

全 國 基 督 教 青 年 會
三 年 來 的 軍 人 服 務



蔣委員長對於全國青年會總幹事大會的訓詞

廿八年十二月六日

我認爲青年會對於促進近代中國的改革是盡了相當的貢獻的，我們革命導師——總理——於民國十二年召集青年會第九屆全國大會的時候，曾說過下面幾句話：「中國的團體中，有好人，好人格，就是青年會，所以青年會是這般好國民的好團體。」



去歲青年會，現在我們青年會過去對國家民族所有的貢獻，更進一步的擴大服務的成果，爲使諸君明瞭國家當前最切要的問題，我認爲青年會對於促進近代中國的改革是盡了相當的貢獻的，我們革命導師——總理——於民國十二年召集青年會第九屆全國大會的時候，曾說過下面幾句話：「中國的團體中，有好人，好人格，就是青年會，所以青年會是這般好國民的好團體。」

The Generalissimo Expresses Appreciations of the Emergency Service to Soldiers

In an address to the Conference of General Secretaries in Chungking, December 6, 1939, General Chiang Kai-shek referred to the Emergency Service to Soldiers as follows:

"True to their purpose as social service organizations, the Y.M.C.A.'s in different parts of the country have enlisted the support of the people in the rear to give generously of their energy and their money and have opened stations in the different war zones for the service of soldiers. Defying hardships and dangers, the workers in these service stations serve tea and drinking water to officers and men and help in the transportation of the wounded. Other phases of their work include stretcher-bearer service, changing of bandages, comforting soldiers and relief. In carrying on this work, which is based on Jesus' spirit of love, the Y.M.C.A. workers are doing their duty, as Chinese citizens, and have won nation-wide commendation. This is a fact well known to me. As you all know, during the last World War, Dr. John R. Mott of the United States founded Army Y.M.C.A.'s in the war zones in Europe. Whenever they saw the Red Triangle, the emblem of the Y.M.C.A., the soldiers of the Allied Powers would cheer it enthusiastically as if they saw their own relatives. I earnestly hope that you will continue your honorable record during our nation's life-and-death struggle by expanding your service to soldiers. This will heighten the morale of the troops and to bring about closer cooperation between the troops and the people, thereby hastening the final victory.

三年來全國青年會軍人服務部工作概況

一 緣起及組織

民國廿二年長城之役，及民國廿五年綏遠戰爭，本會均以全國青年會名義，舉辦軍人服務工作，為前方軍人進行慰勞，娛樂，教育，及救護等事工，頗著成效。自七七盧溝橋事變發生後，際此非常緊急時期，本會乃發動以全力作大規模之軍人服務，並於最短时间内成立「全國青年會軍人服務委員會」，而以協會委員各省市會董事長，總幹事，大學校會會長及特約委員會等充任之；又為規劃事工之便利起見，另由住居上海附近之委員十五人，組織「執行委員」，俾便隨時集會商討進行方針，此外又組織幹部，並分別指定幹事擔任之，於總組織下按情形設立下列各部：

一、本部指導委員會——於總部所在地，敦請當地熱心人士，成立本部指導委員會，襄助本部工作之進行。

二、總部——由總幹事，副總幹事各一人，及事務，文書，會計，設計，編纂，視導等六組組成，現以重慶為所在地。

三、區部——由區主任及助理一人組成。（所在地現說萬縣，西安，黎家坪，吉安，桂林，曲江等地）。

四、支部——由支部主任一人，幹事及助理幹事八至十二人組成之。

五、分部——由分部主任一人，幹事及助理幹事四至六

人組成之。

六、遊行工作隊——由主任幹事一人，助理幹事及服務員十五至廿人組成之。

二 三年來之事工進展

七七事變後，本會服務軍人工作，迄今可分五期，簡述如下：

第一期：（廿六年七月廿四日至十一月卅日）華北區於平漢，津浦，同蒲，隴海各綫，先後設立支部，後又推廣工作於京蕪，滬杭，及浙贛等綫，展開：

甲、傷兵醫院服務工作，設俱樂部，供應書報及遊戲品，開遊藝會，唱留聲機，代寫書信，協助換藥及徵發慰勞品等。

乙、車站軍人招待處工作，供應茶水，稀飯，饅首，及藥藥，休息，住宿，書報及遊戲品等。

第二期：（廿六年十二月一日至廿七年五月卅一日）華北區各綫服務人員，合併為八個支部。除上項工作外，又開闢：

甲、隨軍服務工作，教授抗戰歌曲，作精神講話，指導團體遊戲，體育運動，開軍民遊藝會，設俱樂部，供應書報，遊戲品等。

乙、隨衛生列車服務工作，協助換藥，照顧負傷同志



上下火車，照應軍傷士兵飯食及便溺，供應書報及遊戲品等。

丙、抗戰宣傳工作，對民衆講述抗戰之意義及軍民合作之重要等。

第三期：（廿七年六月一日至十二月卅一日）擴大組織，增至卅個支部。成立換藥站，擴充衛生列車，及衛生船舶服務工作；漢口第四中新紗廠亦派員參加工作，並資助經費一萬四千元。

