

伟大的女性·宋庆龄书系

史料卷

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# 保卫中国同盟 通讯

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中国福利会编  
吴景平 翻译

(下)



中国福利会出版社



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## 《伟大的女性·宋庆龄书系》编委会

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# CHINA DEFENCE LEAGUE NEWSETTLER

Issued by the Central Committee of the China Defence League

President: T. V. SOONG

Chairman: MME. SUN YAT-SEN

Hon. Secretary: Hilda Selwyn-Clarke; Hon. Treasurer: N. H. France; Publicity: I. Epstein.

Address: 21, Seymour Road. Cables: Chidefence.

## OUR FORTNIGHTLY NEWSLETTER.

Beginning with this issue, the Central Committee of the China Defence League will publish at regular intervals a newsletter giving an account of the progress of the projects which it sponsors, of new needs that must be met, and of the aid being received from friends of China throughout the world.

It is our intention to present a field report in every newsletter, illustrated, if possible, with photographs. Other features of the news-letter will be a short interpretation of the fortnight's events in and affecting China, notes on the work of the Central Committee and acknowledgments of contributions received with information on how they have been disposed of.

Organizations receiving this newsletter are asked to send in their suggestions as to how it can be improved and its scope extended.

## FIELD REPORTS

### NEW FOURTH ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE

#### ACHIEVEMENTS AND NEEDS.

An American friend of the China Defence League who has been working with the New Fourth Army, the partisan force operating in the rear of the Japanese in the Shanghai-Nanking area gives the following graphic account of the achievements and needs of the medical service of this army:—

##### The Wounded

"In January, the New Fourth Army launched an offensive against the enemy flanks. We drove back the Japanese and saved Nanling, then took Fancheng back which had been occupied by 500 Japanese. Our hospitals got many of the young civilian volunteers who had fought at Fancheng. They have been torn to pieces by shells, and some have died. Many of our own army wounded are the same, often torn up in a dozen places. Also, the Japanese are using dum-dum bullets on the army all the time now, and the wounds inflicted are simply impossible. Arms and legs have to be amputated, and we have had a number of deaths. In Headquarters hospitals they now have about the same number of army and civilian wounded. I wish you could come here and talk with some of them as I do. Really, some of the wounded of this army are too magnificent for description. They are very simple, it is true; but they are men of the clearest political outlook imaginable and know and believe

in what they are fighting for. They are relatively young, alert, intelligent. Even the severely wounded do not moan or cry. They shake hands with the nurses who come with the stretcher columns and make them promise to send back reports from the front. Nearly all are farmers or small town workers."

##### Their Needs

These heroic wounded need:—

**Standard Surgical Equipment:** "We have asked for six standard surgical sets, one for each of our four detachments (divisions) and one each for the Headquarters and the rear base hospital. Our instruments so far are helter-skelter, and we have no tourniquets at all and must use syringe rubber and gauze which are often very unsatisfactory. We need 6 big amputation saws, 12 bone files and some fracture equipment and various types of splints.

**Portable X-rays:** "We have only one X-ray in the rear base hospital. We badly need portable X-rays."

**Blankets:** "Our hospitals in the field around the Nanking area, require warm woollen blankets which unlike padded quilts are light and easily transported."

**Stretcher Canvas:** "Send us water-proof canvas sufficient for at least 200 stretchers, perhaps 300 if possible. The pieces must be long enough and they must be able to be attached to a stretcher on both sides, so as to cover the occupant completely above. Our wounded travel by stretcher for one or two weeks sometimes, and in the rains and snows it is terrible. We have nothing to cover them with. This matter is one of the utmost urgency. The canvas must first be dyed brown, as white is too easily seen from the air."

**Milk:** "We badly need dried powdered milk for the severely wounded who can eat nothing else."

**Medical Literature:** "Our medical books are most inadequate. Many problems arise in the medical work, and our doctors constantly need reference material to meet the new medical and surgical situations arising."

### The Sick

"Since coming, I have seen the deep poverty in this region. We get it in the hospitals. Our out-patient departments or clinics, everywhere, both here and at the front, have more sick civilians to care for than army men.

"We must try and raise the standards of hygiene in this region, else the impossible conditions will give rise to great epidemics. The medical service has just dispatched anti-typhoid and anti-cholera vaccine to the detachments for the inoculation of the entire army. We have asked Dr. Robert Lim of the Chinese Red Cross to send us enough for the civilian population also and the Third War Zone Medical Headquarters will send us small-pox vaccine to vaccinate the army and people. *If we get more money*, we will use it for further public-health work, building delousing stations, baths, sanitary latrines, deep wells, etc. Part of the sum you sent will be used to build one big delousing-bath station in the Training Camp and another here at Headquarters.

### Medical Training School.

The Army Medical Service has been re-organized and a medical training school has been started. So far, there are 19 men students and 10 women, all of middle-school education and all graduates from the 3-month political and military course at the Training Camp. We expect 50 more middle-school students to come to us from Shanghai. We will start another medical class after three months.

"We want to re-staff the company sanitary units with well-trained first-aid and sanitary workers in every region where they are. Sanitary work must extend to the people, since conditions among them automatically affect the army. Workers will be trained in the school for one year. Apart from theoretical and practical exercises they must learn such things as building

delousing stations, incinerators, latrines, the proper placing of wells, etc. Hygiene lessons have been introduced in each army unit and in the big training camp in the rear. Dr. Woo has brought back seven young men from Shanghai—nurses and laboratory workers. Dr. Lim is sending 20 more medical workers who will give part of their time to the school as teachers. After one year, we hope to have given our sanitary workers in each company some modern training in first aid, simple diseases, and in epidemic prevention and other public health work.

"But we are always hampered by lack of money for every new development. This army gets just enough for its food and about three quarters of its clothing, yet it shoulders a great burden.

