helped us in a great measure but at first they were very few in number.

It took several months before our refugees were all evacuated but at last only one which still has nearly 1,000 villagers from burnt out areas was left.

All this work led on to the resumption by degrees of our regular church work—some of the clergy have never returned but all our churches have long been back at work mostly with congregations of whom more than half are "new" people met during the great tribulation. In our own Sheng Kung Hui there were 50 adults baptized at Christmas 1938 and 79 at Whitsuntide 1939; these numbers are quite exceptionable in our work in **Hangchow** and are directly due to the work in "The bad times" and our experience is common with the other churches in **Hangchow**—"much people was added unto the Lord."

Most of the Christian community evacuated before the Japanese came—generally speaking only the poor remained—and financial matters are difficult on this account. All the churches combined in relief efforts last winter. They made clothes, they contributed money, they distributed rice provided by N.C.C. and Red Cross Funds and

they are beginning to lay their plans for next winter already. The church members led by their responsible leaders are getting out into community service in a new way in response to the dreadful need evident in the city and although a lot of old leaders are absent, the church is giving a very good account of itself in poor present day half dead, half populated **Hangchow**.

Schools "of sorts" are being carried on. Only the Roman Mission so far has registered a school with the present authorities, and as yet we have no plans for the future. We go on from day to day "in hope," but there is probably much more effective evangelistic work going on in **Hangchow** city now than ever before in its history. We usually have a big Sunday work radiating out from our Young People's Institute in **Hangchow** and there was a Teachers' Institute with about 60 young people present in July for a fortnight—and any Sunday afternoon there are over forty classes being held in the institute.

Now for area No. 2—the war area. Here we have little to report, only one of our parishes is affected and it only in about half its area—but many of our people suffered in the original fighting and many more had their homes burnt out and quite a number were killed. I was close by for a time in April of this year coming from the "free" side and was able to hold services in a couple of places where the catechists are carrying on—one of them is in close touch with the Chinese soldiers in the neighbourhood and at a service when I was there we had a Brigade Commander, his director of medical services, some other officers and some of the rank and file present, some of them Christians from other parts of China, some of them learning what Christianity means. The N.C.C. gave a grant of \$500 to help the people of this area and two of our Chinese pastors spent some time there in July to administer this money in various ways and to strengthen these suffering Christians with the sympathy and help that came through them and the N.C.C. from all over the world. We know little of the area just inside the Japanese side of the line—it is still a "front line area" and visitors are not welcomed.

In area No. 3—"Free China"—our Sheng Kung Hui work radiates out from Ningpo, Shaohing and Taichow and there is also what used to be worked from **Hangchow** along the Chieng Tang River and along the highway to Anhui. I was able to visit these areas in Oct.—Nov. 1938 on my way to Madras. In these days we could not get passes from **Hangchow** for a long enough time to visit the districts across the river via Shanghai and Ningpo or Wenchow so I left for Madras a couple of months early and then after my return I had most of April and May in these areas too. I was able to gather together a few of our Chinese leaders and the one foreign man we have there for a few days consultation each time. All the workers there are at their posts and the work (of all missions and churches) on the whole goes on under nearly normal conditions except that instead of our good highways we are back to our canal boats of every sort—all our advance in communications made in the last ten years has been lost, roads and railways dug up and destroyed as far as possible; there is no difficulty getting about but it is slower. School work has been carried