（以上經費，均係青年會全國協會向國外募集者）。

第四期：（廿八年一月一日至十二月卅一日）擴充爲六區，川鄂，陝西，湘黔，晉豫，廣西。（浙皖，粵港兩區在外）共卅支部，並增設：

甲、遊行工作隊三隊，映放有聲電影，表演唱歌，音樂，幻燈，戲劇等。

乙、擴充軍人招待處，添設軍人宿舍，食堂，浴室，近前綫之招待處，說担架隊。

丙、出刊軍人訓練叢書四種，消遣叢書五種，及同工自修參攷材料二十種。

丁、辦理抗屬學校六處。

本期預算卅萬元承政府補助十萬元。（粵港區除外）

第五期：（廿九年一月一日至十二月卅一日）改設五區，分五十個支部，遊行工作隊增至五個，各項工作內容，力求充實，並添購大批工具。

（本期預算共五十二萬元。承政府補助二十萬元）。

三 二三年來的服務

（一）平漢線上——自盧案發生後，保定青年會即根據

全國青年會前此辦理軍人服務之經驗，於七月十日召集諸董事及當地教育界名流，舉行聯席會議。當時議決派上述君前赴長辛店視察前方情形，以作辦理軍人服務之準備，一面向滬上全國青年會軍人服務委員會報告，以便得其同意，擴大服務範圍，並請求救濟。八月初，協會函臨依照綏遠戰役服務軍人辦法，積極進行工作，並派上述君爲平漢綫軍人服務支部總幹事，梁傳琴君則以全國協會幹事資格，駐保襄助一切，當時由負責人員開會議決，設平漢綫服務支部於石家莊，以便策動該區服務工作，一面則設服務分處於保定，正定，及石家莊等處，至十月底，該綫服務分處因受軍事上之影響，而不得不放棄者，計有順德，邯鄲，及彰德三處，在此時期，尙能活動之地點，則爲新鄉，鄭州，新鄭，許昌，鄆城，駐馬店，西平，明港，及信陽，而服務支部則自彰德移設鄭州。十一月初，服務支部又自鄭州移設信陽，對於軍事計劃會重加支配。十一月底，增設服務分處兩處：一在確山，一在信陽。十二月起，因整個服務計劃之變更，平漢綫之軍人服務亦隨之而改變。

（二）津浦綫上——九月初，濟會得滬方全國服務委員會之許可，組織津浦綫支部於濟南。該支部會派人至各醫院，爲傷兵服務，此項工作，最初祇限於濟南，不久即推廣至德州。九月底，又在泰安及兗州成立傷兵俱樂部，每處派有幹事三人，專爲傷兵服務，至十一月底，津浦支部之服務分處，除德州已放棄外，其餘尙在活動者，則有濟南，泰安，齊州，濟甯，滕縣等五處。

（三）同蒲綫上——同蒲綫之支部，原設在太原，由周素安君主持一切，該處因傷兵衆多，需要服務頗殷，曾於九月間在後方傷兵醫院內成立俱樂部兩處，十一月下旬，又在

車站設軍人招待處。十一月底，周君等擬赴同蒲路北段原平設立服務處，因平型關失守，乃變更計劃，擴充同蒲線南段工作，十月初，曾派幹事三人赴介休及臨汾工作。該線服務支部又鑒於風陵渡為同蒲路之終點，過往軍人絡繹不絕，乃派幹事數人赴該地設軍人招待所，工作頗形緊張。十二月初，因整個服務計劃之變更，同蒲線之服務工作亦隨之而改變。

(四) 京滬線——自滬戰發生後，蘇州及其附近一帶為傷兵雲集之地，故所設傷兵醫院為數極多。本服務委員會有鑒於此，乃派幹事劉良模君赴蘇，在該處成立京滬線服務支部。總計在三月內，工作推進極為迅速，除成立軍官俱樂部一處外，傷兵俱樂部則自一處增至十五處，每日所接觸之軍人，平均在萬人以上，參加服務人員，約七十人之多。

京滬支部之服務工作，除在蘇地積極進行外，曾推廣至沐陽，晉口，甯滯，南潯，及湖州等地，對於各該處之軍士及傷兵，貢獻頗多。後因飛機不斷轟炸，傷兵均向後退，該支部人員乃於十一月十二日乘船渡太湖，至宜興再轉南京，其時政府人員正在計劃遷都，在京無工作計劃，乃派一部分人員赴蕪湖工作，而大部份人員，則由津浦路轉滬甯路，而至鄭州後再由鄭轉漢赴長沙，以推進軍人服務運動。

(五) 滬杭線——前協會幹事李文初君，於八月廿二日赴杭，進行滬杭支部之軍人服務，並與當地青年會同合作，服務支部在傷兵醫院內多設俱樂部，自一處增至六處，服務人員不下二十餘人，時杭方共有傷兵萬人，每日來俱樂部遊息者約二千左右，十一月中旬，傷兵奉命遷往南昌，滬杭線之上軍人服務工作，至此祇得宣告結束。

(六) 浙贛線——滬杭線之上軍人服務，既因局勢變

化而無從進形，並決定向浙西發展工作，李君文初等乃將杭方工作用具運至蘭谿，並擬招募服務員十人，為當地七百傷兵服務，不料二三日後，全數傷兵奉命開赴南昌。李君等乃沿浙贛路西行，在衢州及江山之傷兵醫院內成立俱樂部三處，不幸工作未久，傷兵又奉命遷往南昌。浙贛線之上軍人服務，至此乃告一結束。

自民國廿八年一月一日起，總部因整服務軍人之需要，工區之廣闊，將原有組織略為變更，並擴充全國服務軍人地點為六區，根據戰區之分佈，以及水陸交通軍運各據點分設四十個支部。外附遊行工作隊三隊。現簡略申述於后：

(七) 陝西區——該區離蘭後方，然以河防關係，軍事來往調動頻繁，情勢至為緊張。故各支部工作配備，亦側重長安運東。於華陰，渭南各地，分別設立臨時醫藥站，救治過境傷兵官兵，於大荔，羌山，平民等地，設立招待處，迎接過境部隊並經常編組河防服務隊，留駐河邊，從事慰勞工作。該區共有五支部。區部設西安，第三支部設渭南，羌白，第五支部設華陰，第十六支部設漢中，城固。第卅二支部設西安，興平。

(八) 川鄂區——該區各支部分佈於沿江一帶，西起萬縣，東抵荊沙，中經雲陽，宜昌，連成一貫。區部設於萬縣，策動全區工作。其間曾有二度變動，其一為三月間在萬縣之第一支部調往沙市，不久轉當陽而進荊門，其二即因鄂中戰事，第二支部由宜昌一度移至巴東，未及旬日即返原地。本區之工作，原則重於慰勞招待，後因客觀需要，遂着重於娛樂，招待等項。該區共有六支部，區部設萬縣。第一支部設當陽，第二支部設宜昌，第七支部設萬縣，第十四支部設雲陽，第廿支部設荊門，附設第三遊行隊，在川江一帶工作。

