

COMMITTEE ON COORDINATION—Continued.

Bishop W. Y. Chen	The National Christian Council of China, 10 Tai Chia Hang, Chungking
Dr. H. R. Wei	Dean, University of Nanking, Chungking
Dr. Phillips F. Greene	American Red Cross, Chungking
George A. Fitch	Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, 10 Tai Chia Hang, Chungking
Dr. J. Lossing Buck	University of Nanking, Hwahsipa, Chengtu
Mrs. Nora Tze Hsiung Chu	Women's Advisory Committee of the New Life Movement, Chungking
Dr. P. Z. King	National Health Administration, Chungking
Rev. C. B. Rappe	Methodist Mission, Chiu Chin Middle School, Chungking
S. Adler	Stabilization Board of China, Chungking
Rev. A. B. Vaught	Canadian Mission Business Agency, Mei Kuo Miao, Chungking
Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe	University of Nanking, Hwashipa, Chengtu
O. K. Yui	Ministry of Finance, Chungking
Han Li-wu	Board of Trustees, British Boxer Indemnity Funds, Chungking
Dr. Franklin L. Ho	Wong Shan, South Bank, Chungking
Dr. Y. P. Mei	Yenching University, 29 Shensi Kai, Chengtu
Rt. Rev. Paul Yu-Pin	Ling Chiang Men, No. 8 Chuan Yen 3 Li, Chungking
H. C. Chang	Ministry of Social Affairs, Chungking
Dr. Robert K. S. Lim	Emergency Medical Service Training School, Tuyungkwan, Kweiyang

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

Mrs. William C. Wang	Women's Advisory Committee of the New Life Movement, Chungking. (<i>Chairman</i>)
Mrs. Nora Tze Hsiung Chu	Women's Advisory Committee of the New Life Movement, Chungking. (<i>Executive Secretary</i>)
Mrs. James Stewart	American Information Service, Chiu Ching Middle School, Chungking
Miss Tien Kwei-len	Women's Advisory Committee of the New Life Movement, Chungking
Dr. R. Y. Lo	10 Tai Chia Hang, Chungking
Miss Nellie Lee	c/o Y.W.C.A., Chi Hsing Kang, Chungking
Mrs. Y. P. Mei	Yenching University, 29 Shensi Kai, Chengtu
Miss Chen Chi-yi	Women's Advisory Committee of the New Life Movement, Chungking
Mrs. Homer Liu	c/o Nanshan Primary School, Hsin Tsun, Hwang Kwa Ya, South Bank, Chungking
Dr. C. K. Chu	Director, National Institute of Health, Koloshan, Chungking
Mrs. H. C. Chang	c/o H. C. Chang, Ministry of Social Affairs, Chungking
Miss Chou Chih-lien	Women's Advisory Committee of the New Life Movement, Chungking
Miss Liu Te-wei	Ministry of Social Affairs, Chungking
Dr. Marion Yang	National Institute of Health, Koloshan

MEDICAL COMMITTEE

Dr. P. Z. King, <i>Chairman</i>	National Health Administration, Chungking
Dr. Geo. W. Bachman, <i>Executive Secretary</i>	American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, Chungking
Dr. Loo Chih-teh	Army Medical Administration, Chungking
Dr. Robert K. S. Lim	Emergency Medical Service Training School, Tuyunkuan, Kweiyang
Dr. Phillips F. Greene	American Red Cross, Chungking
Dr. P. H. Chu	Shanghai Medical College, Koloshan, Chungking

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

Dr. Chang Po-lin, <i>Chairman</i>	President, Nankai University, Chungking
Han Li-wu, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Board of Trustees, British Boxer Indemnity Fund, Chungking
Dr. Chu Yu-kuang	Professor of Education, National Normal College, Lantien, Hunan
Dr. H. R. Wei	University of Nanking, Chungking
Dr. Ou Tsuin-chen	Director of Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Chungking
Prof. P. W. Sun	Dean, Normal College of Central University, Chungking
Dr. Franklin L. Ho	Director, Nankai Institute of Economics, Shapingpa, Chungking
Dr. H. C. Zen	China Foundation, Chungking
Dr. S. Y. Chiu	General Secretary, Mass Education Move- ment, Hsieh Ma Chang, Chungking
Y. W. Wang	General Manager, Commercial Press, Chungking
Dr. E. H. Cressy	China Christian Educational Association, 10 Tai Chia Hang, Chungking
Dr. William P. Fenn	Representative of Associated Boards for Christian College in China, c/o University of Nanking, Chengtu
Mrs. Ruth Cheng Chen	Associated Executive Secretary, National Child Welfare Association, Hai Tang Chi, Chungking
Dr. Adam Su	Amoy University, Changting, Fukien
Dr. L. C. Chen	President, National College of Social Educa- tion, Pishan, Szechwan
Dr. Wu Yi-fang	President, Ginling College, Chengtu
Mr. Y. S. Djang	Executive Director, International Relief Com- mittee, 84 Ma Ti Kai, Chungking
Dr. Y. G. Chen	President, University of Nanking, Chengtu
Dr. Chiang Mon-lin	Southwest Associated University, Kunming
Kiang Wen-han (alternate Lyman Hoover)	National Student Relief Committee, 218 Shang Nanchu Malu, Chungking
Miss Shih Pao-chen	National Student Relief Committee, 218 Shang Nanchu Malu, Chungking

SOCIAL REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

Dr. D. Y. Lin, <i>Chairman</i>	Yellow River Commission, 5 Consulate Lane, Chungking
Dr. Y. C. James Yen, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Mass Education Movement, Hsieh Ma Chang, Chungking
H. C. Chang, <i>Exec. Secretary</i>	Ministry of Social Affairs, Chungking
Dr. W. T. Wu	Counsellor's Office, Supreme National Defense Council, Chungking
Dr. Cato Yang	Director, Department of Research, Foreign Trade Commission, Chungking
Miss Chang Hsiao-mei	Southwest Economics Research Council, Chungking
Dean C. W. Chang	University of Nanking, Chengtu
Dr. C. C. Chen	Szechwan Bureau of Health, Chengtu
Miss Tien Kwei-lan	National Association for Refugee Children, Chungking
P. T. Chen	Research Department, Central Bank of China, Chungking
Dr. S. Y. Chiu	Mass Education Movement, Hsieh Ma Chang, Chungking
Dr. Liang Chung-hwa	Chinese Rural Reconstruction Institute, Chengtu
C. C. Chang	Szechwan Water Conservancy Bureau, Kwanhsien, Szechwan
Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe	University of Nanking, Chengtu
Dr. H. P. Cheng	Director, China Office, International Institute of Labor, Chungking
Dr. Fu Shang-lin	Central University, Shapingpa, Chungking
Dr. Chang Fu-liang	Kiangsi Provincial Government, Taiho, Kiangsi
Dr. C. M. Li	Nankai Institute of Economics, Shapingpa, Chungking

DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE

Bishop W. Y. Chen, <i>Chairman</i>	National Christian Council, 10 Tai Chia Hang, Chungking
Y. S. Djang, <i>Executive Secretary</i>	International Relief Committee of China, 84 Ma Ti Kai, Chungking
T. Y. Li, <i>Asst. Executive Secretary</i>	China International Famine Relief Commission, Chiu Ching Middle School, Chungking
Mr. Yu Hsin Ching	National Relief Commission, Chungking
Y. K. Nan	Counsellor, National Relief Commission, Chungking
C. F. Hsieh	Director, Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Social Affairs, Chungking
Father V. McGrath	St. Joseph's Cathedral, Minsheng Lu, Chungking
Dr. C. Pan	Secretary-General, National Red Cross Society, Fu Tze Chih, Chungking
Dr. H. C. Chang	Ministry of Social Affairs, Chungking
Rev. Arnold B. Vaught	American Advisory Committee, c/o Canadian Mission Agency, Chungking

DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE—Continued.

Dr. C. B. Rappe	Chiu Ching Middle School, Chungking
Rt. Rev. Mark Tennien	Catholic Mission, 84 Ma Ti Kai, Chungking
Li Pu-shen	Director, Ministry of Overseas Affairs, Chungking
Dr. T. C. Fan	General Director, National Christian Service Council for Wounded Soldiers, Chungking
William Hsu	c/o National Christian Council, 10 Tai Chia Hang, Chungking
Dr. Chang Fu-liang	Kiangsi Provincial Government, Taiho Kiangsi
Dr. Phillips F. Greene	American Red Cross, Chiu Ching Middle School, Chungking

ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

Dr. P. W. Tsou, <i>Chairman</i>	5 Chialing Villa, Chungking
C. Y. Hsiang, <i>Executive Secretary</i>	Stabilization Board of China, Chungking
M. C. Shaw	Director, National Cooperative Administration, Ministry of Social Affairs, Chungking
J. B. Tayler	Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, Chungking
Dr. Paul Hsu	Specialist, Bank of Communications, Chungking
Dr. D. K. Liu	Dean, College of Commerce, Chungking University, Shapingpa, Chungking
C. S. Wang	General Manager, Sin Hua Trust and Savings Bank, Chungking
Dr. J. Lossing Buck	Nanking University Hwahsipa, Chengtu
C. C. Wu	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Chungking
K. K. Wu	National General Mobilization Council, Chungking
S. Adler	Stabilization Board of China, Chungking
Z. Y. Chow	Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, Chungking
Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe	Nanking University, Hwahsipa, Chengtu
Li Tsai-yun	China International Famine Relief Commission, Chiu Chin Middle School, Chungking

POLICY IN THE USE OF UNITED RELIEF FUNDS

1. UCR expenditures should contribute toward winning the war. Modern war involves not only direct military factors, but also sustaining the people's welfare and morale by various activities of relief, rehabilitation, et cetera.

2. The tentative allocation of funds (medical and public health 35 per cent, education 20 per cent, child welfare 15 per cent, economic rehabilitation 10 per cent, social rehabilitation 10 per cent, disaster relief 10 per cent) is a rough guide to the relative priorities of need. But allocations must be under constant study to assure the best possible use of the funds under changing conditions.

3. The UCR program should be closely coordinated with both Chinese government and private activities. It should supplement and not compete with them and avoid overlapping and duplication. All possible local support should be developed.

4. In principle UCR should support or work through existing organizations and not lend itself to promoting new organizations. UCR funds should be used to strengthen the work, improve the personnel, increase the efficiency, develop local support and increase public confidence in the organizations through which it works, helping to put them in position to continue after UCR support decreases or ceases. UCR should not assume responsibility for any organization.

5. Special attention should be paid to worthy private organizations as agencies for utilizing UCR funds. In selecting such organizations for support, account should be taken of their past record, accomplishments, personnel and prospects of successful work. The effort should be to sustain them both for the present and for the future.

6. Alleviation of the evil effects of inflation upon private institutions and upon the intellectual and middle classes is of special importance. In periods of inflation, farmers, working men and business men usually do not fare too badly, but salaried classes suffer—especially government personnel, teachers and social and religious workers. The income of educational and philanthropic institutions suffers. Experience in European countries after the War of 1914-18 shows the very bad effects of inflation upon the element that give intellectual and moral leadership. The use of UCR funds can help to counteract this evil in China—for the great benefit of society in future.

7. The relief program should not add gratuitously to the evils of inflation. For the present the program has to be carried out with materials already in China, except for limited quantities of medical supplies transportable by air. UCR has to get from Chinese government banks the money needed for its program, in exchange for US dollars. Under existing conditions this process tends to be inflationary, and the bad effects may outweigh the good unless the resulting funds are used in China with great wisdom. Therefore projects should be very closely scrutinized, having in mind that, in principle:

- (a) They should help in the war effort, broadly interpreted, e.g., sustain the people by alleviating the ravages of war, counteracting effects of inflation, et cetera;
- (b) The benefits should be realized in a reasonable time;
- (c) The cost should not be disproportionate to the aim in view;
- (d) There should be real prospect of success, e.g., competence of management, availability of needed personnel, equipment and supplies, et cetera;
- (e) New activities or expansion of old activities ordinarily ought not to be begun if they can be postponed without detriment to the war effort;

8. Economic projects, besides meeting the tests outlined under heading 7, should be limited in principle to those involving near-term increase in production of necessities and to immediate measures of rehabilitation. Ordinarily funds should not be used for buildings, but only in special cases for temporary emergency buildings.

9. Special attention should be paid to maintaining in the various organizations able and experienced personnel, procuring specialized Chinese personnel from abroad, and training existing and new personnel.

10. Special attention should be paid to rescuing from war zones and occupied areas individuals of present and future value to China, and to rehabilitating them when rescued.

11. The program should aim to meet the needs of the Chinese people without regard for regional, sectarian or partisan consideration.

12. Both in China and in the United States there should be long-term planning, bearing in mind post-war as well as current problems. The results being obtained from expenditure of UCR funds should be under constant review in China, including local inspection and investigation.

NATIONAL STUDENT RELIEF COMMITTEE

Members:

Dr. W. Y. Chen	Chairman
Mrs. Han Lih-wu	Vice-Chairman
D. W. Edwards	Vice-Chairman
Dr. C. S. Chen	Secretary
Dr. K. M. Hsu	Treasurer
Dr. C. B. Rappe	Custodian
Mrs. Chen Kuo-liang	
Dr. C. K. Chu	
Y. S. Djang	
Dr. Phillips F. Greene	
Dr. P. Y. Hu	
Mrs. David Kiang	
L. S. Peng	
Dr. Robert C. W. Cheng	
Mrs. William C. Wang	
Dr. Ou Tsuin-chen	
Dr. Wu Yi-fang	

Staff:

Kiang Wen-han	Executive Secretary
Miss Shih Pao-chen	Executive Secretary
Lyman Hoover	Acting Administrative Secretary
Miss Julia Cheng	Associate Administrative Secretary
George Liang	Secretary

NATIONAL STUDENT RELIEF COMMITTEE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1942

RECEIPTS:

	\$
Previous Balance on Grants Account	34,277.34
United China Relief (US \$25,000, \$50,000, \$50,000)	2,443,144.90
World Student Service Fund (US\$10,000, \$6,000, \$6,000, \$13,000)	668,486.02
Church Committee for China Relief (US\$25,000)	467,836.25
American Advisory Committee	28,000.00
Contribution by Students at Shapingpa	1,374.00
Refund (Kanhsien \$628.93, Chungking SRC \$10,000)	10,628.93
Interest on accounts	7,138.56
Refund on telegrams	231.60
Previous Balance on Administrative Account	1,811.27
	<u>\$3,662,928.87</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

Grants			
Honan University	\$ 127,100.00	Paoki	\$ 54,000.00
Sian	36,000.00	Kukong	278,900.00
Kunming	377,800.00	Kinhwa	56,000.00
Kweiyang	155,500.00	Yuanling	77,000.00
Chengku	162,300.00	Chungking	407,000.00
Kanhsien	131,000.00	Tsungyi	83,000.00
Chengtu	418,000.00	West Fukien	37,000.00
North Fukien	40,000.00	Hengyang	20,000.00
Santai	55,400.00	Loshan	111,500.00
North Shensi	110,000.00	Liangfeng	79,000.00
Kweilin	10,000.00	Pishan	4,000.00
Nanping	36,000.00	Transfer Brown Fund	
Shaowu	50,000.00	Joe Wang	2,806.50
Lishui	40,000.00	William Nast Aca	5,000.00
			<u>2,964,306.50</u>
Operating Expenses:			
NSRC Office	47,000.00		
Custodian's Office	6,905.85		53,905.85
			<u>39,000.00</u>
Scholarship Fund			16,500.00
Grants-in-Aid			588,909.64
Balance in Bank of China			306.88
Cash on Hand			<u>\$3,662,928.87</u>

NATIONAL STUDENT RELIEF COMMITTEE
(GRANTS FOR 1942)

I. Local Student Relief Committees :

NAME OF S.R.C.		Student Population	Total 1942 Grants
Chengku (Shensi)	Chengku, Hanchung, Kuloupa	2,950	\$160,800
Chengtu (Szechwan)	Hwahsipa, Chengtu	4,250	390,000
Chungking (Szechwan)	Shapingpa, Tze Chi Kou, Chiu Lungpo, Peipei, South Bank, Kiangpei	9,680	397,000
Hengyang (Hunan)			20,000
Honan University (Honan)	Tan Tou, Sunghsien	1,267	120,100
Kiangsi	Taiho, Yunghsing, Kanhsien, etc.	5,900	131,000
Loshan (Szechwan)	Loshan Omei	4,000	111,500
Kinhwa-Lishiu (Chekiang)		1,200	96,000
Kukong (Kwangtung)	Kukong, Ta Tsun, Pingshek	8,350	278,900
Kunming (Yunnan)	Kunming	4,500	381,400
Kwangyuan (Szechwan)	Transient students (SRC organized December, 1942)		
Kweilin (Kwangsi)	Kweilin	400	10,000
Kweiyang (Kweichow)	Kweiyang, Hwachi, Pingyueh	5,350	155,500
Lanchow (Kansu)	Lanchow (SRC newly organized)	1,500	
Liangfeng (Kwangsi)	Liangfeng	1,300	79,000
Loyang (Honan)			3,000
Nanping (Fukien)	Nanping, Yangkow	1,130	36,000
North Fukien (Fukien)	Discontinued Summer 1942		40,000
Paoki (Shensi)			54,000
Pishan (Szechwan)	Pishan, Ting Chia Ngao	1,400	9,000
Santai (Szechwan)	Santai	1,600	55,400
Shaowu (Fukien)	Shaowu, Tsianglo	1,430	55,000
Shensi		2,800	110,000
Sian (Shensi)	Sian, Ichuan, Wukung	2,000	42,500
Sichang (Sikang)	Sichang (SRC newly organized)	2,000	
Tsunyi (Kweichow)	Tsunyi, Meitan, Yunghsing	1,500	83,000
West Fukien (Fukien)	Tingchow	800	37,000
Yuanling (Hunan)	Yuanling, Shensi	3,450	77,000
II. National Reconstruction Scholarship Fund (Es- tablished Fall 1942)	Scholarships and Grants-in-aid for 300 Scholarships and Grants-in-aid for 300 specially selected students..		700,000
III. NSRC Operating Ex- penses			47,000
		68,757	\$3,680,100
Total estimated requirements for 1943			\$12,525,350
Less—Medical items to be referred to the International Relief Committee of China		400,000	
To be raised in China		525,350	925,350
Balance to be provided			\$11,600,000 (US \$580,000)

COMMITTEE ON FACULTY AID

Dr. Chang Po-ling, <i>Chairman</i>	President, Nankai University, Chungking
Dr. Phillips Greene, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	American Red Cross, Chungking
Mr. H. C. Zen, <i>Honorary Treasurer</i>	China Foundation, Chungking
Dr. C. B. Rappe, <i>Honorary Treasurer</i>	Methodist Mission, Chungking
Dr. Wu Yi-fang	President, Ginling College, Chengtu
Dean Paul C. T. Kwei	National Wuhan University, Loshan, Szechwan
Dr. Y. P. Mei	Yenching University, 29 Shensi Kai, Chengtu
Kiang Wen-han	National Committee Y.M.C.A., 38 Chung Hsueh Chieh, Tangtz Shih, South Bank, Chungking
Miss Shih Pao-chen	c/o Y.W.C.A., Chi Hsing Kang, Chungking
Bishop W. Y. Chen	National Christian Council, 10 Tai Chia Hang, Chungking
Dr. Frank Price	West China Union Theological Seminary, Chengtu
Dr. E. H. Cressy	China Christian Educational Association, 10 Tai Chia Hang, Chungking
Dr. Lo Chia-lun	Member of the Contral Yuan, Chungking
Mrs. Han Li-wu	Chairman, Chungking Student Relief Com- mittee, Chungking
Mrs. William C. Wang	General Secretary, Women's Advisory Com- mittee of the New Life Movement, Chungking
Ou Tsuin-chen	Director of Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Chungking
Y. S. Djan, <i>Executive Secretary</i>	International Relief Committee, 84 Ma Ti Kai, Chungking
Dr. J. K. Fairbanks	American Information Service

STATEMENT OF THE UNITED CHINA RELIEF FUND ALLOCATED THROUGH
THE ASSOCIATED BOARDS FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA

April 1, 1942—March 31, 1943

(All sums in US dollars)

University	Place	Allocation	Remarks
West China University	Chengtu	132,499.00	
Ginling College	Chengtu	58,000.00	
Cheeloo University	Chengtu	45,000.00	
Nanking University	Chengtu	87,650.00	
Yenching University	Chengtu	95,000.00	Reopened in Chengtu September, 1942
Lingnan University	Kukong	31,500.00*	Reopened in Kukong August, 1942
Hwanan College for Women	Nanping	13,500.00	Reopened in connection with Lingnan Univer- sity, September, 1942
Soochow University College of Law	Kukong and Chungking	13,000.00	The College of Law re- opened in Chungking, 1943
Hwachung College	Tali	21,000.00	
Hangchow Christian University	Shaowu	13,000.00	Reopened in connection with Fukien Christian University September, 1942
Council of High Education, Chengtu		4,000.00	
Christian Educational Association		3,000.00	
		<u>562,149.00</u>	

AMERICAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE
CHUNGKING

List of administrative agencies through which
relief funds are distributed:

FUKIEN

Foochow—International Relief Committee of
North Fukien, Bishop Carlton Lacy, *Chairman*.
Futsing—International Relief Committee, Rev.
E. Pearce Hayes, Methodist Mission.
Putien—Civilian Relief Committee, Rev. Charles
E. Winter, Methodist Mission.
Nanping—Christian Relief Committee, Rev. F.
Bankhardt, Methodist Mission.
Khienow—International Relief Committee,
Archdeacon Williams, Church Missionary
Society.
Khienyang—Young People's Service Committee,
Chen Te-hsuan, Y.M.C.A., Army Service.

HONAN

Chengchow—International Relief Committee, Rev.
E. P. Ashcraft, Free Methodist Mission.
Chumatien—Miss Louise I. Arnold.
Hsuechang—International Relief Committee, Rev.
Victor E. Swenson, Lutheran Mission.
(Augustana Synod)
Kioshan—Orphanage, Rev. E. T. Larsen,
Lutheran United Mission.
Loyang—(1) Rev. J. S. Aspberg, Swedish Mission,
Treasurer.
(2) Monsignor Megan, Catholic Hospital,
Chairman.
Yencheng—Honan Loho International Relief
Committee, Rev. Arthur R. Kennedy,
China Inland Mission.

HUNAN

Changsha—International Relief Committee, Rev.
A. H. Birkel, Presbyterian Mission.

HUPEH

Tsaoyang—Miss Mildred Werdal, ⁶Lutheran
Brethren Mission.

KIANGSI

Kanhsien—Kan Nan International Relief Com-
mittee, Mrs. Chang Fu-liang, P. O. Box 11.
Lichuan—Rev. Kimber H. K. Den.
Yutu—Christian Refugee Camp, Miss Gertrude
Cone, Baldwin School.
Yushan—International Relief Committee, Fr.
Reymers, Catholic Mission.
Shangjiao—(In process of formation), Fr. L.
Fox, R. C. Mission, Hokou.
Iyang—(In process of formation), Fr. Deslaurier,
R. C. Mission.
Kweichi—(In process of formation), E. G.
Trickey, C.I.M.

Yukiang—International Relief Committee, Fr.
Kuhn, R. C. Mission.

Linchuan—International Relief Committee,
Cerney, C.I.M.

Nancheng—International Relief Committee,
Bishop P. Cleary, R. C. Mission.

Nanfeng—No Committee, Fr. Dermody.

Kuanchang—International Relief Committee, Fr.
Mertaw.

Ningtu—International Relief Committee, Fr. Ma,
Kwangsi.

KWANGSI

Kweilin—Christian Relief Committee, C. C.
Liang, Y.M.C.A.

KWANGTUNG

Kukong—Canton, Y.M.C.A. Christian Relief
Committee, E. H. Lockwood, Y.M.C.A.

KWEICHOW

Kweiyang—American Advisory Committee
Kweichow Sub-Committee, Dr. K. F. Yao,
Wei Shen Chu.

SHENSI

Ankang—Rev. Sigurd Aske, Swedish Mission.
Tali—Yellow River Flood Committee, Mi Ju-Tso,
Secretary
Sian—R. S. Hall, Y.M.C.A., Shensi, I.R.C.
Paoki—Famine Relief Committee, General
Wen Chung-hsin, *Chairman*.

CHEKIANG

Lungchuan—International Relief Committee
Fr. A. MacIntosh, Catholic Mission.
Lishui—International Relief Work Committee of
Lishui District, G. Rusenberger, C.I.M.
Chuhsien—Unknown Name, T. Andrews, C.I.M.
Kiangshan—International Relief Committee, Miss
M. Barham, C.I.M.
Changshan—(In process of formation), Miss
Duncan, C.I.M.
Wenchow—(Asked to form Committee) Dr.
Eta Stedeford, Eng. Methodist Mission.

SZECHWAN

Chengtu—(1) Rev. Frank W. Price, Member of
American Advisory Committee.
(2) Chengtu Advisory Committee on Relief,
Rev. Ernest Hibbard, Canadian Mission.
Junghsien—International Relief Committee, Dr.
R. E. Outerbridge, Canadian Mission Hospital.
Ipin—Herman Liu Memorial Home for
Children, Dr. Marion Criswell, Baptist
Mission.
Tzeliutsing—International Relief Committee, Rev.
Fred. J. Reed, Canadian Mission.
Chungking—International Relief Committee.

CHAPTER XX

FOREIGN MISSIONS

Foreign missions in China, both Protestant and Catholic, have faced the challenge of the war with the same spirit of fortitude and triumph. War, for all the untold pain and agony it brings to the masses, has proven a great melting-pot in which even conflicting groups can be moulded together. This has been true of the Protestant and Catholic missions in wartime China. They have cooperated so fully and wholeheartedly as never before in the task of ministering to the needs of a nation at war.

When Christians in various cities organized local war relief committees, one of the principles governing the disbursement of foreign relief funds to these committees by the National Christian Council of China reads:

"Only one relief committee would be dealt with in a community which should be, so far as possible, international and inter-denominational, including both Protestants and Roman Catholics."

