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Newsletter

CHINA AID COUNCIL

COMBINED WITH

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR CHINESE WAR ORPHANS

PARTICIPATING IN THE NATIONAL WAR FUND THROUGH UNITED CHINA RELIEF

Vol. VII No. 8

AUGUST 1945

A REPORT TO CHINA AID COUNCIL

by
Israel Epstein

The children in the Border Region Orphanage and the Los Angeles Nursery are the bounciest, most playful children I have met anywhere. On my first visit to these child care centers when I arrived in Yen-an last year I was beset by what seemed to be hundreds of assorted-sized youngsters who poked at me, pulled at my clothing and generally examined me with great interest. After a few visits I was no longer a stranger so they ignored me and went on with their own activities. This gave me the opportunity to talk with Mrs. Liu Sha, the director.

Mrs. Liu pointed out that the word "orphanage" is really a misnomer when used in reference to the children's home at Yen-an. Not only orphans, but children whose parents are working in war jobs both in this border region and in other areas, are authorized by a child care commission to be admitted to the home. Infants from six months to children of ten years of age live in the home, and those old enough, go to school there. There is a complete child health service with daily examinations by the resident doctor and nurse.

The children in the Los Angeles Nursery range in age from two to four years. They go to the Border Region Orphanage for medical treatment when they are ill. They live in caves about 400 yards above the Yen River, and whenever the sun shines they can be found playing on the riverbank and rolling like puppies in the sand. I was deeply impressed by the spirit and energy of these children, and by the prevailing good humor everywhere around.



Dr. Andrew Orloff, Mr. Epstein and Dr. Fu Lien-chang, director of 1st Branch IPH.

Full, Frank Discussion

This good humor and energy were to be found among the adults too, in spite of long, arduous days of work. It was particularly noticeable in the doctors of the International Peace Hospitals with whom I spent a good deal of time. I attended the medical meeting in Yen-an in which they all participated. There was full, frank discussion of problems of supply, of personnel, and of communications between the hospitals.

Successes and failures were carefully gone over. Dr. Andrew Orloff, of the Central IPH in Yen-an, reported on the successful training of operating-room nurses who after two years of classroom and practical work have been able to take over fifty percent of the operations done previously by Dr. Orloff himself. He feels that this

(continued on page four)

STUDENTS PREPARE FOR WORK IN CHINA

Six students are rounding out their education in the child care field at the Chinese Workshop of the Vassar Summer Institute on scholarships awarded by the China Aid Council. The Chinese Workshop was organized by the Council three summers ago as part of its program for helping Chinese students who expect to return to China to prepare for work in the child care field. At the Workshop students make a study of child care conditions in China so that they may apply what they have learned about American child care to conditions peculiar to China.

This year the main topic of study is "Children in Chinese Families". The group will analyze Chinese patterns of bringing up children with the purpose of discovering in what ways these patterns need to be changed to bring them into line with scientific child care practice.

One member of the 1943 Workshop, Angli Wai, has already returned to China and is teaching at the Beipei Normal School. She wrote Miss Price recently about the great need for trained personnel and materials for the demonstration nursery the Normal School is maintaining as a practice unit.

BOOKS FOR CHINA

If the CAC offices bear a slight resemblance to Macy's book department these days, it is because three more child care libraries are being assembled to be sent to China. Students of Hunter High School in New York City brought in a number of valuable books on child care and presented them to CAC for inclusion in the next shipment. The first three libraries were shipped through OWI to the Koloshan Health Center, to the National Association for Refugee Children, and to the Child Welfare Training Program at Chengtu.

The new libraries will go to Angli Wai at the Beipei Normal School, to Nellie Lee for the China Nutritional Aid Council and to Mme Sun Yat-sen for the North China children's program. CAC is grateful to the Treasure Chest Campaign for assigning some of its shipping space for these badly-needed libraries.