(九) 湘粵區——該區各支部分佈於岳陽，長沙，株州，萍鄉等地，湖北會戰，工作更為需迫，担任部隊歌詠教授，遊藝指導，組織識字班，實施精神講話，廣設小組會議。該區共有六支部，區部設於黎家坪，第六支部設於陽，第九部設於柳縣，第十一支部設長沙，第十三支部設衡山，第十五支部設黎家坪。

(十) 湘贛區——贛北及湖北以地勢交通之關係，有另設一區之必要，乃於三月七日正式成立，設區部於長沙青年會內。該區工作區域包括湖北與贛省，以湖北為最迫切，故工作之開展，以湖北為中心，於湘陰岳陽之間，先後成立三支部。

日自占岳陽，一再南攻，迄未得逞，我為預防計，株州以北鐵路，乃徹底破壞，因此軍運接充亦感不便，該區應其急需，沿途設招待站十二處，招待茶水稀飯於楊林街，長壽街，關王橋，新市，楊梅舖，五里亭，藍河，平江，長宋街，大荆街，木樹亭，趙公橋等處，該區第八，十，十二，十七，十八，十九，六支部次第成立，於株州，映江，高橋，關王橋，平江等處招待站設立二十二處之多，至十月湖北大敗後，該區十二，十七，十九三支部分別遷至吉安，醴陵，安福，茶陵，區部則設於吉安。七月間成立遊行工作隊，巡迴於本區各地，(自廿九年八月起，改組為浙贛區，另增設樟樹，映江，金華，蘭谿，江山，衢縣，分宜，上高，甯波等各支部。)

(十一) 晉豫區——該區共有三十支部，第三十四支部在南陽特建軍人宿舍，經濟軍人食堂，往來軍士無不稱便，卅一支部同工則在邙池協助新兵訓練處，發動教育工作。第卅三支部同工在六月間，隨同軍隊，轉機晉南，編組擔架運

輸隊，備嘗作戰之經驗。

(十二) 廣西區——於民國廿八年四月間，始指定桂林為第六工作區，招募新同工男女五十人。赴那陽訓練後，乃分設下列各支部。第廿二支部設於全州，第廿三支部設於豐川，第廿四支部設於桂林，第廿五支部設於梧州，並展至高安。嗣後各工作地點展轉移動，又續設第廿六支部於各地遊行工作，十一月南甯會戰開始，柳州，大塘，潯江等處均加設分部，以應急需。一年來從事軍人教育，傷兵慰問，車站服務等項工作。

(十三) 浙皖區——浙皖工作駐紮於金華，至民國廿八年初，因地方上之需要，就擴充至廿七，廿八，廿九，三十等四個支部。除廿七支部及區部設於金華外，其他支部設於新登，富陽，安吉各地。及後因閩北之需要，又開拓工作至浦城，八月初因環境關係，將服務區域縮小範圍，集中於富陽一地，除歌詠，教育，及俱樂部工作外，更與紅十字會合作，舉行防疫防瘧等工作。