on under difficulties as air raids have at times been frequent. After various interruptions the Ningpo schools have all gone to the villages and in Shaohing they have early morning and late afternoon sessions, and the pupils are encouraged to spend the rest of the day in the country outside. In the large towns a good deal of help to passing refugees has been given and regular work has gone on, Sunday services in Ningpo at 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. I held a confirmation Service there on Whitsunday at 6 a.m. followed immediately by the ordination of four deacons. Conditions in Ningpo have varied—raids nearly eighteen months ago nearly emptied the city for a couple of months and then conditions gradually got back to normal till in April 1939 eight raids in quick succession inflicting much damage and many casualties on the civilian population once more emptied the city and after that business was all carried on early in the morning and late in the afternoon. Shaohing has been much less seriously bombed but quite enough to make the population very careful though business there has been much less interfered with. There is a large number of refugees in Shaohing from the areas across the river and the churches are busy in relief work. Chuki, a flourishing hsien city in the Shaohing district on the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway, was badly bombed and the greater part of the business area burned out—but it works away in makeshift premises seemingly as busy as ever. Up the Chien Tang River, Tung Lu has also been largely burnt out by air raids but it mostly remains in its ruins as nearly all the river trade has stopped now, as there is no access to **Hangchow**. Most other towns have been bombed but not so seriously and the people with the help of air raid warnings carry on.

Taichow, though farther from the **Hangchow** occupied area, is near the coast and had a useful little port at Haimen. Now Haimen is closed and often bombed and the towns inland, Huang Yen and Lin Hai (Taichow), are constantly bombed especially the latter where the people mostly live "out." Our women missionaries here as in Ningpo have been able to carry on but it is nerve racking work and holidays could not be arranged this summer as travelling is very difficult. But as I said earlier on—all workers are at their posts and the work goes on in most ways nearly normal.

I was able to visit all these districts during my two tours and hold confirmation services as usual. The people are able to get together as usual on Sundays, the clergy and other workers can move freely amongst their people and carry on their work and the people feel they are still Chinese and are expected and if necessary compelled to supply men for the army, so that everywhere there are recruits being gathered together and drilled. At the back of the line labour corps are at work and there are plentiful indications that although the enemy is near, the war is not ended. Everywhere the price of food seemed dearer than usual, many refugees, many soldiers, poor communications etc. etc., The effect of the war is evident everywhere but in most places at a short distance from the fighting area it is a case for the agricultural population of "business as usual!" The big towns are most affected by disruption of communications and stoppage of trade but if only the war could be brought to an end,

one feels that conditions would very soon be normal in "free" China and though in occupied China a longer time would be necessary as much material damage has been done, yet even there free communications would soon bring very much more normal conditions.

So there we are, (1) in **Hangchow** useful work with the new constituency and much community service, (2) a dead zone where the fighting line runs and where machine guns and sometimes artillery come to live at any time and then (3) "free" China with almost normal life in the villages and war conditions for business in the big towns—"We are troubled on every side yet not distressed, we are perplexed but not in despair, persecuted but not forsaken, cast down but not destroyed."

We have no special plans, but just at present "carry on." I hope to have most of September, October and November "across the river" and we hope to have all the workers of each area gathered together somewhere in Ningpo, Taichow and Shaohing districts for a few days special meetings—the rest of the time I hope to spend visiting the various parishes and holding confirmation services and having fellowship with the Christians in all these places so that we shall mutually strengthen one another's hands in God.

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Picture of Hangchow Under Japanese Occupation

BY T. S. M.

THE famous Lake City of Hangchow has long been known as a resort noted for its scenic beauty, its serene landscape, its enchanting atmosphere, and also as a center of Chinese industries and handicrafts. I visited Hangchow recently in order to see how well the Japanese, who have been in occupation for more than two years, are ruling this Lake City. Nothing but facts are set down here, and others may confirm these facts for themselves by paying Hangchow a visit.

After a strict search by the Japanese military authorities, the train rumbled out of Shanghai and I was on my way to Hangchow. To my surprise, the windows of the coaches were ordered to be closed because, I learned later, the Japanese did not want the prying eyes of the passengers to see too much of the pill-boxes that have been set up along the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway. Our train left for Hangchow with a strong contingent of Japanese railway guards. The locomotive driver, conductors and inspectors were all Japanese. Only the coolies were Chinese.