Both the milk and the cakes are made from soybeans. Two children enjoy a lunch at one of the foodshops sponsored by China Nutritional Aid Council and find that soybean food is good as well as nutritious.

SULFA DRUGS FOR THE GUERRILLAS

The Electronic Corporation of America, through its War Activities Relief Committee, held a rally for China at which both labor and management contributed \$1,000 for the purchase of sulfa drugs for the North China medical program of China Aid Council. Israel Epstein, recently arrived from China, and Steeve Quong of the *China Daily News* were guest speakers. To work up interest in the rally, the committee, which doesn't do things by halves, held a month-long picture exhibit on China and a series of forums on China's problems. The Electronic Corporation has held a number of rallies for the relief of war-devastated countries, and has been unusually successful in involving its entire personnel in the projects.

DOROTHEA TOOKER MARRIED

In the last issue of the Newsletter we announced the resignation of Dorothea Tooker from the CAC staff. This month we are happy to tell our readers of Dorothea's marriage in Savannah, Georgia, to Pfc James J. Ketchel, a veteran of the North African, Italian and French campaigns. Pfc and Mrs. Ketchel will stay in Savannah, where he is stationed, until he receives his discharge under the point system.

MUSIC FOR MILLIONS

The Yellow River Cantata, for chorus and orchestra, brought to the United States by Israel Epstein, is being arranged in a simpler version for publication by the Leeds Music Company. The well-known musicologist, Wallingford Riegger, is rewriting the English text so that it can be more easily sung. When details are completed the score will receive its western world premiere under the auspices of the China Aid Council. Mr. Epstein arranged while in England for a performance there next winter by the London Philharmonic Orchestra. All proceeds from performance rights and sales of the published score will go to the Lu Hsun Academy where the composer Sin Hsing-hi is an instructor in the music department.

ON PARADE

Fifth Avenue is again exhibiting the work of CAC, this time the cave nursery diorama executed authentically and colorfully by Mrs. John Tee-Van of the CAC Board. CAC invited Indusco to show its diorama of the Bailie Schools at the same time, and so the F.A.O. Schwarz window is displaying the projects of the two UCR agencies side by side.

NELLIE LEE COMING TO THE U.S.

Nellie Lee, director of the China Nutritional Aid Council in Chungking, is waiting in Bombay for passage to the U.S. Recipient of the Alpha Delta Pi scholarship for special study in the nutrition field, Miss Lee will have the counsel of the Personnel Training Committee of the larger UCR Advisory Committee in choosing a school and a course of study.

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By Joy Hume Falk

POISON GAS

The Wutaishan hospital in North Shansi reports a number of army casualties from poison gas. The troops have very little protection against gas as all that can be provided for them is a face gauze with charcoal and lime on it. Knowing this, and also the fact that there is no gas with which to retaliate, the Japanese do not hesitate to use it. The only hope of saving poison gas victims is immediate medical aid which can sometimes prevent ulceration of the skin and hasten the healing of lung lesions.

CAC EXHIBIT OFFER

Friends of CAC who wish to hold exhibits of CAC's projects in China are invited to write to the office for details on mounted photographs, posters, a fine collection of woodcuts and paintings, dioramas and printed material. These are available for periods ranging from a week to a month. If a forum is planned, the exhibits shown in conjunction with UCR films and film strips can be both educational and entertaining to audiences of all ages.

Libraries and schools are especially invited to use CAC exhibit material when planning book or classroom programs.

A REPORT TO CHINA AID COUNCIL
(continued from page one)

surgical training should be extended to include as many young men and women as possible so that a fully trained surgeon would be free to supervise several operations at one time. Dr. Orloff said that the mounting offensives will make this course of action imperative.

Better Hygiene in All Areas

Dr. Richard Frey of the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei IPH and Dr. Hans Mueller of the Southeast Shansi IPH made important contributions to the discussions. Dr. Frey was concerned with the need for better hygiene in all areas. While health education among the troops has improved the sanitation standard, there is still much to be done. As it is with any army of the people, long inured to dirt and primitive sanitary conditions, the soldier must be taught not only how to fight but also how to keep healthy.