"Orders have been issued throughout the army on the training and qualifications of medical workers. All such workers must now be passed and accepted by the Army Medical Service doctors, the entire former medical staff must be re-educated, while all old Chinese medicine is henceforth abolished. We shall soon have the best medical service in the Chinese army. But we still need more qualified doctors at the front. We had hoped that the Red Cross unit (three doctors, one trained nurse, one nurse-in-training, and 17 middle-school ambulance workers) sent here by Dr. Lim would be strong enough to take over our rear base hospital so that we could release our own doctors for the front. But this unit is not able to manage alone. At present our doctors here are worked to death."

### Help Now!

This report comes from one of the main bases of Chinese resistance in the rear of the Japanese. The present task of the New Fourth Army—a people's army of partisans—is to prevent the enemy from consolidating their position in the Nanking-Shanghai area. At a later stage, the army hopes to become the spearhead of a counter-offensive to recover these great cities for China.

The New Fourth Army has not only carried out its military responsibilities, but has organized the people, improved their economic position and raised the level of educational and health services. Today, this army is in danger of being cut off from its outside sources of supply as a result of the Japanese offensive which has resulted in the fall of Nanchang. At any time now, a "campaign of extermination" against it may begin. The army will never be "exterminated", but its need for medical supplies will increase greatly while the delivery of such supplies will grow more difficult. It is necessary to assist the army to create a reserve of equipment and medicine.

The time to support the Medical Service of the New Fourth Army is now.

Contributions should be sent to the CHINA DEFENCE LEAGUE, c/o Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, Hong Kong, marked "For the New Fourth Army."

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**SUPPORT THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF THE NEW FOURTH ARMY**

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## CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

### 50 TONS OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES SENT NORTH.

At the beginning of the year, the China Defence League received from the Chinese Patriotic League of Vancouver, B.C., five Studebaker truck chassis, valued at \$15,000.00 to be sent to the partisans in the Northwest.

From its own funds, the League donated \$2,000 to pay for the building of bodies on the trucks, \$3,000 for gasoline, and \$500 for transport charges from Hongkong to Haiphong. To travel in the trucks, it had received four bales of linen, and a quantity of milk, canned food, and clothes from the Chinese Civilian Relief Association in New York, 100,000 tablets of quinine from the China Campaign Committee of Great Britain, 6 cases of dressings and bandages from the Medical Relief Committee of Vancouver, and quantities of blankets, warm gloves and jackets, bandages, medical cotton, disinfectants, and drugs from the Hongkong Branch of the National Women's Relief Association, the Hongkong Chinese Women's Club, and the Hongkong International Medical Relief Society. The League itself purchased 400 Australian woollen blankets.

These supplies, however, sufficed to fill only two of the trucks. Largely through the efforts of the League's Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Selwyn-Clarke, who is also a member of the China Committee of the Emergency Refugee Council, an arrangement was made for the two organizations to launch a joint campaign to fill all the trucks with supplies destined for the relief of refugees and wounded soldiers at various points in China. The campaign met with an immediate favorable response from Bishop Hall of Victoria (Hongkong), an administrator of the British Relief Fund, which authorized a grant of \$50,000 for the purchase of medical supplies. \$2,750 was raised at a dinner given on March 1 by Bishop Hall, Mrs. Selwyn-Clarke, and Dr. Arthur Woo of the Hongkong International Medical Relief Association, at which Dr. R. K. S. Lim, Director of the Chinese Red Cross Medical Relief Commission, and Mme. Sun Yat-sen, Chairman of the China Defence League both spoke. This sum included \$400 from the Catholic War Relief Committee of Hongkong.

All five trucks were thus filled, and they left Hongkong aboard the s.s. *Suiyuan* for Haiphong on March 11, under the charge of Dr. Harry Talbot, a member of the China Defence League who is joining Dr. Lim at Kweiyang, and Dr. Paul Dohan, another medical volunteer bound for the interior. From Haiphong, the trucks went to Nanning, South Kwangsi, and Kweiyang, headquarters of the Medical Relief Commission of the Chinese Red Cross. After discharging supplies bound for these points they are to proceed to Chungking, Sian and Yen-an, where, with supplies earmarked for the Northwest, they will be handed over to the Eighth Route Army. Some of the supplies are going still further, to Dr. Norman Bethune's International Peace Hospital at Wutaishan, Shansi, in

the rear of the Japanese. They will accomplish the last stage of their journey by mule-train.

Three trucks more with supplies were despatched on March 9th through the China Committee of the Emergency Refugee Council and two trucks were lent to the convoy by Mr. T. L. Soong, Director of the Southwest Transportation Company.

The French authorities showed a very co-operative spirit in facilitating the passage of the trucks. Through the generosity of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Ltd., the five trucks, fifty tons of supplies, two doctors, and 15 drivers were carried to Haiphong at a purely nominal price.

The Central Committee of the China Defence League wishes to express its deep appreciation to the China Committee of the Emergency Refugee Council, the Bishop of Victoria, and all other organizations and individuals who have made possible this fine example of united international effort for the satisfaction of the crying relief needs of Free China.

### JOINT DRUG COMMITTEE.

Every relief project in China, every town and village, every army—needs quinine. Malaria is the great scourge of the country. It saps the strength of the people and the initiative of the fighters for China's freedom. And it kills. It the Yangtze campaigns last year it claimed almost as many victims as the bullets. Whole divisions were put out of action by malaria.

Every relief organization in Hongkong is in the market for quinine. Java is one of the greatest suppliers. The Chinese Red Cross could get quinine in Java at a special rate. Besides this, the wholesalers were giving a discount for purchases exceeding two million tablets. No single organization of Hongkong could buy two million tablets immediately. But the China Defence League discovered that all could fill their needs cheaply if a stock of 2,000,000 tablets was created in the city at Java prices.

The common experience of relief organizations in Hongkong of March, indicate that medical supplies imported directly from the countries of production averaged 20-30 per cent less in price than the same articles bought in Hongkong.

Dr. Robert Lim, who visited Hongkong at the beginning of March, brought with him standard lists of drugs, assembled into box-units covering every type of medical and relief work encountered by the Medical Relief Commission of the Chinese Red Cross during its year-long experience of work in war-time China.