One of the latest evidences of such cooperation may be found in connection with the famine relief in Honan province. The Loyang Church Relief Committee was recently organized by both Protestant and Catholic missionaries. Among the latter, Bishop Megan of the Catholic Church in Loyang serves as chairman, while Protestant missionaries on the committee include Mr. Hanson of the Lutheran Church, vice-chairman, and Mr. I. A. Aspberg of the Swedish Mission, secretary-treasurer.

Another striking example to the same effect is a plan for the translation of Christian classics which has been undertaken by the National Christian Council, with the cooperation of the Nanking Theological Seminary. This plan will make the whole course of Christian

thought, from the apostolic fathers down to the twentieth century, available to the thoughtful Chinese reader, to a degree hitherto undreamed of. One interesting feature of this plan is the Protestant-Catholic cooperation in the translation of the pre-Reformation classics. This cooperation is made possible through a joint society, the *Societas Luminis*, composed of Catholic, Protestant and non-Christian members. The publication in Chinese of Augustine, Anselm, Aquinas, Luther, Calvin, etc., will be a permanent contribution that will do much to give the younger Chinese churches that sense of historical perspective which they now lack.

One of the strongest bonds that make this wartime Protestant-Catholic cooperation possible is Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Though the nation's Supreme Leader is a baptized Protestant Christian, the Catholic Church has nevertheless considered him a leading member of the great comity of Christians in China. Father Thomas F. Ryan of the Catholic Church, writing on "The Catholic Church" in the book *Wartime China as Seen by Westerners*, has the following to say:

"China is fortunate in having as its leader in this most critical period one who is a declared Christian, one who has publicly stated his belief that every man needs a religion and has chosen for his own the leadership of Christ."

World War II of which the war in China is an integral part is dedicated to the winning of the Four Freedoms. In the Generalissimo as the leader of this struggle in the China theater, both the Protestant and Catholic missions have seen a great promising future for the propagation of Christianity in post-war China.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS

The work of Protestant missions in wartime China is fittingly described as "Christianity in action" by Miss Mabel Ruth Nowlin of the National Christian Council in the book *Wartime China as Seen by Westerners*. The effect of the war has had its impact upon all groups of people in China, Protestant missionaries and Chinese Christians not excluded. The former who exercised a certain degree of immunity during the years of China's singlehanded resistance were quick to take advantage of their position as neutrals for the advancement of the Christian message of love. They saw in the mass sufferings all around them an excellent opportunity to serve. Even after the outbreak of the Pacific War, a majority of them have remained in their posts and continued their service at great personal risks.

The number of Protestant missionaries was given at 5,816 in church statistics for 1935. They belonged to more than 18 different denominations as listed below:

Adventist	218
Anglican	569
Baptist	98
Others	395
Brethren	109
Congregational	191
Others	85
Disciples	38
Evangelical	18
Friends	28
Holiness and Pentecostal	193
Lutheran	256
Others	185
Mennonite	37
Methodist	465
Presbyterian and Reformed	525
Others	238
United Brethren	10
United Church of Canada	231
China Inland Mission	1,359
Church of Christ in China	1,159
Other Churches	464
TOTAL	5,816

This number rose to approximately 6,000 in 1936, whereas at the close of 1941 there were about 1,500 in occupied areas and 2,500 in Free China.

All these missionaries have held the fort as long as possible in the face of danger and difficulty. Twelve missionaries of four nationalities are known to have lost their lives in the war so far, some of them in ordinary indiscriminate slaughter, some of them because they were missionaries. A number of others have lost their lives by exposure, disease and other causes in which war was a factor.

CHINESE CONSTITUENCY

Among the statistics concerning the Protestant Christian Movement in China, the most difficult to obtain are those concerning the Chinese constituency. One reason for this is that the Protestant Christian Movement includes over 100 mission organizations holding a variety of views as to what constitutes church membership. Some practice infant baptism and would count as members of the church infants so baptized. Others do not and include in their statistics only people baptized at the age of discretion or adults. Some have confirmation, others do not. Some practise neither baptism nor confirmation. Another difficulty lies in the turning over of the responsibility for the local collection of figures by church authorities to those less statistically minded.

In dealing with the statistics of Chinese Christian membership, three distinct things should be borne in mind: first, the number of baptized Christians; second, the number of active communicants of the church, and third, the Christian community. The baptized Christians may not necessarily be communicants, and the total community which can be called Christian is larger in number than the total number of communicants and baptized Christians.

According to the *Handbook of the Christian Movement in China*, compiled by the Rev. Charles L. Boynton, statistical secretary of the National Christian Council, the total number of communicants in China in 1935 was roughly estimated at half a million, but the total Christian community numbered about a million. The following

statistics taken therefrom show the numbers of Chinese evangelistic workers, communicants, baptisms (1 year) and Sunday school scholars for 1935.

GROUP	Chinese Evangelistic Workers	Communicants	Baptisms (1 year)	Sunday School Scholars
Adventist	669	15,469	2,111	20,812
Anglican	970	34,612	3,110	24,804
Baptist (C.C.C.)	(372)	(9,782)	(623)	(1,802)
Others	1,763	59,204	5,643	26,906
Brethren	44	2,065	342	702
Congregational (C.C.C.)	(487)	(15,057)	.....	(6,269)
Others	189	14,258	.....	3,769
Disciples	238	2,127	198	2,515
Evangelical	70	2,942	295	2,006
Friends	6	1,412 (a)	106 (a)	880
Holiness and Pentecostal	189	9,416	147	2,757
Lutheran (L.C.C.)	714	21,853	1,631	8,794
Others	425	6,813	.....	6,406
Mennonite	5	1,999	.....	1,000
Methodist	1,712	78,491	4,265	52,677
Presbyterian and Reformed (C.C.C.)	(2,382)	(58,113)	(3,771)	(21,688)
Others	759	32,757	3,033	10,029
United Brethren (C.C.C.)	(22)	(906)	(56)	(342)
United Church of Canada (C.C.C.)	(263)	(7,557)	(510)	(10,374)
China Inland Mission	3,810	85,345	8,670	20,099
Church of Christ in China	3,877 (b)	123,043	13,299	40,475 (b)
Other Churches, etc.	570	14,471	826	6,324
Chinese Home Missionary Society	21	1,596	.....	.....
Independent Churches	.....	5,000	.....	.....
TOTAL	14,502	512,873	43,685	239,164

NOTE.—(a) As friends do not baptize, the figures given are those of "members" and "members added"; (b) the figures are not those appearing in the Church of Christ reports, but the sums of items reported by constituent members.

The Chinese Christian membership must have been increased considerably during the war years when many of the churches, even those in coastal cities, have reported larger attendance than ever before in their Sunday services. The church draws more to its fold because its workers have preached the Gospel not with words alone but by a practical demonstration of the love of God and brotherhood of man.

MIGRATION TO WEST CHINA

The mass migration from the coastal provinces has brought many Christian organizations to West China. Protestant missions now working in West China include: from North America, Northern Baptist, Methodist, Christian and Missionary Alliance, Evangelical Mission, American Church Mission, Assembly of God, Seventh Day Adventist, United Church of Canada; from the British Isles, Baptist, Methodist, Church Missionary Society, Friends; the China Inland Mission, which is international; several Lutheran missionary societies from Europe; and, in addition, Chinese home missionary societies. There are also some of the Bible Societies, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association.

There are in West China 28 Christian hospitals—21 in Szechwan, five in Yunnan, one in Kweichow, and one in Shensi. Most of the Christian middle schools, 24 in number, are in Szechwan, with two in Shensi and one in Yunnan. On the campus of the West China Union University are three "downriver" universities—the University of Nanking, Ginling College for women and Cheeloo University. Yenching University is inside the city of Chengtu and makes use of some of the facilities of the West China Union University.

Some successful types of evangelistic work in the West are worthy of comment. Yunnan tribes have responded to the Christian message with what has been almost a mass movement. Yunnan has been the field of work of several indigenous Chinese churches and of the Chinese Home Missionary Society. The home mission diocese of the Episcopal Church of China is in Shensi province. In the Anglican churches north of Chengtu, home Sunday schools have spread the Christian message effectively. In student evangelism, campaigns under special speakers and the ashrams on Mount Omei have been noteworthy.

In Szechwan, the center of Christian activities not only of the West but of all Free China, there are 319 Protestant churches of different denominations as shown in the following list:

Baptist Mission	42
Church of Christ	104
Methodist Mission	76
Friends Mission	22
Anglican Church Mission	33
China Inland Mission	42
TOTAL	319

The number of Christians in Szechwan province, according to an estimate made in 1939, totalled 13,653. This number, however, did not include 20,000 who had come to this province from other parts of the country since the war began.

Dr. Frank Price of the Nanking Theological Seminary, now in Chengtu, writing on "The Church in West China" in the book *China Rediscovered Her West* published in 1940, has the following to say:

"When I was passing through Kunming a few months ago, a Methodist pastor from Shanghai told me that he had found more than 70 members of his own denomination in East China now living in Kunming. In Kweiyang, a Chinese minister was delighted to find 20 members of the church that he had once shepherded in Hangchow. One of the most interesting and impressive church services that I have recently attended was in Chungking, where more than 300 out-of-the-province Christians from government and business circles have organized their own fellowship and have invited a pastor to serve them."

RURAL CHURCH PROGRAM

Dr. Price is one of the few intrepid American missionaries who have done much in Christianizing rural Szechwan. As head of the Rural Church Department of the Nanking Theological Seminary, now cooperating with the West China Theological Seminary in Chengtu, he leads his workers and students in go-to-the-country teams to extend the Christian message to the masses in the rural districts.

In the vicinity of Chengtu there are five experimental cooperating churches at Lungchuan, Chunghochang, Sipu,

Kienyang and Wenkiang. These constitute the inner circle whence the rural church movement has spread to other churches in Szechwan and neighboring provinces.

Field training of qualified men for rural church is done by holding institutes and large conferences. To date, thousands of pastors, preachers and lay Christian leaders from various rural Christian communities have been thus trained.

In carrying out the rural church program, Dr. Price has succeeded in securing the cooperation of the Szechwan Provincial Agricultural Improvement Bureau. Through this arrangement, all the experimental cooperating churches enlisted into the program may receive advice and technical assistance in carrying out their work from the bureau's 72 extension stations throughout the province.

Thus each rural church serves not merely as a pulpit for preaching but a clearing house of scientific agriculture and general rural welfare activities to its Christians and, through them, the non-Christian community roundabout. The churches help the farmers in securing for them improved seeds, in promoting the organization of cooperatives and many other things.

The history of Protestant missions dates back to 1807 when the London Missionary Society sent its first missionary to China. In West China, Protestant Christianity is about half a century old. The honor of blazing the trail to this remote part of the country also goes to the London Mission, as the first missionary to make a tour of the western provinces was the famous Griffith John of that mission. He visited Szechwan in 1868.

THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF CHINA

The foreign Protestant Missions and Chinese churches find a clearing house for information and an advisory body for promotion and advance in the National Christian Council whose headquarters was formerly located in the Missions Building on Yuan Ming Yuan Road, Shanghai, but has been removed to Chungking since the outbreak of the Pacific War.

RELIEF WORK

The program of the N.C.C. has been readapted to the needs of the nation's resistance and reconstruction since July 7, 1937. Within ten days of the outbreak of hostilities at Shanghai on August 13, 1937, it had cabled appeals abroad for relief funds. Three large mission boards responded immediately and the National Christian Council War Relief Committee was formed to disburse these funds. Christians in various cities organized local war relief committees. The principles on which these committees were organized are as follows:

1. Only one relief committee would be dealt with in a community which should be, so far as possible, international and interdenominational, including both Protestants and Roman Catholics.

2. Contributed funds should be used only for food, clothing, shelter and medical needs of the destitute; overhead expenses of administration being borne, wherever possible, by local funds.

3. Reports of the nature of the work undertaken, and an accounting for funds received and spent would be required.

4. No discrimination should be made between Christians and non-Christians in the administration of relief. Need was to be the sole criterion, with the proviso that those once aided were to be carried on so far as possible to the time when they could provide for themselves.

In January, 1939, the N.C.C. made its first appeal abroad for European Refugee Relief in order to reinforce local gifts and to help rehabilitate the unfortunate European refugees who found themselves crowding the port of Shanghai, already ravished by war. Among them were many German Jews persecuted and expelled from Germany by the Nazi government. A special training class in English and Chinese was conducted in the N.C.C. office in Shanghai for their benefit. Many of them were recommended jobs upon completion of training.

In March, 1939, the N.C.C. undertook, at the request of the National Child Welfare Association, a program for the care of needy children. The plan was to administer funds through local relief societies and to utilize mission properties and in this way to secure not only an opportunity to feed the children but also one for concurrent medical cure,

character building and religious teaching, organized play and drill, useful work including instruction in crafts which might later lead to employment, and lastly "school work."

Before October, 1939, the N.C.C. had already busied itself on behalf of German missions and missionaries cut off by the European war from home support. By April, 1940, it was extending its inquiry to all Continental missions "orphaned" in China. At present, there are 28 Continental missions operating in Free China, including Danish, Finnish, German, Norwegian, Swedish and Swiss, with about 550 missionaries. The Swedish and Swiss are from neutral countries and are still able to get funds from their home lands. These include about ten missions.

The 18 missions of the other four nationalities are cut off from their home constituencies and have no way of getting funds, except that the free Norwegian government-in-exile in London has made two grants for the maintenance of Norwegian missionaries. The International Missionary Council has been raising funds to support these 18 missions, which have approximately 309 adults and 65 children, and also to support the Chinese pastors and teachers. More than half of these are Lutheran missions, and the Lutheran World Convention is taking a large part in raising the funds necessary to continue this work. Money has been coming from America, Britain and Australia besides that raised locally in China for the support of these "orphan" missions. The N.C.C., through its committee on Continental Missions, takes the responsibility for the administration of all these funds and for contacts with all these missions.

RURAL WELFARE

The N.C.C. has also promoted work-relief projects. Way back in 1934, one of its secretaries, Mr. Chang Fu-liang, a Yale University man who has won international repute as an expert on rural problems, was sent to Kiangsi to promote an extensive rural reconstruction program in that province. Under his efficient direction, ten rural welfare centers in Kiangsi were inaugurated in June of that year. With the outbreak of war in 1937, the peace-time program of these centers was quickly switched to wartime emergency service which consists of educating the illiterates, increasing farm produce and serving the wounded soldiers and soldiers' families.

During the first stage of the war, Kiangsi was flooded with wounded soldiers. There was a shortage of gauze supply. Rural welfare workers immediately mobilized all the productive capacities of their home industries to the making of gauze and absorbent cotton. To show appreciation to the soldiers fighting at the fronts, their wives and relatives are given employment whenever there are openings for work in the home industry plants. These workers are required to work seven hours daily in addition to one-hour of social education every evening consisting of lectures, songs and war plays.

Typical of the contributions made by the ten rural welfare centers in Kiangsi is the achievement of the two refugee industrial camps at Kian and Kanhsien. The former was established on January 1, 1939 and the latter on September 1, 1939. The number of refugees at these two camps varied from 1,000 to 1,500. According to a report sent by Mr. Chang Fu-liang on December 31, 1940 to the West China Coordinating Committee of the American Advisory Committee, the refugees in the two camps during 1939 and 1940 had earned their food of over \$20,000 and wages of over \$113,000. Articles made by the refugees included 19,000 lbs. of absorbent cotton, 38,000 lbs. of absorbent gauze, 4,300 bolts of cloth of 100 feet each, 4,000 dozens of towels, 181,000 gunny sacks and 170,000 pairs of hemp sandals.

Another work-relief project in which the N.C.C. has taken a leading part is the Kiangsi Christian Rural Service Union at Lichwan. A refugee industrial camp was established on November 12, 1940 at Hwangchen, a village about four miles from Lichwan. When the camp celebrated its first anniversary, 40 refugee families engaged in industrial and land-reclamation projects had attained full self-support. The remaining 20 families were not able to make a decent living due to long illness, poor health, too many dependants in the family and other causes beyond human control. Along the little river which runs from Lichwan to Hwangchen are several thousands of *now* (one-sixth of an acre) of fertile agricultural land which had hitherto lain idle because of the danger of flood in summer. As a measure of protection for the land already cultivated by the refugees as well as utilizing other parts of that abandoned land for future agricultural projects, the Union has built a dam which helps to confine the water

in its proper course and prevent the danger of future flood.

The Union also maintains a public reading room, a public park, a day nursery and a night school, all for the benefit of the refugees and farmers roundabout. Among other forms of service, the Union conducts from time to time short training institutes for farmers and for women who may join its "service teams." The working area of the Lichwan project covers about 30 square miles consisting of more than 50 country villages with a total population of 22,000. The project is in charge of Mr. Kimber M. K. Den, general secretary of the Union.

Early in 1941, the N.C.C. in conjunction with the Methodist Episcopal Church established a model center for cooperatives at Hsinglunghsiang, Pishan, near Chungking. This is to serve as a demonstration center and clearing house for rural cooperatives in China especially those under the auspices of the various churches and Christian groups in Szechwan province.

FORWARD MOVEMENT

The untold pain and suffering which war has brought to China have had their impact on the Christian Churches in this country. To cope with this unprecedented situation, the N.C.C. toward the end of 1937 launched a Forward Movement. This brought together the Christian forces with an emphasis upon spiritual uplift, relief work and closer cooperation. The call issued by the Forward Movement struck a note of triumph instead of defeatism in the midst of trials and tribulations, and challenged the churches to a "deeper personal experience of the great realities of the Faith by which the Church lives, to a wider experience of Christian fellowship and communion with God, to a greater concern for winning men and women to Christ, for the salvation and welfare both of the community which the Church serves, and of all mankind." To such a call the churches have responded; doing their best in helping to minister to the needs of the nation. As the Forward Movement has carried on, its plan has been revised from findings of regional conferences and the experience of workers in the field, to include the following fourfold emphasis:

- (1) Witness of the Church,
- (2) Service for Christ,

- (3) Training for Service,
 (4) Cooperation of all Christian bodies.

This movement has enabled many churches to press forward in a time of the utmost strains. St. John's Church in Chengtu is one witness that worship to God cannot be destroyed by war. The Sunday after it was wrecked by a bomb, the members held a service of thanksgiving for the past and of dedication for the future. Within three months the Chinese-style church building had been rebuilt, though the scars on the pews, like battered war survivors, still give evidence of the damage. From the Northwest, one report received by the N.C.C. states: "In spite of widespread anxieties and dislocations, the church is having unprecedented opportunities. People of all classes—officials, soldiers, refugees—are most open to the Gospel."

At the beginning of 1939, when the government schools and industries were moving to West China, the N.C.C. gathered representatives of the churches together to plan for Christian advance in the western provinces. A Consultative Council for the western provinces was formed to act as a center for the exchange of information and consultation so that no phase of essential work in West China would be overlooked. A group of veteran N.C.C. workers led by Bishop W. Y. Chen, general secretary, later came to Chungking, and they formed the nucleus force of the work for Free China and prepared the way for the removal of the headquarters from Shanghai.

In 1940, the N.C.C. assisted by the Nanking Theological Seminary which had moved to Chengtu from Nanking, made a survey to find out the facts about the Christian migration to the western provinces, about the needs that have arisen because of this migration and to study the needs of theological education in West China. Two outstanding Christian leaders, Bishop Robin F. S. Chen and Bishop Carleton Lacy, constituted the survey team, whose findings are published in two volumes entitled *The Great Migration and the Church in West China* and *The Church Behind the Lines*.

The N.C.C. anticipated the possibility of its Shanghai headquarters being cut off from Free China, and its executive committee in Shanghai took official action in authorizing the committee in

Free China to function on behalf of the N.C.C. in that event. Accordingly, very soon after the outbreak of the Pacific War, the N.C.C. was reorganized in Chengtu, with Dr. Wu Yi-fang, President of Ginling College for Women, continuing as chairman, and Bishop W. Y. Chen, who had resigned as general secretary a few months before, returning to the general-secretaryship, on a voluntary basis. Its headquarters was established in Chungking and its work has rapidly expanded.

NEW PROJECTS

Among new projects undertaken by the N.C.C. is a Wartime Service Committee organized in cooperation with the New Life Movement Association. This committee is to mobilize the resources and personnel of the two participating organizations to cooperate in wartime service. The committee consists of 15 members, six appointed by the New Life Movement Association, five by the N.C.C. and four appointed by the committee. Mr. William Hsu, promoter of the Friends of the Wounded Society, serves as the executive secretary.

As a first step, the committee is to make a study of the large amount of service already carried on by the churches and missions, including special schools for married women, industrial work, schools for the blind, orphanages, homes for old folks, free schools for adults, recreational activities and the like. Its duty is primarily to strengthen these existing projects which already have budgets. For extension of work or establishing new projects, the committee is seeking necessary funds.

Among these projects, the committee will seek the strengthening of the work of the Friends of the Wounded Society by extending the movement from the cities to the rural districts. Plans have also been drawn for intensifying the work for the rehabilitation of the crippled by promoting land reclamation and colonization projects and organizing "Honor Soldiers Industrial Cooperatives" in cooperation with the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives.

Work has already been started at Neikiang, midway between Chungking and Chengtu, for the promotion of health service among conscripts. Emphasis is laid on preventive measures to keep the conscripts physically fit.

For refugee relief, it has been proposed to establish three refugee colonies at

Shihlipu, Huangniupu and Yangchiaping along the Lunghai Railway. In these three centers are coal mines, factories and other industrial plants where men and women can be employed while their children can be cared for in orphanages or day nurseries to be established. The committee has started consultations with the Women's Advisory Committee and the National Refugee Children's Association with a view to enlisting their support, and cooperation in this project.

Other projects mapped out by the committee include the evacuation of veteran workers including doctors, nurses, teachers, and others from enemy-occupied areas to Free China and the organization of two mobile training corps who are to visit the churches in various parts of the country and give training to local workers.

A new Church and Alumni Movement Committee has also been organized by the N.C.C. This aims at getting more of the quarter million alumni of Christian schools into the life and activities of the Church.

Another wartime committee of the N.C.C. is that on Christian Literature, which grows out of the conferences held under the auspices of the N.C.C. during recent years. This committee is promoting closer cooperation among the literature societies, one result being the formation of the United Christian Publishers, including the Christian Literature Society, the Canadian Mission Press, and the Association Press.

One outstanding development is the Literature Production Program established by the N.C.C. and the Nanking Theological Seminary. This aims at the translation of the great Christian classics, so as to make available in Chinese a representative selection of the great literature of Christianity from the beginning up to the present. An ashram held in the summer of 1942 brought together nearly a score of persons to participate in this work, and a good start was made both in the actual translation and in the working out of the details of the program. In the pre-renaissance period, this program will have the cooperation of Catholic scholars, through the newly organized Societas Luminis.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

Incorporated temporarily with the N.C.C. is the China Christian Educational

Association with Dr. Earl Cressy as senior secretary in charge. Two of the regional associations in Fukien and Szechwan, respectively, have been functioning vigorously while matters in the other 10 provinces have been handled from the central office in Chungking. The Association serves as an advisory organ and clearing house for 13 Christian colleges, 260 Christian middle schools, and 140 nurses training schools and more than 1,000 primary schools. Since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, the Association has played an important part in securing and administering relief funds for all these schools.

The 13 Christian colleges had over 7,000 students at the outbreak of the war. The first year, through the moving, or temporary closing of a few, the total student body was reduced to 4,000. However, these colleges made a rapid recovery, and in the fall before the outbreak of the Pacific War, the student body had reached a record enrolment of 8,000. Six of these colleges were very seriously affected. Four of them have already moved to the interior and are putting up temporary plants. The fifth is working out plans for establishing work in the interior. It is probable that before the end of the war this group of colleges will have recovered most of the student body, and be up to their former enrolment.

Of the 260 Christian middle schools in all China with about 5,000 teachers and 50,000 students, 105 are now operating in Free China, with about 30,000 students. All but a few of these schools have had to leave their original campuses and move longer or shorter distances to new and safer locations. Here they are carrying on under greater difficulties. They are scattered through 12 provinces, the largest numbers being in Fukien, Szechwan, Kwangtung and Hunan. These schools have had serious financial problems, owing to the increase in cost of living. They have been assisted by special funds from the several missions which have established them, and by special grants from the United China Relief fund in America and the United Aid to China Fund in Britain. The amounts thus far available are still far from being adequate to meet the actual needs.

Of the 140 schools of nursing education which now have the status of senior middle schools under the Ministry of Education, at least 44 are operating in

Free China. As these schools are closely related to hospitals, it has not been possible for as many of them to move into the interior as other middle schools have done. They also have had financial difficulties. An amount of \$250,000 has been made available from the United Aid to China Fund from Britain.

An indispensable factor in maintaining the work of the Christian colleges has been the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, located in New York. This body normally sends over a million American dollars each year for the 13 Christian colleges, of which by far the larger part comes directly or indirectly upon the mission boards. Immediately upon the outbreak of the war in 1937, the Associated Boards launched a special campaign to raise a sustaining fund, in addition to the regular million dollars, to take care of the extraordinary expenses incurred because of the war. Over a quarter of a million was raised the first year, and increasing amounts in the following years. In 1941, the Associated Boards campaign was combined with that of the United China Relief, and the total amount made available for these colleges came to US\$600,000.

In addition, the United Committee for Christian Universities in China, located in London, has continued its support of these universities in spite of the heavy losses which have fallen upon the British Isles since September, 1939.

HISTORY

The National Christian Council of China, as is the case of 27 such councils in other lands, owes its existence to the World Missionary Conference held in Edinburgh in 1910. Soon after that conference there was organized the China Continuation Committee under the able leadership of its two secretaries, Mr. E. C. Lobenstine (now in New York) and Dr. C. Y. Cheng (deceased). By a resolution adopted at the National Conference of 1922, the largest and most representative gathering the Protestant Christian Movement had held in China, the China Continuation Committee was expanded and reorganized into the National Christian Council of China.

The N.C.C. is composed of 14 constituent church bodies and 10 national Christian organizations. The former include the *Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui* which represents the five Anglican bodies comprising the British, Canadian and

American Societies: the *Chung Hua Chi Tu Chiao Hui* or the Church of Christ in China which is by far the largest church union in this country: the Chinese Home Missionary Society, the Methodist Mission, the Baptist Mission, etc. Among national Christian organizations are the National Committees Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., the Chinese Medical Association, the China National Child Welfare Association and the Chinese Mission to Lepers. Christian educational and cultural organizations which are members of the N.C.C. include the Christian Literature Society, the China Christian Educational Association and the various Bible Societies.