(十四) 粵港區——該區工作注重於隨軍服務，由粵港青年會組織成立，故又名粵港青年會隨軍服務團，除區部或團部外，其他尚有三大隊，共五十餘人。

廿八年度工作區域計分四區：

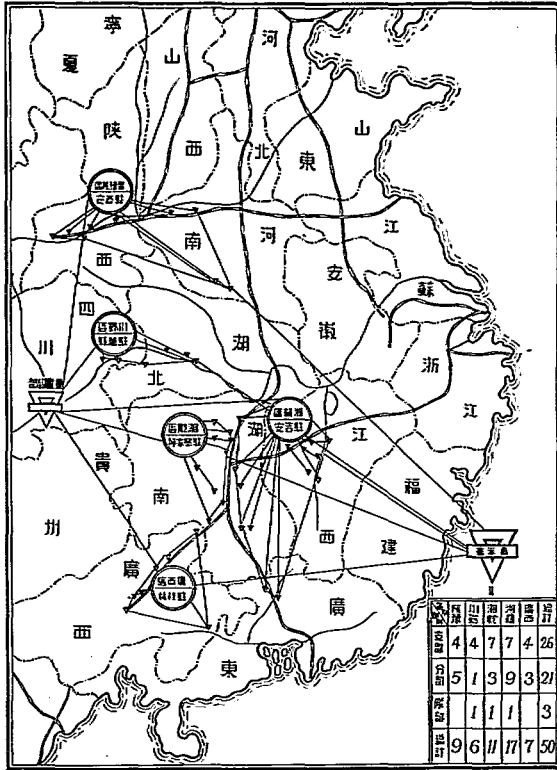
(甲) 贛南粵北區——(1) 大庾，信豐，(2) 龍南，定南，(3) 虔南。

(乙) 贛東區——興甯，豐順，湯坑，揭陽。

(丙) 增從區——(1) 新豐，佛崗，龍門，(2) 增城，從化，花縣。

(丁) 流動區——(1) 由南昌沿贛北至贛南。(2) 由汕

全國基督教青年會軍人服務部
十二年九度區轉境情勢圖



頭沿嶺東至粵北。(3)東江流動地帶——與甯，龍川，河源，惠州。
工作性質計分隨軍服務，慰勞，訓練，流動宣傳，合作事業等項。

四、三年來服務軍人地點

三年來服務軍人地點，就區域而論，會包括：河北，河

南，山東，山西，陝西，江蘇，安徽，浙江，江西，湖南，湖北，四川，福建，廣東，廣西，等十五省。至該項工作之活動地點，則有下列各處：

(一) 河北省——保定，正定，石家莊，順德，邯鄲，北平。

(二) 河南省——彰德，開封，新鄉，鄭州，新鄭，許昌，鄆城，駐馬店，西平，明港，確山，信陽，南陽，瀋陽，滄州。

(三) 山西省——太原，介休，臨汾，風陵渡，太行山，中條山，陽城。

(四) 山東省——德縣，濟南，泰安，兗州，濟寧，滕縣。

(五) 江蘇省——蘇州，木渚，崑山，震澤，南京，江陰，徐州。

(六) 安徽省——蕪湖。

(七) 湖南省——長沙，株州，衡陽，湘潭，長壽，邵陽，新化，祁陽，郴縣，衡山，黎家坪，湘陰，平江，汨羅，岳陽。

(八) 浙江省——南潯，湖州，杭州，蘭谿，金華，富陽，新登，安吉，江山，甯波。

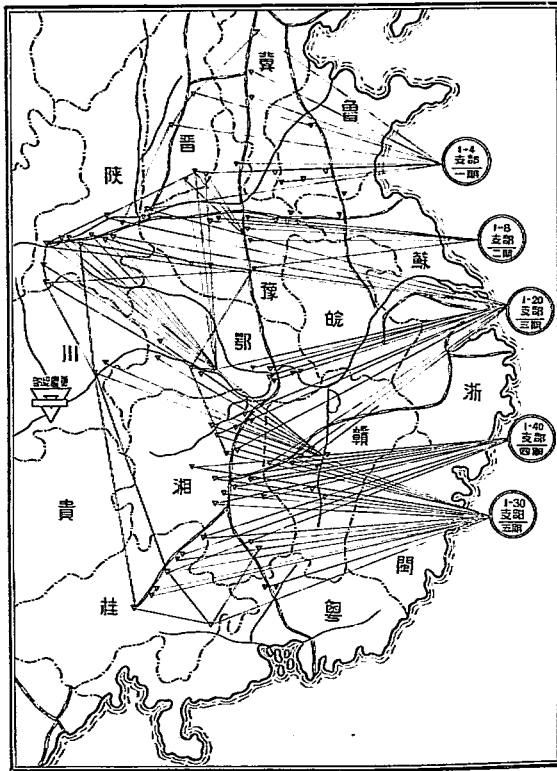
(十二) 廣東省——韶州，南雄，始興，樂昌，從化，增城，惠陽，揭陽，興寧，豐順，翁源，高要。
(十三) 四川省——萬縣，雲陽，萬家壩，重慶。

(九) 江西省——吉安，贛州，南昌，安福，樟樹，峽江，宜春，上高，新喻，萬載，蓮花，定南，鷹潭，分宜。

(十) 廣西省——桂林，柳州，全縣，靈川，大塘，梧州，遷江，大容江，桂平。

(十一) 陝西省——西安，寶雞。

圖進演帶地作工年三部務服人軍會羊青教督基國主



(十四)湖北省——荊門，當陽，沙市，宜昌，秭歸，巴東，廣水，安陸。

(十五)福建省——浦城。

五 工作的方式

本部各支部在前後各方部隊各傷兵醫院，服務工作達二十餘種，工作方式，簡言之約有下列各項：

一、軍官俱樂部——該項俱樂部，設在各軍隊駐紮地點，內備書報，雜誌，及遊戲品以供各軍官暇時消遣及娛樂之用。至於浴室及寄宿舍，則於必要時增設。

二、軍人俱樂部——此項俱樂部，設於距離前線較近地點，專為招待前方換防休息時之軍士，其設備與工作除與軍官俱樂部相同者外，並辦理緊急救護工作。

三、傷兵招待處——本處招待在途傷兵及挑夫，供給茶水，休息，盥洗，並備簡單藥品及綳帶，施行簡單救護工作。

四、醫院服務處——此項服務處，設於傷兵醫院內，其目的在協助醫院換藥包紮，製作敷料，並實施以下工作，如代寫家信，代分慰勞品，供給茶水及盥洗，教育，娛樂，體育，德育及個人談話等。