The China Committee of the Emergency Refugee Council and the China Defence League, having learned from experience the chaotic situation in Hongkong with regard to the buying of large quantities of drugs, took the initiative in organizing a joint committee of all organizations engaged in medical relief work in China to:

- (1) co-ordinate the buying of drugs;
- (2) rationalise buying by acceptance of the standard lists worked out by the Chinese Red Cross wherever this is possible.

As a first step, they contracted to buy 2,000,000 5 gm. tablets of quinine bisulphate from Java. Now they are working out plans for other purchases for which a donation of £5,000 has been received from the British Relief Fund.

The Committee now consists of representatives of the China Committee of the E.R.C., the China Defence League, the Chinese Red Cross, the Central Trust, the Hongkong Chinese Medical Association, the Hongkong International Medical Relief Society, the Hongkong Branch of the National Women's Relief Association of China, the Women's Soldiers Relief Association, and the Chinese Women's Club. Professor Gordon King of the International Red Cross, Dr. S. C. Ling, head of the Medical School of Lingnan University, and Dr. Ernest To, a private practitioner are the medical consultants of the Committee. Mr. E. Pilgrim, representing the drug firm of Parke, Davis & Co., Mr. S. H. Langston, of Burgoyne, Burbridges Co., and Mr. J. Owen Hughes, of Harry Wicking & Co. are giving the Committee their full co-operation.

Following on the joint effort of several organization in organizing the shipment of medical supplies to the interior on the China Defence League's trucks, the formation of the Drug Committee augurs well for the future of inter-organizational co-operation for the rationalization of relief activities in China.

#### BUY THE CHINA DEFENCE LEAGUE PAMPHLET.

Within a very few days, there will come off the press a pamphlet issued by the China Defence League, giving an account of all the projects that the League supports.

The pamphlet is prefaced by a signed appeal from Mme. Sun Yat-sen. It contains 75 pages, including more than ten pages of new photographs illustrating every phase of work in the field.

The following projects will be described:

- International Peace Hospital;
- International Orthopaedic Hospital;
- Emergency Medical Training School of the Chinese Red Cross;
- New Fourth Army Medical Service;
- Yenza Field Hospital;
- China Defence League Orphanage;
- Chinese Industrial Co-operatives
- Anti-Japanese University;
- China Defence League Bazaars.

This publication will be the first of its kind, giving an account of important activities in the fields of medical relief, industrial reconstruction and permanent rehabilitation of refugees, care of war orphans, and national crisis education throughout China, including the partisan areas behind the Japanese lines. Due to its rich content and attractive illustrations it is eminently suitable for sale at meetings.

Five thousand copies are being issued. The price to organizations is 35 cents Hongkong, 10 cents U. S. Currency or five pence. By buying this pamphlet you will be helping China. Every cent of the proceeds from its sale will go for relief.

Send your orders to the CHINA DEFENCE LEAGUE, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Hongkong.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Central Committee of the China Defence League gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions during the month of March.

Hongkong Dollars: Mr. Alexander, Malaya, \$75.50; American Friends of the Chinese People (US\$100), \$341.88; Lung Do Chung Sin Tong, Honolulu, \$100; American Friends of the Chinese People, San Francisco (US\$125.70), \$429.64; I.L.P., London (£15s.), \$19.79; Chee Kung, Mexico, \$194.25; Miss Wansey, Hongkong, \$20.00; Chinese Athletic Association, Hongkong, \$600; Chinese Patriotic League, Great Central Lake, Canada, \$1,000; China Aid Council, Vancouver, \$258.47; Mrs. Babcock, Manila, \$16.89; Alianza A. I. de las Americas, \$150; Chinese Patriotic League, Ontario, \$1,000; China Aid Council, New York (US\$500), \$1,709.00; Committee for Medical Aid to China, Vancouver, B.C., \$506.00; Jang Sing Le Hospital, Java, \$304.45; Kwang Ngou, Heath, Montana, \$17; Comité d'aide aux enfants réfugiés, Geneva, \$3,107.21; Mr. Stanley Dodwell, Hongkong, \$1,000; National Salvation Group (London), \$1,606.25.

Total: HK\$12,456.47.

National Currency: Mun Lun High School, \$1,000; Siam Overseas Chinese, \$554.19; China Salvation Times, New York, \$500; Edgar Snow, \$120; Siam Chinese Relief Committee, \$68.25; Chinese Association, B.C., \$4,000; Mr. Charles Hoo (U.S.), \$182.93. Total: NC\$5,425.37.

Piastres: Tin Tuc, Hanoi, P38.75. Total: P38.75.

The projects for which donations were received included the International Peace Hospital, the China Defence League's War Orphans Fund, Northwestern Medical Relief, the New Fourth Army Medical Service, and the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives.

Send All Contributions  
t.  
CHINA DEFENCE LEAGUE  
c/o Hongkong & Shanghai Bank,  
Hongkong.

# CHINA DEFENCE LEAGUE NEWSLETTER

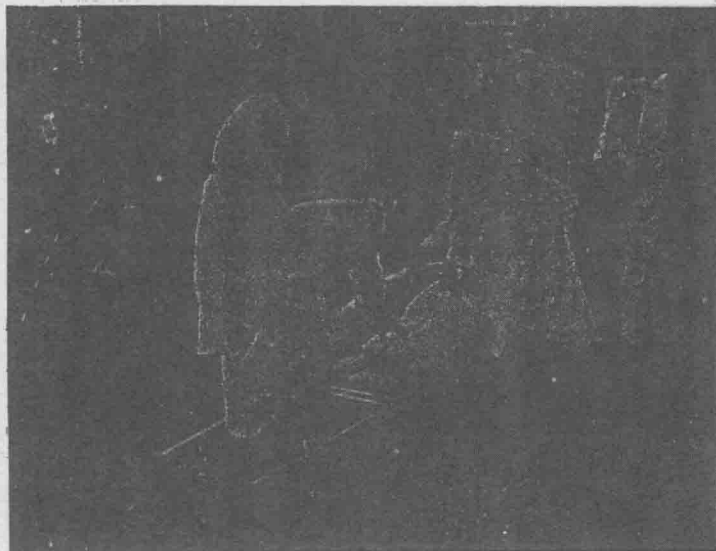
Bulletin of the Central Committee of the China Defence League

President: T. V. SOONG

Chairman: MME. SUN YAT-SEN

Hon. Secretary: Hilda Selwyn-Clarke; Hon. Treasurer: N. H. France; Publicity: I. Epstein.