Dr. Mueller made the observation that an IPH doctor must know not only medicine, but the topography of the country, military tactics, and farming. He used as an illustration the offensive in the Shansi-Suiyuan liberated areas in which I took part with other foreign observers. The troops marched 20 to 30 miles a day to attack the enemy, struck at night and then retired. Under these conditions the medical service must be as mobile as the troops. Well-trained corpsmen, under a

doctor's direction attend and evacuate the wounded to a field-station right behind the battle line. From here to the base hospital many miles in the rear, relays of fleet-footed squads of peasants carry the wounded at the pace set by the troops.

The conclusions drawn from the meeting were:

1. More junior medical personnel must be trained as rapidly as possible.
2. Every military commander must be given a basic understanding of medical and hygiene problems.
3. There must be continuous close exchange of information between the medical services of the different areas.
4. Greater attention must be given to prophylaxis in the army units and among the people.
5. There must be proper distribution of medical personnel, not on a territorial basis, but on the principle of the greatest number for the area with the greatest current need.

Because they knew I was coming to the United States shortly, I was asked to bring greetings from the staffs of all the Peace Hospitals to China Aid Council, and the assurance that when American soldiers come to China in great force, the hospitals stand ready to play their part in the all-out offensive against Japan.

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PARTICIPATING IN THE NATIONAL WAR FUND THROUGH UNITED CHINA RELIEF

Vol. VII No. 4

APRIL 1945

HOSPITALS UNDER FIRE

C.C. Sheng, M.D.

The first direct news in over four years of the International Peace Hospital in North Kiangsu has arrived. Kiangsu is in Japanese-held territory, and the blockade has prevented news of the soldiers and civilians fighting in the rear of the enemy from reaching the outside world. The following account of the work in the New Fourth Army area is from Dr. C.C. Sheng, Surgeon-General of the New Fourth Army Medical Service, of which the IPH forms a unit. Because of illness, Dr. Sheng left Kiangsu and traveled on foot seven months through enemy territory to reach Yen-an, where he is now undergoing treatment for tuberculosis. This report therefore represents a great effort on Dr. Sheng's part. He is confined to bed, and cannot write more than a few hundred words a day. Since Dr. Sheng left Central China twenty months ago, the following account concerns conditions from 1941 up to the time of his departure in 1943.

After the outbreak of the Pacific War the New Fourth Army developed its activities very rapidly and broadly in the Central China Plain and the triangular area around the mouth of the Yangtze. Strategically, it established its bases across Japanese communications linking North and South China. Economically, it obtained possession of an area which produces food crops, cotton, and salt. For this reason enemy retaliation has been unremitting, and the fighting has grown constantly in intensity. In 1942, the wounded of the regular army in the region, not including those of the even larger people's militia, totalled over 8,000.

All the medical work of the New Fourth Army and the public health work of the liberated areas of Central China began from a small base hospital in Southern Anhwei established in 1938, and shortly afterwards designated as International Peace Hospital No.4. The entire medical service for 170,000 troops as well as for millions of people depends on the organization which developed from this nucleus and, to a considerable extent, on its original personnel of twenty odd doctors and several nurses.

The Army Medical Service now has over twenty hospitals, including both rear and battle zone hospitals. Each is constructed and organized according to topographical conditions, the mission of the troops it serves, and other variable factors. Since the New Fourth's bases, unlike those in North China, are for the most part in flat country, communication facilities are good, but strongly fortified points cannot be built. Medical work, therefore, must be mobile and has to be carried on under great hardships.

As a result of military successes and the consolidation under Chinese control of greater areas in the enemy's rear, many divisional base hospitals now operate in a comparatively safe and stable environment. The hospitals on the Kiangsu-Anhwei border, north of the Yangtze, and two smaller base hospitals, one in South Anhwei, the other in East Chekiang, work under such conditions. They are able to foster education, operate their own vegetable farms, and raise their own livestock.