During the past 21 years of its existence, the N.C.C. has performed significant service in promoting unity and cooperation among all these church bodies, national Christian and educational and cultural organizations. National annual meetings were held from 1922 to 1928 and since 1929 full meetings have been held every two years. Its Executive Committee meets twice each year, while the Standing Committee holds monthly gatherings to discuss the routine affairs of the N.C.C.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN CHINA

Christian churches of 13 missionary societies—Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational and others—of several different countries—have their central representative organ in the General Assembly of the Church of Christ which is by far the largest church union in China. The head-office of the General Assembly has also been removed from Shanghai to Chungking.

The one man who was largely responsible for bringing about this church unity was the late Dr. C. Y. Cheng. In a seven-minute talk on the importance of a movement for unity and indigenous church in China at the World Missionary Conference held in Edinburgh in 1910, he won unanimous applause and support. Subsequently, he devoted a greater part of his time and effort to the promotion of that movement first as secretary of the China Continuation Committee, then as general secretary of its successor, the National Christian Council and later as general secretary of the General Assembly of the Church of Christ in China.

The General Assembly of the Church of Christ in China under Dr. Cheng's leadership was among the first Christian

organizations to participate actively in war relief work. Early in 1938, Dr. A. R. Kepler (veteran American missionary who died in America some time ago) and Dr. T. C. Fan, associate general secretary and secretary of the Assembly, visited Hankow and organized the National Christian Service Council for Wounded Soldiers in Transit (for details about this work see Chapter XIX on Relief Activities).

With the mass migration of schools and industries to West China, Dr. Cheng was among the first Chinese Christian leaders to see the need for Christian advance in the western provinces. Although Protestant Missions began in West China in the second-half of the 19th century, the territory is so great that there are still vast areas of Kweichow, Yunnan, Szechwan and Shensi without a single Christian. The great rural population has been very little influenced, while the tribespeople of the far western border are practically "virgin soil."

To pave the way for the extension of the Christian message to these unreached parts of the country, Dr. Cheng visited Chungking and Chengtu and other remoter regions of West China in the summer of 1939. During his trips to some of the border regions in Szechwan, he was particularly impressed with the primitive conditions that characterize the life of the tribespeople. The idea came flashing to his mind that something should be done for their welfare. After leaving Chungking, he addressed many meetings of Christian leaders at Kweiyang, Kunming, Hongkong, Shanghai and other cities on the plan which he had mapped out for the realization of that idea, and it was largely due to these travels and conferences which proved too much strain on his health that he died following a heart attack in Shanghai. Today a new church, established by the Church of Christ in China, in Kweiyang, stands as a memorial to Dr. Cheng who was also a translator of the Bible and founder of the Chinese Home Missionary Society.

The strenuous efforts made by Dr. Cheng, which finally led to his death, however, have lived in the minds of many of his associates who quickly set to work to carry out his plan. A Border Service was established by the General Assembly of the Church of Christ with head-office in Chengtu of which Dr. William B. Djang was as director.

Medical work is the outstanding feature in the program of the Border Service. In western Szechwan and Sikang the Service maintains hospitals, clinics and mobile medical corps giving free medical treatment to tribespeople who would otherwise resort to superstitious practices.

In western Szechwan the Service has its central station at Weichow. From there work has been extended to such remote parts as Tsakunao, Jiherschiao, Tzetachai and Chiashanchai inhabited mainly by the "Chiangs" and "Jungs."

In Sikang the Service maintains its main station at Sichang. There is also a central clinic directing the activities of four mobile medical corps. The first corps, attached to the clinic at Sichang, serves the counties of Sichang and Chaoshiao. The second corps works in the counties of Hweili and Ningnan. The third corps works in Yuehshe and Mienning and the fourth corps in Yenyan and Yenpien.

Along with its medical work, the Service has made considerable progress in the promotion of education among the tribes. In Weichow, for instance, a special training class is conducted for women in which health and sanitation in the home are stressed. Half-day mass education schools are run at Jiherschiao, Tzetachai, Chiashanchai and Tsakunao.

Similar educational progress has been made in Sikang. Two schools for Sikang tribespeople have been established, one at Hsiaoheiching, 34 kilometers southwest of Hweili, and the other at Huangpoching, 45 kilometers northeast of Hweili.

Plans are now afoot to establish a Sichang branch of the Medical College of Cheeloo University and a vocational school at Ahpa, near Sungpan in western Szechwan. These projects have had the approval and support of Generals Chang Chun and Liu Wen-hui, respectively, governors of Szechwan and Sikang.

THE Y.M.C.A. IN CHINA

Among the numerous National Christian organizations that have proved their value and worthiness, whose existence and growth no alien military might can crush, is the Y.M.C.A. in China. Five and a half years after the outbreak of war, there are in all China 20 city associations including four in

occupied territory and 16 in Free China, 80 student associations and fellowship groups in Free China. Wartime services undertaken by "Y" workers include emergency service to soldiers, civilian and student relief and the promotion of international understanding and goodwill. The multifarious activities may be reviewed under two main categories, namely, the association and wartime services:

1. *The Association.* In common with all other social organizations in China, the association has been greatly affected by the war on the one hand, and has gone through a period of unprecedented development on the other. The present condition is as follows:

(1) *City Associations.* Since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict, twenty-nine cities with Y.M.C.A.'s have fallen into enemy hands. Of these, six Y.M.C.A. buildings were seized and three burned before the Pacific War began. The Y.M.C.A. buildings seized were those in Tatung, Taiyuan, Wuchang, Soochow, Swatow and Canton. The Nanking, Weihaiwei and Changsha buildings were burned; of the remaining centers, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Tientsin, Tsinan and Peiping became increasingly active. After December 7, 1941, seven more Y.M.C.A. centers were closed by the invaders: Tsinan, Chefoo, Kaifeng, Paoting, Hangchow, Ningpo and Nanchang. The one in Hongkong had to suspend all activities. Now four Y.M.C.A. centers in occupied territory continue to function: Peiping, Tientsin, Tsingtao and Shanghai.

The City Associations in Free China find themselves in an entirely different situation. In addition to the six, namely, Chungking, Chengtu, Kunming, Sian, Foochow and Toishan, which originally existed, four new associations, namely, Kweiyang, Kweilin, Lanchow and Paoki, have been organized since the war began, and six branches have been started by associations which have been driven from their home cities, namely, Kanhsien and Kian by the Nanchang Association, Yuanling and Hengyang by the Changsha Association, and Kukong (Shaokwan) and Lienhsien by the Canton Association. With the exception of Foochow and Toishan, which are still in process of recovering from the effects of war, all these associations enjoy the confidence of the community and their work is not only progressing well, but is expanding in scope.

In respect to support, the record has been remarkable. Failures to meet the budgets have been exceptions. In many cases pre-war debts have been paid off. Shanghai liquidated \$200,000 of its debt; Hongkong \$30,000; Peiping paid its entire debt of \$80,000; Tatung cleared away a \$2,000 debt and Lanchow acquired land for a building. In several cities new buildings have been built and in 1941, in every case except Hongkong, the funds received for local support exceeded the sums asked for. Kanhsien and Kian new associations raised \$33,000 against \$15,000 the year before. Kukong (Shaokwan), the new home of the Canton Association received \$66,000 on a goal of \$40,000. In the spring of 1942 four associations completed their financial efforts. Kweilin alone failed to reach its goal. Chengtu raised \$50,000 on a goal of \$40,000; Kweiyang, \$84,000 on a goal of \$40,000. The Changsha Y.M.C.A., now operating in Hengyang and Yuanling, received \$260,000 from the community from which it had asked only \$100,000. Shanghai set out to raise \$200,000 and secured \$374,000. To cover needs that were not otherwise provided for, the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. raised by contribution in the Shanghai area in 1941 \$250,000. In 1942 the National Committee budget called for \$1,199,958. Of this sum, \$800,141 must be raised in contributions. Toward this amount close to \$500,000 was pledged up to August. In 1942 funds for the Emergency Service for Soldiers was budgeted at \$2,500,000.

In the large cities in occupied territory educational work was strengthened. Peiping's supplementary schools increased enrolment from around 500 to around 1,300. The Tsinan educational work became outstanding: a day school of both primary and middle grades was well attended. The same was true of the night school. The number of students in daily classes in the Tsinan Y.M.C.A. averaged around 1,400. Similar increased demands came to the Shanghai Y.M.C.A.

Membership enrolments have varied with differing political pressure. In most of the smaller occupied cities the development of a membership has been officially discouraged. Tsinan has not made a membership enrolment effort since the war began. Chefoo, Paoting, and other cities of equal size have all been discouraged on the membership question. Large centers like Peiping,

Shanghai, and Tientsin have experienced increased memberships. Peiping has a membership of just over 3,000; Tientsin, just under 3,000; while Shanghai has for the first time a membership around 6,000. In Free China, memberships have generally increased. Kunming exceeds anything it has ever experienced before. Chungking has suffered some, for its building has been badly damaged by bombings. Chengtu has experienced an increase. The new centers, of which there are ten, all represent an increase for Free China. For the country as a whole there has been a net decrease.

(2) *Student Associations.* Before the war there were more than 100 student associations and fellowship groups in different parts of the country.

During the early years of the Sino-Japanese War and up to the outbreak of the Pacific War a number of schools continued to operate in occupied or semi-occupied territory. In Peiping, Yenching and Fujen universities carried on as usual. They met a great need. There were many students who had to remain in occupied territory, and who were spared being put under "New Order Government" school conditions by the presence of these universities. Their student bodies increased in size each year. The same was true of the Anglo-Chinese College in Tientsin. Private middle schools operated by missions in these big cities, with few exceptions, were permitted to continue. The Y.M.C.A. kept in contact with these schools. The approach had to be changed. The former student inter-school organizations had to be dissolved. No inter-school activities were permitted. Each school's activities had to be confined to the school's own compound and be put under the school's authorities. Even though activities were thus limited, student fellowships continued to flourish and the Y.M.C.A. secretaries were able to go in and out and to be of service in giving guidance and inspiration to these groups.

When the war swept over Peiping most of the students whose homes were not in the city left and followed their schools to new locations. But those who remained behind were in a difficult situation. They were cut off from communications with their families and their schools and were without support. Soon their clothes were gone, pawned for food. They had no place to stay. Both boys and girls experienced this

predicament. To care for these stranded students a hostel was opened in Peiping by the Y.M.C.A. and supplementary classes were provided. The teaching was done by stranded professors who also, for health or family reasons, could not get away. Stranded teachers and stranded students came together. A temporary college was organized. Everything was done with almost nothing, but the result was satisfactory. Teachers and students were mutually helpful. The effort was to prepare the students to take the entrance examinations for admission to one of the remaining schools. In the meantime, families were located wherever possible and support was re-established.

Throughout the pre-Pacific War period there was a concentration of educational institutions in Shanghai. These schools functioned with a great deal of freedom from political interference. Shanghai, up to December 7, 1941, was never more than a semi-occupied city though surrounded by occupied territory and under a certain amount of enemy army pressure. This freedom made it possible for the Y.M.C.A. to carry on much the same program of work with students as was possible in Free China.

When the institutions of learning located in or near the war zone had to migrate to the interior, the student associations concerned had to suspend their activities temporarily. Through the efforts of the Student Division of the National Committee, supported by the student departments of city associations, many of these student associations have been revived. Not only that, a number of new associations have been started in national universities. At present there are 80 student associations and fellowship groups in Free China.

The student association aims to promote extra-curriculum activities, which are urgently needed by students at this time when, under wartime material conditions, the students find life dry and monotonous. A few years ago, in order to meet the needs of students in isolated university centers, such as Loshan, Chengku, Pingshek, Tsunyi, Liangfeng, the National Committee Y.M.C.A., with the cooperation of several churches, recruited secretaries and sent them to those places to start student service centers designed to promote all sorts of extra-curriculum activities among students.

Fourteen such conferences for students were held in 1941 and nine in 1942. Some subjects discussed as early as 1939 have continued to hold student interest. Among them are: (1) "Know Christianity Movement." The effort is to help students know what Christianity is and what it stands for, to get students not merely to accept the Christian faith but also to have an intelligent and vital understanding of it. (2) "Know the Times Movement". The hope is to make students intelligent on what is going on in our time and particularly on current trends of thought. (3) The "International Friendship Movement" is, as the name suggests, a plan by which a fuller understanding may be developed between peoples of different nations. This is foundation work for a better world when peace comes. In cooperation with the program of the World's Student Christian Federation common days of prayer have been observed simultaneously with other nations. (4) "Self-Dedication Movement". This has distinctly religious implications and concerns only Christian students. The hope is to get students to face the claims of the church for service after graduation.

Each year most student conferences follow a common theme. Student thought is directed to this one subject. This gives unity to the intellectual and emotional responses that come from the conferences. In 1941 the theme was "The New China and the New Youth". For 1942 the proposed theme was "The Way of Living". To get themes before youth, to keep groups informed of the activities of other groups and to create a consciousness of national student solidarity, a small paper called *Hsiao Hsi* is printed.

The purpose and hope of the Christian associations is to kindle among groups of students fires of desire for useful, constructive, transforming service to society. This calls for constant study on the part of the interested students. It calls for capable leadership on the part of the secretaries. It calls for action and experimentation and sacrifice. In return it gives hope and outlet. The total effect is to lift and inspire and to create men and women of vision, reliability and devotion.

2. *Wartime Services of the Y.M.C.A.* In harmony with the purpose of the Y.M.C.A., which is to serve young men, the association leaders made and put

into execution shortly after the outbreak of hostilities plans for various types of war work. Among them the following are national in scope:

(1) *Emergency Service to Soldiers.*—Soldiers are among those whom the Y.M.C.A. should serve, because they are all young men. With experience in war work gained in connection with the campaign along the Great Wall in 1933 and again with the campaign in Suiyuan in 1936, the Y.M.C.A. organized its Emergency Service to Soldiers shortly after the outbreak of the Lukouchiao incident, with a view to conducting war work on a large scale. (For details, see chapter XIX on Relief Activities.)

(2) *Civilian Relief.*—When hostilities broke out, the Y.M.C.A. included civilian relief in its wartime program. During the past five years, the associations in different places have either administered refugee camps, collected contributions in money or material for relief purposes, taken charge of education for refugees, looked after child refugees or warphans, or been charged by the Government with the responsibility of receiving and repatriating refugees in certain areas. Shortly after the outbreak of the Pacific War, the Y.M.C.A. started service in Kukong, Kwangtung, for returned overseas Chinese by establishing a number of reception centers for them. Until the battle in the Chekiang-Kiangsi area in May 1942, the Y.M.C.A. had been conducting service at Kinhwa for people evacuated from Shanghai as well as refugees. The Y.M.C.A. in Kunming, Kweiyang, Kweilin, Kanhsien and Sian, having been asked to help in the relief work conducted in those cities by United China Relief and the American Advisory Committee, have acquitted themselves so well that the two relief agencies have expressed deep appreciation of their cooperation.

(3) *Student Relief.*—During the early stages of the Sino-Japanese conflict, most of the schools and colleges in the coastal provinces had to move to the interior due to the deliberate bombing by enemy aircraft of China's cultural and educational institutions. This worked great hardships on the students. In view of this situation, the Y.M.C.A., in conjunction with the Y.W.C.A., organized a National Student Relief Committee as well as a number of local student relief committees to carry on emergency student relief work. The relief has taken many different forms. This work still continues, as the need

for it is still existent. At present there are twenty-one centers where student relief work is carried on, namely, Chungking, Chengtu, Loshan, Santai (Szechwan), Chengku (Shensi), Sian, Sunghsien (Hunan), Kweiyang, Tsunyi (Kweichow), Kunming, Pingyueh (Kweichow), Kweilin, Liangfeng (Kwangsi), Yuanling (Hunan), Kanhsien, Kukong, Pingshek (Kwangtung), Nanping (Fukien), Changting (Fukien), Yungan (Fukien) and Shaowu (Fukien). A sum of NC\$4,500,000 will be spent for this work during the coming academic year, 1942-1943.

(4) *Promoting International Understanding and Goodwill.*—To this end the Y.M.C.A. in China sends from time to time representatives to foreign countries for further study and also to participate in international gatherings, to conduct lecture tours, and to help in raising funds for the World Service Program of the International Committee, Y.M.C.A. of the U.S.A. and Canada. At present there are seven Chinese secretaries engaged in this work abroad. In return, the Y.M.C.A. abroad send fraternal secretaries for service with Y.M.C.A. in China and, occasionally, also fraternal representatives for special service among the people in the interior. Such exchange of representatives has done much to acquaint people abroad with the true situation in China and thereby to arouse their sympathy with, and support of, her cause.

In addition to the different phases of work already listed, associations in different parts of China have been carrying on numerous forms of wartime service to meet the needs of their respective local situations. Among these may be mentioned promotion of mass singing; publicity on air-raid precautions and precautions against gas attacks; exhibits of pictures of and literature on the war of resistance; promotion of education for production; dissemination of knowledge of wartime diet and nutrition; promotion of athletics; conducting lectures and forums on current affairs; conducting sick soldiers' hospitals; organizing fire brigades, and operating a rural service car. With the limited personnel and money at its disposal, the Y.M.C.A. in China would not have been able to carry on such a comprehensive wartime program without the encouragement and support of the Chinese Government and the cooperation and active participation of people in different walks of life, as well

as the sympathy and assistance of sister movements abroad.

There are two other phases of the work of the National Committee Y.M.C.A., the literature production work and the Youth and Religion Movement. The Association Press of China has produced during the past several years scores of high-grade books and pamphlets, both original and translations, on religious, social, economic and political subjects designed for educated youth. Among them is a series of pamphlets known as the Emergency Series which discusses the military, political, economic and social aspects of China's campaign of resistance against Japanese aggression. The Youth and Religion Movement aims to present the Christian message to educated youth, both students and non-students, in different parts of the country through the sending from time to time of deputation teams to the different educational centers. At present, two teams are engaged in this work, one in the Northwest and one in the Southeast.

The Y.M.C.A. has had a history of 58 years. It had its beginning in several mission schools in China in 1885. In 1895 Mr. D. W. Lyon was sent to China by the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. as the first employed secretary. During the 30 years following, the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. of the United States and Canada, together with seven other Y.M.C.A. national councils and mission boards, have sent secretaries to help build up the movement in China.

THE Y.W.C.A. IN CHINA

Among the torch-bearers of a new womanhood in China is the Young Women's Christian Association. Though conducting a program primarily for young women, it has sought to serve women of all ages and classes, in cities and rural areas, at home and in factories. Throughout the war of resistance and reconstruction in China, the association has served as a refuge where the stranded receive succor and encouragement and as a medium through which patriotic women may contribute toward war relief or increasing production.

The nation-wide network of organizations through which its services are carried out consists of city and rural associations which in pre-war days numbered 21 and six, respectively. Of these, seven city and three rural

associations have temporarily suspended on account of the war. Of the 100-odd student associations, only 80 are now functioning while registered girls clubs are in existence in 53 centers throughout the nation.

The 14 active city associations, with year of organization, are:

Shanghai, Kiangsu (including International Branch)	1908
Canton, Kwangtung (temporarily in Kukong and Macao)	1912
Tientsin, Hopei	1913
Changsha, Hunan (temporarily in Yuanling, Hunan)	1919
Hongkong	1920
Chengtu, Szechwan	1921
Mukden, Liaoning (directly affiliated with World's Y.W.C.A.)	1923
Tsinan, Shantung	1923
Peiping, Hopei	1926
Chefoo, Shantung	1926
Chungking, Szechwan	1935
Kunming, Yunnan	1936
Kweiyang, Kweichow	1938
Sian, Shensi	1938

The seven temporarily suspended city associations, with year of organization, are:

Hangchow, Chekiang	1922
Nanking, Kiangsu	1923
Wuchang, Hupeh	1928
Amoy, Fukien	1933
Foochow, Fukien	1935
Hankow, Hupeh	1935
Taiyuan, Shansi	1938

The six rural associations, both active and suspended, with year of organization, are:

ACTIVE—	
Fushan, Shantung	1933
Wusu, Hunan	1941
Lungfengchang, Penghsien, Szechwan	1942
SUSPENDED—	
Toishan, Kwangtung	1930
Tachang, Kiangsu	1934
Shunhwachen, Kiangsu	1935

War relief in various forms has naturally taken a large place since the outbreak of the war. Funds have been raised for war purposes through contributions, benefit performances and thrift campaigns. Several city associations have maintained War Service Corps on the field giving aid to soldiers.

This has taken two forms: (1) a service corps, and (2) work among the families of soldiers. In the earlier days of the struggle, the Hankow Y.W.C.A. organized a service corps composed of teachers, students, and working girls who went to Hengyang and Kweillin to assist soldiers. These women were volunteers getting only the barest provision for food and maintenance. They cooked and washed for wounded soldiers, prepared special diets and gave medical aid within their knowledge. The group was composed of about 50 persons. The work for soldiers' families was centered in Sian. There the workers visited the soldiers' wives or mothers, wrote letters, advised on family problems, provided supplementary food in emergency cases and sometimes provided capital for starting small businesses or industries.

Independently, or in cooperation with other organizations, the Y.W.C.A. has conducted camps in the following cities for refugees driven from their homes by war, or migrating to interior China: Shanghai, Hongkong, Macao, Kukong, Kunming, Sian. Food, clothing, and financial aid have been given in these and other cities.

Dr. Robert Fitch, in an article published in April, 1938, wrote: "The following items will give some idea of the work of the Y.W.C.A. The Chungking Association reports that the local association has sent \$6,000 to headquarters to be used in other association centers affected by the war and needing special aid. Chengtu reports having sent over 1,000 garments to Hankow for distribution to wounded soldiers. They later prepared 1,000 pieces of bedding and also collected old clothing. The Chefoo Association sent 450 padded garments to Shanghai, also the sum of \$700. This association was among the first to respond to the call for war relief. In Wuchang it was found that there was an average of 1,000 soldiers per week coming for treatment to the hospitals or to be passed on further inland. The Y.W.C.A. workers found in certain godowns lamentable conditions and

hospitals overcrowded and overtaxed. They prepared a special center with 30 beds to give temporary aid to the wounded, so that in emergency conditions they might not die from neglect while waiting for medical treatment."

Livelihood projects, usually organized as industrial cooperatives, have given refugees and other women training in skills. In eleven centers, city and rural, nineteen classes have given training in tailoring, weaving, shoe-making, embroidery work, umbrella-making, shredded meat production, spinning, cross stitch and stocking-making, artificial flower craft. As a result, hundreds of women are now able to earn their own living.

Informal adult education has had special emphasis. In eleven city associations and six rural centers thousands of industrial and underprivileged women in mass education classes have learned to read and write and received education in general lines, particularly stressing citizenship in wartime. Education in citizenship, health habits and sanitation campaigns has provided training in better living. Education in nutrition has given definite demonstrations about healthful foods available at low costs; often supplemented by the promotion of bean milk. Mothers' clubs and meetings have given lessons in the care of children and in home-making in city and country.

A new feature of work has been the promotion of day nurseries in Kweiyang, Shanghai, and Chengtu for the care of pre-school age children of industrial, business and professional women, who are thus enabled to give their trained service to their country. Cheap and sanitary bath houses have served many women. Every city association has maintained at least one hostel. Hostels have greatly increased in number and size, providing a place of residence for business and professional girls, and for students during vacation, as well as a transient refugee center for thousands of young girls and women travelling to a new job, to join their families, or to school.

Work with rural women has been conducted in seven places in the interior, helping rural communities to understand the war, training in leadership, training for livelihood, giving education in literacy, health and home-making.

At first it was of a promotional nature. Workers operated from a center, going

out over a large area and reaching many people with new ideas on health education, home and community life. At the same time they aroused much emotional response on the war question. When this had been done they would move to the next center, always leaving a nucleus to continue the effort. Later this work in the rural districts was made more permanent.

The Y.W.C.A. has been one of the major groups responsible for securing and administering student relief funds nationally and locally. Travel aid has been given to war evacuees moving to new colleges and student emergency centers are established to receive them *en route*. Students have been given relief through medical aid, winter garments, subsidies, hostels, and work projects during the school year and in the summer. This work has been in cooperation with the Y.M.C.A., as has been the work in new isolated university centers with large aggregations of students. In such places a student center has been opened, a student secretary assigned to work. Youth and religion teams have travelled in various sections of the country, endeavoring to set forth the Christian message, and interest students in Christian service, through speeches and personal conferences. Summer and winter conferences have brought many students together to discuss student problems.

More and more women and girls of all groups—middle school, industrial, business, professional, and rural, have been organized in clubs to participate in varied activities through which they have been learning to do things together.

The need for inexpensive recreation, even greater in these days of war strains, has been recognized in the existence of singing clubs, social nights, and the maintenance of recreation grounds and rooms with simple equipment for constant use.

In all programs effort has been made to help women to understand the origin and nature of the war, of international aspects and relations, and of post-war reconstruction. Club activities as well as other aspects of program and organization have been carried on by committees, thus both officers and members bearing responsibility and getting experience in democratic functioning.

The Y.W.C.A. has had a history of 53 years. The first Y.W.C.A. in China was organized in 1890 in the Southern

Presbyterian Girls' School at Hangchow. In 1899 the first National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. of China was formed. In 1908 the first city association was organized in Shanghai. The first rural work was initiated in 1927 and the first rural Y.W.C.A. affiliated with the National Committee in 1930. In the spring of 1941 the National headquarters was moved to Chengtu, Szechwan.

MEDICAL MISSIONS

Protestant medical missions in China provide a wealth of personnel and equipment from which China at war may draw for healing her wounded soldiers and sick civilians. War at all times brings many evil companions among which illness, epidemics, exposure, hunger and malnutrition are the commonest ones. The needs for medical service have exceeded any in the history of China and to such needs most of the foreign medical missionaries and Chinese Christian doctors and nurses have responded like the Good Samaritan.