五、普通招待處——本處招待普通過往軍隊及軍用車夫，日夜供其休息，並供給茶水。

六、遊行工作——由服務部派員攜帶電影機及幻燈機等，分赴各區放映。

七、協助工作——前方各分區幹事，除本區工作外，須

相機協助地方救濟難民，並協助其他團體分散慰勞品等。

工作要項，按照性質歸納如下：

甲、關於教育與訓練者

一、週期講演，每週定期於戰地營幕，或醫院病室，舉行軍事、教育、宗教等各科演講，藉資增益其學識。

二、個別談話，每月擬定談話綱要若干則，日選一則，分別以談話方式，講述內容，藉資啓發其智能。

三、講解新聞，每日選擇重要新聞數欄，分別解釋評論，藉資指導其對於現代問題之認識。

四、演述評詞，每句編製民族英雄軼事一種，交由評詞藝員，演述說唱，藉資鼓勵其成功之決意。

五、教育識字，在軍隊及醫院中，組織教育班，指導識字，組織研究班，輔導研究學術。

六、徵集圖書，按照學術科別，搜集各科小型專冊及圖畫報紙等，俾便官兵與士兵參攷閱讀。

乙、關於醫療救濟者

七、臨時裹傷，在較近前線之要道口，設立臨時裹傷處，以便負傷將士過往時受初步之緊急治療。

八、協助治療，酌量服務醫院情況，徵聘義務醫生，護士或其他類似之義務員協助救治傷兵，俾便恢復戰鬥力。

九、指導休息，審視創傷部位及情況，詳細解說服藥，飲食，睡眠與治療之關係，藉資減少痛苦。

十、車船看護，依據鐵路航線情況，分別於衛生列車及

衛生船舶上選派醫藥隊，隨同看護。

十一、軍次招待，軍途征塵，備極艱苦，擬擇有關軍運之站口或交通樞紐，籌組招待場所分送茶水，稀飯，俾便補助其生活之需要。

丙、關於娛樂與慰勞者

十二、遊行劇團，徵聘戲劇人才，搜集戲劇專冊，訓練排演，藉資提倡戰地正當娛樂。

十三、教授歌詠，聯合地方文化團體，組織歌詠聯隊，更在軍隊中及傷兵醫院裏，教授歌詠，俾便振奮其精神。

十四、發送播音，於適宜地點，設置播音機，規定放送時間，俾便振奮其精神。

十五、集團遊藝，集中部內人才，徵聘義務演員，籌備集團遊藝，分別出演於支部駐在地點，藉資培養其團體生活。

十六、巡迴電影，選擇適合軍人生活或戰地常識之影片，印發說明，分別放映於支部駐在地點，俾便介紹其近代知識。

十七、分慰勞品，擬酌醫院物質條件，傷兵經濟能力，分別發發必需之慰勞品俾便減輕其物質上之缺乏。

丁、關於生活服務者

十八、解釋問題，舉凡軍人提出戰時遭遇之生活問題，均以友好之態度，談話之方式，以備諮詢。

十九、繕發函件，戰地函件每易中斷，特代其繕發函件，或代設函郵政信箱以爲步隊與士兵間，士兵與家庭間惟一聯絡工具。

二十、聯絡軍民，軍民合作，爲戰時準則，故利用諸種

社會關係，打破雙方隔膜，聯繫雙方情感，藉資增強力量。

廿一、提倡節儉，軍人生活易趨浪漫，戰時薪餉來源不易，故於服務地點提倡節儉，以適應戰時經濟原則。

廿二、寄宿沐浴，在交通要點設置寄宿舍及浴室，以備過往軍士寄宿沐浴。

六 人事方面

一、本部前後服務人員，除原來各地青年會總幹事七人，幹事廿七人外，仍由本部聘任與各地青年會及教會有關之中等以上學校教職員十九人，小學教職員廿六人，大學畢業生十人，肄業學生卅八人，宗教學院或神學學生七十人，中級學校畢業生五十九人，肄業生九十四人，醫生及護士卅五人，小學畢業生卅五人（在遊行工作隊充服務員。）及其他七十七人，共計四百四十四人。（粵港隨軍服務團五十三人在外）。

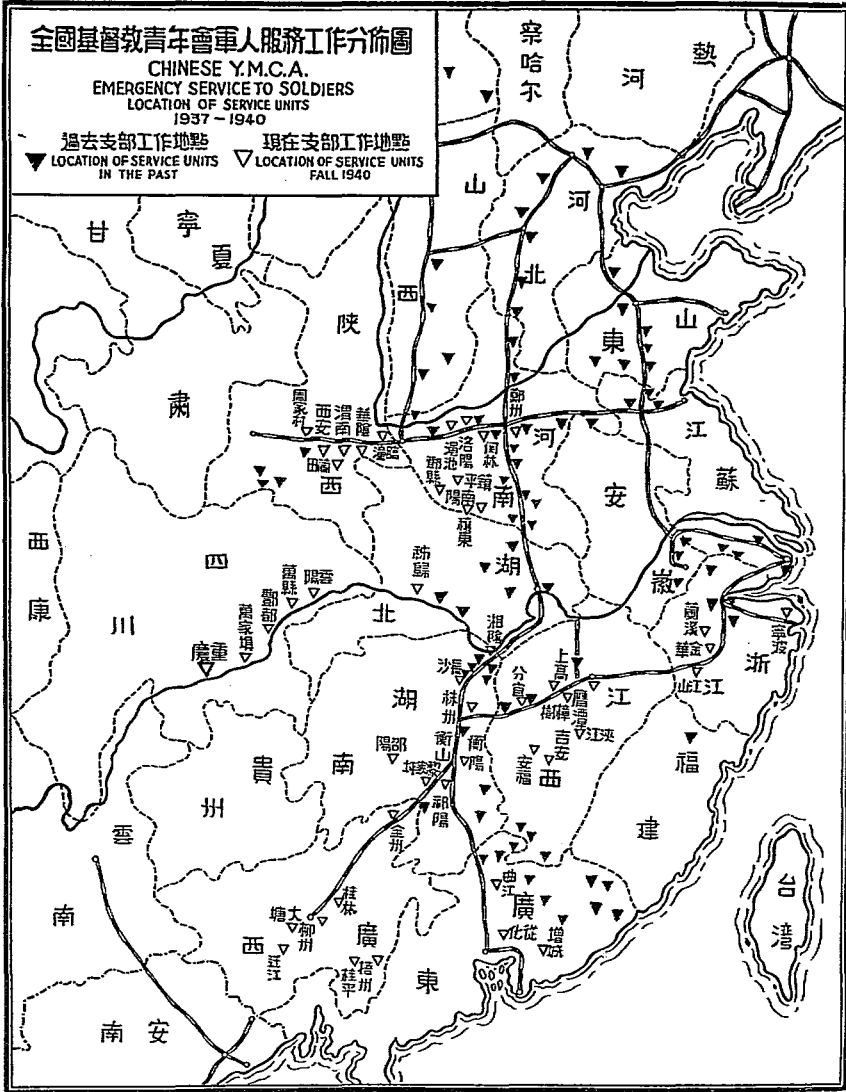
二、本部對服務人員之添聘，向不採用公開招考辦法，均先由可靠機關或個人介紹，再經相當時期之訓練，認爲合格後，方發正式錄用。

三、本部對同工之生活及自修，均極重視，每日休息，皆有定時；且以自修爲正式工作之一部份，此外更採用升學指導，集體研究，練習寫作，休假旅行，及定期印寄參攷材料等方法，補助同工在認識，修養及技術上，日有進步，以期將來爲國家社會擔負更重要之責任。

全國基督教青年會軍人服務工作分佈圖

CHINESE Y.M.C.A.
EMERGENCY SERVICE TO SOLDIERS
LOCATION OF SERVICE UNITS
1937 - 1940

過去支部工作地點 現在支部工作地點
▽ LOCATION OF SERVICE UNITS IN THE PAST ▽ LOCATION OF SERVICE UNITS FALL 1940





向士兵作精神講話

The Soldiers' Chapel. The roof the sky, the pews the threshing floor, but the word is the same.