So that it will not offer too vulnerable a target, each divisional rear hospital in these areas consists of a main

HOSPITALS UNDER FIRE

(continued from page 1)

unit of 100 to 150 beds, and two to four branches of 40 to 50 beds each in nearby villages. The main hospital unit usually serves the comparatively seriously wounded or ill, while the branches accommodate lighter cases and convalescents from operations performed in the main hospital.

Main units of divisional rear hospitals have from one to two doctors, a trained nurse for every ten beds, and a number of assistant nurses who have had a year's training in our military hygiene schools. Branch units are usually headed by medical undergraduates or fully trained nurses with several years' practical experience.

ALWAYS ON DUTY

Each main hospital unit has an operating room equipped as fully as possible, a laboratory, and a dispensary. Branch units have a dispensary and a dressing-room only. Doctors in charge of main hospitals have the additional duty of touring and inspecting the branches. Nurses of all main and branch units attend classes in the main hospital, once weekly, in rotation. The studies include medical diagnosis, simple surgery, anatomy (dissection), physiology, bacteriology, military and public health procedures.

Such regular training and refresher courses have been going on in the New Fourth Army Medical Service for several years. Since a shortage of qualified doctors is the rule in the liberated areas in the rear of the enemy, the work of providing nurses with techniques and enough confidence to substitute for doctors to the greatest extent possible is very important. Although nurses attending these courses cannot do the full work of doctors they acquire sufficient experience and ability to take care of the wounded and sick in a fairly satisfactory manner if qualified doctors are not available.

HOSPITALS ARE FAVORITE TARGETS

The Japanese are very fond of attacking defenseless places, and hospitals are favorite targets. All bases, even the more stable ones--for periods of stability vary with the degree of consolidation in any given base--are subject to enemy "mopping-up" campaigns at greater or lesser

intervals. When the active battle front moves close, patients are evacuated from base hospitals by the staff. One form of evacuation is to disguise patients as civilians, and to board them with peasants in surrounding villages, while doctors and nurses similarly disguised make regular rounds to see them.

The coastal strip running from the mouth of the Yangtze to the border of Shantung province is particularly vulnerable to enemy attacks, and, because of this and the nature of the terrain, is the most difficult of the New Fourth Army areas for medical work. The strategic importance of this coastal base, however, necessitated the establishment of several hospitals here. The population is sparse, and there may be no more than three or four isolated farmhouses to a mile. Food and fuel must be brought from elsewhere as many places along the barren seacoast have no fresh water or trees, and the salt saturated soil makes it impossible to cultivate vegetable gardens.

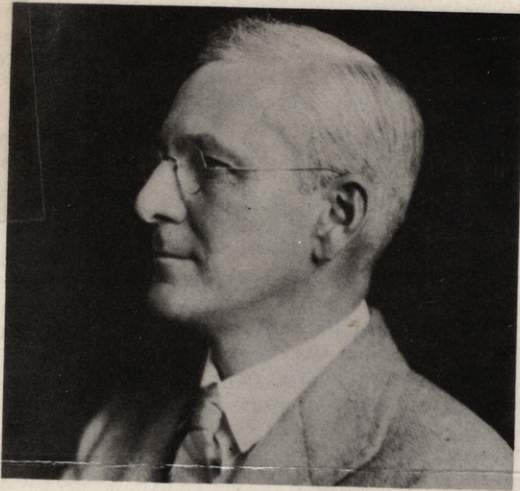
EVACUATION BY JUNKS

Even though they care for fewer patients, these scattered hospitals must have as many doctors and a larger number of other staff members than those farther inland. The difficulties of work do not allow for regular staff education, and instead of classes every few days or every week, personnel is usually sent in rotation for a concentrated refresher course.