Japanese Eye Passengers

While I sat in my second class compartment trying to guess what Hangchow would look like, Japanese conductors paced back and forth through the compartments. They glanced at me surreptitiously through the corners of their eyes and I assumed an air of absolute innocence, to give them the impression that I was on my way to honor one of the Hangchow puppets with a visit.

There are several stations between Shanghai and Hangchow. The three biggest of them are Sungkiang, Kashing and Lingping. At the Lingping station I saw four railway coaches badly burnt and a few workmen and carpenters doing the repair work. I learned later that Chinese guerrillas had damaged them with hand grenades a few days before.

In about six hours our train arrived at Hangchow. On the platform I saw about a dozen Chinese gendarmes keeping watch over incoming passengers, examining their luggage and searching their persons. A party of women police was also in attendance to search incoming women passengers.

Sleuth on the Job

Looking around, I spotted a foreigner, whom I took to be an American missionary. He had come to the station to greet a lady friend. After her luggage had been searched, the pair went off, closely followed by a Japanese sentry who eyed them rather suspiciously.

All told, there were fewer than 300 passengers who arrived in Hangchow with me on the same train. We were ordered off to a side room in the station, where we were to receive vaccination. I had got my vaccination papers from Shanghai before I

set out on my journey, but that was not considered good enough. My vaccination papers were torn to shreds by one of the Japanese assistants. There were five Japanese nurses, two or three doctors and a few Chinese assistants in the room.

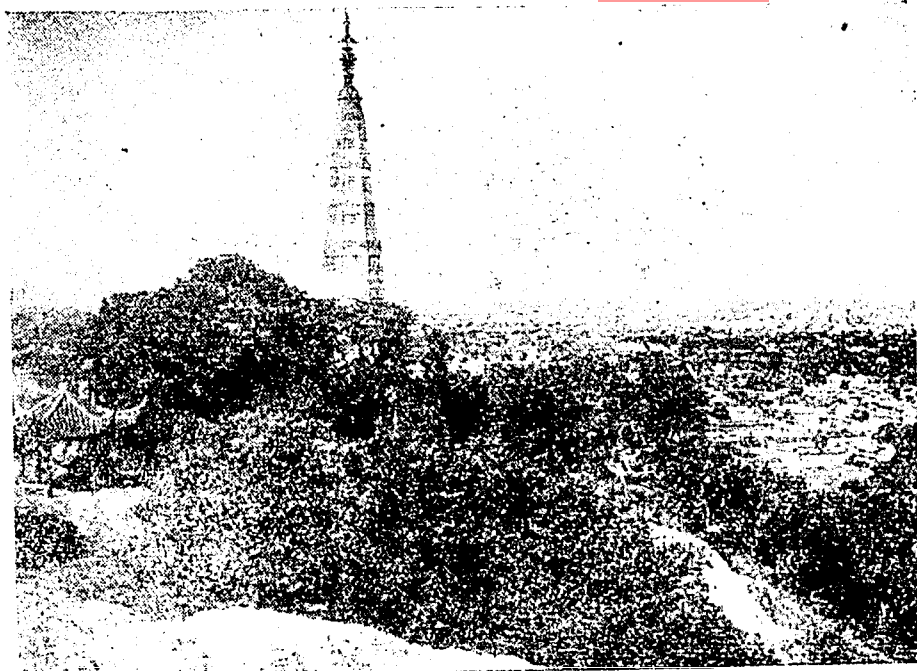
I had decided to take a slow stroll in order to survey the city more carefully. That night I went to lodge at a Chinese hotel. It cost me only \$1.50 a day, without meals.

To my amazement, I found the city swarming with Japanese soldiers and

surrounding Hangchow belonged to the units commanded by General Ku Chu-tung.