第二遊行工作隊分發慰勞品

The Y mobile. Boy Service Corps extends a friendly hand with gifts to the wounded.

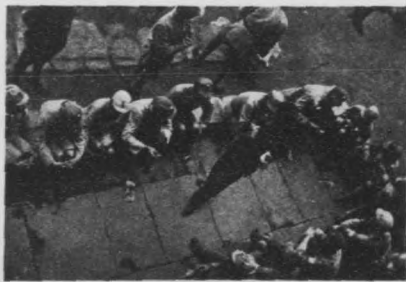


報告前線情形，傳達國際消息

A Y News Broadcast. Newspapers are too scarce for common use so the Y broadcasts the news in small groups. No static there.

精神的慰藉

In the Open Air,
Chapel, Theater, Broadcast.



講故事

A bird's eye view of a Story-telling Group.
An old story with a new thrill.

軍人服務

深得各方面之讚許

Leaders Endorse the Work



傅作義將軍與軍人服務部人員在綏遠
Gen. Fu Tso-Nyi and Y Workers in Suiyuen.

蔣夫人在湖南對本部服務人員講話



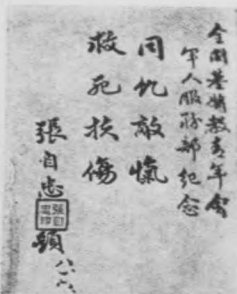
Madame Chiang Kai-Shek encourages the Y secretaries and Women's Service Corps.



孫連仲將軍(中)及夫人(將軍右)與部下將士多人均為熱心基督教徒，本部在河南前方舉行基督教崇拜典禮，將軍等參加後與本部總幹事鄒奉元及朱牧師等合影。

Christian worship in China's armies.

The Emergency Service Director F. Y. Hsiao (in western overcoat) and Pastor Chu conduct morning worship for Gen. Sun Lien Chung, his wife (beside him in uniform) and officers.



張自忠將軍之頌詞

Gen. Chang's eulogy of the Y work. "Yours is a like spirit of resistance by saving from death and supporting the wounded. You show a like resistance to the common foe."



張自忠將軍與第一支部服務人員在湖北前線

The Y Emergency Service's first unit is entertained by Gen. Chang Tze Chung—one of China's heroes recently killed in battle on the 22-4-38 front.

療傷與救護

Medical Service



包紮換藥

A dressing station en route. Soldiers have had to go days without a change of dressing so the Y helps out.



抬救傷兵

A Y front line stretcher bearer squad.



湖南病兵醫院為長沙青年會所創辦一年內救治病兵五千餘人

Under the pressure of the need, the Y at Yuanling has opened a hospital for sick soldiers.



給軍隊種牛痘及注射防疫

Vaccination and Injections for Cholera.

↑ 接運傷兵之小船
Removing wounded from hospital ship to base hospital.



First Aid for Soldiers



粵漢線上車站臨時換藥處
The Y meets emergencies.

Changing dressings of wounded soldiers en route to base hospitals.



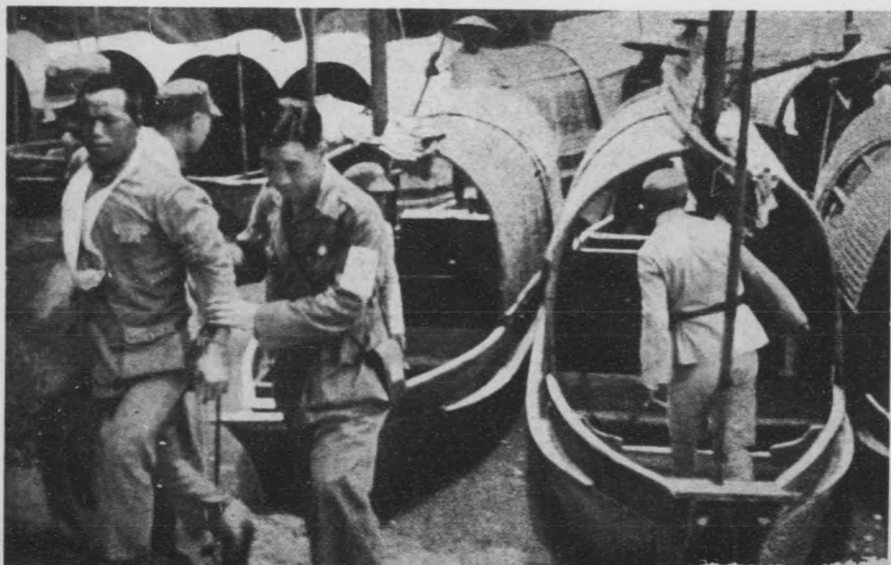
隨衛生船服務

Standing by crippled soldiers
till the crutches can be thrown away.

流動性的換藥處

護送負傷將士

Escorting wounded soldiers. Travelling by river boats.





在長江衛生船上為負傷戰士更換藥
Dressing wounds on hospital river steamers

解除 將士的痛苦 Speeding up Convalescence



青年婦女為兵士包紮傷處
The Y's Women Service Corps aids doctors in the base hospitals.



換藥處
A busy day in a Y clinic for wounded soldiers.



為誰扶傷
Friendly help for crippled soldiers on the way from hospital boats to base hospitals.

俱
樂
部
內



閱讀畫報・忘却傷痛
The pictorial makes him forget the broken arm.



傷兵俱樂部之一角

Every game table is busy.

Through the Moon Door. The Reading Room is crowded.



俱樂部內之圖書室

In a Y Hut

閱讀書籍

No empty seats at this reading table in a convalescent hospital.

孜孜不倦



軍民合作

COOPERATION



在軍民俱樂部內一冊書籍可以利益多人
One book serves many. One reads—a dozen listen.

軍民同樂

New spirit in old China. Civilians and soldiers
play together.



服務人員為士兵代寫家信

Keeping in touch with home. Much of Y secretary's time is used
in writing home letters for soldiers.