Address: c/o Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Hongkong.



A Chinese Red Cross Ambulance Unit Transporting Casualties at the Front.

## FIELD REPORT

### WORK OF CHINESE RED CROSS REVIEWED BY Dr. LIM.

(From the South China Morning Post, Hongkong, March 3, 1939).

Wearing khaki uniform, Dr. Robert Lim, Director of the Chinese Red Cross, in the Chinese Merchants Club last night, recounted to emergency relief representatives the work of his organisation.

Dr. Lim was introduced by the Bishop of Hongkong, the Rt. Rev. R. O. Hall, who, with Mrs. Selwyn-Clarke of the China Defence League and Dr. Arthur Woo of the Hongkong International Medical Relief Association, summoned the gathering for the purpose of discussing the question of sending urgent medical and surgical supplies to Kwangsi, Kweichow and the North West.

In his introductory remarks the Bishop revealed that in the northwest war zone only 60 per cent of the wounded were treated, and of these at least 70 per cent did not live for another six months.

Dr. Lim said the Chinese Army did not possess any medical corps on the type of foreign armies, but each division had its own medical corps on the lines of the German system.

Great strides had been made since the Shanghai fighting, and whereas there has only been hospital accommodation for 100,000 wounded, they were now able to look after four times that number. However, motor transport was the biggest drawback to their work, as their vehicles were hopelessly inadequate. In the whole of the

army of 2,000,000 men there were only two mechanised regiments, and it was the military policy wherever possible to destroy all roads along which the Japanese might be able to rush tanks and trucks of soldiers. This was a successful policy from the military point of view, but it had an unfortunate effect in that it made the work of bringing back the wounded extremely difficult. This was largely done by stretchers, and in some cases men were carried as far as 30 miles before they received attention.

#### Crowded Ambulances

He revealed that some of the motor ambulances had been converted, so that as many as 20 wounded could be carried. He knew of instances when as many as 84 wounded soldiers had been loaded on a single truck. Sometimes the ambulances drove 80 miles from their base up to the front clearing station. The work of removal of the wounded had to be done in the late afternoon and night owing to Japanese air raids, and surgical operations were seldom possible before 2 a.m. when the more serious cases were brought back.

There were 77 ambulance units in the field from the far north to South China, and in Shansi there were two units working with the guerillas behind the Japanese lines.

It was the Chinese policy now to avoid positional warfare, as they had not enough heavy guns, and Japanese planes spotted any large concentration of troops and were able to inform the Japanese artillery of the Chinese positions, with the result that after long preparations they were forced to withdraw under a heavy bombardment. He said that the work of the guerillas had been successful in every field, and whenever possible the wounded were carried back by stretcher after an engagement. The more serious cases had to be left in the hands of the farmers, and their chances of recovery were very slim indeed.

### More Doctors Needed

Dr. Lim pointed out that there was a great need of doctors and nurses. In the whole of China there were only 6,000 doctors, and it was estimated that only half of these lived in the interior, and many of them were already serving. It was essential that they should appeal to volunteers in the seaport cities, or, if necessary, they would have to go abroad. They did not want the type that might just think of themselves, but what they needed was men who genuinely wanted to help their country's wounded. At present, doctors are paid \$250 a month, and if necessary this barely adequate allowance might have to be increased. He revealed that owing to the shortage of gasoline when the wounded were being evacuated from Changsha last November, the motor ambulances on the spot were down to their last hundred gallons. If it had not been for a last minute donation of £750 from the Scottish Red Cross it would not have been possible to move the men. Fortunately they were able to buy gasoline at a dump on the strength of the unexpected credit, and the 3,000 wounded were taken safely to treatment. In view of this, he appealed to those people who had so kindly supplied the ambulances to try and devise means of maintaining them, as there was a very grave shortage of fuel of all types.

The most essential things needed at the front were bandages and cloths. There was a fairly good supply of medicines. He revealed that four ambulance units had been lost by machine-gunning from low-flying planes in the last year.

When questioned as to whether the Chinese Red Cross would take advantage of the skill of Jewish or other exiled doctors, he said that any volunteers would be welcomed.

### MORE FRIENDS MUST KNOW OF CHINA'S NEEDS;

#### HELP US TO TELL THEM !

These newsletters contain first-hand information on the needs of the Chinese people. They tell the story of the efforts to meet these needs, efforts which have been made possible by the self-sacrifice of Chinese communities overseas which have regularly been contributing large sums to support China's struggle, and of foreign friends of China who have collected money for her needs abroad or themselves gone, as volunteer humanitarian workers, to work on her most exposed fronts.

The Central Committee of the China Defence League earnestly requests all organizations receiving its bulletins and its special appeals, such as Mme. Sun Yat-sen's call for aid to the country's war orphans, to reproduce them in their own publicity and to secure the publication of the material they contain in the Press of their localities. We would be most grateful for copies of organizational publicity, and of newspapers and journals, in which our releases have been reprinted.

Help China with contributions of money and supplies!

Make sure that you will not be helping alone by giving the widest possible publicity to China's needs!

## CHINESE RED CROSS TRAINING SCHOOL.

### CHINA DEFENCE LEAGUE'S CAMPAIGN FOR INCREASED AID.

The Emergency Medical Training School of the Medical Relief Commission of the Chinese Red Cross, of which Dr. Robert Lim is the head, is soon to enter the second year of its existence. Already it has given special training to 32 surgeons, 83 army doctors, 78 civilian doctors, 213 nurses, 82 dressers, 33 sanitary inspectors and 866 junior dressers—an impressive force of 1,432 medical workers every one of whom is now serving China's wounded warriors.