These isolated coastal hospitals must be ready at all times for mopping-up campaigns. The military network keeps medical personnel informed of enemy movements, and all staff members are trained in sea-borne evacuation. Hospitals always have sailboats and junks ready, the largest of which can accommodate eighty persons. Equipment and personal belongings must be kept to the minimum and ready to be packed. Supplies that are needed in daily work are kept crated in the junks.

Fortunately, the coastal waters are very shallow so that no large enemy craft can approach, and, since the terrain offers no shelter or provisions, landing parties cannot stay beyond a few hours. Periods of enemy activity are thus not of long duration and can be weathered with patience and ingenuity.

(To be concluded in the next issue)



DR. ARNOLD GESELL

China's children have a warm protagonist in the person of Dr. Arnold Gesell, Director of the Clinic of Child Development of Yale University, and a member of the Board of Directors of China Aid Council. In the struggle to obtain higher standards of child care for Chinese children, Dr. Gesell's work in the Yale Clinic can have an important influence.

Many Chinese students have studied with Dr. Gesell. One of his former students, Dr. Tsui-mei Huang Sung, is now translating into Chinese Dr. Gesell's and Dr. Frances L. Ilg's authoritative book, "Infant and Child in the Culture of Today." Through CAC's microfilm service and its work of sending books on child care to China, Dr. Gesell's experience, research, and philosophy can provide a scientific impetus to the gigantic task of Chinese child care leaders as they slowly build a better world for their children.

Dr. Gesell does not isolate his work for children from his ideas on democracy. He says that a democratic culture depends

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on a better recognition of the nature and needs of children. For that reason a nation needs a science of child development, and the application of that science will make us conscious of individual differences, improve relations between children and adults and between adults and adults.

He says that China in solving her problems has to take hold of all the handles she can, and he believes that "the child handle" is the most important. He quickly adds, however, that we Americans don't want the Chinese to take over our Western culture--merely our science and technology. He says, "We must encourage the Chinese to direct science and technology towards human problems, such as the children and families."

Dr. Gesell has concern for *all* children, not just children of educated parents or rich children or American children. He says that children "are the carriers and sources of life" and their conservation must "be felt and effected by the masses as well as by the 'medical world' and by political leaders." Because of his desire to apply his wide knowledge to the betterment of conditions for all Chinese children, Dr. Gesell is participating in CAC's work.

Mrs. L.B. Ames, Dr. Gesell's co-worker, showed the CAC representative through the clinic. All the equipment imaginable is available for studying children and their growth. Both Mrs. Ames and Dr. Gesell are so gracious and friendly, and all the facilities of the Yale Clinic are so attractively arranged, one feels without actually seeing the participating children that they must be happy there.

Approximately 10,000 children have been tested at the clinic, and more than 500 reels of motion pictures have recorded 500 tests given to a picked group of average children. All these data show that mental growth is one aspect of physical growth. In fact, Dr. Gesell himself is an M.D.--as well as a Ph.D. in child psychology. He says that anything invested in the field of medicine has the guarantee of becoming a part of a nation's culture. Good will as such is all right but we will dissipate our efforts to aid China's children if we depend on that alone and fail to take into account scientific advances, notably in the field of medicine.

OF BOOKINGS, BOOKS AND BUDGETS

China Aid Council is preparing a lantern slide lecture on the International Peace Hospitals which will be available to study groups and forums on China, and can be obtained by writing to CAC. The pictures and lecture tell the story of the medical work done in the Border Regions for both guerrillas and civilians.

Also shown will be the training of doctors and nurses in the IPH medical schools, and the production of drugs and instruments from native sources and from material captured in skirmishes with the enemy. The slides should be of particular interest to medical meetings since special emphasis is given to the techniques developed by the guerrilla doctors to combat shortages of equipment and drugs. Doctors helping with CAC's service program for guerrilla medical work plan to present the slide lecture before professional groups.