There are in China 268 mission hospitals. These hospitals, according to statistics at the beginning of the war, had about 75 per cent of the total number of civilian hospital beds in China. A complete up-to-date list of medical workers cannot be easily obtained. Statistics available in May, 1937, gave 561 Chinese doctors, 297 foreign doctors, 1,340 Chinese nurses and 256 foreign nurses. With their personnel, plant and equipment, these mission hospitals have been able to make one of the largest contributions to the medical care of the sick and wounded.

The National Health Administration of the Chinese Government was one of the first organizations to offer financial assistance to mission hospitals for the care of wounded soldiers and sick civilians. Under this arrangement the mission hospitals agreed to assist the army hospitals in the care of the wounded. One of the most common and acceptable methods of cooperation is as follows: If an army hospital of 1,000 beds is located in a city where there is a mission hospital of 100 to 150 beds, usually already well-filled with civilian patients, the mission hospital assigns 25 to 50 beds for seriously wounded soldiers, to be selected from those in the army hospital. Often the mission hospital sends units of its own doctors and nurses to the army hospital once or twice a day to assist in treating patients and doing dressings. They

will select the serious cases requiring major operations, X-Ray and send them to the mission hospital which is generally better equipped and staffed. As soon as these serious cases may be returned to the army hospital new cases are taken in for operation.

In addition, the refugees who by the thousands pass through the cities where most of the mission hospitals are located are in need of care, many suffering from disease, exposure, shock or grief. To all these are often added the bombings of the cities, when the hospital staff work far into the night trying to save lives and limbs. The mission hospitals are able to render service before the Japanese occupation.

When occupation becomes imminent, as many wounded soldiers as possible are quickly evacuated. The cities empty themselves of their population in haste, except for the very poor who have nothing to lose and no funds for travel. Many of the farmer folk, not having any other place to go, remain. The hospital "pay" rooms are emptied only to be filled again with refugees or destitute patients. The income drops near the vanishing point but the work increases because all other hospitals and practitioners have left the city. The only hospitals that could continue their services up to the outbreak of the Pacific War were the mission hospitals. Vaccinations and inoculations of refugees, isolation facilities for cholera patients, medical care of war orphans and other wartime relief have called for all the strength and resources of the hospital staff.

Dr. Robert E. Brown, formerly of the General Hospital of the Methodist Mission in Wuhu and now director of the University Hospital at Chengtu, had an eye-witness story to tell about the manner in which some of the mission hospitals held on to their task of ministering to the needs of the wounded and sick under most hazardous conditions. In 1939, he visited mission hospitals and medical centers in 15 provinces all the way from Wenchow (Chekiang) to Kunming and Chengtu in the west and from Kweilin (Kwangsi) to Yenai (Shensi) in the north. An excerpt from his article "Protestant Medical Missions" published in the book *Wartime China as Seen by Westerners* follows:

"In all of these widely scattered places there were so many examples of devotion

and heroic service, it is difficult to select one or two as examples. I arrived in Chengchow, Honan province, about six o'clock one evening in May, after a 30-mile trek by donkey and rickshaw over the last section of the road where the rails had been removed. Chengchow was at that time the most bombed city in China because it was at the junction of two important railways from the north and the east. Terrible destruction was apparent everywhere, as we walked through the city. While I was washing up in the mission doctor's home he told me that 25 large bombs had been dropped on the hospital compound but not a single important building had been directly hit. He said, "Our work goes steadily on and we have had to put up some matsheds to care for extra patients." Every building was riddled with shrapnel. Walls were cracked, window and door frames were loosened from their brick walls and hardly a pane of glass could be found. The windows had been pasted up with paper during the winter and spring after each bombing. While I was washing and listening to the doctor, the American nurse came running in to tell me I had arrived just in time for the graduating exercises of the school of nursing. It was to be held that evening. I could hardly believe what she said—for them to have carried on the medical and nursing care of the sick under the conditions of that year was almost unbelievable. But in addition to that the students in the school of nursing had continued their studies, passed their national examinations and were ready to receive their diplomas from the Nurses' Association of China. As we sat in the church along with the mayor of the city and representatives from the military headquarters, it was easy to see the place that this mission hospital had won in the hearts of the people of Chengchow."

All the mission hospitals in China work under the direction of the Council on Medical Missions in China at whose request the above-mentioned tour of Dr. Brown was made in 1939. The history of the Council dates back to 1887 when a body known as the China Medical Missionary Association was formed to deal specifically with the interests of mission hospitals in this country. In 1925 its name was changed to China Medical Association and the membership was thrown open to all duly qualified physicians. In the mean-

time a purely Chinese association, the National Medical Association of China, had been formed and was gradually growing stronger. Finally, in 1932, the two associations united to form the present Chinese Medical Association. As one of its recognized councils there was formed a Council on Medical Missions to deal with the activities of the former missionary division.

Western medicine entered China over 100 years ago when Peter Parker, an American, was appointed the first medical missionary to this country. For many years the efforts to bring the benefits of modern, scientific medical service to China were almost entirely confined to Christian missions. Hospitals were built, clinics were opened, medical schools, schools of nursing, of dentistry, of pharmacy, of hospital technology were established. Medical literature was published both by translation of text-books and by the publication of periodicals. Public health work was undertaken. In short, the beginnings of an indigenous medical profession in all its many ramifications were laid down.

Medical education has been an important part of the medical service of the missions. The Peking Union Medical College in Peiping is the most beautifully and sumptuously housed of all medical colleges in China, and its hospital is the best equipped of all mission hospitals. In Chengtu, the Medical School of Chefoo University operates on the campus of the West China Union University whose College of Dentistry is the best one in China. The United Hospital of these associated universities in Chengtu is the largest and best staffed and equipped in Free China. Mention should be made of the Hsiangya (Yale-in-China) Medical College now in Kweiyang. Its hospital, which has remained in Changsha, suffered \$12,000,000 damage during the third Changsha campaign.

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE

The printing press has been an important vehicle for the dissemination of the Christian message. It has always followed the church so that where the spoken exhortation fails the written word may succeed. When many of the churches and national Christian organizations migrated to Free China after the outbreak of the Pacific War, many Christian publishing organizations were not able to leave Shanghai. For some months, Christian leaders in

Free China held on to the hope that the stocks of books in Shanghai might somehow still be drawn upon. But that hope was finally shattered as news came of the confiscation of certain book stocks, the closing of the larger agencies and finally the confiscation of the Bible societies. The printing of all religious periodicals in Shanghai seems to have come to an end, including the influential missionary magazine, the *Chinese Recorder*, edited by the Rev. C. W. Allan.

As a result, the foreign missions and churches in Free China are facing an unprecedented literary famine. Everywhere in West China, there is a great demand for Bibles and Hymnals. The Bible societies in Shanghai had heroically tried to keep up with the great demand. In 1941, 55 tons of Bibles were sent by way of the Northwest along the Lunghai Railway and more by other routes. Along the former route the Japanese had mistakenly included the name of a post office that was really in Free China as one to which postal service could go. It was this mistake on the part of the Japanese that made possible the transportation of tons of Bibles from Shanghai to Free China.

Toward a partial solution of this literary famine, the Canadian Mission Press in Chengtu has made a very noteworthy contribution, not only through its own publications, but also through the considerable number of reprints it has recently made of Shanghai books and pamphlets, and of New Testaments and Bible portions.

The Christian Literature Society is probably one of the few Christian publishing organizations that have moved its headquarters to Free China from Shanghai. With part of its personnel in Chengtu, it is undertaking as large a program as its limited funds and staff will permit. But the extremely high cost of paper and printing in Szechwan makes any program of work on an extensive scale at the present time well-nigh impossible. Mr. Myron Terry, secretary of the Society, visited Kiangsi in 1942 to investigate the possibility of getting printing done there as prices are considerably cheaper

in that province. The difficult problem of distribution, coupled with the unsettled conditions following the Japanese campaign on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, has delayed the realization of this plan.

The Christian Literature Society, which has been producing more books than all the other agencies put together (Bible societies not included), is a union organization, to which several missions give annual financial grants or assign missionaries for work. Its program is church-centered, and in its multitude of tracts, pamphlets and books it endeavors to provide material for all the various preaching and teaching situations of the church program.

Among Christian publishing concerns which are remaining in Shanghai, the Association Press, organized by the National Committee Y.M.C.A. provides Christian literature for the students of China, although recently it has been broadening its scope to include the more highly educated section of the general public. The Kwang Hsueh Publishing House is primarily a distributing agency, but also does a small amount of publishing of its own. There are denominational agencies, such as the Church Literature Committee (Sheng Kung Hui) and the Baptist Publication Society, and agencies which serve only one aspect of the Christian movement, such as the China Sunday School Union and the Christian Book Room (for theologically conservative tracts and books). Among the Bible societies, there are the American, British and Scottish—and their union distributing agency, the China Bible House. Some of the missionaries connected with these societies have come to Free China.

Outside of Shanghai the chief organization with more than a local scope is the Religious Tract Society of Hankow. This society, like the Christian Literature Society, is definitely church-centered. A large part of its work is confined to small tracts and pamphlets, and these are generally more conservative in theological tone than similar material from the Christian Literature Society or the Association Press.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

One of the most significant developments about the Catholic Church in China has been the appointment by the Chinese Government of Mr. Cheou-kang

Sie as China's delegate to the Vatican. This has been hailed in all Catholic circles as the harbinger of a new era in the advancement of the Catholic Action

in China. Chinese Catholics numbering nearly four millions have thus been brought to a direct communion with the Pope. They need no longer feel divided in the execution of their dual obligations of loyalty to the state and to the Church as the Chinese Government to which they are duty-bound as citizens of China is in direct relations with the Vatican, the highest authority of a universal religion. Mr. Sie who was Charge d'Affaires to the Chinese Legation in Switzerland prior to his appointment is a well-known scholar. A sympathizer with the Catholic Church, he is unanimously considered as the right choice for the post as delegate to the Vatican.

The large membership of the Catholic Church represents a fair cross-section of the Chinese people, as it draws from every section of the Chinese population, conservative as well as progressive. The proportion of those who are engaged in missionary work in China is in a far higher degree Chinese than is generally recognized. In fact in every branch of the missionary personnel except that of the clergy the Chinese are in a considerable majority. Among the clergy the ratio of Chinese to foreigners is at present two to three, but each year newly-ordained Chinese priests are coming from the seminaries to raise the proportion of native clergy. The Catholic Church, therefore, has had a share in all the consequences that the war has brought on the Chinese people, and the reaction of its members to war conditions is fairly typical of the reaction of the people as a whole to the impact of war on their lives.

Catholic missionaries come in organized bodies from more than a dozen countries. This international character of its missionary personnel has two effects that are of special interest in connection with the war. One is that it provides an evident guarantee of the purely religious character of its work, and of its preservation from anything in the nature of political entanglements. The other is that it furnishes an extremely varied body of competent witnesses to testify to the condition of things in China during the war and especially to the effect of the war on the Chinese Catholic population with whom they are in immediate contact.

RELIEF WORK

The outstanding feature of work of the Catholic Church during the past five and a half years has been its active

participation in war relief. The fact that there are approximately 6,000 Catholic missionaries scattered in 138 ecclesiastical divisions with a network of no less than 33,000 mission stations throughout China bespeaks the universality of Catholic relief work in wartime China.

The first shocks of war in China came to the places where the Catholic Church was most strongly established, Hopei and Kiangsu provinces, and notably the cities of Peiping and Shanghai which had long been two great strongholds of Catholic life. Shanghai, the first city to feel the onslaught of war had a Catholic population of close on 100,000 in its center and surroundings, and it had a number of large Catholic institutions. The eight hospitals of the Shanghai Vicariate (which corresponds to a diocese in Western countries) had nearly 20,000 sick in their wards each year and almost 1,000,000 cases tended in their dispensaries. More than 4,000 destitute children and orphans were in crèches and orphanages, and there were over 1,000 young workers being trained in free school workshops. There were nearly 40,000 children in the Catholic schools. All this work was paralysed in a day. The smooth running of the institutions came to an abrupt end and the new duty of those in charge was to bring those under their care to some safer place than the beleaguered city and find some means of providing them with sustenance.

It was at this stage that the Jesuit veteran of the Great War, Fr. Jacquinot, secured the establishment of a safety zone where the lives of Chinese civilians would at least be spared. Altogether 200,000 people were sheltered there. Later, Fr. Jacquinot took a large part in trying to secure provisions for the great mass of people who took refuge in this area of security. For this purpose he visited the United States. This must have been one of the first direct appeals to America from stricken China in the course of the present war, and the abundance of the response was a foretaste of a generosity which merited for the United States such titles as "arsenal of democracy" and "treasury of humanity."

The war was not long under way when the great movement of refugees began. Immediately a *mot d'ordre* went out from the Pope's representative in China, Archbishop Zanin, who had been appointed Apostolic Delegate in

1934. The message was to all the vicariates and to all the missionaries in China, bidding them put all their resources to the utmost limit at the disposal of the suffering people. Houses and mission grounds were to be thrown open to them, and if necessary even the churches were to be used to shelter them. The direction was not necessary, for every mission center in the line of the march of the refugees had already opened its gates to receive them. The largest of these centers within easy reach of Shanghai was Zikawei, where there was a large concentration of Catholic mission establishments. Tens of thousands of people in many relays got accommodation in the large refugee camp established there, and hundreds of thousands received temporary assistance from the relief centers at the various institutions—hospitals, orphanages and schools—in the neighborhood.

From that time forward, as the war went on and the zones of destruction expanded and the dispersal of threatened populations became more widespread, the mission stations in one vicariate after another became organized to receive refugees, to care for the sick and the wounded, to provide for the destitute and give a home to the orphaned. From the coastal provinces the waves of refugees passed into Anhwei and Honan and the farther areas, and before long the Catholic missions at such places as Kaifeng, Wuhu and Anking had become the foci of large refugee centers. Eventually, with the development of the war in the air as well as on land, the refugee problem became one affecting practically the whole of China, and the Catholic Church in all parts of China was organized to do to the full its share of relief.

During the periods when the local Catholic churches were taking charge of refugees on their own property or in neighboring places hastily equipped, the numbers cared for were often very considerable. At Yenchow, in Shantung, at the most critical period there were more than 10,000. In the Vicariate of Kaifeng it rose to 100,000. There were 6,000 at Chengting in Hopei, and from 3,000 to 5,000 each in Sinsiang, Weihwei and Chengchow. These figures are taken at random from the story of the early anxious days. Later on there were 26,000 in Catholic compounds in Shansi, 8,000 at Changsha, and so on. Wherever the war front moved a refugee center was formed at every Catholic mission.

Following the extension of war to many countries in the West, it is interesting to note here that Catholic missionaries of every nationality had a part in the organizing of this relief work. In Hopei, side by side with churches under the direction of Chinese priests, were others in charge of French, Austrians, Hungarians, Italians, Irish, Poles and Dutch; in Shantung there were Americans, French and Germans; in Honan, Italians, Spaniards, Americans and Germans, and so on, and the best proof that all worked wholeheartedly and impartially in the service of the war victims was the fact that when the countries to which many of them belonged were drawn into the war on one side or the other it made no difference to their work. The people continued to regard them as friends, whatever their nationality, and in very few cases did the authorities think it necessary to ask them to transfer their ministrations to other hands.

MEDICAL WORK

There are Catholic hospitals in every province of China, without any exception. In most of them there are several of these hospitals, for it has always been the Catholic practice in China to provide many small hospitals rather than to concentrate on a few large ones. In the whole country the number at the beginning of the war was about 330. Many of these have since been destroyed, but at the same time their number has been added to by the opening of auxiliary hospitals in school buildings and other institutions. All these were pressed into service for the benefit of wounded soldiers, civilian casualties in air raids, and victims of epidemics. During the war years there has been a steady record of more than 100,000 patients given beds in Catholic hospitals every year, and of more than 10,000,000 cases being treated each year in Catholic dispensaries. These numbers are known to be quite incomplete, for there are many places in occupied as well as unoccupied areas in which help to the sick is being given in large numbers, and from most of these no reports can now be received.

Hospitals in the war zone naturally catered particularly for wounded soldiers. What was done in the Wuhan cities may be cited as an example of the measures taken to meet the war situation. Those three cities of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang which are grouped together in Hupeh at the meeting of the Yangtse

and Han rivers were the center of a great zone in which war raged furiously in the second stage of the Sino-Japanese hostilities and together they received probably the greatest number of wounded men brought to any place in the course of the war. In order to utilize mission personnel and equipment to the best purpose and to unite efforts to get fresh resources, the bishops of the three vicariates—made joint arrangements. One was an Italian, another was an American and the third was an Irishman. Under their direction the hospitals in each of the cities were extended by the addition of auxiliary buildings and emergency staffs were enrolled and trained to work in them. In Hanyang one of the Irish missionary priests, Dr. MacDonald, who was a medical doctor, was responsible for the direction of a new large hospital. These hospitals were filled to capacity, and special thanks were given to the directors for the conspicuous attention they had given the wounded troops. At the same time in these cities special first aid corps were trained and organized by the medical personnel of the Catholic hospitals. Members of these corps attended the wharves and railway stations when the wounded were arriving or passing through. They took care of the transport of those who were being brought to the hospitals and gave emergency treatment and comforts to those who were continuing on their way.

What was done in Wuhan was repeated on a less elaborate scale in other cities. Hospital accommodation was greatly increased to provide for the wounded, first aid centers were established and relief associations founded, notable among the last named being the Catholic Ladies' Associations in Chungking and Kweiyang. Many of the hospitals and first aid centers that were established to meet a special need have been made permanent. They served the civil population after the wounded soldiers had gone, and after the war they will still play their part in looking after the health of the people.

For many years before the war, as part of the regular apostolate in China, young Chinese men and women were taught the principles of "Catholic Action," which is nothing else than lay cooperation in the work of the Church, especially in the sphere of instruction. The personnel and the training of these groups were most

useful in their application to war work, especially to the safeguarding of public health. Groups of specially trained medical students and nurses, and others of the student class who had received special instruction, went through the villages and country markets warning the people against habits that would injure with health and instructing them in the means of safeguarding it. These enthusiastic young citizens were listened to everywhere with the greatest interest, and they took occasion of their contact with their audience to urge the cultivation of those qualities of mind and heart which are most necessary to maintain morale in wartime. The members of these groups also did a good deal to help in enlivening the tedium of convalescence for wounded soldiers, and they helped many of them to get employment when they were invalided out of the army and returned to civilian life.

CARE OF WAR ORPHANS

The care of children had always been in the forefront of Catholic mission work in China, whether the work was the reception of sick children in creches and special dispensaries, the care of them in orphanages, or the instruction of them in schools. The figures in each of these sections of work are instructive. The average over a number of years shows that some 60,000 infants were brought every year to Catholic mission creches, more than 30,000 children were cared for in orphanages, and close to 500,000 children received instruction in Catholic schools, large and small. It required only a small extension of each, or of the majority of these institutions, more than 12,000 in number, which cared for children, to enable them to take a large share of the young victims. In some cases they were able to cooperate with the great national work of the war orphans sponsored by Madame Chiang Kai-shek, and form a special department for the young children of soldiers killed in war. Before the war in Hongkong there was no more popular sight in the suburbs of the city than that of a line of tiny children, boys and girls, in their neat uniforms, walking along under the care of Catholic Sisters and singing patriotic songs in a childish treble. They were some of the war orphans who were being cared for in a local convent.

Up to 1942, 65 Catholic refugee centers were still being maintained in Hupeh, Anhwei and Honan, several thousand

refugees being harbored in the Vicariate of Pengpu, in Anhwei, and more than 172,000 persons being helped during the most recent movements of the population there. In a corner of north-western Honan 8,000 families were helped and in the Nanyang Vicariate, in the southwest of the same province, 35,000 refugees were helped on their way. In Shasi, Hupeh, 26,000 people were cared for in a month. At the time of the third assault on Changsha in December, 1941, more than 12,000 refugees were helped and many thousands of soldiers given medical relief.

Other casual entries in mission reports indicate: Kweichow:—eleven relief centers; 33,685 helped on the way, more or less permanently housed and fed, 46,910;—wounded soldiers attended 6,550. Anking:—Refugees sheltered, 8,000; others helped, over 90,000. Sinsiang:—Sheltered in the mission house, 15,000. Yuanling:—5,180 refugees; 1,010 victims of bombardment cared for and fed. Sienhsien:—17,500 refugees. Tatung:—11,465 fed for three months.

SUPREME SACRIFICES

Many missionaries naturally lost their lives in the turmoil of a country at war. They died in air-raids, in attacks on towns and villages. Almost every month had its victims: Mgr. Schraven, Vicar Apostolic of Chengting, shot out of hand with six other Vincentian priests and brothers; Fr. Mark Li, killed with his catechist near Ichang; Fr. John Wang, C.M., murdered near Hangchow; Fr. Cocchi, O.F.M., an Italian Franciscan, shot openly by Communists in Shantung; Fr. Simons, an American Jesuit, killed by robbers in Kiangsu; Fr. Bayerle, S.V.D., killed while visiting his mission district; two Chinese Sisters, Sr. Mary Pei and Sr. Teresa Tchang, shot after being bayoneted; Sr. Maria Biffi, killed by a bomb at the door of the Kwangtung hospital which she had directed for fifteen years—and many others. It is a long list, not yet ended, for it has never been suggested that Catholic missionaries should leave their privileged posts—the points of danger.

Most conspicuous of the Catholic missionaries who died through the conditions of the war was Fr. Vincent Lebbe, who as a Chinese citizen was known as Lei Ming-yuen. He was a Belgian Vincentian, who had worked with great devotion as a missionary in China and then among Chinese students in Europe. When a Chinese Vincentian

was made Vicar Apostolic of Ankwo, in Hopei, he worked under him, and then became Superior of a native Congregation of Little Brothers of St. John the Baptist. In the war these religious groups did ambulance work and gave unstinting service to the poor and suffering in the war areas. Their example of Christian charity was such that it drew away many who had previously been told that sympathy with the poor was only found among Communists. This aroused the bitter hostility of the Communists, who captured many of the Brothers and buried them alive. They also captured Fr. Lebbe and threw him into prison where he was treated with such harshness that he died soon after his release. He had loved and served the plain, simple people of China with a sincerity and devotedness that won the admiration of all, and he was honored by the whole nation after his death.

A CHINESE BISHOP

Though the majority of Catholics who have served China during the war have done so in circumstances that brought them neither fame nor any kind of public recognition, there have been some whose work brought them into the public eye, and in some cases even gained for them widespread fame. Chief of these is Bishop Paul Yu Pin, Vicar Apostolic of Nanking (now in Chungking), who is one of the select number of Chinese who have gained world renown in the course of the war. As a student in Rome his outstanding qualities soon won him distinction. He gained three doctorates, and on completing his studies he served for some years as professor. Even his duties in this capacity were interrupted on one occasion when he was sent as the member of a Papal Delegation to Abyssinia. On his return to China he was assigned to important duties in Peiping, and then, while still in the early thirties, he was consecrated Bishop. During the war he has toured the United States and other foreign countries to explain the Chinese position as seen by a Chinese Catholic leader, and he has everywhere made friends and won respect for himself and for his nation, and for the Church in China. In Chungking he holds an honored position, and is a member of the People's Political Council. He is a man of great gifts and great heart, and the Catholics of China are deservedly proud of him.

The Church has passed through these five years of war in China with remarkably

little change. Its religious work has gone on without pause, the instruction of new members has been continued, the administration of the sacraments has been maintained. The number of baptisms remains each year very much the same as before in the places from which records are obtainable though records are necessarily more scanty than before.