Originally quartered in Changsha, the school has been forced to move several times and is now situated at Kweiyang, where the construction of a special Training Hospital is planned. Details of the proposed increase in the scope of the work of the school were given at a meeting called by the Central Committee of the China Defence League on April 15, at which representatives of the Hongkong Branch of the National Women's Relief Association, the Hongkong Women's Soldiers' Relief Association, the Chinese Women's Club and the Young Women's Christian Association were present.

### New Hospital to be Built.

The proposed hospital will be built in small sections and will be located not in Kweiyang itself but some miles out of the city to avoid bombing. It is planned to have 1,000 beds of which 550 will be for wounded soldiers, 250 for orthopedic cases, and 200 for sick civilians. The orthopedic section will be the only unit of its kind in the country and the amount of work it will be called upon to do can be surmised from the fact that Dr. Lim estimates that there are now in China at least 20,000 wounded soldiers in need of orthopedic attention.

A sum of \$26,000 National Currency has been officially assigned for the construction of the hospital buildings. However, owing to the increase in the price of materials and the difficulties of transporting them, it will be impossible to build until \$42,000 are available. This means that \$16,000 must be raised at once to enable the work to begin.

To equip the wards, \$54 National Currency per bed are needed. This makes a total of \$54,000. How far a little money will go in China may be judged from a comparison with the sums collected in England last year for a similar hospital and training center in Spain. For this project, the cost of equipping each bed was placed at £10. The equivalent of \$54 Chinese currency is only £1 16s.

Bishop Hall of Hongkong, who during a recent tour of the interior inspected Dr. Lim's work and was greatly impressed by it, has appealed to the British Relief Fund for \$70,000 to cover the cost of building and of equipping the wards and it is hoped that this money will be forthcoming.

For the equipment of the Orthopedic section, which will be known as the "International Orthopedic Hospital," the China Defence League is appealing to the British Society of Orthopedic Surgeons.

### Twenty More Units.

Apart from the needs of the Training School, Dr. Lim has appealed for equipment to be donated for 20 additional curative units. Each unit will consist of 3 doctors, 4 nurses, 5 dressers, and 5 junior dressers. The 20 sets of necessary equipment will cost \$40,000 National Currency. An appeal has been made to the American Advisory Committee in Shanghai to donate not the money, but the required articles.

### Urgent Need for Trucks.

Finally, Dr. Lim has appealed to the League for 10 trucks which, during the construction of the training hospital, can be used to transport building materials and, after the hospital has been built, to carry wounded from the front. "It is no use to think of building until the materials have been brought to the spot, and the hospital will not be much use if there is no way of getting the wounded to it," said the League's honorary secretary, in appealing to the women's organizations of Hongkong to provide the trucks.

### One Truck Donated.

The Hongkong Women's Soldiers' Relief Association immediately volunteered to supply one truck. On the motion of a member of the China Defence League's Central Committee, \$200 left over from entrance fees to the exhibition in Hongkong of articles collected for the China Relief Bazaars in New York and Paris were donated towards the cost of another. The ladies who attended the meeting will put the appeal to their respective committees, from which further action is expected.

## INTERNATIONAL PEACE HOSPITAL.

### NOTED WRITER TO MAKE HAZARDOUS JOURNEY.

At the request of the China Defence League, Mr. James Bertram, author of "First Act in China" and "Unconquered" (British titles, "Crisis in China" and "North China Front") has left London on the first stage of a long and hazardous journey which will take him to Wutaishan, the guerrilla stronghold in the rear of the Japanese army which has successfully withstood numerous "campaigns of annihilation" during the past year.

Mr. Bertram has volunteered for service with the International Peace Hospital located in this mountain capital of the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Border Area, which maintains Chinese sovereignty in more than 60 counties in these three provinces, which are nominally under Japanese occupation. The director of the hospital is Dr. Norman Bethune, a Canadian surgeon famous for his work in Spain and his invention of the technique of blood transfusion on the battlefield now associated with his name. He has been working in the guerrilla area for more than a year, having originally come to China at the head of the medical mission sent by the American and Canadian Leagues for Peace and Democracy.

The decision to found an International Peace Hospital in China was taken by the International Peace Campaign at its world conference held in Paris last July. After consultation with the China Defence League, this name was given to Dr. Bethune's institution in Wutaishan, then already in existence for some months. No more fitting action could have been taken. The partisans who, with inadequate weapons, are winning victories over the might of imperial Japan in the snows of North China are indeed the fighting vanguard of world peace.

The fact that the International Peace Hospital has now been designated imposes on the national committees of the World Peace Campaign in the fourteen countries in which they are established the obligation to give this institution their fullest support. The China Campaign Committee of Great Britain has already sent £2,450 for the maintenance of the hospital and has collected an additional £950. The American and Canadian Friends of the Chinese People have also contributed.

The difficulties of communication and the fact that Dr. Bethune is busy day and night with his medical work have combined to prevent any full report of the work of the hospital from reaching the outside world. It is partly to secure reports and photographs that Mr. Bertram is now undertaking to slip through the Japanese lines and travel hundreds of miles on horseback and by foot to reach this unique institution which is the living symbol of the solidarity of the peoples of the world with the heroic fighters of China who have never and nowhere confessed themselves conquered.

The China Defence League invites all committees of the International Peace Campaign and friends of peace and democracy in every country to keep this hospital going, to see that partisan warriors wounded in the struggle to keep North China free get the medical care that they deserve. The partisans give their lives for resistance to aggression in the name of world peace. Dr. Bethune and Mr. Bertram are braving numberless hardships and dangers to help them. It is now the turn of all those who value peace and freedom and human heroism to assure that these efforts shall be adequately supported.

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## CHINA DEFENCE LEAGUE BAZAARS.