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China Aid Council sent \$1,093,059.36 to China in 1944, and spent \$5,437.31 in the United States for materials. Of the entire amount spent in China, CAC children's projects received \$711,940.60. Madame Sun Yat-sen received \$381,118.76 in behalf of medical and children's work in the Border Regions. The rate of exchange into Chinese dollars for the above US dollars varied from 40-1 in January 1944 to 228.05 in December 1944.

In addition to the two Treasure Chests of books already sent to the Yu Tsai School by the Women's Council for the Post War World, ten more are being completed for shipment to the National Association for Refugee Children for distribution to CAC orphanages and nurseries. Three sets of much needed child care books are also being sent through the aegis of the Book Committee to child care centers in Chengtu and Chungking. On May 10, the anniversary of the book burning in Germany, the Book Committee is planning to hold its second annual luncheon. It is hoped at this time to read some letters from child centers in liberated areas where Treasure Chests have been sent.

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The exhibit and sale at the Cauman gallery during the month of March netted a contribution for the educational work of China Aid Council which will be used to build new exhibits. Col. Robert L. Scott, one of the commanders of the 14th Air Force and author of "God Is My Co-Pilot," visited the gallery the opening day and bought a fine antique Buddha for his house in Macon, Georgia. Many collectors and decorators commented on the beauty of the exhibition, and the New York newspapers carried pictures and reviews. An apron patterned after one worn in Chinese nurseries was a feature of the exhibit, and many were ordered by visitors to the gallery for their small fry.

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Vol. VII No. 5

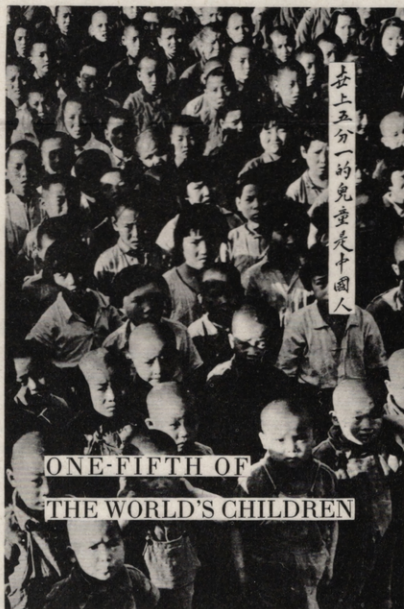
MAY 1945

FOR AMERICAN CHILDREN ABOUT CHINESE CHILDREN

What are Chinese children like? What do they eat and wear? What games do they play? What practical benefits will Americans experience by helping the Chinese in peace as well as in war? These are some of the questions answered in "One-Fifth of the World's Children," a new booklet for young people of grade school and junior high school age, presented by the United China Relief Advisory Committee on Child Care and Development.

One of the most pressing necessities of the time is for children to grow up understanding the meaning of the late President's words: "We have learned that we cannot live alone, at peace; that our own well-being is dependent upon the well-being of other nations, far away." But concepts are hard to grasp unless they are backed by a knowledge of the flesh and blood with which they deal.

In writing the booklet, Mildred Price, executive secretary of the committee, has drawn on her knowledge of children gained through her work in behalf of Chinese children, and written of the kind of things children want to know. She has found that they want to see things in terms of their everyday life. The first question asked a CAC speaker at a Brooklyn junior high school, after she had spent a



Cover of New Booklet

half hour explaining why China is important to us, was "Do the Chinese have stairs in their houses?" For a moment she was startled, then, as she was bombarded with questions, she saw that far from being disinterested in the broader aspects of her subject, her listeners were trying through the small details of life to visualize the Chinese as people of their own world. Young people will like "One-Fifth of the World's Children," and close the booklet with a better understanding of what Ping Wong of China is like and why he is important to us.