GERMAN AND ITALIAN MISSIONARIES

Of the 6,000 Catholic missionaries in all China, there are more than 500 Italian and German nationals in Free China. They became "enemy aliens" following the outbreak of the Pacific War. However, most of them have been allowed a certain degree of freedom of movement within their respective mission districts to continue their work in preaching the Gospel. The only exception is found in the four cities of

Sinyang, Nanyang, Loyang and Chengchow in Honan province where the Italian and German Catholic missionaries have been interned by order of the Chinese military authorities there. The numbers of Italian and German Catholic missionaries in those four cities are listed as follows:

Sinyang	40
Nanyang	36
Loyang	30
Chengchow	37

According to a list prepared by Father Leo Ferrary, Chungking representative of the Catholic Church, there are in all China 134 bishops of whom 23 are Chinese. The list of the bishops, the location of their ecclesiastical division, their age and the number of foreign missionaries in their respective divisions follows:

	Name	Province	City	Nationality	Age	Pers.
1.	Most Rev. Gaspar Schotte	Ningsia	Ningsia	Belgian	61	37
2.	Most Rev. Leon-Jean-Marie De Smedt	"	Siwantze	"	61	66
3.	Most Rev. Louis Morel	Suiyuan	Howho	"	62	74
4.	Most Rev. Joseph Fan	"	Tsining	Chinese	60	12
			(Meikweiyingtze)			
5.	Most Rev. Lucas Tchao	Jehol	Chihfeng	"	68	4
6.	Most Rev. Conrad Abels	"	Sungshutsuitze	Dutch	86	71
7.	Most Rev. Raymond A. Lane	Liaoning	Fushun	American	48	57
8.	Most Rev. Jean-Marie Michel Blois	"	Mukden	French	61	127
9.	Most Rev. Louis Lapiere	"	Szeping kai	"	62	101
10.	Most Rev. Auguste-Ernest-Pierre Gaspais	Kirilin	Kirin	"	58	61
11.	Most Rev. Emilien Masse	"	Lintung	"	31	22
12.	Most Rev. Theodore Breber	"	Yenki	German	53	35
13.	Most Rev. Paul Hugentobler	Heilungkiang	Tsitsihar	Suisse	49	70
14.	Most Rev. Jean-Baptiste Wang	Hopei	Ankwo Sikwan	Chinese	59	5
15.	Most Rev. Jean Tchang	"	Pientsun	"	49	
16.	Most Rev. Job Tchen	"	Chengting	"	51	13
17.	Most Rev. Leopold Brellinger	"	Kingsien	Austrian	49	10
18.	Most Rev. Joseph Chow	"	Paoting	Chinese	50	17
19.	Most Rev. Paul-Leon-Cornil Montaigne	"	Peiping (Petang)	French	59	102
20.	Most Rev. Ignace Krause	"	Shuntehfu	Polish	46	23
21.	Most Rev. Francois-Xavier Tchao	"	Sjenhsien	Chinese	48	99
22.	Most Rev. Nicolas Szarvas	"	Taming	Hungarian	52	60
23.	Most Rev. Jean de Vienne	"	Tientsin	French	65	131
24.	Most Rev. Tarcisio Martina	"	Yih sien,	Italian	55	15
25.	Most Rev. Joseph Tsoui	"	Yungnien	Chinese	65	
			Weih sien	Dutch	80	42
26.	Most Rev. Ernest-Francois Geurts	"	Yungping	Chinese	43	16
27.	Most Rev. Joseph Tchang Juinpo	Chahar	Suanhwa	Chinese	57	64
28.	Most Rev. Louis-Prospere Durand	Shantung	Chefoo	Canadian	45	35
29.	Most Rev. Henri Piuger	"	Chowtsun	American	45	35
30.	Most Rev. Charles Weber	"	Lini	German	56	41
31.	Most Rev. Alexandre Digard	"	Yitu	French	51	17
32.	Most Rev. Gasper Hu	"	Lintsing	Chinese	66	19
33.	Most Rev. Francois-Xavier-Hoowaarts	"	Hotsch	German	64	41
34.	Most Rev. Cyrillo Jarre	"	Tsinan	"	64	110
35.	Most Rev. Georges Weig	"	Tsingtao	"	59	90
36.	Most Rev. Cesare Stern	"	Weihaiwei	French	65	24
37.	Most Rev. Thomas Tien	"	Polichwang, Yangku	Chinese	52	7

Tungchow		Nanyang	
Dispensaries	3	Hospital	1
Orphanage	1	Patients	354
Orphans	89	Dispensaries	2
Yenan		Orphanages	2
dispensary	1	Orphans	221
KANSU		Homes for the Old	2
Lanchow		Old men	22
Hospital	1	SZECHWAN	
Patients	54	Chengtzu	
Dispensaries	9	Hospital	1
Orphanages	4	Patients	4,205
Orphans	138	Dispensaries	8
Home for the Old	1	Orphanages	8
Old men	12	Orphans	1,359
Pingliang		Homes for the Old	3
Dispensaries	2	Old men	299
Orphanages	2	Chungking	
Orphans	68	Hospital	1
Homes for the Old	2	Patients	542
Old men	22	Dispensaries	3
Tainchow		Orphanage	1
Hospital	1	Orphans	242
Patients	255	Homes for the Old	2
Dispensaries	7	Old men	92
Orphanage	1	Loshan	
Orphans	60	Orphanage	1
Homes for the Old	2	Orphans	25
Old men	24	Ningyuan	
CHINGHAI		Hospitals	2
Sining		Patients	1,255
Dispensaries	3	Dispensaries	2
Orphanage	1	Orphanages	11
Orphans	9	Orphans	153
SINKIANG		Home for the Old	1
Tihwa		Old men	28
Dispensaries	2	Shunking	
Orphanage	1	Orphanages	2
Orphans	5	Orphans	226
HONAN		Ipin	
Chengchow		Hospital	1
Hospital	1	Patients	477
Patients	954	Dispensaries	2
Dispensaries	6	Orphanages	2
Orphanages	2	Orphans	51
Orphans	85	Homes for the Old	6
Homes for the Old	2	Old men	1,226
Old men	24	Wanhsien	
Chumatien		Orphanages	3
Hospital	1	Orphans	507
Patients	9,359	Dispensaries	2
Dispensary	1	SIKANG	
Orphanages	3	Kangting	
Orphans	83	Hospitals	2
Homes for the Old	2	Patients	1,372
Old men	15	Dispensaries	4
Loyang		Orphanages	5
Hospital	1	Orphans	72
Patients	1,238	Homes for the Old	3
Dispensaries	7	Old men	44
Orphanages	2	Leprosery	1
Orphans	56	Patients	210

HUPEH		Orphans	105
Laohokow		Homes for the Old	3
Hospital	1	Old men	66
Patients	1,502	Yungchow	
Dispensaries	7	Dispensaries	3
Orphanages	3	Orphanages	2
Orphans	470	Orphans	221
Home for the Old	2	KIANGSI	
Old men	45	Kanhhsien	
Sungtze		Hospital	1
Hospital	1	Patients	292
Patients	690	Dispensaries	11
Dispensaries	3	Orphanages	3
Orphanages	2	Orphans	749
Orphans	92	Homes for the Old	3
Siangyang		Old men	73
Dispensaries	6	Kian	
Orphanages	3	Hospitals	2
Orphans	328	Patients	1,020
Homes for the Old	2	Dispensaries	5
Old men	23	Orphanages	2
HUNAN		Orphans	511
Changsha		Homes for the Old	2
Hospital	1	Old men	122
Patients	1,150	Nanfeng	
Dispensaries	10	Dispensary	1
Orphanage	1	Orphanage	1
Orphans	143	Orphans	168
Changteh		CHEKIANG	
Dispensary	1	Taihsien	
Orphanage	1	Hospital	1
Orphans	92	Patients	1,464
Home for the Old	1	Dispensaries	3
Old men	92	Orphanages	2
Hengyang		Orphans	184
Dispensaries	10	FUKIEN	
Orphanage	1	Funing	
Orphans	150	Dispensaries	3
Home for the Old	1	Orphanages	3
Old men	40	Orphans	431
Lichow		Kienow	
Orphanage	1	Dispensaries	5
Orphans	234	Orphanage	1
Home for the Old	1	Orphans	50
Old men	7	Home for the Old	1
Paoking		Old men	32
Dispensary	1	Shaowu	
Orphanage	1	Hospitals	2
Orphans	97	Patients	186
Home for the Old	1	Dispensaries	8
Old men	7	Orphanages	4
Siangtan		Orphans	186
Dispensaries	8	KWANGTUNG	
Orphanage	1	Kaying	
Orphans	18	Home for the Old	1
Yuanling		Old men	15
Hospital	1	Kukong	
Patients	230	Dispensaries	11
Dispensaries	8	Orphanage	1
Orphanages	5	Orp ans	53
		Home for the Old	1
		Old men	20

KWANGSI	
Kweilin	
Dispensaries	7
Nanning	
Dispensaries	11
Orphanage	1
Orphans	17
Home for the Old	1
Old men	17
Wuchow	
Dispensaries	9
KWEICHOW	
Kweiyang	
Hospital	1
Patients	436
Dispensaries	4
Orphanages	3
Orphans	113
Langlong	
Hospital	1
Patients	106
Dispensaries	5
Orphanages	6
Orphans	158
Shihtsien	
Dispensaries	3
Orphanage	1
Orphans	39
YUNNAN	
Chaotung	
Dispensary	1
Tali	
Dispensaries	6
Orphanages	3
Orphans	121
Homes for the Old	2
Old men	15
Kunming	
Hospital	1
Patients	200
Orphanages	5
Orphans	88
Dispensaries	2
Homes for the Old	2
Old men	38
TOTAL :	
Hospitals	28
Patients	27,529
Dispensaries	239
Orphanages	132
Orphans	9,524
Refugee Camp	1
Refugees	75
Homes for the Old	56
Old men	2,578
Leprosery	1
Lep. Patients	210

HISTORY OF CATHOLIC MISSION

Old legends say that the Apostle St. Thomas found his way to China and brought the message of His doctrine a few years after the death of the Saviour. There is no evidence to confirm the story.

Christianity seems to have first reached China in an imperfect form, as the teaching of the Nestorians, who claimed that there were distinct divine and human personalities in Christ and that Mary was the Mother of the Man Christ, but not the Mother of One who was really God. The Nestorians were numerous in China at one time, from the seventh to the ninth centuries. They had monasteries in Sian and in Chengtu and in many other places, and they translated numerous religious books into Chinese. Then a drastic persecution came, and by the year 1000 all the Nestorians seem to have disappeared. They came again later on, so that when the Catholics came many years later they found relics of their teaching in places widely scattered over the country.

In the time of Genghis Khan and his successors, envoys came from the Pope to their Court, and missionaries followed in their wake, and some of the Nestorians seem to have embraced the Faith which they taught, but it was not until late in the thirteenth century, the greatest century of Western civilization, that the Catholic mission to China was first definitely established. The honor of doing so belongs to an Italian Franciscan, John of Montecorvino. For nine years he was alone in China, and then a German friar of his Order joined him. He converted princes and young children, built churches, and taught choir boys to sing the sacred chants in Latin. He had plans for forming a native clergy. The Pope named him Archbishop of Cambaluc (Peiping) and Patriarch of all the East, and sent out seven Bishops to be his assistants. Three reached China about 1313.

In that same year the Church took root in the province of Fukien, on the coast about eight hundred miles to the south. A cathedral was actually built there in the city of Zaitun (Chuanchow) and a new bishopric established. Along some twelve hundred miles of coast missions were founded in the chief cities, and when in 1322 a great Italian missionary traveller, the

first missionary to China elevated to the altars, Blessed Odoric of Prodenone, arrived in Zaitun with an Irishman, Friar James, he visited all these missions and was so much astonished at the progress which he found that he travelled back to Europe to ask the Pope for fifty more priests. This amazing man, who had preached in Asia Minor and in India, and then had travelled by Ceylon, Sumatra, and Java before reaching China, thought nothing of a journey of some thousands of miles on foot, and set off for Europe by way of Tibet and Persia and Armenia with as much unconcern as one books a steamship passage today. He reached Europe after a two years' journey and then died.

News soon came of the death of Archbishop John of Montecorvino. A successor was appointed and he set out on the journey, but he seems never to have arrived. A few years later when the Emperor was sending an Embassy to the Pope, some of the Court officials who were Catholics took advantage of the occasion to ask for another Papal Legate. He was sent, but he reached China just at the time when the Mongol throne was tottering and the Ming dynasty was arising. It was a time of violent political tension, and the Legate returned to Europe to report to the Pope and recommend, as Blessed Odoric had done, the despatch of many Friars as missionaries, and the consecration of some of them as Bishops. Three Bishops in turn were consecrated and left for China, but none reached it. Those who were working there gradually died off and there were none to replace them, for more missionaries perished on the way than reached the distant shores of China.

The years following the breakdown of the Crusades were not years of missionary enthusiasm in Europe, and in China there was violence and terror during the reign of the early Ming emperors. The conquests of Tamerlane blocked the land route to China, and China closed its gates and cut off relations with the outside world. There had been, it is believed, about 30,000 Christians in China, but they scattered and died, and by the time when Francis Xavier came to the East Christianity was once more extinct in the land.

The conversion of China was the great dream that grew up in the mind of St. Francis Xavier when, in the

middle of the sixteenth century, he traversed the lands of the East in the most wonderful of all missionary campaigns. St. Francis Xavier left Japan because he thought his mission there a failure, and not worth continuing until he had led China to the Faith. But Providence intervened. He died on the desert shore of the island of Sancian, a few miles from the mainland of China, in 1552.

When the news of the glorious failure of St. Francis Xavier travelled back to Europe, his Jesuit brethren and many members of the older Orders were all fired with the same ambition to do what he had attempted. Franciscans, Dominicans and Augustinians all tried to enter China.

A storm blew a Portuguese Jesuit to Sancian a few years after Xavier died. He was on his way to Japan. He got to the Chinese coast and said Mass on Chinese soil. He reached Canton and stayed a while but could not remain. A Jesuit brother also reached Canton, and began to study Chinese, but he died. Then a Dominican, then some other Jesuits, then some Augustinians, and later some Franciscans, all for thirty years continued to make attempts to restore active missionary work in China, but they all failed.

The man who had the happiness of succeeding at last was Fr. Matteo Ricci, a Jesuit who was born in the year that Xavier died. He entered China by way of Macao in 1582, and got to the city of Shihing, the capital of the combined provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. There he spent several years in the study of Chinese. He was a man of brilliant intellect and very varied gifts, and during his studies in Europe had been one of the most promising pupils of Christopher Clavius, the Jesuit mathematician and astronomer who was called the "Euclid of the Sixteenth Century" and was mainly responsible for the Gregorian reform of the calendar. In China he settled down to a study of the Chinese language and literature. He eventually acquired a deep knowledge of the classics and came to write Chinese with distinction. He went on to Nanking and Peking and became the friend of scholars and men of state. His genuine admiration for Chinese learning and culture established a basis of intercourse with them, and soon they began to question him about Western learning. It was then that he produced the clocks,

astronomical instruments, and musical instruments which he had brought, and showed them also his magnificently bound Bibles and his religious paintings. He displayed also a map which he had made of the world, showing China's position in relation to other lands. His reputation as a learned man spread, and he spoke of Christianity and called attention to points of similarity with it in the Chinese writings. Then he began to write books about the Catholic Faith, and when he made some converts among notable scholars he asked them too to write on Christianity. So the apostolate of the *litterati* in China was begun.

Ricci's conversions mounted from hundreds to thousands—the numbers seem to have been about 2,500 after his twenty-eight years in China. The most remarkable of his converts among high officials was Paul Hsu, who later became Imperial Chancellor of Emperor Chung Chen. He was a man of considerable distinction and he was a pillar of the Church for many years. He was an ancestor of the mother of the Soongs, the most famous family of present-day China, and his name, pronounced Zi in Shanghai, is perpetuated in the village and observatory of Zikawei, situated on part of the family property.

Fr. Ricci had made many friends among members of the Imperial House, even before he went to Peking, and when he arrived at the capital he was received by the Emperor and treated with great favor. Several near relatives of the Emperor were converted to Catholicity, and within about thirty years more than three hundred Princes of the Blood and members of the Court had received baptism. When Ricci died in 1611 the Emperor decreed for him a state funeral.

A few months after Ricci's death an eclipse of the sun took place, and great consternation occurred when it turned out that the hour for it predicted by the Imperial astronomers was incorrect. The astronomers excused themselves on the ground that the astronomical tables bequeathed to them by their predecessors were wrong, and the matter ended with a decree of the Emperor entrusting the reform of the Chinese calendar to the Jesuit missionaries. This work went on for many years and among those who had a distinguished part in it were Fr. Adam Schall, a German, and Fr. Ferdinand Verbiest, a Belgian. These two were named in turn Presidents of the Board of Astronomy, an office

that remained entrusted to Catholic missionaries for two centuries.

Fr. Schall was in such favor with the Emperor that not only he went regularly to the palace, but the Emperor went so far as to abandon traditional rules of Court etiquette and visit him many times in his house. It was this Emperor, Shun Chih, the first of the Manchu Dynasty, who made a personal contribution toward the building of the first public church in Peking. This was in 1650. By this time the number of Catholics had reached 150,000. Fifteen years later that number had almost doubled. Jesuit, Dominican and Franciscan missionaries had penetrated all the provinces of China, and there were 159 churches and many private chapels. It was at this time that a Dowager Empress, a fervent Catholic, addressed a letter to the Pope, asking him to send more Catholic missionaries to China.

This was the peak time of official favor toward the Church in China. French Jesuits had come bearing messages of friendship to the Emperor from King Louis XIV. They joined missionaries from Italy, Portugal and Spain, and all were ready to give their help as bearers of western knowledge as well as ministers of the Gospel.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Thus the Catholic Church in China has prospered to this day when evidence of its progress is omnipresent throughout the country. An outstanding feature of its accomplishment has been in the educational field. The educational work of the Catholic Church extends over the whole country and includes every grade, from elementary school to university—with the usual Catholic leaning, however, toward the poor and under-privileged. The total number of schools which the Church maintains throughout China is nearly fourteen thousand. These are so widely distributed that in no single province of China are there less than fifty Catholic schools. The total number of pupils is just under half a million. Among the best known establishments of higher studies is the Fujen University of Peiping, directed by the Fathers of the Divine Word. This university, which comprises a striking group of buildings in Chinese style, has gained a high reputation for its courses of literature and science, while its school of art studies has done much to spread the

knowledge of modern Chinese art throughout the world. It has over twelve hundred students, and also maintains schools for preparatory courses.

In Shanghai the Aurora University has been in existence for close on forty years and has maintained a high scholastic standard. Its doctors, engineers and lawyers are well known throughout China, and many distinguished men in public life in China honor it as their Alma Mater. The Heude Museum of National History, which is connected with it, is one of the finest of its kind in the East. This university is under the direction of the Jesuits, who have also another institution of higher studies in Tientsin. This specializes in law, industry and commerce. Other educational projects which were well advanced were temporarily checked by the war, as in Nanking where American Jesuits had to interrupt their building plans, and in Wuhu where Spanish Jesuits had just completed the erection of one of the most up-to-date technical schools in the country. The harm which the war has done to the development of the higher branches of learning has been to some extent counter-balanced by the fillip which it has given to the mass education movement. Catholic missions all over the country have established temporary schools for refugee children and classes for adult refugees, the latter in many cases at the special request of the refugees themselves. The

number of people who have received the benefit of education in these sad circumstances runs into hundreds of thousands.

In the education of girls the Catholic schools have done valuable pioneering work in China. In the villages the Catholic schools were in many places the first to cater specially for girl students, while in the cities the Sisters' schools have for years maintained a high standard. The normal schools directed by the Sisters have also produced thousands of teachers.

An off-shoot of Catholic educational work in China which deserves special mention, is the Zikawei Observatory. This is a Jesuit foundation very much in the Ricci tradition. It achieved world-wide prominence by its reports on typhoons, and by the part which it played in elaborating methods for predicting their course. Fr. Froc, called the "Father of the Typhoons" was mainly responsible for the establishment of weather stations to give information about the first signs of typhoons, and this led to the present system of warnings by which thousands of lives are saved every year. The Zikawei Observatory is the center of what is probably one of the largest private meteorological organizations in the world. It has also departments in which valuable research work is being done in seismology, astrophysics, terrestrial magnetism and geophysics.

CHAPTER XXI

CHUNGKING

Location—East Longitude 106° 37' 48".
North Latitude 29° 35' 10".

Altitude—236 meters above sea level.

Area—450,000 *shih mow*.

Population—723,704 (1942 Police survey).

Average Temperature—January 7.8°C.
August 29.2°C.

Relative Humidity—78%.

Average Annual Rainfall—1,089.2 mm.

BACKGROUND

Although Chungking assumed its role as one of the leading capitals in the world but a few years since, it has long been a city of note in Chinese history and has always been the key to the province of Szechwan and areas further to the west.

Formerly little known to the outside world, Chungking boasts a history of more than 4,200 years. It is the birth place of the Imperial Consort of Emperor Yu of the Hsia Dynasty, who reigned over the Empire of Cathay in the 22nd century B.C. A temple now crowns the peak of Tushan, on the south bank of the Yangtze River, in honor of this famous emperor and his queen. When Emperor Wu, the second Emperor of the Chow Dynasty (1121-316 B.C.), became the supreme ruler of China, he made a member of his family the Viscount of Pahtzekuo, ruling over the territory now called Chungking and its adjacent towns. It was proclaimed a kingdom about 340 B.C., and became a minor power in the upper Yangtze. One hundred years later, when Shih Huang Ti of the Chin Dynasty conquered and unified China in 220 B.C., Pahtzekuo was absorbed into his Empire as a county. Since then Chungking lost its independent character except for two abortive attempts

to establish this "mountain city" as a separate country, once in 1367-1368 at the end of the Yuan Dynasty by the insurgent general Min Yu-chen, and again in 1645-1651 at the end of the Ming Dynasty by the bandit leader Chang Hsien-chung.

The city of Chungking was opened as a treaty port in accordance with the Sino-British Treaty of Chefoo in 1876, and the Treaty of Peking in 1890. The Sino-Japanese Treaty of Shimonoseki, the peace treaty ending the first Sino-Japanese war of 1894-1895, gave Japan the right to establish a concession in the city. The settlement was duly established in 1901 on the South Bank and was taken over by the Chinese authorities when the present Sino-Japanese war began.

Chungking was made a municipality in February, 1923, by the Szechwan provincial government in view of its importance as the key town in eastern Szechwan. The city became the wartime capital of China when on November 20, 1937, the National Government officially announced the temporary removal of the national capital to Chungking. On May 5, 1939, a National Government mandate placed the city of Chungking under the direct control of the Executive Yuan and elevated its status to that of a special municipality. The National Government on September 6, 1940, proclaimed the creation of two auxiliary capitals, one of which is the present wartime capital of Chungking and the other is Sian. When Chungking became officially an auxiliary capital on October 1, 1940, its municipal limits were extended to include the four outlying districts of Hsiaolungkan, Shapingpa, Tzechikow and Kolosban. Set jointly by the Ministry of Interior and the Chungking Municipal Government, the new municipal limits, including the South Bank and the North Bank on the shores of the Yangtze and Chialing

rivers, respectively, cover a total area bigger than that of the municipality of 450,000 *shih mow*, which is three times before expansion.

TABLE 1—COMPARISON OF CHUNGKING MUNICIPAL AREAS BEFORE AND AFTER EXPANSION IN 1940

Unit: *shih mow*

DISTRICT	Total Area	River Area	Area of Land Surveyed	Ratio
Old Municipal Area	120,000	18,000	102,000	1
Extended Municipal Area	330,000	24,000	306,000	3
TOTAL	450,000	42,000	408,000	

(Source: Chungking Finance Bureau)

Repeated, ruthless and indiscriminate bombings carried out by the Japanese from 1938 to 1941 caused considerable material damage to Chungking, making the capital city battered from time to time, but always unbent. The destruction of large sections of the downtown area as a result of large-scale enemy aerial incendiaryism only served to accelerate the modernization of the city. In the same way as the great London fire of 1666, this big fire has led to, among many things, systematic widening of old streets and construction of new roads.

Located at the confluence of the Yangtze and the Chialing rivers and surrounded on three sides by water, Chungking is like Manhattan of New York or the City of London on the Thames. The building of two bridges spanning the Yangtze and Chialing rivers to provide for easier access to the South Bank and the North Bank has been a long-meditated plan for the realization of the Greater Chungking Municipality. This is one of the outstanding projects under the consideration of the Auxiliary Capital Planning Commission which was formed late in 1940.

General Ho Yao-tsu, the present Major of Chungking, was appointed in December, 1942, to succeed Dr. K. C. Wu after the latter's appointment as Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. Dr. Wu assumed the post as mayor of the wartime capital late in 1939 after having been the mayor of Hankow for seven years. Before assuming the foreign affairs portfolio, the former mayor made the statement that Chungking had a great future and would remain one of China's most important cities even after the war. He pointed out that Chungking was the most proper place for a wartime capital. Chungking's future after the

war, however, was assured by the fact that numerous industrial plants and commercial establishments brought from downriver points and rooted in the city and its environs, would remain in operation in their present premises. He added that Chungking would also remain the distribution center of the hinterland.

POPULATION

As West China's commercial, economic and political center before the war and the nation's wartime capital since late in 1937, the increase of Chungking's population has been in step with its growth in importance. The 1927 population figure had been only 208,294 while in 1939 it rose to approximately 550,000. There have been frequent changes and fluctuations in the number of persons residing in the city and within the municipal limits as in recent years both compulsory and voluntary evacuation measures have been adopted to thin out the population as a precaution toward reducing possible casualties from enemy air-raids.

In 1934 there were 60,900 families in Chungking with an average of 4.9 persons in each. There were 182,727 males and 114,977 females, making a total of 297,704. The number of male residents to every 100 female in that year was 158.9.

The 1940 report of the Ministry of Interior gave the population figure of Chungking as 417,379. The Chungking Police Bureau reported that the population of Chungking at the end of August, 1942, was 723,704. To this number must be added certain groups such as military garrison, the majority of public functionaries and their family members living with them in government compounds, and others. The total population figure as is evidenced in the registration

for resident's identification cards, was around the 1,000,000 mark at the end of 1942.

With Chungking now one of the most important centers of the world, more and more aliens have come to take up residence or establish business (both official and commercial) and the number of foreign nationals in the wartime capital has therefore been increasing steadily. Take 1942 for instance. Except for the month of October, according to statistics released by the Chungking Police Bureau, there was some increase each month, in the total number of alien residents. At the end of October, 1942, altogether 27 nationalities were represented and

there was one alien classified as "stateless". Koreans, numbering 264 in October, rank first among the aliens. The British run a close second with 250 subjects while the third and fourth places are held by Americans and Russians, with 207 and 122 citizens, respectively.

In the first ten months of 1942, the total number of aliens in Chungking was increased by 538. There were only 476 foreign residents in the capital city in January while in October there were 1,008.

Among the Chungking aliens, the ratio between males and females is approximately three-to-one.

TABLE 2—CHUNGKING POPULATION AGE GROUPS, OCTOBER 1942

AGE GROUP	No. of Males	No. of Females	Total
0—5	38,274	28,906	67,180
5—10	33,910	24,599	58,509
11—15	33,841	18,744	52,585
16—20	21,666	25,357	47,023
21—25	32,226	26,361	58,587
26—30	34,571	29,792	64,363
31—35	32,221	25,266	57,487
36—40	29,975	22,775	52,750
41—45	27,764	18,054	45,818
46—50	28,646	15,120	43,766
51—55	29,687	11,023	40,710
56—60	26,679	7,641	34,320
61—65	9,514	5,224	14,738
66—70	2,865	1,775	4,640
71—75	832	733	1,565
76—80	763	468	1,231
81—85	148	198	346
86—90	127	102	229
91—95	11	10	21
Over 96 or Unknown	0	4	4
TOTAL	449,006	274,698	723,704

(Source: Chungking Police Bureau)

TABLE 3—NUMBER OF ABLE-BODIED MEN IN CHUNGKING UP TO AUGUST, 1942

AGE GROUP	NO. OF ABLE-BODIED MEN			
	Employed	Un-employed	Jobless	Total
18—20	21,525	81	60	21,666
21—25	32,097	60	69	32,226
26—30	34,446	53	72	34,571
31—35	32,027	95	99	32,221
36—40	29,795	83	97	29,975
41—45	27,509	115	140	27,764
TOTAL	177,399	487	537	178,423

(Source: Chungking Police Bureau)

TABLE 4—ALIEN RESIDENTS IN CHUNGKING January to October, 1942

NATIONALITY	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
American	105	120	114	26	164	29	163	30	166	31	160	34	183	173	33	182	34	174	33	174	717	
Australian*	7	2	4	2	7	2	7	1	6	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	3	5	717
Belgian	4	43	112	47	142	57	143	56	155	58	171	68	159	185	66	192	65	187	63	187	717	
British	88	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	6	2	2	3	2	4	1	1	2	1	717
Burmese	4	2	4	2	4	1	4	4	4	5	5	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	717
Canadian**	3	2	6	2	7	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	5	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	717
Czech	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	717
Dane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	717
Estonian	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	717
Formosan	28	21	28	22	17	6	12	20	36	20	36	31	38	40	21	43	25	46	25	46	717	
French	16	6	16	6	17	5	12	1	12	1	13	1	12	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	717	
German	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	717
Greek	5	1	4	1	5	1	4	1	5	1	4	1	5	4	1	5	1	4	1	5	1	717
Hollander	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	717
Hungarian	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	8	2	11	7	11	8	11	7	717
Indian	57	26	57	26	57	26	57	26	57	26	57	26	57	11	113	151	113	155	111	155	717	
Japanese	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	717
Korean	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	717
New Foundlander	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	717
Norwegian	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	717
Polish	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	717
Rumanian	46	13	49	13	64	12	77	23	76	22	77	25	81	82	1	85	1	85	1	85	717	
Soviet	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	717
Swedish	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	717
Swiss	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	717
Turk	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	717
White Russian	6	4	7	4	8	4	7	4	8	4	8	4	9	11	3	11	4	11	3	11	4	717
Stateless	387	151	430	161	501	152	640	268	662	273	683	290	695	717	291	742	290	717	291	742	1,008	
TOTAL	387	151	430	161	501	152	640	268	662	273	683	290	695	717	291	742	290	717	291	742	1,008	

Note:—* Australians listed here are members of the diplomatic corps; all other Australians are classified as "British subjects."
** Beginning from July, 1942, all Canadians are classified as "British subjects."

THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

MAYOR: General Ho Yao-tsu.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Chen Chia-sheng.

CHIEF: SOCIAL WELFARE BUREAU:
Pao Hua-kuo.

FINANCE BUREAU: Tiao Pei-jan.

EDUCATION BUREAU: Lei
Hsiao-chen.

POLICE BUREAU: Tang Yi.

HEALTH BUREAU: Wang Tsu-
hsiang.PUBLIC WORKS BUREAU:
William Wu.FOOD ADMINISTRATION BUREAU:
Wang Shih-hsi

Formerly a superintendent was in charge of the municipal and commercial port affairs of Chungking. The superintendent's office was reorganized in March, 1927, into the Chungking municipal government under the Szechwan provincial Government. The municipal government then had under it six different bureaus in charge of civil affairs, finance, public works, police, land and education in addition to the secretariat. These subsidiary organs under the city government were reorganized in July, 1935, when the finance bureau absorbed the land bureau, the civil affairs bureau was renamed the department of social welfare, the public works and education bureaus were elevated to departments, and the police bureau renamed the public safety bureau. Another change in the municipal administrative system was made in April, 1938 when, upon the order of the Szechwan provincial government, the various departments were given the status of sections and a secretariat and a technician's office were established.

The Public Health Bureau was established in January, 1939. The original social welfare and education sections, at the same time, were combined to form the Social Welfare Bureau while the finance and public works sections expanded to be the Finance Bureau and the Public Works Bureau. Within the municipal government, the secretariat was retained and an accounting office was established. The Chungking municipal government remained under the Szechwan provincial government until May, 1939, when a

National Government mandate made Chungking a municipality directly under the Executive Yuan.

The Chungking municipal administrative system was further expanded in January, 1941, with the establishment of the Statistics Office, the Food Administration Bureau and the Bureau of Censorship for Books and Magazines, as well as expansion of the Accounting Office into the Accounting Department.

Late in 1942 it was proposed that an Education Bureau should be established to take charge of all educational matters in the municipality which heretofore had been entrusted to the Social Welfare Bureau. The Executive Yuan, after careful consideration by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Interior, approved this plan and the municipal Education Bureau was established on February 1, 1943.

The Municipal Government's divisions and subsidiary organs in February, 1943 were as follows:

The Chungking Municipal Government:

The Secretariat,
The Accounting Department,
Councillors' Office,
Chungking Municipality Planning Office,
Statistics Office,
Social Welfare Bureau,
Police Bureau,
Finance Bureau,
Public Works Bureau,
Public Health Bureau,
Food Administration Bureau,
Education Bureau,
Purchasing Committee,
Construction, Investigation and Examination Committee,
Bureau of Censorship for Books and Magazines,
Office for the Management of Air-raid Shelters,
Citizens' Militia Corps,
Air-raid Precaution Corps,
Chungking Relief Committee,
Committee for Preferential Treatment to Dependents of Soldiers.

Parallel to the Municipal Government is the Chungking Municipal Council formed in accordance with the *Organic Regulations of the Provisional Municipal Council* promulgated by the Executive Yuan. With 25 members, this assembly meets once every six months, listens to reports on municipal affairs, and carries proposals. The first session of the Chungking Municipal Council was held on October 1, 1939.

SOCIAL WELFARE BUREAU

With the aim of providing the general public with facilities for low-priced meals, the Social Welfare Bureau began in April, 1940, to establish a chain of public dining halls. Simple foods are served at these public eating-places at prices much lower than those charged by ordinary restaurants. The *San Min Chu I* Youth Corps and the Chungking Y.M.C.A. each manage and operate one such public dining hall and the bureau runs four dining halls. Thus the total number in January, 1943, was six.

The Social Welfare Bureau also sponsors, on behalf of the municipal government, mass wedding ceremonies. Three hundred and ninety couples have been united in wedlock in the twelve mass wedding ceremonies held in the wartime capital during the three years from 1940 to the end of 1942. Conducted under the joint auspices of the Chungking municipal government and the New Life Movement Association, altogether 17 mass weddings have been held in the five years since 1938. Such nuptial ceremony *en masse* was incepted in Chungking only as late as in 1938, although following the first mass wedding in 1935 promoted by the authorities of the Greater Shanghai Municipality such events have been introduced in several other leading cities in China.

The participants in each mass wedding ceremony held in Chungking since 1940 are tabulated below together with their age groups:

TABLE 5—CHUNGKING MASS WEDDING STATISTICS, 1940-1942

Mass Wedding No.	DATE	No. of Participants	AGE GROUPS														
			Below 20		20—24		25—29		30—34		35—39		Over 40				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
6	Jan. 1, '40	42		5	11	12	10	4									
7	May 5, '40	40		5	7	6	9	6	4	3							
8	Oct. 10, '40	82		6	21	31	14	4	6								
9	Nov. 12, '40	30		3	8	9	6	3	1								
10	Jan. 1, '41	96		12	20	32	23	3	3	1	2						
11	Feb. 19, '41	52		7	7	11	15	8	4								
12	Sept. 20, '41	86		6	13	34	25	2	4	1							1
13	Nov. 12, '41	70		9	13	25	18	1	4								
14	Jan. 1, '42	90		7	18	34	22	3	4	1	1						
15	Feb. 19, '42	56		4	8	18	16	5	4	1							
16	Aug. 20, '42	48		8	11	11	9	5	4								
17	Nov. 12, '42	88		12	7	15	8	15	25	2	4						
	TOTAL	780		84	144	238	175	59	63	9	7						1

(Source: Social Welfare Bureau, Chungking)

Prior to the establishment of the Education Bureau in the municipality matters relating to education were handled by the Social Welfare Bureau. In

December, 1942, there were registered with the bureau 14 universities and colleges, 72 private primary schools,

51 middle schools, 90 *Kuo Min* (people's) central elementary schools for mass schools for basic education, and 43 education.

TABLE 6—CLASSIFICATION, CAPITALIZATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS FIRMS IN CHUNGKING, JANUARY TO OCTOBER, 1942

(Source: Chungking Social Welfare Bureau)

CLASSIFICATION	Aggregate Capitalization	No. of Firms	AREAS OF LOCATION			
			City	New Municipal District	South Bank	North Bank
Banking	\$158,700,000	49	48	1		
Cotton and Piece-Goods	128,590,000	37	33	1	3	
Metallurgical	99,130,000	44	36	3	4	1
Import and Export	42,970,000	26	25	1		
Agriculture, Forestry and Reclamation	27,862,000	15	12	3		
Transportation	23,940,000	16	15		1	
Chemical Industry	22,245,000	25	18	4	2	1
Hardware and Electrical Supplies	22,020,000	23	19	3	1	
Books, Stationery and Printing	19,515,000	18	14	2	1	1
Machine Manufacturing and Repairing	16,650,000	16	12	3	1	
Steamship	13,600,000	6	4	1	1	
Flour	12,600,000	6	5	1		
Universal Supplies	10,970,000	12	11	1		
Construction (Architecture)	10,660,000	20	17	3		
Oil	8,500,000	4	4			
Pharmaceutical Manufacture and Sales	7,210,000	11	6	3	2	
Herbal Products	7,000,000	3	3			
Cement	4,000,000	2		1	1	
Match	3,140,000	4	3		1	
Leather	3,100,000	7	4		2	1
Tobacco	3,000,000	2	1		1	
Confectionery	2,100,000	2	2			
Hotel	1,630,000	4	3		1	
Lumber	1,500,000	3	2	1		
Casting	1,400,000	2	1	1		
Insurance	400,000	2	2			
*Miscellaneous	13,380,000	9	8	1		
TOTAL	\$665,812,000	368	308	34	22	4

* Miscellaneous class includes textile-weaving, water-works, rubber, gourmet-manufacturing, toothbrush, eye-glasses, clothing and dragging and fishing.

DAILY NECESSITIES PUBLIC SALES OFFICE

The Daily Necessities Public Sales Office under the Social Welfare Bureau began to function on a full-scale on July 2, 1940, although it had been established on April 10 of the same year. Owing to limited funds, between April and July only low-priced rice and salt were supplied and sold to residents of the city. The initial capitalization of the Public Sales Office was \$1,000,000, but in the summer of 1942 the capitalization was increased to \$3,000,000. This increase in the capitalization, coupled with the agreement reached with the Bureau for the Purchase and Sale of Daily Necessities at Equitable Prices of the Ministry of Economic Affairs to supply the office \$2,000,000 worth of goods monthly and with the Agricultural Credit Administration to supply 2,000 bolts of cotton cloth monthly, has made possible an extension of the scope of its work.

There are at present 14 supply and sales depots throughout the municipality. Commodities handled by these depots are divided into the four main classes of foodstuffs, clothing, fuel and other daily necessities. Purchasing agents are stationed in Hengyang, Liuchow, Kweiyang, Kunming and places at or near centers of production of various commodities where goods can be purchased wholesale at cheaper prices. The office also maintains its own motor lorries for transportation of goods to Chungking. In addition to supplying articles essential to daily life, the office offers an agency service to sell at eight per cent commission new or second-hand things. This "second-hand goods exchange" has proved to be a good service as in one year's time a total of \$260,357.07 worth of goods was received of which \$159,818.57 worth was sold through the two agency sales depots. In the same period 2,225 persons commissioned these depots to sell their things for them. The commission charged of them is only about half the usual rate asked by second-hand sales agents operated purely on commercial, profit-making basis.

In the 22 months from July, 1940 to May, 1942, more than \$14,000,000 worth of commodities were sold through the various depots of the Daily Necessities Public Sales Office. Total sales of the

five different classes of goods during the period follow:

TABLE 7—SUMMARY OF SALES OF THE CHUNGKING DAILY NECESSITIES PUBLIC SALES OFFICE, JULY, 1940 TO MAY, 1942

CLASSIFICATION	Total Amount of Goods Sold
Clothing	\$6,169,517.56
Foodstuffs	4,506,660.10
Daily Necessities	1,984,493.81
Fuel	201,425.88
Second-hand Goods Agency	1,146,659.41
TOTAL	\$14,008,756.76

The supply of commodities vital for basic daily life at prices lower than market rates not only offers to ordinary civilians a chance to save money in purchasing essentials, but to a certain extent also keeps the market prices of some commodities steadier than if there had been no such an organization. This is proved by the fact that shortly after the public sales office was inaugurated it had stored up some quantities of vegetable oils for cooking at the cost of a dollar and a half per catty. When the market price for the same kind of oil jumped to two and a half dollars a catty, the public sales office offered to sell the oil it had at one dollar and eighty cents a catty. To the best of its ability the office supplied Chungking residents with vegetable oil at that price until eventually the market price had to be lowered to keep even.

PRICE CONTROL

In accordance with the new nationwide price control measures, price ceilings have been enforced in Chungking beginning January, 1943. The strengthened price control program in the wartime capital is handled by the Social Welfare Bureau, with the assistance of the Public Works, Police and Food Administration Bureaus. The Social Welfare Bureau controls commodity prices and wages, the Public Works Bureau transportation charges, the Food Administration Bureau foodstuffs, and the Police Bureau executes measures of restrictions and suppression.

Prices prevailing on November 30, 1942, as ordered by the Generalissimo,

were taken as the standard using the prices reported by the trade guilds as reference. The legitimate profit for merchants was fixed at ten per cent. After collecting price lists and references from industrial and commercial establishments and from trade guilds, standardized prices were suggested for a total of 1,057 kinds of commodities sold by 57 different lines of business concerns, 235 kinds of wages for 23 lines, and 38 kinds of fees for five kinds of transportation businesses. After examination of all the figures, the Chungking Municipal Government finally adopted 656 kinds of standardized commodity prices, 212 kinds of wages and 38 kinds of transportation charges, all of which were enforced on January 15.

All dealers of daily necessities are required to label their goods at the fixed prices. Punishment is imposed on those merchants who fail to label their goods, or violate the restriction rules, as well as on those who engage in illegal business transactions.

The new program is applied in Chungking not only to the eight kinds of daily necessities (food, salt, paper, cooking oil, fuel, cotton, cotton yarn, and cotton piece goods) as listed by the Generalissimo, but also to other articles of daily use. Commodities of seasonal nature such as vegetables are, however, not subject to the price ceiling program, but their prices are to be fixed by the Social Welfare Bureau from time to time and by areas. The standard for price restriction of native manufactured products is different from that for imported goods so as to promote native made products.

POLICE BUREAU

The Chungking Police Bureau has 17 police stations in the Chungking municipal area which includes the city, the South and North Banks and suburban areas within the municipal limits. In addition, there are the *Pao An Tui* (peace preservation corps), the fire brigade, a detective corps as well as a volunteer police corps.

In the administrative system of the Chungking Police Bureau are a secretariat, an inspection and supervision department, an accounting office, a personnel office, and the various sections in charge of general affairs, administration, judicial affairs, military affairs, and *pao-chia* work. To these units the municipal government decided, in December, 1942, to add a census

section in order to facilitate the work relating to census and residents, and a department in charge of residents' identification cards. The work of registering all residents of the wartime capital and issuing resident's identification cards was entrusted to the Registration Office for Chungking Residents which was established on June 16, 1942, as a separate subsidiary organ under the municipal government.

It has also been suggested that the office for the management of Chungking Air-raid Shelters, which has also been an independent unit in the municipal system, be placed under the Police Bureau as a subsidiary organ, beginning in 1943, in order to centralize control and simplify the work involved.

The training institute of the Chungking Police Bureau has conducted 30 regular classes and eleven special classes (including supplementary, census, police inspector and women police classes) with a total of 3,256 graduates. All of the trainees were under 30 years of age, three-fourths being between 18 and 23 years old. A large majority of these police institute graduates are natives of Szechwan province. Their previous educational level ranges from students of senior middle school and graduates of junior middle school to those who have had only a scanty education at home.

TABLE 8—CRIMINAL OFFENSE CASES AND PERSONS INDICTED

January to October, 1942

MONTH	No. of Cases	No. of PERSONS INDICTED	
		Male	Female
January	364	502	133
February	151	189	29
March	1,011	1,372	331
April	276	353	80
May	287	331	210
June	375	451	130
July	338	416	115
August	362	471	151
September	364	502	97
October	222	331	101
TOTAL	3,750	4,918	1,377

(Source: Chungking Police Bureau)

TABLE 9—STATISTICS OF WAR INSURANCE UNDERWRITTEN FOR CHUNGKING BUSINESS FIRMS

January to August, 1942

MONTH	AMOUNT INSURED		INSURANCE PREMIUM	
	Increased During the Month	Accumulated Amount	Increased During the Month	Accumulated Amount
January	\$413,909.00	\$413,909.00	\$41,592.94	\$41,592.94
February	20,000.00	433,909.00	2,256.00	43,848.94
March	67,887.24	501,996.24	8,534.42	52,383.36
April	56,106.00	557,902.24	6,068.19	58,451.55
May	27,095.00	584,997.24	2,376.84	60,828.39
June	5,000.00	589,997.24	423.00	61,251.39
July	100,000.00	689,997.24	7,560.00	68,811.39
August	10,000.00	699,997.24	756.00	69,567.39
September		699,997.24		69,567.39
October		699,997.24		69,567.39

TABLE 10—NUMBER OF BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS IN CHUNGKING

Chu (District)	Chen	Pao	Chia
1st	4	51	590
2nd	4	41	468
3rd	4	32	346
4th	3	41	475
5th	4	57	634
6th	3	21	232
7th	3	21	230
8th	5	25	312
9th	6	42	478
10th	5	33	422
11th	5	82	905
12th	3	46	590
13th	5	32	307
14th	6	43	447
15th	3	23	294
16th	3	25	245
17th	3	23	229
River	7	21	181
TOTAL	76	659	7,385

THE FINANCE BUREAU

The Finance Bureau was established in January, 1939, combining the old provincial Chungking Revenue Collection Office and the financial section of the municipal government. At the inception of the bureau there were altogether eighteen different kinds of revenues and taxes. But after four years of readjustment

and drastic, progressive reforms, nearly two-thirds of the erstwhile levies have been abolished. At present only six major kinds of taxes, namely, the feasting tax, amusement tax, slaughter tax, business licence tax, utility licence tax and house tax, are being collected by the bureau.

Despite the elimination and reduction of many taxes, revenue returns for Chungking have been on the increase every year since 1939. Municipal receipts in 1938 totalled \$847,130.13. The total net amount collected by the bureau in 1939 was more than \$1,500,000, in 1940 was more than \$3,200,000, and in 1941 more than \$9,600,000. Total receipts for 1942 were estimated to exceed \$30,000,000 which represents more than 36 times the annual revenue returns for the years previous to 1939.

All the collection and disbursement of local taxes are entrusted to the National Treasury Bureau of the Central Bank of China acting on behalf of the municipal treasury.

TABLE 11—LAND REGISTRATION IN CHUNGKING

SECTION	Date Organized	No. of Cases Handled	REMARKS
Examination	May, 1941	19,970	
Public Announcement	June, 1941	16,990	
Recording	} February, 1942 {	7,151	
Title		6,548	
Re-Surveying		1,243	

(Source: Chungking Finance Bureau)

Land tax and land value increment tax have been levied since July 1, 1942. After investigations and evaluation, the rate of land value tax for the old municipal area has been fixed at sixteen-hundredths (0.16) per cent of the value of the land. It is estimated that the total annual receipts

In addition to revenue collection, the Finance Bureau is also responsible for the work of land registration and fixing of land value tax. For the old municipal areas, the Finance Bureau established a separate office in May, 1941, to take charge of land registration work which was completed in October, 1942. Work on registration of land in the areas added to the municipality after its expansion in October, 1940, when Chungking was officially designated as one of the auxiliary capitals of China, began on November 1, 1942.

The following table shows the progress of land registration work undertaken by the Finance Bureau:

from this source will be approximately \$12,000,000 for the old municipal area alone. Collection of land value tax from places in the extended municipal areas can only begin after the completion of the land registration work, hence no estimate of the yearly receipts can yet be made.

TABLE 12—TOTAL LAND VALUE AND LAND VALUE TAX IN THE OLD MUNICIPAL AREA OF CHUNGKING

DISTRICT	Total Land Value	Total Land Value Tax
1st	\$54,819,117.540	\$877,105.881
2nd	97,619,383.296	1,561,910.133
3rd	47,787,141.996	764,594.272
4th	45,521,166.627	728,338.666
5th	27,413,066.628	438,609.066
6th	33,031,166.121	528,498.658
7th	17,262,868.122	276,205.890
8th	35,626,251.240	570,020.020
9th	14,637,851.982	234,205.632
10th	13,537,436.769	216,598.988
11th	289,232,536.500	4,627,720.584
12th	62,556,276.789	1,000,900.429
TOTAL	\$739,044,263.610	\$11,824,708.219

(Source: Chungking Finance Bureau)

(NOTE:—Total land value tax in the table is calculated at sixteen-thousandths of the total land value.)

In the past few years the number of tax deeds and titles for the purchasing and mortgage of land as well as their aggregate value have been steadily increasing. Land value in all the districts continues to increase. The increase of land value in Chungking, however, is not due to the efforts made by land-owners. The factors leading to the increase of land value are (1) increase of importance of Chungking as the nation's political center, (2) rise of

the city's economic position with the presence of larger and more factories, banks and commercial establishments, (3) better communication, (4) increase of population, and (5) steady progress in municipal development. Land value increment tax is therefore levied with justification.

The following table lists the number and total value of land property tax deeds and tax receipts from 1939 to 1942:

TABLE 13—LAND PROPERTY TAX DEEDS, TOTAL VALUE AND TOTAL TAX RECEIPTS IN CHUNGKING, 1939-1942

(Source: Chungking Finance Bureau)

YEAR	NUMBER OF DEEDS		Total Value	Main Tax	Surtax	Total Tax
	Purchase	Mortgage				
1939	662	11	\$1,336,943.30	\$78,543.30	\$140,218.25	\$227,671.55
1940	636	16	4,868,898.53	292,532.33	566,890.16	859,422.49
1941	1,051	18	12,646,519.16	758,123.62	1,470,355.95	2,228,479.57
1942	2,634	37	67,061,748.27	4,027,696.64	6,328,439.72	10,356,136.36
TOTAL	4,983	82	\$85,914,100.56	\$5,156,895.89	\$8,514,904.08	\$13,671,799.97

TABLE 14—CHUNGKING MUNICIPAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, 1938—1942

YEAR	Amount Collected	Index Numbers 1938-100	INCREASE OVER 1938	
			Amount	Percentage
1938	847,130.13	100.00		
1939	1,508,710.61	178.07	661,580.48	78.07
1940	3,196,431.74	377.22	2,349,301.61	277.22
1941	9,640,750.81	1,137.65	8,793,620.68	1,037.65
1942	30,774,372.70	3,631.37	29,927,242.57	3,531.37

(Source: Chungking Finance Bureau)

TABLE 15.—CHUNGKING MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES, 1942.

CLASSIFICATION	Amount	Percentage
Administrative Expenditure	2,364,838.00	2.75
Reconstruction	7,355,765.00	8.60
Education and Culture	4,178,626.00	4.88
Health and Medical Service	3,299,444.00	3.86
Social Welfare	2,961,893.00	3.46
Public Safety Expenses	16,226,298.00	18.93
Financial	3,737,208.00	4.36
Compensation	50,000.00	0.05
General Subsidies	5,785,734.00	6.76
Reserve Fund	3,481,378.00	4.07
Debt Payment	1,750,000.00	2.04
Child Welfare and Relief	463,233.00	0.54
Miscellaneous	33,964,901.00	39.70
TOTAL	85,619,318.00	100.00

(Source: Chungking Finance Bureau)

TABLE 16.—CHUNGKING MUNICIPAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, 1942.

CLASSIFICATION	Amount Collected	Percentage
Property Deeds Surtax	6,894,671.00	22.43
House Tax	2,141,031.27	6.86
Slaughter Tax	8,608,603.05	27.99
Business Licences Tax	1,191,695.00	3.80
Customary Fees Returns	808,868.00	2.63
Feasting Tax	5,504,537.89	17.89
Amusement Tax	4,987,268.28	16.22
Fines	161,596.01	0.53
Advertising Revenue	641.90	0.01
Business Registration Fee	74,503.00	0.24
Surveying Fee	628.00	0.01
Public Property Rentals	293,600.40	0.95
Land Lease Returns	58,962.76	0.19
Material Cost Charges	11,097.80	0.04
Miscellaneous	36,668.34	0.13
GRAND TOTAL	30,774,372.70	100.00

(Source: Chungking Finance Bureau)

TABLE 17.—ALLOCATIONS AND SUBSIDIES RECEIVED FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN 1942

CLASSIFICATION	Amount Collected	Sub-Total	Percentage
National Taxes Allocated by Central Government—			
Land Value Tax	2,000,000.00		3.06
Revenue Stamp Duty	2,045,790.00		3.15
Inheritance Tax	940,000.00		1.44
Business Tax	21,528,000.00	26,513,790.00	32.77
Central Government Special Grants—			
Resident Registration Subsidy	1,638,800.00		2.50
People's Education Subsidy	399,730.00	2,038,530.00	0.61
Central Government Subsidies	37,142,998.00	37,142,998.00	56.47
GRAND TOTAL	65,695,318.00	65,695,318.00	100.00

(Source: Chungking Finance Bureau)

PUBLIC WORKS BUREAU

The Public Works Bureau is in charge of planning and execution of construction and development for the Chungking municipality. During the four-year history of the present bureau untiring efforts have been exerted toward the construction of a network of municipal thoroughfares and roads, parks, wharves and ferry-landings, supervision of public utilities and construction engineering work, as well as increasing the number and improving the conditions of public dugouts.

With Chungking under constant threat of enemy air-raids the Public Works Bureau began in April, 1939 to open fire lanes in congested areas with a view to saving unnecessary sacrifice from incendiarism of lives and property. Altogether 69 fire lanes for pedestrians (10 meters in width) totalling 14,831 meters and 14 wider (15-meter in width) fire lanes with an aggregate length of 6,262 meters were completed up to the end of June, 1939. In opening up these fire lanes, more than 9,600 buildings and single-storey houses had to be torn down.

After a one-and-a-half-year period of investigation and surveying, the Public Works Bureau made a comprehensive program for the construction of the road network in the old as well as the extended municipal areas. This program began to be carried out after it was approved by the Executive Yuan in 1940. Main and branch roads in the network for the city and outskirts areas total 92,020.46 meters. A total of 21,556.80 meters of roads were completed before the end of 1938 and another 32,538 meters were completed between January, 1939 and December, 1942. In February, 1943, there were still 37,915.65 meters of roads, most of which are branch lines, remaining to be constructed. Construction work will continue to be carried out by sections and the entire network is expected to be completed in three years' time.