### ART TREASURES FOR NEW YORK, LONDON AND PARIS.

Early this year, at the suggestion of Mme. Sun Yat-sen, the China Defence League obtained the assistance of five womens' organizations in Hongkong—the National Women's Relief Association, the Chinese Women's Soldiers' Relief Association, the Chinese Women's Club, the Chinese Young Women's Christian Association, and the Kwangtung Women's New Life Movement Association in collecting over 4,500 rare and ancient specimens of Chinese art—bronzes, porcelains, jade, lacquer, ivory carvings, brocades and embroideries, to be sold for the benefit of Chinese medical relief in New York, Paris and London. The present London bazaar will be the second, the first having been held in December.

In New York, the Bazaar will be sponsored by the American Friends of the Chinese People, and a distinguished patronage committee which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has kindly consented to head. Arrangements in London are in the hands of the China Campaign Committee, while the Amis du Peuple Chinois are taking charge of the bazaar in Paris.

The American President Line, the P. & O. Line, and the Messageries Maritimes have kindly transported the cases free to New York, London and Marseilles respectively. Through the kind assistance of the Chinese Ambassadors to Great Britain and France, Dr. Quo Tai-chi and Dr. Wellington Koo, the shipments to these two countries have been admitted free of duty.

Unfortunately, the U.S. Customs in New York has not so far granted the same exemption. Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador in Washington, is now working to obtain it. At the same time, representatives of the women's organizations who organized and contributed to the bazaar decided at a joint meeting held on April 15, to despatch the following telegram to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, asking for her assistance:—

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON. UNDERSIGNED CONTRIBUTORS TO NEW YORK CHINA MEDICAL RELIEF BAZAAR ARE SURPRISED TO HEAR NEW YORK CUSTOMS IS HOLDING SHIPMENT IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT BOTH BRITAIN AND FRANCE ADMITTED BAZAARS DUTY FREE. WE WOULD BE MOST GRATEFUL FOR YOUR INTERCESION.

(signed) MADAME SUNYATSEN, CHINA DEFENCE LEAGUE, NATIONAL WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION, CHINESE WOMEN'S CLUB, CHINESE WOMEN'S SOLDIERS RELIEF ASSOCIATION, KWANGTUNG WOMEN'S NEW LIFE MOVEMENT ASSOCIATION, CHINESE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, HONGKONG.

## TRUCKS FOR THE NORTHWEST.

### OUR CONVOY LEAVES CHUNGKING.

The convoy of five trucks presented by the Chinese Patriotic League of Ontario to the heroic partisan fighters of the Northwest, which left Hongkong on March 10, has now passed through Chungking on its way to Sian.

The organization of the journey of this convoy was an outstanding example of co-operation between various organizations working for Chinese medical relief. Supplies to fill the trucks were donated by the China Defence League, the Chinese Civilian Relief Association in New York, the China Campaign Committee of Great Britain, the Medical Relief Committee of Vancouver, the British Relief Fund, Hongkong, the Hongkong Branch of the National Women's Relief Association, the Hongkong Chinese Women's Club, and the Hongkong International Medical Relief Society.

Through the kind assistance of Bishop Hall of Hongkong, an administrator of the British Relief Fund, 50,000 was obtained from this body to fill the remaining three trucks, while an additional Hongkong \$2,750 was raised at an inter-organizational dinner given in Hongkong on March 1.

At Nanning, South Kwangsi, and Kweiyang, headquarters of the Medical Relief Commission of the Chinese Red Cross, the trucks discharged supplies destined for these points. Dr. Harry Talbot, who was in charge of the convoy, left it at Kweiyang and is now working as a volunteer surgeon on the Kiangsi front. Dr. Paul Dohan, another medical volunteer, went on with the trucks.

### 5,000 WOOLEN BLANKETS, NEEDED BEFORE WINTER.

In the severe winter weather of North China, soldiers and partisans fighting for the freedom of their country freeze under thin cotton coverlets. There are no woollen blankets even for the wounded and the sick. Injured fighters, borne for days on litters to distant hospitals, cannot be adequately protected from the cold from which many of them, weakened by their wounds, die before reaching their destination.

It is necessary to begin collecting blankets for the next winter now. The China Defence League, using money donated by the China Campaign Committee of Great Britain and the National Salvation Group in London, has already bought and sent away 2,500 blankets of Australian wool.

We now wish to appeal to all friends of China to send, or supply money for the purchase of 5,000 more blankets for wounded soldiers in transit. This is a modest quota. It must be filled and exceeded.

Whether thousands of wounded fighters for China's freedom freeze to death or recover during the next winter depends on you.

Send All Contributions  
to  
CHINA DEFENCE LEAGUE  
c/o Hongkong & Shanghai Bank,  
Hongkong.

# CHINA DEFENCE LEAGUE NEWSETTLER

Issued by the Central Committee of the China Defence League

President: T. V. SOONG

Chairman: MME. SUN YAT-SEN

Hon. Secretary: Hilda Selwyn-Clarke; Hon. Treasurer: N. H. France; Publicity: I. Epstein.

Address: 21, Seymour Road. Cables: Chidefence.



Young boys fighting in the ranks of the partisans  
for the freedom of their homes.

## TWENTY THOUSAND BLANKETS FOR OUR WOUNDED!

"We need twenty thousand blankets for our hospitals before the winter," the commander of one of the partisan armies operating on the lower Yangtze telegraphed to the Central Committee of the China Defence League.

Checked on the fronts, the Japanese are increasingly turning their attention to the "pacification" of the areas they have occupied, areas in which hundreds of towns and thousands of villages are defended by brave men fighting for their homes and their liberty.

These partisan fighters are not afraid of Japanese "campaigns of extermination." They have dealt with them before. But they know that such campaigns are accompanied by heavy fighting, that there will be many casualties both in their own ranks and among the people.

Last winter, hundreds of wounded died not from their injuries but from exposure. This is what a doctor working in the area wrote at the time: "In winter weather, when warm clothing is scarce and bedding rarely sufficient to protect the patients from the intense cold, a doctor's role is not to be admired. We are left helpless to watch the patients lose their resistance and die simply because we cannot keep them warm."