Miss Price has also kept in mind the need which teachers, conduct-

ing study projects on China, have for material interesting to children. The booklet will be a welcome addition to such projects. Adults will be interested in the description of the scope and the purpose of UCR's work in China, and will enjoy the photographs illustrating the booklet as much as children will.

The UCR Advisory Committee on Child Care and Development, of which Mrs. Edward C. Carter is chairman, is anxious that the booklet have as wide a distribution as possible. You may receive a copy by writing to the committee at 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y., or to China Aid Council at the same address. The pamphlet can also be sent in quantity to schools for special programs on China.



Liu Chen Wei-giang

THE LADY AND THE SCHOLAR

The lady is black-eyed, vivacious and charming Liu Chen Wei-giang, formerly underground editor of a woman's magazine in Japanese-occupied Shanghai. The scholar is spectacled, brilliant Dr. Tao Heng-chih, educator and founder of the Yu Tsai School for Gifted Children. They met recently in Chungking. They had many things to discuss because the lady was to leave shortly for the United States and the scholar had many messages for his friends in America. Even in Hongkong and Shanghai, Mrs. Liu had heard of the far-reaching effects of Dr. Tao's educational principles.

Mrs. Liu's training and experience as a teacher and writer made her particularly responsive to the progressive education she saw in operation at the two branch units of the main school. In Chungking a brick building houses the art branch of the school. Here the children live and study. Their school is a center for the finest artists in China. The music school is in a mud hut high on a hill on the north bank of the river close to Chungking. Both branches teach Chinese, English, history, and sciences in addition to their major subjects.

Mrs. Liu asked Dr. Tao why the music school was in such a lonely, isolated spot. He pointed out with a twinkle in his eye that he had to go where the teachers were, and, since the National Conservatory of Music was nearby, he was able to

get some of the finest teachers to volunteer their services. Mrs. Liu discovered that regular staff members considered it such a privilege to work with Dr. Tao that they used their own savings to supplement their meager salaries.

She found that while lack of funds brought out a spirit such as this among the staff it was also responsible for undernourishment among many of the pupils. One day she heard a teacher tell children rehearsing for a concert to rest on their cots as much as possible to conserve their energy. Dr. Tao is forced to spend at least half the time he could be doing more creative work raising funds to add to the amount sent him by China Aid Council through United China Relief.

TEACH WHAT YOU LEARN

Mrs. Liu visited CAC as soon as she arrived in New York a few weeks ago to convey Dr. Tao's greetings, messages, and to give an eye-witness account of her visits to the school. She was impressed particularly by the high standing and esteem enjoyed by Dr. Tao among official circles in Chungking. She spoke of government officials who are graduates of Dr. Tao's school, and of their devotion to him and his ideals. Dr. Tao's family works as devotedly as he in the cause of progressive education. His son, known affectionately as Hsaio Tao, is a brilliant instructor. Mrs. Liu told the CAC staff, "Dr. Tao's principle often expressed, 'What you learn you must in turn teach,' is widely quoted in China. This principle is responsible for the ever-widening influence of his work and his increasing recognition as one of China's greatest forces for future generations.

"It was thrilling to me as a teacher and a writer to listen to the alert comment in discussion groups on world affairs by children only twelve and thirteen years of age. The students are all keenly aware of their place in the world of tomorrow. They read avidly all available books and magazines."

Listening to Mrs. Liu, one is convinced that it is almost mandatory to expend greater effort in promoting support for Dr. Tao's type of education in China.

HOSPITALS UNDER FIRE

C. C. Sheng, M.D.

This is the second and last part of a report by the Surgeon-General of the New Fourth Army Medical Service. Dr. Sheng, who is convalescing from illness in Yen-an, furnishes the first direct news in over four years of the medical work in the liberated areas of Japanese-held Central China.

This writer has seen all the hospitals in the New Fourth Army bases in Central China, except those in Hupeh province, and has participated in the organization and establishment of most of them. The need by all of them for doctors and nurses is great. Lack of personnel is the chief hindrance to a further development of medical and health work.