Main roads in the municipal area are built in conformance with standardized width of 22 meters. Branch roads are to be built either 18 or 15 meters in width and the sidewalks have a uniform width of three meters. The width of car lanes is from 12 to 15 meters.

Road maintenance work is divided into six sections—city, new municipal, Fuhshingwan, Shapingpa-Tzechikou,

South Bank, and North Bank areas with more than 600 workers regularly repairing the road surface, clearing off dirt and sewers and also engaging in emergency repair work should some of the roads be bombed.

To the two parks in the municipality, the Public Works Bureau in 1941 and again in July, 1942 added two new ones. Following examples of foreign metropolises, two down-town circles were built in 1941, one of which has the national mobilization monument in its center and the other has a large rostrum for public meetings. Four new ferry-landings have been built at Wanglungmen, Niukotou, Yangchiatu and Linkiangmen.

Control and supervision of public utilities, control of engineering construction works as well as construction and improvement of public air-raid shelters are among other functions of the Public Works Bureau. The power, water-works and ferry companies are under the supervision of the bureau while under its direct control are the departments of street lights and vehicles. The street lights department undertakes to install and repair all the street lights while the vehicles department is charged with the work of inspection of and issuance of licences to man-powered or animal-powered vehicles and sedan-chairs. In February, 1943, there were more than 1,900 street lights in the municipality and conveyances registered with the bureau included 2,300 rickshas, 500 carts, 12 horse carriages, 127 bicycles and 2,700 sedan-chairs.

Issuance of licences for all types of motor vehicles was turned over to the Licence Bureau of the Ministry of Communications in 1942. This transfer also applies to issuance of driving licence for various kinds of motor vehicles. During the year 1941 when the Public Works Bureau was still in charge of this phase of work, altogether 4,148 driving licences were issued by the bureau, including 206 ordinary, 3,624 professional (for chauffeurs), 310 temporary, seven for trial-run and one for beginner.

In the control of engineering construction works in the municipality, the bureau with the approval of the Executive Yuan, has a set of regulations governing such works. The planning, structure, location, area, height and materials of buildings are subject to restrictions and limitations in accordance with the set

of regulations. Before any building, repairing or tearing-down work is to commence, a permit is to be applied for from the Public Works Bureau. Such work without a permit is strictly forbidden. Dilapidated buildings or those damaged by bombings which are considered unsafe are torn down by order of the bureau. The bureau also periodically sends inspectors to check up on the structural condition of public amusement places in order to ensure safety.

Due to frequent enemy bombings, construction enterprises have enjoyed a steady boom in the past few years. The Public Works Bureau in three years' time issued more than 2,500 permits for construction of new buildings, 3,200 permits for repairing old buildings, stopped more than 1,400 cases of con-

struction without permit, and ordered the tearing down of more than 800 buildings unsafe for dwelling.

All architects, assistant architects and contractors in the municipality are required to register with and be licenced by the bureau. In February, 1943, the number of registered architects was 275, that of assistant architects 41 and that of contractors 215. To prevent contractors or owners from not adhering to approved blueprints, a new regulation, which requires architects and their assistants to supervise the construction, was recently adopted.

The Public Works Bureau's work in regard to construction, control and inspection of public and private air-raid shelters is mentioned in the section on "Air Raid and Air Defense."

TABLE 18—CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS IN THE CITY AREA, 1939-1942

YEAR	Name of Road	Termination	Length
1939	Chung Cheng Road	Hsiaoshihtze to Taliangtze	399.00 meters
1940	Tsaochiahsiang	Chung Cheng Road to Shensi Road	177.90 "
	Pao An Road	Tayangkou to Pailungchih	385.70 "
	Cheng Yang Street	Pao An Road to Min Kuo Road	100.00 "
	Wu Ssu Road	Pao An Road to Min Tsu Road	53.20 "
	Chung Hua Road	Chung Cheng Road to Ta Tung Road	700.00 "
	Futzechih	Chung Hua Road to Hsin Sheng Road	122.00 "
	Ta Tung Road	Chung Hua Road to Min Sheng Road	161.80 "
	Ho Ping Road	Chiaochangkou to Huihuikou	197.00 "
	Min Kuo Road	Hsin Sheng Road to Min Tsu Road	480.00 "
	Lin Kiang Road	Chung Hua Road to Min Sheng Road	320.00 "
1941	Min Tsu Road	Hsiaoshihtze to Chien Kuo Road	255.95 "
	Chien Kuo Road	Min Tsu Road to Hsiangshuichiao	323.70 "
	Min Chuan Road	Wu Ssu Road to Tuyeukai Circle	146.00 "
1942	Chung Hsin Road	Chiaochangkou to Nanchimen	716.00 "
	Kai Hsuan Road	Tze Chi Street to Lin Sen Road	734.00 "
	Chung Shan Road	Chiaochangkou to Tuyeukai Circle	314.60 "
	TOTAL		5,586.85 meters

(Source : Chungking Public Works Bureau)

TABLE 19—CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS IN THE NEW MUNICIPAL AREA FROM 1939 TO 1941

YEAR	Name of Road	Termination	Length
1939	Chungyu Branch Road	Chung San Road to Shangchingssu	255 meters
	Liangfu Branch Road	Liangfu Road to Youth Corps	240 "
1940	Niukotou Road	Shangchingssu to National Resources Commission	147 "
	Liangfu Road	Li anglukou to Fu Hsing Kwan	3,480 "
	Fuchiu Road	Fuhshingwan to Chiulungpu	6,994 "
1941	Liangfu Road to National Assembly Hall		1,244 "
	National Assembly Hall to Central Training Corps		267 "
	Fu Hsin Road	Fuhshingwan to Hsinchiao	9,654 "
	Lou Chiu Road	Louchikou to Chiulungpu	4,400 "
	TOTAL		26,681 meters

(Source : Chungking Public Works Bureau)

TABLE 20—VEHICLE AND SEDAN-CHAIR LICENCES
JANUARY, 1941 TO OCTOBER, 1942

TYPE OF VEHICLES	NO. OF LICENCE ISSUED TO REGISTERED VEHICLES	
	1941	1942
Private Rickshas	97	140
Rickshas for Hire	2,605	2,312
Private Carts	35	51
Carts for Hire	441	502
Private Bicycles	26	67
Bicycles for Hire	112	127
Animal Carts	2	18
Sedan-Chairs	2,696	2,696
Buses	133	
Passenger Cars	1,222	
Motor Lorries	2,021	
Postal Trucks	21	
Special Motor Vehicles	43	
Motor Cycle	12	

Motor vehicles licence for 1942 issued by the Licence Bureau of the Ministry of Communications

(Source : Chungking Public Works Bureau)

PUBLIC HEALTH BUREAU

Under the Public Health Bureau are five public health stations, eight clinics and five mobile medical units which had a total budget of more than \$426,000 for the year 1942. These units give medical treatment or advice, health

examination, first-aid treatment, take care of some cases of childbirth and conduct health education.

The following tables serve as an indication of some of the work carried out by the bureau.

TABLE 21—PREVENTIVE INJECTIONS ADMINISTERED FROM APRIL 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

MONTH	NO. OF PERSONS GIVEN CHOLERA INJECTIONS			NO. OF PERSONS GIVEN CHOLERA-TYPHOID COMBINED INJECTIONS			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
April	652	496	848	2,984	1,956	4,940	3,636	2,152	5,788
May	4,240	1,756	5,996	10,304	3,524	13,828	14,544	5,280	19,824
June	48,132	13,284	61,416	20,188	10,788	30,976	68,320	24,072	92,392
July	76,752	16,292	93,044	7,680	2,704	10,384	84,432	18,996	103,428
August	3,240	852	4,092	46,376	6,772	53,148	49,616	7,624	57,240
September	884	164	1,048	40,240	14,596	54,836	41,124	14,760	55,884
TOTAL	133,900	32,544	166,444	127,772	40,340	168,112	261,672	72,884	334,556

(Source: Chungking Public Health Bureau)

TABLE 22—STATISTICS OF ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION JANUARY 1, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

MONTH	Garbage Collected (loads)	Night-Soil Collected (loads)	Stray Dogs Caught	Dead Rats Collected
January	75,947	8,483	186	13,568
February	73,861	7,934	173	12,765
March	81,543	7,466	125	11,786
April	72,348	7,307	106	15,017
May	69,358	7,378	113	12,647
June	68,536	7,057	125	12,774
July	67,891	7,178	95	12,283
August	83,694	10,801	97	14,194
September	88,722	11,711	109	12,875
TOTAL	681,900	75,315	1,129	117,909

(Source: Chungking Public Health Bureau)

(NOTE: A load consists of two bucketsful)

TABLE 23—STATISTICS OF CONFIRMED EPIDEMIC CASES JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

MONTH	Typhoid, Para-Typhoid	Typhus Fever	Dysentery	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Cholera	Relapsing Fever	Meningitis	Total
January	2	..	109	..	..	..	1	..	112
February	2	..	66	..	..	..	1	2	71
March	6	..	157	..	3	..	..	3	169
April	3	1	155	1	..	..	..	2	162
May	2	1	125	..	..	3	1	..	132
June	5	1	212	..	..	..	..	2	220
July	6	..	139	..	..	..	..	..	145
August	3	..	280	..	..	6	..	..	289
September	3	..	362	..	..	4	..	..	369
TOTAL	32	3	1,605	1	3	13	3	9	1,669

(Source: Chungking Public Health Bureau)

NOTE:—No case of bubonic plague or diphtheria was reported during the period.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION BUREAU

Each month more than 86,200 piculs of rice of different grades and prices are supplied by the Chungking Food Administration Bureau. By application, business concerns or factories consuming daily at least one picul of rice may purchase their supplies from this bureau. To the civilian population of Chungking, several different grades of rice are supplied at prices lower than the market rate. Rice is distributed to employees of organizations under the municipal government.

The bureau maintains 36 granaries, scattered in the city, the South Bank and the North Bank, as well as around Hochwan and Kiangtsin. These granaries have a combined capacity of 360,000 piculs. In the city the bureau has appointed eight rice shops as sales agents for the good-grade rice it supplies to the public. Seventy-three shops have been established in the municipality to sell rice at regulated prices

(lower than market price) and another 28 shops at market price. Cheap-priced rice for the poor people is handled by *chen* administrative offices.

BUREAU OF CENSORSHIP FOR BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Organized in accordance with the *Regulations Governing Wartime Censorship of Manuscripts for Books and Magazines* promulgated by the National Government on September 6, 1940, the Bureau of Censorship for Books and Magazines was formed in March, 1941, when it took over and reorganized the former municipal censorship committee. All the manuscripts for books and magazines to be published in the wartime capital have to be submitted to the office for reading and censoring before they shall appear in print. Gazettes published by all government, Party and military organizations duly marked as official gazettes, and manuscripts for textbooks (which are to be submitted to the Ministry of Education for reading

and examination before publication), however, are exempted from municipal censorship.

Materials in the manuscripts found not to conform with the "Revised Standard for Books and Magazines Censorship in Wartime" are subject to either deletion or suppression. On the other hand, commendations are given to manuscripts and other materials for books and magazines which have good

contents and which are beneficiary to the nation's "resistance and reconstruction" program. A permit is issued to each set of book or magazine manuscripts and the permit number is to be printed in small type on the upper left-hand corner of the back-cover of the book or the periodical.

The following table lists the number of permits given to censored manuscripts in 1942:

TABLE 24—NUMBER OF MANUSCRIPTS CENSORED BY THE BUREAU OF CENSORSHIP FOR BOOKS AND MAGAZINES, JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER, 1942

TYPE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	TOTAL
Books	106	140	91	78	68	98	110	107	97	895
Magazines	70	69	76	76	90	89	85	103	104	762

In accordance with Article XVII of the *Regulations Governing Wartime Censorship of Manuscripts for Books and Magazines*, for books and periodicals published in places where there had been no local censoring bureau or before the regulations came into effect (before September 6, 1940), excepting those which were published before July, 1937, the publishers or sales agents shall apply for a permit from the local censoring bureau. After passing of the books or periodicals, permits which are valid for areas within the municipal limits are issued. Reprinting of publications is also subject to this type of manuscript-reading censorship. In the first nine months in 1942, the Bureau of Censorship for Books and Magazines in Chungking issued 319 permits to books published in places other than Chungking and passed 23 kinds of Chinese magazines.

To check the circulation of publications which had not been subjected to manuscript-reading censorship before they are published or which are not allowed to be published, inspectors are sent from time to time to bookstores, publishing houses and printing shops to examine the stock in trade and the things in the process of printing. Penalties such as warning, confiscation and seizure are meted out to violators in accordance with provisions of the *Regulations for the Control of Bookstores and Printing*

Shops promulgated by the Executive Yuan. The number of volumes of publications found violating the regulations during the first three quarters of 1942 totalled 561 books and 444 magazines.

Another phase of the censoring bureau's work is to investigate matters relating to publishing, printing and selling of the different publishing houses, bookstores and printing plants. Findings of the investigations are printed in a quarterly report. The report ending September 30, 1942, shows that there are in Chungking 144 publishing houses and bookstores, 193 organizations publishing periodicals and 122 printing shops.

RESIDENT'S IDENTIFICATION CARD SYSTEM

All regular residents in Chungking have been given proper identification cards by the municipal authorities. The Registration Office for Chungking Residents was inaugurated on June 16, 1942, to take charge of registering residents in the municipality and issuing individual identification cards to those whose applications have been approved and accepted. This office functioned as a separate subsidiary unit under the municipal government until the end of the year when it became a part of the Police Bureau.

Chungking is the first city in China to adopt the system of issuing identification cards to regular residents. Several other leading cities are planning to adopt the same system.

Each identification card carries a photograph of the bearer and concise notes of particulars such as name, age, date of birth, native town, occupation, place of employment, name of husband or wife if married, domicile, and the particular dugout he or she is to go to in case of an air-raid. Another copy of the bearer's photograph as well as particulars about him or her are kept on file at the office issuing identification cards.

Aliens whose countries have embassies, legations or consulates in Chungking are requested to register with their respective diplomatic representatives. Citizens of non-treaty countries which do not have representatives in Chungking follow the same procedure required of Chinese residents.

For those aliens officially connected with and working in the various embassies, legations and consulates, diplomatic identification cards are issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in lieu of the regular Chungking resident's identification cards from the police bureau. Red cards are distributed by the Waichiaopu to ambassadors, ministers, counsellors, secretaries and commissioners while chancellors and clerks of foreign diplomatic corps are given blue cards which are known as Waichiaopu certificates.

Up to December, 1942, a total of 88 red cards and around 100 blue cards were issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Distribution of red diplomatic cards is as follows:

American Embassy	22
Australian Legation	3
Belgian Embassy	2
British Embassy	23
British Ministry of Information Attaches	8
Czechoslovak Legation	2
French Embassy	3
Office of Agent-General for India	1
Netherlands Legation	3
Polish Embassy	2
Soviet Embassy	18
Turkish Legation	1
TOTAL	88

The Foreign Affairs Bureau of the National Military Council is in charge of registration and issuance of identification cards for personnel of Allied military forces in Chungking.

Since December, 1942, a system of entry and departure permits has been in force. Any non-resident of Chungking coming to the wartime capital or any Chungking resident leaving the municipality for some other place has to apply for an entry or departure permit. No entry permit is needed in case the person entering Chungking is already in possession of an identification card issued by the municipal authorities.

The entry permit is valid for one month, at the end of which period application may be made for the extension of validity if the holder of the permit is not able to leave Chungking within the month. Extension of validity may be given twice; each time good for 15 days.

RULES GOVERNING ISSUANCE AND INSPECTION OF ENTRY AND DEPARTURE PERMITS IN CHUNGKING

Article I. The present set of rules is fixed in accordance with Article VI of the *Outline of Chungking Residents' Registration Rules*.

Article II. All registration, the issuance of permits and inspection procedure in regard to residents entering and leaving Chungking shall follow this set of rules.

Article III. The Police Bureau of the Chungking Municipal Government is the chief organization in charge of issuance and inspection of entry and departure permits. The Inspection Department of the Chungking Defence General Headquarters and the Police Department of the Gendarmerie Headquarters are auxiliary organizations in charge of maintenance of inspection stations and units at all entry points including airport, highway stations and shipping terminals in Chungking.

Article IV. All civilians entering or leaving the municipal area of Chungking with written testimonial issued by the local government or police bureau or *hsiang* (or *chen*) office at the place of their respective residence, or public functionaries and their family members with a testimonial document issued by their respective offices of employment may register with inspection stations and units and obtain entry permits from them. An entry permit is not needed in case the person entering Chungking is already in possession of an identification card issued by the municipal authorities.

Article V. For entry into Chungking separate entry permits should be obtained for each individual, but children under 13 years of age need not apply for such permit when their entry is registered on the permit given to their guardians.

Article VI. All persons in the following groups may apply for long-term entry permits by submitting two copies of two-inch photographs. The validity of such long-term permit is six months but a new permit may be secured after expiration of the original permit. Such permits may be cancelled by the authorities. Those who must reside in the municipality may change the permits for identification cards by submitting such permits.

The groups are:—

- (a) Public functionaries and servants employed by central or local government offices in areas adjacent to the Chungking municipality with proper testimonials from their offices of employment, or aliens in such areas with testimonials from their respective embassies, legations or consulates, who, by nature of their duties, work or business must frequently enter and leave the municipality.
- (b) Vegetable and meat dealers, vendors and coolies such as sedan-chair carriers and boatmen living in areas adjacent to the Chungking municipality who must enter and leave the municipal areas daily and who are in possession of testimonials issued by the police bureau or *hsiang* (or *chen*) office at the place of their residence.
- (c) Civilians without regular place of residence who have completed the procedure specified in Article X of the *Rules for Enforcing Chungking Residents' Registration*.

Article VII. The validity of an entry permit is one month, at the end of which period application may be made at district police bureaus for the extension of validity in case the holder of the permit is not able to leave Chungking within the month. Extension of validity may be given twice; each time good for 15 days. For those with entry permits who must reside in the Chungking area, residents' identification card must be applied for in accordance with the rules.

Article VIII. Inspection stations and units may issue entry permits to those individuals who are without testimonial document owing to ignorance or loss of such in transit. The validity of such permit is seven days and the words "to seek proper guarantor" must be stamped on their entry permits. Failing to get a proper guarantor within 7 days, an extension for the same period may be made but the person must

leave Chungking should he fail again upon the expiration of the extension period.

Article IX. Those at present residing in Chungking who desire to leave for places outside of the municipal areas must apply for departure permits at the police station in their respective districts. In making such an application, the person must submit his identification card or entry permit for examination. Holders of long-term entry permits returning to their original places of residence or offices of employment are exempted from applying for such departure permits. Their departure from the city may be restricted in time of necessity.

Children under 13 years of age who are duly specified and registered on the permit of their guardians are exempted from applying for departure permits.

Article X. All persons who have obtained entry permits must produce their permits for examination when so requested by the police, gendarmerie or *pao* or *chia* inspectors.

Article XI. No hotel, public place or residence shall admit any person without an entry permit or an identification card.

Article XII. Except in the case of those exempted from departure permit procedures, all persons leaving Chungking either by vehicle, by boat or by airplane must present their departure permits when booking passage.

Article XIII. Inspectors who discover, while carrying out their duties, any counterfeiting, selling, obtaining under false name or another person's name, or borrowing of identification card or entry or departure permits and other suspicious cases should detain the person involved together with the evidence, and turn them over to the authorities within 24 hours.

Article XIV. Any loss of entry or departure permit must be reported to the respective district police bureau within 24 hours and the person must apply, with guarantee, for a duplicate permit replacing the lost one. Such loss must also be advertised in a newspaper.

Article XV. Anyone who violates this set of rules is subject to punishment or fine in accordance with Part V of *Rules Governing Chungking Residents' Registration*.

Article XVI. This set of rules shall become effective from the date of approval by the Executive Yuan and the National Military Council.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

The removal of the national capital to Chungking in wartime has enhanced the city's position as an industrial and commercial center (with foreign countries as well as with home markets)

although even in pre-war times Chungking was an important trade center for West China. In the outskirts and immediate neighborhood of the Chungking municipality are several new industrial centers or districts which have come into existence during the last five years. Many of the factories in these areas were formerly located in coastal cities and were removed to Chungking in the great wartime migration. A few of them have had several removals since the war began. At the end of May, 1942, there were 584 factories of all kinds and sizes in and around Chungking.

In the summer of 1942, according to records of the Department of Commerce of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, limited corporations in Chungking with capitalization of more than one million dollars (including banks and native banks) numbered 83. The total capitalization of these corporations was more than \$188,720,000.

Records of the Chungking Municipal Government early in January, 1943, show 24,420 licences issued to business establishments. Of the total number, 8,970 were issued to establishments dealing in the marketing, processing, retailing or serving of foodstuffs and cooked foods. (There are 3,685 shops of different sizes serving noodles in various forms.) A total of 2,412 butcheries furnish the meat consumed daily in Chungking. Restaurants serving food of various provincial as well as foreign cuisines number 172. Shops serving sweets number 148. There are 325 wine shops alone in the municipal area, outnumbering the tea shops which add up to 140.

On the constructive side, out of the total number of business concerns there are 2,019 firms engaged in building and construction. Included in this number are 219 contracting firms, 250 establishments engaged in masonry work, 176 in earth-works, 182 carpenter shops, 120 bamboo-working establishments, 115 brick-and-tile dealers, 301 selling electrical appliances and accessories, and 201 hardware dealers.

One out of every 18 shops in Chungking deals in the supply of fuel. There are (in January, 1943) 791 coal dealers, 345 shops selling fire-wood and 239 charcoal retailers. More than 500 establishments handled paper, printing, stationery and office supplies, and other necessities for the operation of govern-

ment offices. There are 16 auctioneers and 45 second-hand goods shops to handle the flood of personal property offered for sale on a commission basis. In addition, there are 77 old-type pawnshops.

Dealers in Chinese herbs and medicines outnumber dealers in western medicines and drugs, the respective numbers being 275 and 137.

With general market prices frequently fluctuating, more and more consumers' cooperatives have been set up in Chungking during the past two years. Up to the end of November, 1942, a total of 480 consumers' cooperatives had been approved by and registered with the Social Welfare Bureau.

The chief items of export trade are tung oil, tea, silk, bristles, hides and skins. Szechwan herbs and medicines for domestic markets also pass through or are handled in Chungking in large quantities.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Electric Light and Power

Electric light, heat and power for the war capital is supplied by the Chungking Power Company, Limited, which is a private concern under the supervision of the municipal government. The power plant was first founded in 1915 by British interests. Originally known as the Chungking-Szechwan Electric Company Ltd., the power company then owned only one old 400-kilowatt direct-current generator. The company was thoroughly reorganized and took its present form in February, 1935. It was expanded in 1936 when its total paid-up capitalization was increased from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000. Its capital was again increased to \$30,000,000 in November, 1941.

Despite shortage of machinery and necessary equipment as well as handicaps or difficulties resulting from enemy air-raids, the Chungking Power Company has in the past few years increased its facilities and extended its services. In 1930 it had a capacity of 3,000 kilowatts, but in 1942 the capacity had greatly increased and the aggregate maximum load per month of the three generating plants was nearly 10,000 kilowatts.

The services of the power plant reach a radius of some 30 kilometers. It supplies light to some 12,000 households in the city, 2,000 households on the

South Bank, 1,200 on the North Bank and 700 in the Shapingpa area. In addition, it also supplies power to some 400 factories, big and small, in the municipal area and outskirts although some of the bigger industrial plants have their own power plants.

WATER WORKS

Capitalized at \$2,500,000, the Chungking Water Works which was re-organized as a stock-holding company with limited liabilities since 1937 dates back to 1928 when a preparatory office for water-works was set up to purchase machinery and equipment, build water tanks and lay water-pipes. In March, 1932, the company started to operate under private ownership and management. Improvements were made during the period from 1934 to 1936 when it was operated under governmental supervision.

Drawing water from the Chialing River into a deep well 38 meters in depth, the river water is then pumped into two clearing tanks where rough sand and a large part of the mud and dirt in the water are deposited in residue. Three vertical water-pumps (two of which are of the 400-cubic-meter-per-hour capacity and one of the 600-cubic-meter-per-hour capacity) which can either be used simultaneously or separately are installed for this purpose. Horizontal pumps are then used to draw the water

which has passed through the first clearing process into tanks through a pipe 1,800 meters in length and 500 millimeters in diameter.

Before the water is pumped into a tank containing dissolved alum to make it clear, it is passed through a 1,000 cubic-meter tank where the finer dirt is extracted. The water is then let into a large precipitation tank with a capacity of 5,000 cubic meters and subsequently into a quick filtration tank. There are five such filtration tanks, capable of filtering within 24 hours 12,000 cubic meters of water which is then chlorinated before passing into the three reservoirs which have an aggregate capacity of 12,000 cubic meters.

Purely for the water-works plants, there is a high-pressure water tower with a capacity of 120 cubic meters. The water is used to wash the quick filtration tanks, in the disinfecting process, in the plants and for other purposes.

Water main pipes in Chungking total more than seven kilometers, three of them have been in the old city area while two others are in the new municipal area.