The testimony of another observer: "It is fearfully cold in this region in the wintertime, yet we do not have money to make padded winter garments. Only two men in five have blankets in this army. Of the sick and wounded in our hospitals, many cannot recover for this reason. The plight of the brave fighters injured in distant sectors and carried for days on uncovered stretchers through the cold and the snow is indescribable."

The China Defence League appeals to all organizations working for China and to all readers of this newsletter to see that during the coming winter these things do not happen again. The world has failed sufficiently in its duty to the men who are struggling not only for China's freedom but for peace and human dignity everywhere. Is it too much to ask that friends of China in the rich countries of the West MAKE SURE THAT CHINA'S WOUNDED DO NOT FREEZE TO DEATH!

The twenty thousand blankets for the partisans on the Yangtze must be sent quickly, not only if they are to reach their destination by the winter, but if they are to reach it at all. At this moment, the Japanese are threatening to occupy the last seaports giving ready access to the partisan areas. Already difficult, the transport of bulky supplies may soon become impossible.

Action is needed now. Light, warm woolen blankets must be sent to China immediately by our friends in the United States, Great Britain and Australia. Special campaigns must be inaugurated. Results must be produced before it is too late.

# FIELD REPORT

## A SZECHUAN ARMY ON THE LOWER YANGTZE.

*The following report, by an American friend of the China Defence League who has spent the last few months with the Chinese armies on the lower Yangtze is very interesting and illuminating.*

*The army of which this friend speaks came originally from Szechuan, thousands of miles to the West. For a year and a half it has been fighting the national enemy. It has suffered 10,000 casualties and faces the prospect of even greater losses and hardships. In spite of this, the picture this army presents is not one of fatigue and homesickness but, on the contrary, of progress and self-improvement. Peasant boys who at the beginning knew only hazily what they were fighting for now know the meaning of their struggle to China and to the world. The illiterate learn to read. All the men develop their minds and bodies. Science, literature and dramatic art have come into their lives.*

*The story of this Szechuan army is a typical one in the annals of China's fight for freedom and unity. The needs of this army are also typical. The list of required supplies given at the end of this article will give our friends an idea of how they can help.*

"I have just returned from the N-th Army, a Szechuan Army fighting by positional warfare along the Yangtze River, the headquarters of which is located about one day's hard ride from the station of the New Fourth Army. I went to this place by invitation and as a member of the Chinese Red Cross Medical Relief Commission, primarily to see what help was needed in the care of the wounded. I was particularly anxious to do this because I have watched the transport of the wounded of this Army to the rear, for some three months. The wounded from one division passed through the town in which I am at present, and often the New Fourth Army hospitals were able to help the wounded in transit. They came often through here in the late evening or night, after a long trip from the front. The hospital here put up some of the wounded who could not reach their receiving stations before night; it changed dressings and gave tea, and took in a few too sick or too badly wounded to travel further. The general condition of these men was often so very bad that I longed to see the commander of this Army and tell him what I had learned. Finally the invitation came and I went.

### Soldiers Learn While Fighting

I first visited the Training School six li from Headquarters, where 200 men from the Army are being trained as lower officers and about a hundred men and women students are being trained for political work in the Army and amongst the people. I spoke to this training school and gave one hour's report on foreign aid and support of China, on Japanese spying and propaganda activities, in various countries, on people's organisations combatting them, collecting money and medical supplies for China, conducting the anti-Japanese boycott, and various other activities. I was highly impressed by the seriousness and determination of the men under training; they sat listening intently as I spoke, and many took notes. A secretary wrote down my speech and it will be published and circulated in the Army for study. I gave all the

information I have been able to gain from foreign magazines, from Shanghai foreign publications and from my general knowledge gained before coming here.

### An Army's Recreation

The Army put on a sports tournament for me, which lasted throughout the day. It was a magnificent tournament, for never have I seen finer bodies and stronger men in all China. They seem to be selected Szechuan men, and since the Army lays great stress on physical training, the men are as strong as steel and as swift as light. General Kwoh Hsien-chi, commander of the N-th Army, himself took part in the basket-ball and tennis tournament, as did his wife, Mme. Kwoh, who is at the front with him, and as did some of the other officers and their wives. The wife of one officer is a sportswoman who formerly took part in national sports tournaments as did her husband; she, Mme. Kwoh and four or five other women, wives of officers, are university graduates and participate in the political life of the Army. Political work was introduced about three months ago. They take part in sports, teach singing and join the Front Service Corps, an organisation composed of young men and women students from South Anhwei who have joined the Army in the last six months.

In the evening I was taken to the theatre where the Front Service Corps put on a number of patriotic dramas every evening; the acting was excellent and most of the plays excellent in content. The theatre was crowded by officers and men, who sang patriotic songs; civilians were admitted. A woman doctor went with me and she and I spoke and sang songs with the audience. The soldiers have learned to sing and some of them do it very well indeed. A part of the work of the Front Service Corps is the singing of songs. General Kwoh himself arose at various times and led the theatre in shouting slogans of national emancipation and of solidarity with foreign friends aiding China.

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**CHINA'S WOUNDED NEED 20,000 BLANKETS! HOW MANY CAN YOU GIVE?**

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I was much impressed by General Kwoh and his wife. General Kwoh has earned a name for himself by his fearlessness and his democratic ideas. He has been wounded once in battle since the war began. He has tried to improve the Army insofar as he could. He is progressive and modern and approaches his soldiers in a friendly way. His wife, who goes with him at all times, is a university graduate and a teacher, a very active and tireless woman in improving the Army.