Training of new fully qualified doctors is impeded by constant warfare and the heavy load that our doctors carry. Recruiting of trained doctors has been made difficult by the New Fourth Army incident of January 1941 and the double blockade. In addition, since the Pacific war began, the enemy has introduced registration and control of all medical personnel in occupied areas. Although immense in extent, the areas recaptured by the New Fourth have not yielded any trained medical workers at all because the population is rural.

60 DOCTORS FOR 90 MILLION PEOPLE

When I traveled to Yen-an through enemy base areas liberated by the Eighth Route Army in Shantung, Hopeh, Honan, and Shansi, I found the shortage of medical personnel at least as serious, if not more so, as that in Central China. In the liberated bases in Shantung, extending over most of this populous province, there are only five university-trained qualified doctors. In the Honan-Hopeh border base there is not even one. Southeast Shansi, where the great 129th Division of the Eighth Route Army is stationed, has only two graduate doctors, of whom one is a Japanese prisoner of war. In Yen-an itself



MEDICAL COOPERATIVE--a woodcut artist depicts a scene from the work of the public health service in north China.

there are perhaps a score of doctors with university diplomas and a few outside-trained nurses.

Imagine our feelings when we read in Chungking publications that China has a total of 10,000 doctors. Guerrilla bases in the rear of the enemy, with a population of ninety million, liberated from enemy rule through long and bloody struggle, have no more than sixty doctors, with certainly not over a hundred fully qualified nurses. We must win nation-wide political democracy and try to bring experienced doctors and medical educators from Free China and abroad to help us build a medical service for our army and people. This is the most fundamental of our problems.

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS

Another question is that of access to training abroad. China has been sending students to study in other countries for over seventy years. Over sixty years ago the first Chinese medical practitioner, a Dr. Huang, was graduated from an American medical school. Ever since, medical work in China has had connections with medical work in the United States, and the American people and government have aided Chinese medicine.

It is my opinion that scholarships given to Chinese students by American medical colleges should be available to men

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CHILD CARE CONFERENCE

On May 10 the UCR Advisory Committee on Child Care and Development holds an afternoon conference at China House, 125 E. 65th Street. Miss Chen Shan-tsiang and Mrs. Liu Liang-mo who arrived recently from China will report on the Chungking Child Care Conference which they attended last September. Mrs. Edward C. Carter will welcome guests and Miss Mildred Price will tell of the purpose of the conference.

Miss Sally Lucas Jean will then lead a discussion on "How Can Work in the U.S. in behalf of Chinese Children Be Made More Effective?" Chinese specialists and representatives from U.S. Government agencies will take part in the discussion. Subcommittees are planning reports on developments since the last conference in April 1942. After a talk by Margo, stage and screen star, tea will be served.

U.S. FLYER DROPS IN ON GUERRILLAS

Because he heard of CAC's support of the IPH in North China after he bailed out of his badly damaged plane over a guerrilla base, Lt. Curtis Bush, U.S. bombardier, called at CAC's office to tell us how well he was treated by the people CAC's medical work serves. Lt. Bush talked with wholehearted enthusiasm of the fighting of the guerrillas and their organization of a two-year food reserve for themselves and their farmer supporters. In a War Achievement Exhibit, he saw equipment captured from the enemy, ingenious home-made weapons and farm machinery to increase crops.

HOSPITALS UNDER FIRE

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and women from all parts of this country, so that the hard-working, hard-fighting youths of our liberated areas may also have a chance to study and do advanced research work in these institutions. These young men and women come from the people and have been trained in the spirit of selfless service to the people. Opportunities for this new type of student to receive training in America would mean a great deal to the future relations of the two countries.

As soon as I have received new material, I want to report on the field hygiene work of the New Fourth Army and the public health work carried on in the liberated areas of Central China.

My own health is bad. It is terrible to be confined to bed when there is so much work to be done.

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