The following morning, I woke up quite late. I had no definite plan where to go, but finally decided to see the business center. I found my way to Yenling Road, the "Nanking Road" of Hangchow, which is located by the famous West Lake. Here I found whole rows of Japanese shops and cafes staffed by middle-aged assistants and waitresses, Chinese restaurants, and hotels, Japanese-owned stores

"Above is Heaven—Beneath is Hangchow"



Hangchow, reputedly the most beautiful city in all China, is under the heel of the Japanese invaders. They have destroyed much, but the imperishable scenic enchantments of the Lake City still beckon to travellers.

sentries. I learned that Hangchow had been in a state of siege during the past two years. One could not walk for 20 paces without encountering a Japanese sentry, who, with rifle drawn, would eye the passers-by carefully.

Not Safe After Dark

At about 8 p.m. I told the hotel keeper that I was going out for a stroll as soon as I had finished dinner. He warned me against straying away too far from the hotel. I could not see much to arouse my curiosity because the streets were dimly lit. I retired to the hotel about an hour later.

Rifle firing was heard from afar shortly after 10 p.m. that night, and this was repeated intermittently almost till dawn. The hotel keeper told me that this was nothing unusual, because several thousand Chinese troops were surrounding Hangchow. The Japanese soldiers dared not venture more than two li from the city perimeter, he said. I also learned that the Chinese troops

selling an assortment of Japanese goods, toys and piecegoods, and Japanese pharmacies. Many Japanese soldiers in uniform were to be seen strolling along Yenling Road, and I learned later that this was the case almost every day. I tried to get into the company of some Chinese with whom I could talk freely, but to my dismay I only saw crowds of coolies, wretched women and girls and old men, who were, to my mind, illiterate or ignorant. They were the ones who patronized the Japanese shops, if they were patronized at all. Of course, the Chinese puppets were regarded as belonging to the "educated class" of people. But more of them later.

Chiang Mansion Occupied

From the bank of the Lake near Yenling Road, I could see General Chiang Kai-shek's semi-modern mansion standing on a hillock. I was told by my hotel keeper that the Japanese military authorities have converted the mansion into a working office. The Japanese military leaders in Hangchow, however, all stay in

the Sun Sun Hotel, which is very heavily guarded, day and night.

Everywhere I went, posters advocating the early restoration of peace, and anti-Soviet and anti-British placards greeted my eyes. I could easily divine that those posters and placards had been put up by the Japanese, for the slogans were in very queer Chinese. None of the Chinese, as far as I could perceive, appeared to take those posters and placards very seriously. It seemed to me that the Japanese officers and men and their Chinese puppets were more eager for peace than the general Chinese populace in Hangchow. This might also be true with other Japanese-occupied cities.

The Puppet Leaders

Wu Nien-chung (吳念中) formerly a teacher of the Nan Fang Academy in Shanghai, is the "Mayor" of Hangchow. I knew Mr. Wu well before the outbreak of the hostilities, but I did not choose to pay my respects to him when I was in the city. The Commissioner of Finance is Hsu Cheng-ta (許成達), formerly director of the Salt Inspectorate of Anhwei province. He was dismissed by T. V. Soong, when the latter was Finance Minister, on the ground of corruption. Instead of using his full name, Mr. Hsu now calls himself just Hsu Ta, by dropping his middle name.

As far as I could find out, the monthly revenue derived by the "Hangchow Municipal Government" amounts to about \$40,000, but I had no way of finding out what was the municipal government's monthly budget. Revenue is derived from business taxes, municipal licences issued to business and commercial houses, hotels, restaurants and brothels. I did not see any gambling or opium dens in Hangchow during my visit. Perhaps I missed the quarters where they are located.

The striking feature is that during the whole of my visit, I did not see any even moderately well-dressed person, except the puppet officials, some of whom wear the Chungshan uniform. I found the palatial mansions and big residential houses of wealthy Chinese completely deserted. The doors of some of the houses had been removed, by whom and for what purpose I do not know.