#### Medical Service Difficulties

I met the Director of the Medical Service of the Army and the Director of the Medical Service of one division, saw their records, visited the Headquarters clinic and talked at length and many times with them and with many others about the medical service. The Army follows the regular Government system in organisation and supplies. I am sorry to say that this means the medical service is not what it ought to be. Its doctors are not well trained. But, like other Chinese armies, its chief problem is medical supplies. The Government gives very little medicine. All the armies of the country suffer in the same way—ten cents per month per man being allowed for medical supplies for all armies. It is a terrible thing but it is true. The result is that this Army got just 2,000 tablets of quinine for the whole of last year when it was fighting along the Yangtze valley, though malaria has decimated its ranks. Its other supplies are of the same nature. All the medical supplies in the clinic at Headquarters were bought by General Kwoh himself from Shanghai, for money for medicine was inadequate and Headquarters received none at all. The divisions, each of which has a hospital, are also miserably supplied; combined with this is the fact that the divisions take care of the civilians wounded by Japanese bombing and by artillery. I can vouch for this for I once saw 16 wounded men of a Peasant Defence Corps being transported from the front to a rear receiving station of this Army. The New Fourth Army took four of these severely wounded men, three of whom died.

The need of this Army for medical supplies is so great that I am appealing to the Chinese Red Cross Medical Relief Corps for medical supplies, though Dr. Kwoh and I know that the Red Cross can supply only a small part of what is required, since the Red Cross must supply its own units in the field. I am therefore writing to the China Defence League asking you to do everything possible to get medical supplies for this Army and ship them here.

#### Urgent Needs

I asked the Army to give me a list of its most urgent medical needs—four or five items to begin with. They gave the following:

1. Emetine hydrochlor - - (510 boxes)
2. Iodine crystals - - - (51 lbs.)
3. Potassium iodide - - - (34 lbs.)
4. Mercurochrome - - - (5 lbs.)
5. T.A.T. serum - - - - (3,000 units)
6. Rivanol - - - - - (2 lbs.)

The army has inadequate bandage cloth. It has only primitive surgical instruments and needs scissors, forceps, knives. It needs magnesium sulphate, boric acid powder, bicarbonate of soda, bleaching powder, etc. I think Dr. Lim will send the T.A.T. and some of the necessary anti-typhoid and anti-cholera serum—perhaps some of the emetine and some of the quinine. I do not know if he has any mercurochrome. I think not. He can perhaps supply the iodine crystals and we have asked him to send alcohol.

We all here urge you to help for many reasons; first because this Army has had over 10,000 casualties since the war began, fighting as it does by positional warfare; secondly because we here get and can get, almost nothing from the Far West, because of difficult transport facilities.

Is there any organisation that can give this Army blankets? They have an average of one blanket for every two men and some of their wounded pass by here without any covering at all. Often they have no shoes or stockings either. It is a miserable thing.

Help us all you can, to strengthen Chinese resistance along the Yangtze.

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**TWENTY THOUSAND BLANKETS WILL SAVE A HUNDRED THOUSAND WOUNDED!**

## BEHIND THE ENEMY'S LINES, FREE CHINA FIGHTS AND GROWS!

Speaking before the Third Session of China's new People's Political Council, held in Chungking in the end of February, Dr. H. H. Kung, President of the Executive Yuan, revealed the following amazing and encouraging figures concerning the restoration of Chinese authority behind the enemy lines in the regions where anti-Japanese partisan detachments operate:

"It is most misleading to use the term 'occupied areas' for any part of China. Wherever the enemy sets foot, a war area is created, and it continues to be a war area regardless of whether the fighting takes the form of positional, mobile, or guerilla warfare. Some figures will demonstrate the weak hold of the Japanese over these war areas.

"Our eleven war-affected provinces, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fukien, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan, Hopei, Honan, Shantung, and Shansi, contain 941 districts. Of these, 583 districts, or 62 per cent., are still entirely intact and the magistrates exercise their authority as usual from the district seats.

"In 35 districts which are partially under Japanese occupation, the chief towns are still in our hands and the administration functions in them.

"In 254 districts, the chief towns are in the hands of the Japanese but the magistrates continue to exercise their authority from various points in the countryside, but still within the district. This condition obtains in 26 per cent. of the districts in the rear of the enemy. Finally, there are 23 magistrates who have moved their offices to the neighbouring areas but whose orders still continue to reach their home districts. Of a total of 941 magistrates, only 55 are entirely unable to discharge their duties because the Japanese occupation of their districts is effective and complete. But this group constitutes only 6 per cent. of the total.

"After one and a half years of sanguinary fighting, the districts fully controlled by the Japanese apart from the cities and environs of Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow and Canton, number only 33. This slim political harvest of the Japanese is, moreover, subject to constant threats and attacks by our guerilla forces."

It is noteworthy that Chinese provincial governments still function in all the "occupied" provinces. At the beginning of 1939, the Central Government, for the first time in seven years, appointed Chairmen for the four Northeastern provinces of Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Jehol (comprising the puppet state of "Manchukuo"), where a United Anti-Japanese Army of 12 divisions is fighting for the liberation of the 30,000,000 Chinese who were the first to experience the hardships and cruelties of Japanese rule. A detachment of the Eighth Route Army, advancing from East Hopei along the shores of the Gulf of Chihli, has already penetrated into Manchuria from within the Great Wall and established contact with the anti-Japanese partisans there. This is the first Chinese regular force to enter the "lost territories" since 1931.

REPRINT THIS NEWSLETTER!  
REPRINT MADAME SUN YAT-SEN'S APPEAL  
FOR THE WAR ORPHANS!  
SEND CLIPPINGS TO THE  
CHINA DEFENCE LEAGUE.



## NEWS FROM NORWAY.

### 50 SURGEONS VOLUNTEER.

Dr. Robert K. S. Lim, head of the Medical Relief Commission of the Chinese Red Cross, has accepted the offer of the Norwegian Committees for Chinese and Spanish Relief, to pay the passage to China, and the salaries for one year, of 50 surgeons who formerly served with the Republican forces in Spain and are now unemployed in the South of France.

The surgeons are awaiting the granting of visas by the Chinese Government before proceeding to China.

Send all Contributions to CHINA DEFENCE LEAGUE,  
c/o Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, Hong Kong.