強
身
運
動

Good Sportsmanship
and
Good Fun



指揮軍士練習籃球
The ball is in the air. The basket-ball game starts.



乒乓球比賽
The soldiers turn from explosives to ping-pong balls. A tournament in camp.



講話前先放留聲機
The phonograph brings the best of China's songs to military bases.



指揮軍人開闢運動場，勞作與遊戲兼而有之
He who plays must work. The soldiers level a field for Y playground



擲彈比賽
Contest in throwing dead hand grenades. Distance and accuracy are scored.



我們只有一個目標
Group games for soldiers. The tedium of military life is relieved by group games.



指揮團體遊戲

教授歌詠

這是正義的歌聲，
這是怒吼的歌聲，

歌詠在抗戰時；
更可提高軍民的情緒。

"Give a Rouse Then"



「沒有後退歌向前.....」
"Here they come marching along.
Great hearted gentleman singing a song".



教授歌詠，以振士氣
Now One! Two! Three! Let's sing.
Convalescent soldiers sing before returning to the service.

"It's always fair weather
When good fellows get together."
Singing with a will for the soldiers.

第一遊行工作隊合唱



負傷將士亦喜歡唱歌
"Legs are gone but there's a song in the air"
As a Y secretary leads these cripples.



壁上宣傳

The Y secretary propagandizes for civilian and military cooperation.



Reading the News



本部出版之壁報

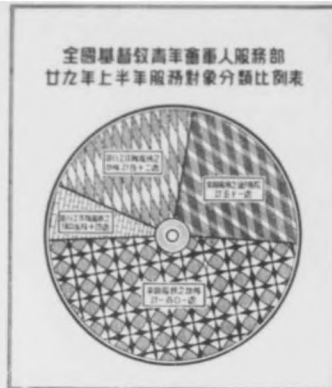
Paper prices are prohibitive.

The Y Daily pasted in a public wall serves the whole community.



觀眾之一般

Wall newspapers are more popular than wall flowers.



在前方放映有聲電影
Mobile Unit showing talking pictures at the front.



An Educational Lecture.

對軍隊之教育工作



Tea boys for soldiers en route.



協助醫院換藥
Nurses assisting doctors at dressing stations.



協助運送負傷
Stretcher Bearers.



Cooking a bowl of warm congee for transient soldiers.

服務人員慰勞過路將士，並供給稀飯滾水。

服務的形形色色



Tea House Managers.

洛陽車站招待處

The Y Secretary's Job All Things to All Men



接送傷兵
Ferry men from hospital
boat to the shore.

Laundrymen for wounded soldiers.

為傷兵洗衣





軍人服務總部副總幹事
費奧生博士
Dr. G. A. Fitch,
Associate Field Director



青年會全國協會軍人服務執行幹事
彭頌賢先生
S. H. Pang, Executive Secretary
Emergency Service,
The National Committee



青年會全國協會總幹事
梁小初先生
S. C. Leung, General Secretary,
The National Committee



軍人服務總部總幹事
蕭泰元先生
F. Y. Hsiao,
Field Director



總部總務主任周壽安先生
S. A. Chow,
Administrative Secretary,
Field Headquarters

總部副導主任楊耀武先生
S. W. Yang, Inspector
Field Headquarters



幹部人員 暨

區部主任

The Leadership of The Emergency Service



設部編纂主任崔詢先生
S. Tsui, Editor
Field Headquarters



總部會計主任向安倫先生
Allan Hsiang, Comptroller
Field Headquarters

川鄂區主任謝樹芬先生
C. F. Hsieh,
Regional Director,
Szechuan Hupch.

廣西區主任王佑民先生
Y. M. Wang,
Regional Director,
Kwangsi.

浙蘇區主任陳德軒先生
T. H. Chen,
Regional Director,
Chekiang-Kiangsi.

陝豫區主任辛志超先生
C. C. Sing,
Regional Director,
Shensi-Honan.

湘鄂區主任劉宜生先生
N. S. Liu,
Regional Director,
Hunan-Kweichow.



in the organized centers and in a wider district with the travelling units, a large area has been covered. Secondly, more reception houses, dormitories, dining halls, and bath-house were established and more stretcher bearers organized. Thirdly, thousands of pamphlets dealing with recreation and self-development were printed and distributed among the troops. Fourthly, six schools for soldiers' children and families were started.

Note: In this period, the Central Government made a grant of \$100,000 toward the budget of \$300,000.

(e) In the year 1940.

The entire field has been re-organized into five regions to include 50 service units. The number of mobile units has been increased to five, while new equipment has been added to the service.

Note: The Central Government made a grant of \$200,000 toward the budget of \$520,000.

Types of Service

The program of work centers around the following types of work:

1. *Soldiers' Clubs.* These are carried on as close to the front lines as possible, which means that in such cities, other opportunities for amusement or improvement have been eliminated. In these clubs established by the Y.M.C.A., newspapers, magazines, books, pamphlets and pictures are provided. Games such as ping-pong, chess, checkers are available. Wherever there is space, athletics and games are organized. Then there are many meetings of a social nature, lectures, motion pictures, still-film pictures, theatricals, story-telling and other popular forms of entertainment. Musical interest has been stimulated by phonograph records and listening to radio broad-casts and in many of the places there are trained singing leaders who teach the men popular and patriotic songs. There are many volunteer groups of students in these centers who give time to visiting with the soldiers, writing letters, telling stories and helping to supply the entertainment. These things, simple though they are, are very helpful in maintaining the moral and spiritual integrity of the soldiers, and in providing a better type of entertainment to occupy their time, so that the lower forms do not have the right of way. Aside from these features, soldiers' club furnish a fine opportunity for the men to get acquainted with the leaders of the Y.M.C.A. This type of club is most widely used form of work in this emergency service. In some of the cities, quarters are available to be used as clubs for the officers. They have the same type of program as that provided in the soldiers' clubs, with the addition of dormitory and bath facilities.