Disturbed by Prostitutes

During my four days' stay in Hangchow, I was every night disturbed by prostitutes who make it a practice to solicit in hotels and restaurants. At night I had many Japanese soldiers for my companions in the same hotel. They all had rooms in the hotel, and prostitutes were invited to entertain them. For \$3.00 a Japanese soldier could have a prostitute entertain him for a whole night, the hotel keeper told me later. In my humble opinion, the women soliciting along Nanking Road in Shanghai at night beat the Hangchow prostitutes "hollow" as far as looks are concerned. The hotel keeper told me that one never sees even the "medium class" prostitutes in Hangchow. They all fled to Shanghai to escape from the Japanese. This proves in what terror most of the

Chinese, except those compelled by circumstances to remain, hold the Japanese soldiers.

During the entire length of my visit in Hangchow, I never saw any other foreign goods but Japanese. Even the famous Chinese handicraft products, which were to be had before the hostilities broke out, were conspicuous by their absence. I could only obtain Japanese cigarettes and not Chinese or British or American cigarettes.

In many of the Japanese cafes in Hangchow, I saw a great number of middle-aged Japanese waitresses. I was told, although this could not be confirmed, that these women had come from Japan under the auspices of the Japanese military authorities. They were said to be the wives of Japanese soldiers who had fallen in battle. They were sent to Hangchow to entertain those who are still living. The scores of cafes provided opportunities for match-making between Japanese soldiers and the waitresses.

There is a Chinese theater and a Sino-Japanese owned cinema in Hangchow, but they were quite deserted. The dramatic plays and the cinema, I was told, are designed to conduct propaganda to convert the ignorant Chinese populace to the "New Order." How far this sort of propaganda has succeeded, I could not discern. I found that the people strongly disliked the Japanese, but they were generally optimistic. The coolies and farmers had known sufferings before the outbreak of the hostilities, and they are now thrown into conditions which could not be much worse than before. They are all as indigent as ever.

One thing that struck me was the great number of Chinese urchins able to speak a few words of Japanese. They could make themselves understood in their conversations with the Japanese soldiers. They are ignorant, but intelligent.

Now a Dead City

My visit to Hangchow has brought home to me the fact that the city is now dead. It is silent as a tomb, except for intermittent firing which can be distinctly heard at night. The Japanese officers and men, and the Japanese petty merchants and retailers, more than the Chinese coolies and farmers, have prayed for an early restoration of peace. The many posters and placards which greeted my eyes almost everywhere in the city were eloquent testimony to this peace desire among the Japanese. I had gone to Hangchow to find out how well the Japanese "conquerors" had been able to rule the city, and I came to the conclusion that the city has suffered, and the Japanese themselves have suffered the most from the Japanese misrule.

And who are the puppet officials? They are a dejected, hopeless class of Chinese, most of them advanced in age. They knew that to become puppets would be a great gamble, but in gambling there was still a chance to make good money, if they could not make the money elsewhere by

legitimate means. And it is to this class of Chinese that the Japanese authorities have entrusted the task of "leading the Chinese people" to establish a "new order in East Asia." Hangchow is more a liability to the Japanese military authorities than an asset. The armies in occupation have to be fed and kept contented. How to do this must have been worrying the Japanese most of all. Had the "scorched earth" policy been applied to Hangchow, it might have proven to be more burdensome for the Japanese to "maintain peace and order" in Hangchow. But the palatial mansions and beautiful residential houses have been left intact. These houses, I learned, have been denuded of their beautiful modern furniture and all other appurtenances.

Brought No Profit

The Japanese troops have been in occupation in Hangchow for more than two years, and they have found out that this has brought them no profit. If a "new order" should rise in the desolate and dead city of Hangchow, it will not be the Japanese, but the Chinese, who will build it.

I had gone to Hangchow in search of beauty and to get in touch with intelligent-looking persons, and in this my trip must be adjudged most disappointing. The Chinese bourgeoisie with whom the Japanese desire to enter into "sincere" cooperation, have deserted Hangchow as if it were a plague spot, and this is another clear proof that Chinese national unity and solidarity must sooner or later break the Japanese stamina.