2. *Work Among Wounded Soldiers.* This kind of work has been greatly appreciated by the hospital authorities as well as the wounded soldiers themselves. The number of these has run into tens of thousands, and the physical problem of moving and caring for these soldiers has been tremendous. To help to meet this need, workers have been trained in first-aid dressing work, and a few in the technique of assisting in even more complicated care of the soldiers. Working units have stayed in the field hospitals where the service is needed most, even under great danger and hardship. Aside from care of the wounds, physical pain and monotony of life have been relieved by personal visits and conversations, the writing of letters to families, music and story-telling. Work for wounded has also been carried on by providing teams which travel on trains and on boats, assisting in the changing of dressings, providing of food, tea, drinking water, and any other services to contribute to their comfort.

3. *Distribution of Comforts.* The public has been very generous in its contribution of clothing, gloves, towels, stockings, shoes and other articles for the personal comfort of the soldiers. In many cities, the local Y.M.C.A.'s organized campaigns for securing these and the number of the contributed articles and winter garments run into the tens of thousands. One of the problems after these contributions had been made was their transportation and distribution. Arrangements were made with railways and boat companies for free transportation and large quantities of these comforts were entrusted to the Y.M.C.A. units to distribute to the soldiers.

4. *Reception Centers.* Reception centers have been established at railway junctions and at important points along main lines of transportation where tea, refreshments and other forms of assistance, have been offered to the soldiers passing through. In many cases, the provision otherwise would have been inadequate for the comfort of the soldiers while traveling.

5. *Mobile Units.* But not only in specified locations has this type of service been carried on. A wider area has been reached by traveling units with portable equipment of phonographs, moving pictures, dramatic teams and singers. Thus, by serving both in the organized centers and in wider districts with the traveling units, a large area has been covered.

The Y.M.C.A. Emergency Service to Soldiers

(A Brief Survey of the Service from Summer 1937 to Fall 1940)

Beginnings

The Young Men's Christian Association, from its early days and in practically every country where it functions, has felt a special responsibility towards the soldier and sailor in time of war. In the Civil war of the United States, in the Spanish-American War, and in the World War, the Associations made a notable contribution to the welfare of these men. In China today, the same is true. It started in 1932 when small groups of workers served the Chinese Army along the Great Wall. Again in 1936 similar work was successfully inaugurated in the Suiyuan Area. It was not until the following year, however, that work for the soldiers of China was launched as a national movement. What had been previously undertaken by local Associations now came under the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. and what is now called the Special Committee on Emergency Service to Soldiers was organized.

Organization

This Committee was made up of members of the National Committee, presidents and general secretaries of City Association, presidents of College Associations and a number of co-opted members, while working under it was an executive committee and secretarial staff in Shanghai. In Chungking there is now an Advisory Committee, composed of a number of leading men, which gives assistance to the Field Headquarters, also located in that city.

Today there are 56 units, each with about nine men, or a total of some 450 workers scattered along the war zone, from Shansi and Shensi in the Northwest to Kwangtung and Kwangsi in the Southwest. These are divided into five regions, each region being under the direction of a regional secretary, while the whole is under the supervision of the Field Headquarters.

Development

Since the outbreak of the present hostilities, the development of this service may be divided into five stages.

(a) July 24—November 30, 1937.

Units of workers were organized to give service to soldiers along the Peiping-Hankow, Tientsin-Pukow, Tatung-Puchow, and Lung-Hai railways. The service was gradually extended to Nanking-Wuhu, Shanghai-Nanking, Shanghai-Hangchow and Chekiang-Kiangsi railways. The work was carried on mainly along two lines: first, serving the wounded in the hospitals by giving comforting materials, organizing clubs, supplying with reading materials, writing letters, helping with the dressings, etc. secondly, establishing reception houses in the stations along the railways to give free tea, bread, congee, rest and recreation to soldiers passing through.

(b) December 1, 1937—May 31, 1938.

All the workers in North China were organized into eight units. In addition to the service given in hospitals, and in the railway stations, three new lines of service were carried on. In the first place, workers were following the troops in order to teach them mass singing, give them educational programs, lead them in wholesome recreation, etc. Then some units were working in the hospital trains in order to help move and care for the wounded en route, assist in the dressings, provide food, tea and drinking water and any other services that would contribute to their comfort. The third kind of work was to try to bring the soldiers and the civilian population together for better understanding and co-operation.

(c) June 1—December 31, 1938.

The number of units in this period was increased to 20 and stations were established for the changing of dressings. Service in hospital trains and hospital boats was expanded. All this expansion was made possible by the generous participation of Shen-Sing Cotton Mills in Hankow which sent workers and a large contribution to this service.

Note: So far the National Committee Y.M.C.A., had secured funds for this service only, from friends in China and friends abroad.

(d) January 1—December 31, 1939.

In this year the expansion program was launched to cover the entire country which was divided into eight regions to include 30 service units. The significant developments of the work were along the following four lines. First, three mobile units were organized with portable equipment of phonographs, moving pictures, dramatic teams and singers. Thus by serving both

軍人服務數字報告
Facts and Figures
Y.M.C.A. Emergency Service to Soldiers in China
1940

軍人服務分部		
Administrative Districts.....	56	
俱樂部與招待處		
Club Houses and Reception Houses	78	
常川服務之後方傷兵醫院及前方傷兵收容所		
Base and Front-line Hospitals where First aid and Recreational Service is given	35	
軍人服務部工作人員		
Emergency Service Workers	450	
每月平均被服務之士兵		
Average number of soldiers served monthly	1,100,000	
分發士兵之消遣叢書		
Recreational pamphlets distributed among soldiers.....	200,000	

軍人服務經費
Expenditures of the Service

	服務分部	
	Administrative Districts	
1937 (six months).....	8	\$ 29,012.21
1938	20	79,594.18
1939	30	220,160.71
1940	56	497,714.03
1941 (budget)	100	964,280.00

全國基督教青年會
三年來的軍人服務



Y.M.C.A.
EMERGENCY SERVICE
TO SOLDIERS IN CHINA
1937-1940