The following table lists by month operational statistics of the water-works for the years from 1932 to 1942 (up to the end of August):

TABLE 25—STATISTICS OF CHUNGKING WATER WORKS, 1932-1942
Unit—Cubic Meter

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Total	
1932	Inflow Quantity Consumed Maximum Minimum Average Outflow	50,247 49,700 1,165 1,923 1,942	58,959 57,974 584 29 2,012	77,776 78,508 3,603 20 3,285	105,584 97,195 3,340 31 4,104	97,532 93,987 3,014 26 4,025	121,372 140,502 3,215 30 5,744	141,718 140,178 4,500 11 5,574	114,147 101,931 11,051 17 4,053	114,147 101,931 11,051 17 4,053	100,160 95,462 8,251 7 3,031	102,706 89,462 8,251 15 3,429	116,570 92,040 28,217 31 3,034	1,203,611 1,132,262 80,117
1933	Inflow Quantity Consumed Maximum Minimum Average Outflow	77,415 75,791 1,374 6 2,683	79,451 79,419 2,085 8 2,808	77,776 78,508 3,603 20 3,285	105,584 97,195 3,340 31 4,104	97,532 93,987 3,014 26 4,025	121,372 140,502 3,215 30 5,744	141,718 140,178 4,500 11 5,574	114,147 101,931 11,051 17 4,053	114,147 101,931 11,051 17 4,053	100,160 95,462 8,251 7 3,031	102,706 89,462 8,251 15 3,429	116,570 92,040 28,217 31 3,034	1,203,611 1,132,262 80,117
1934	Inflow Quantity Consumed Maximum Minimum Average Outflow	109,149 88,656 8,250 28 3,338	81,248 76,520 8,022 3 5,050	106,765 94,101 4,903 22 3,918	115,600 103,108 3,010 12 4,455	97,532 93,987 3,014 26 4,025	121,372 140,502 3,215 30 5,744	141,718 140,178 4,500 11 5,574	114,147 101,931 11,051 17 4,053	114,147 101,931 11,051 17 4,053	100,160 95,462 8,251 7 3,031	102,706 89,462 8,251 15 3,429	116,570 92,040 28,217 31 3,034	1,203,611 1,132,262 80,117
1935	Inflow Quantity Consumed Maximum Minimum Average Outflow	129,780 122,011 2,770 23 7,343	117,778 109,320 4,400 20 4,197	121,500 118,192 2,670 21 4,554	138,793 130,151 3,000 12 5,095	97,532 93,987 3,014 26 4,025	121,372 140,502 3,215 30 5,744	141,718 140,178 4,500 11 5,574	114,147 101,931 11,051 17 4,053	114,147 101,931 11,051 17 4,053	100,160 95,462 8,251 7 3,031	102,706 89,462 8,251 15 3,429	116,570 92,040 28,217 31 3,034	1,203,611 1,132,262 80,117
1936	Inflow Quantity Consumed Maximum Minimum Average Outflow	159,484 134,025 7,760 30 7,350	158,619 125,592 1,600 14 4,003	158,775 130,610 3,220 10 4,840	169,339 160,911 3,910 27 5,600	97,532 93,987 3,014 26 4,025	121,372 140,502 3,215 30 5,744	141,718 140,178 4,500 11 5,574	114,147 101,931 11,051 17 4,053	114,147 101,931 11,051 17 4,053	100,160 95,462 8,251 7 3,031	102,706 89,462 8,251 15 3,429	116,570 92,040 28,217 31 3,034	1,203,611 1,132,262 80,117
1937	Inflow Quantity Consumed Maximum Minimum Average Outflow	199,495 172,714 4,220 12 7,083	195,592 130,610 3,220 10 4,003	198,775 130,610 3,220 10 4,840	205,890 202,244 5,440 10 7,493	97,532 93,987 3,014 26 4,025	121,372 140,502 3,215 30 5,744	141,718 140,178 4,500 11 5,574	114,147 101,931 11,051 17 4,053	114,147 101,931 11,051 17 4,053	100,160 95,462 8,251 7 3,031	102,706 89,462 8,251 15 3,429	116,570 92,040 28,217 31 3,034	1,203,611 1,132,262 80,117
1938	Inflow Quantity Consumed Maximum Minimum Average Outflow	211,621 199,495 4,220 12 7,083	195,592 130,610 3,220 10 4,003	198,775 130,610 3,220 10 4,840	205,890 202,244 5,440 10 7,493	97,532 93,987 3,014 26 4,025	121,372 140,502 3,215 30 5,744	141,718 140,178 4,500 11 5,574	114,147 101,931 11,051 17 4,053	114,147 101,931 11,051 17 4,053	100,160 95,462 8,251 7 3,031	102,706 89,462 8,251 15 3,429	116,570 92,040 28,217 31 3,034	1,203,611 1,132,262 80,117
1939	Inflow Quantity Consumed Maximum Minimum Average Outflow	211,621 199,495 4,220 12 7,083	195,592 130,610 3,220 10 4,003	198,775 130,610 3,220 10 4,840	205,890 202,244 5,440 10 7,493	97,532 93,987 3,014 26 4,025	121,372 140,502 3,215 30 5,744	141,718 140,178 4,500 11 5,574	114,147 101,931 11,051 17 4,053	114,147 101,931 11,051 17 4,053	100,160 95,462 8,251 7 3,031	102,706 89,462 8,251 15 3,429	116,570 92,040 28,217 31 3,034	1,203,611 1,132,262 80,117
1940	Inflow Quantity Consumed Maximum Minimum Average Outflow	211,621 199,495 4,220 12 7,083	195,592 130,610 3,220 10 4,003	198,775 130,610 3,220 10 4,840	205,890 202,244 5,440 10 7,493	97,532 93,987 3,014 26 4,025	121,372 140,502 3,215 30 5,744	141,718 140,178 4,500 11 5,574	114,147 101,931 11,051 17 4,053	114,147 101,931 11,051 17 4,053	100,160 95,462 8,251 7 3,031	102,706 89,462 8,251 15 3,429	116,570 92,040 28,217 31 3,034	1,203,611 1,132,262 80,117
1941	Inflow Quantity Consumed Maximum Minimum Average Outflow	211,621 199,495 4,220 12 7,083	195,592 130,610 3,220 10 4,003	198,775 130,610 3,220 10 4,840	205,890 202,244 5,440 10 7,493	97,532 93,987 3,014 26 4,025	121,372 140,502 3,215 30 5,744	141,718 140,178 4,500 11 5,574	114,147 101,931 11,051 17 4,053	114,147 101,931 11,051 17 4,053	100,160 95,462 8,251 7 3,031	102,706 89,462 8,251 15 3,429	116,570 92,040 28,217 31 3,034	1,203,611 1,132,262 80,117
1942	Inflow Quantity Consumed Maximum Minimum Average Outflow	211,621 199,495 4,220 12 7,083	195,592 130,610 3,220 10 4,003	198,775 130,610 3,220 10 4,840	205,890 202,244 5,440 10 7,493	97,532 93,987 3,014 26 4,025	121,372 140,502 3,215 30 5,744	141,718 140,178 4,500 11 5,574	114,147 101,931 11,051 17 4,053	114,147 101,931 11,051 17 4,053	100,160 95,462 8,251 7 3,031	102,706 89,462 8,251 15 3,429	116,570 92,040 28,217 31 3,034	1,203,611 1,132,262 80,117

(Source: Chungking Water Works)

TELEPHONE

Except for the South Bank, the North Bank and outlying districts in the greater municipal areas, the automatic telephone system has been installed in Chungking. For the old city area (otherwise known as the downtown section), there are 1,500 lines for automatic telephones installed with Siemens equipment. Machinery and equipment of American manufacture are installed for the new municipal area which has 1,800 automatic telephone lines. The automatic telephone exchange for the downtown section was opened to service at midnight, October 15, 1941, marking a distinct improvement in the history of telephone communication in Chungking. Automatic service started early for the new municipal district as 1,000 automatic trunk lines were installed for that area in April, 1939.

At the end of 1942, the total number of lines in the 16 different exchanges of the Chungking Telephone Administration was 4,370, more than 75 per cent being automatic. The number of lines at each of the exchanges is as follows:

Exchange	No. of Lines	Type
Downtown District	1,500	Automatic
New Municipal Area	1,800	Automatic
South Bank	300	Magneto
Kwang-Chien Highway	20	"
North Bank	100	"
Hsiangkuossu	50	"
Hualungchiao	50	"
Panchi	10	"
Shapingpa	100	"
Laoyingyen	100	"
Koloshan	100	"
Laichiaichiao	20	"
Tsingmukwan	50	"
Hsiehmachang	50	"
Tushihchiao	20	"
Peipei	100	"
TOTAL	4,370	

Ever since July, 1938, when the Ministry of Communications purchased the Chungking telephone enterprise, which was then under the Szechwan provincial reconstruction department, the Ministry has been planing to expand the telephone service and facilities in the fast-growing city. The expansion program, however, has been delayed and hindered by force of circumstances such as frequent Japanese bombings and difficulties in transporting from the outside world necessary telephone equipment, wires and cables, and machinery. Time and again certain equipment and wires and cables ear-marked for expansion and improvement of the city's telephone network had to be used in emergency repairs following air-raid destruction,

resulting frequently in the postponement of scheduled expansion projects. Despite all the difficulties and hindrances, the telephone authorities have shown their determination to maintain optimum services under trying conditions and have clung to their expansion plans. In order to avoid waste of material, money and manpower, the standing policy is to do away with slipshod or non-durable construction and instalment even when this means more time and money.

To reduce possible damages during enemy air-raids and to increase efficiency, hundreds of thousands of dollars has been spent in the construction of underground, bomb-proof shelters for the telephone exchanges and in the laying of subterranean wires and cables. By so doing, telephone communications in Chungking has been maintained even during the more intensive bombings, and damages caused by air-raids have been much reduced. Although replacing aerial cables and wires by underground network involves high cost, in the long run it represents tremendous savings. During the 1941 bombing season, only nine-tenths of one per cent of the underground cables laid in 1941 in the new municipal district was damaged by bombs. The percentage of damage of aerial cables was more than 36 per cent. It is estimated that some 1,400 kilometers in length of wires, costing more than \$300,000 (in 1941) was thus saved by the extension of the underground network.

More underground wires and cables also make the repair jobs easier and more speedily done. In 1940, only 17 per cent of the telephone subscribers in the city whose telephones were put out of commission as a result of enemy air-raids was able to get the services resumed within five days. But in 1941 the percentage was increased to 58. In the new municipal district the relative percentages in connection with such repairs were 30 for 1940 and 52 for 1941.

At the end of 1942, 82.70 per cent of the telephone cables was subterranean. The total length of cables from the telephone exchanges to subscribers' houses and inter-connecting the various exchanges is 6,207.89 pair-kilometers. Bare copper cables are used in some of the outlying municipal districts where they are usually strewn across fields or hill-tops. The following table shows the length and kind of telephone cables in Chungking up to the end of 1942:

TABLE 26—LENGTH AND KIND OF TELEPHONE CABLES

(Unit: Pair-Kilometer)

KIND	EXCHANGES				
	Downtown, South and North Banks	New Municipal District	Outlying Municipal Areas	Total	
C A B L E S	Aerial	454.08	198.20	372.26	1,024.54
	Subterranean	2,033.55	3,099.40	1.25	5,134.20
	Underwater	49.15			49.15
	TOTAL	2,536.78	3,297.60	373.51	6,207.89
	Aerial Bare-Copper Wires	310.80	180.65	480.40	971.85
	TOTAL	2,847.58	3,478.25	853.91	7,179.74

The downtown exchange is located in a bomb-proof, underground establishment cut entirely out of thick layers of solid rock and further strengthened with reinforced concrete. Although only 1,500 trunk lines have so far been installed there, this exchange has a capacity for 3,000 lines. The bulk of the equipment installed therein was removed from the former Wuchang-Hankow Telephone Administration's exchange which at present is valued at more than \$2,200,000. (Another part of the equipment now in use in Chungking formerly belonged to the Nanking Telephone Administration and most of the long-distance telephone equipment came from the Ministry of Communications' Nine-Province Long-Distance Telephone Network Administration.) The strong shelter for the downtown exchange is well-designed and well-planned. Construction began in September, 1940, less than a month after the greatest bombings and fire in Chungking, and was completed in August, 1941. Five hundred and fifty-five days elapsed between the commencement and completion of the construction. Of the 555 days, actual work was done only on 444 days, as on the other 111 days there were air-raids. This underground exchange, built at a cost of nearly \$400,000, has a long, winding tunnel which took 290 days for blasting and digging alone.

Due to shortage of material and equipment, there are at present only 16 trunk lines at the exchanges for each group of 100 telephone subscribers. Therefore only eight out of each group of 50 subscribers can use their telephones simultaneously. Statistics and records show that on the average each telephone subscriber in Chungking makes more than 120 initial calls daily, including calls not put through.

The total amount spent in connection with various expansion projects in five years' time is nearly \$4,500,000, not including the cost of the exchange equipment for the 1,500 lines in the downtown section and the 1,800 lines in the new municipal district. Expansion outlays from 1938 to 1942 (up to the end of October) are as follows:

Year	Amount
1938	\$ 72,249.07
1939	126,434.73
1940	449,982.37
1941	2,981,319.00
1942 (Jan. to Oct.)	755,101.92
TOTAL	\$4,385,087.16

In December, 1942, preliminary arrangements were made by the

Chungking Telephone Administration with the Chungking Police Bureau to install telephones in all the police stations and sub-stations in the municipality and make these telephones available for public use so as to supplement the yet-too-few public telephones. According to the plan, it is hoped that there will be at least one public telephone for each of the 76 *chen* (an administrative unit consisting of from six to 15 *pao*) in the capital city. At the end of December, 1942, there were altogether only 45 public telephones in Chungking, 27 of which were maintained directly by the administration while the remaining 18

were installed in and managed by different business establishments.

An extensive long-distance service is also maintained by the administration. Calls can be put through to cities as far north as Lanchow and as far south as Foochow.

Due to high cost of materials, various outlays and overhead expenses, the telephone administration has been operating with heavy losses since 1940. The extent of yearly deficit is listed in the following table which also shows the trend in the number of subscribers.

TABLE 27—BUSINESS STATISTICS OF THE CHUNGKING TELEPHONE ADMINISTRATION, 1938 TO 1942

YEAR	No. of City Subscribers	No. of Long-distance Calls	Business Receipts	Expenditures	Profit or Loss
1938	(July to December)		\$ 92,034.15	\$ 73,332.22	\$ 18,701.93 profit
1939	Minimum October 1,454				
	Maximum December 1,731		375,256.35	368,329.42	6,926.93 profit
1940	Minimum December 1,302				
1941	Minimum June 976				
	Maximum December 1,636	106,983	1,336,307.60	2,775,780.05	1,439,472.45 loss
1942	(January to June)				
	Minimum January 1,743				
	Maximum June 2,138	119,456	1,908,240.30	6,905,625.66	4,997,385.36 loss
	(July to December)				
	Minimum September 2,153				
	Maximum December 2,315				

Chungking had its first telephones in 1915 when the city police department installed some magnetic telephones to connect its headquarters with the various city gates and outposts. This first stage of telephone facilities grew in 1926 when more than 70 telephones were installed and used by public and private organizations. The Double Tenth national day of 1931 marked another period in the development of Chungking's telephone system when the municipal government took over the management of the telephone company. From August, 1937 to July, 1938, when the telephone concern was bought over by the Ministry of Communications, the administration had been provincial-managed. It had then been an enterprise under the reconstruction

department of the Szechwan Provincial Government. Since then the administration has been an organization directly responsible to the Department of Telephone and Telegraph of the Ministry of Communications.

On January 1, 1943, the Ministry of Communications announced the merger of the Chungking Telephone Administration and the Chungking Telegraph Office (which was also a subsidiary organ of the Ministry), the new organization to be known as the Chungking Telecommunications Administration. With the establishment of this new office, all matters and business relating to telecommunications in Chungking will be handled by one unified organization.

COMMUNICATIONS

Chungking's communication with the outside world, formerly depending merely upon junks on the Yangtze and Chialing rivers and sedan-chairs and carts drawn by horses on the old earth roads, has improved by leaps and bounds during the last decade, particularly since the war began. It is now served by steamers, modern highways and airways in addition to the older means of travelling or transportation by junks, animal-drawn vehicles, and sedan-chairs.

Today Chungking is the pivot of the Chinese civil aviation network as regular air service is maintained between the capital city and the Southeast, Southwest as well as the Northwest. Connections can be made in India to travel by air to America and other continents by those foreign airways linking the Calcutta terminus of the China National Aviation Corporation, and to the U.S.S.R. and Europe or America from Urumchi where a Chinese airline ends. The wartime capital is also the center of highways and stage transportation lines, being either the starting point, terminus or crossing point of most of the highway trunk lines and the main stage transportation routes. Although shipping with coastal cities and some of the big cities on the Yangtze has been cut off as a result of the war, steamers from Chungking can still sail down river to Wansien and Patung and the city is served by steamships, river boats and junks with other Free China cities.

Before the closing of the Yangtze by the Japanese, Chungking could be reached from Shanghai by steaming upriver for more than 2,000 kilometers by boat, with stops at Nanking, Kiukiang, Hankow, and other Yangtze ports. Chungking was linked with Chengtu by highway in 1928 and with Kweiyang in 1936. The first air service, connecting Chungking and Shanghai, was established by the China National Aviation Corporation in 1931.

Within the municipality there is a city bus service in addition to rickshas and sedan-chairs for hire. The towns in the outlying municipal districts are also linked by suburban bus lines and the new horse-drawn carriages service which was inaugurated on April 1, 1942. Ferry lines and sampans are used for traffic between the city proper and the South and North Banks.

AIR-RAID AND AIR DEFENSE

Chungking has been the most-frequently and one of the most-extensively bombed cities in China. According to the record kept by the Chungking Air Defense Headquarters, in the 43 months beginning from January 30, 1938 and ending September 1, 1941, there were altogether 193 enemy air-raids. An aggregate of 5,553 enemy planes took part in these raids, during which 11,181 demolition and 1,800 incendiary bombs were dropped over the city or its outskirts.

The first big bombings Chungking witnessed were those on May 3 and May 4, 1939, when many casualties were inflicted on the city's civilian population in addition to material damages. As time went on, more dugouts were built and made safer. After the enforcement of the "thinning out" program before bombing seasons set in every year, everyone remaining in the city may be accommodated in a public or private dugout when there is an air-raid alarm. A sufficient number of shelters has cut down the casualty rate even during the repeated large-scale or "endurance raids" during which enemy raiders came over the city several times within 24 hours.

On August 10 and 20, 1940, enemy raiders rained large numbers of incendiary bombs over the city. Hardest hit among all the city districts was the downtown business section which was in consequence gutted, blocks on end. As a result of such enemy aerial incendiarism, about half of Chungking's busy downtown business section was destroyed. However, in defiance of the indiscriminate, infamous action of the enemy and in line with the typical Chinese spirit of "we can take it," new and wider roads, new buildings, most of them single-storey simple structures, and new business establishments soon arose from the ruins. It became generally acknowledged that the great August fires, though they had brought havoc and tremendous material losses, have in a sense done the city a good turn as without such fires some of the old, dilapidated buildings and narrow roads and lanes would probably have remained as stumbling blocks in the modernization of the municipality.

A record was made by enemy raiders in the six days from August 8 to August 13, 1941. Altogether there were 18 alarms, and in most cases the city

was bombed. The total time of the alarms was close to 70 hours, counting from the first warning to the final all-clear signal.

With an extensive and well-conducted network of observation and information outposts, Chungking's air-raid warning system is one that has drawn favorable comments from all quarters, including persons responsible for air defense in other parts of the Far East who have visited Chungking during wartime. Within the municipal limits are several observation posts while independent outposts, are distributed at important junctions and points 25 to 50 kilometers outside of the municipal area. Air defense observation and warning units are stationed at all the *hsien* within a radius of 300 kilometers from the municipality. Outposts are found at important places even beyond the 300-kilometer limit so that any information regarding the movements of enemy aircraft is reported or relayed to Chungking without loss of time. With such an extensive network in operation it is possible every five minutes to have fresh reports on the movements of enemy planes. Within three minutes after the enemy raiders have crossed a particular place, an intelligence report flashed from that place is picked up in Chungking. Even when the enemy aircraft is more than a thousand miles from Chungking, by close coordination with other air defense headquarters, reports on its movements are received in Chungking at regular intervals of ten minutes each.

In active air defense, from the time of the first Japanese air-raid on Chungking to September 1, 1941, anti-aircraft batteries went into action 126 times, and brought down a total of 35 enemy planes.

The Chungking Air Defense Headquarters was established in the winter of 1937, under the direction of Lieutenant-General Ho Kuo-kuang. All the passive air defense work is entrusted to the Air Defense Corps, a subsidiary organ which is headed by the mayor of Chungking. The commissioner of police is one of the two deputy directors while the other is specially appointed. The Air Defense Corps has eleven sections—alarm, vigilance and policing, traffic control, sheltering, administration, black-out control, fire-fighting, first-aid, anti-gas and decontamination, engineering, supplies, and general affairs.

In accordance with the various police administrative districts, the municipality is divided into 17 areas, each with a branch air defense corps. These branch corps are headed by chiefs of the branch police bureaus in the particular locality. Under these are some sub-corps which are assigned to duties in specified areas. Their work is assisted sometimes by boy scouts detailed to air defense duties. Besides all these, there are three air defense district corps, two of which are located outside of the municipal limits and one on the rivers surrounding Chungking. All three units are directly under the Chungking Air Defense Headquarters. Among members of the air defense corps are volunteers and full-time workers.

To further strengthen the passive air defense work, four units have been organized to take charge of defense, fire-fighting and prevention, first-aid, and engineering. In addition, there is a service corps to render services and assistance during and after air-raids or alarms. These different organizations are placed under the direction of the Air Defense Corps.

In the much-praised air alarm system of Chungking, sound is the main device of warning although the use of color and light also plays a part. Electric or hand-operated sirens are placed at important junctions both in the city and the outskirts. Bells and loud-speakers are used where the wailing of the sirens cannot be distinctly heard. Motor vehicles installed with portable sirens serve as stand-bys and are used to ply in and around the city in case other sirens are out of commission. The beating of drums during air-raid alarm indicates gas attack.

Red triangles, red balls and green cylindrical signals, all of which are lighted as lanterns at night, are used in the warning signal system. A red triangular signal is hoisted when an enemy scouting plane is discovered. When enemy planes are detected at distant places but possibly headed for Chungking, one red ball is hung on each of the 32 warning sign posts distributed throughout the municipality, all of which are located either on hill-tops or on the roof of tall buildings. As soon as the enemy aircraft is within a certain distance from Chungking, a second red ball is added to each of the posts. At the same time the sirens and bells give the preliminary alarm signals. The urgent alarm is

given when the enemy raiders are closer to the capital city, the two red balls being lowered when the sirens wail for a second time. The all-clear signal is indicated by the hoisting of a green cylindrical signal and the setting-off of sirens at an unchanging pitch. During the course of a long air-raid alarm, the two red balls may be hoisted sometime after the urgent alarm is given. Under such circumstances, people in the dugouts may come out for a brief relaxation. Should the enemy planes return or come close to the municipal limits again, the "rest period" is called off, the red balls are again taken down, and the state of emergency is resumed.

A search-light warning system serves as a stand-by alarm at night in case there should be some hitch in the regular alarm network. By using search-lights, the warning posts can be notified of the particular alarm signal they should give at various times. Should the search-lights be turned on at a 30-degree angle, with the beam directed to shine in circles three times and then blinked three times toward the city, the warning posts immediately give the alert signal by hoisting one red lantern. The preliminary air-raid alarm is indicated by having the search-lights make two circles, blink twice, to be followed by the hoisting of two red lanterns. With the search-lights beaming in a single circle and then blinking once, the urgent alarm is to be set off. Finally the all-clear signal is set off by waving the beams of the search-lights left and right for more than ten times, and the use of the long, green lantern.

For each dugout one or more persons are appointed to maintain order and perform other duties during alarms. Movements of enemy aircraft or news of bombings are reported from time to time to those in the dugouts. Certain factories and government offices carry on their work in bomb-proof dugouts even during alarms, and mass education is frequently given in public shelters.

First-aid and fire-fighting work are carried out whenever and wherever needed. They continue uninterrupted even if the alarm period should be lengthened because several waves of enemy aircraft raid the city. Three companies of army engineering corps are ready to excavate and remove duds or unexploded bombs dumped on the wartime capital by the enemy.

Also under the command of the Air Defense Headquarters is an anti-gas corps with the police commissioner as the director. Under it are a number of teams attached in accordance with branch police bureaus or stations. This corps also offers training in fundamental anti-gas knowledge to *pao* and *chia* heads as well as persons in charge of dugouts.

Strong reinforced-concrete block-houses have been erected at important junctions, and militia and civilian defense units organized to be prepared against any possible landing of enemy parachute troops. In addition, there are reserve military units which can be mobilized at a moment's notice to engage in mopping up enemy paratroops.

In view of the steady increase of population, the Chungking Municipal Government was instructed in July, 1941, to organize an air-raid shelter construction office to build new dugouts and improve the old ones. This phase of construction work was carried out in four periods and completed in October, 1942. During the 16 months up to October, 1942, a total of 94 new public dugouts and three underground tunnels were constructed and improvement work carried out in 317 public dugouts and five underground tunnels.

Government or private organizations and offices desiring to build private air-raid shelters are required to apply for a permit and abide by regulations concerning construction and inspection of private dugouts. No construction shall begin until after the location and particulars of the dugout have been examined by the air-raid shelter construction office and after a permit is issued. The Public Works Department is in charge of construction of air-raid shelters in the municipality. During 1942 a total of 126 permits were issued and an aggregate length of 5,837.31 meters of dugouts with a capacity for 34,632 persons completed.

A set of construction standards for dugouts has been issued with the following provisions:

- (1) Each air-raid shelter should have a capacity of approximately 300 and should have at least two outlets;
- (2) Each shelter should have on its top four to five meters of solid rock or 10 to 12 meters of

sandstone and earth and should have strong support built inside;

- (3) Empty space should be provided outside of the dugouts for resting places and in principle there should be one square meter for every six persons;
- (4) The regulation width of air-raid shelters is two meters and height two-and-a-half meters;
- (5) For better ventilation and draining off of water, shelters should be built with a grade of at least three per cent. The interior of the dugouts should be separated from the outside by a layer of

four to five meters of solid rock or certain thickness of sandstone or earth.

Dugouts found not in conformance with the minimum requirements and construction standards are either sealed up or instruction given to the owners to improve them. Inspectors are sent from time to time to all the shelters in various municipal districts.

In February, 1943 there were in total 1,603 public and private dugouts in the Chungking municipality, their aggregate capacity being 426,599. The number, distribution and capacity of the public and private dugouts are given in the following tables:

TABLE 28.—NUMBER, DISTRIBUTION AND CAPACITY OF PUBLIC DUGOUTS IN CHUNGKING

DISTRICT	Number of Dugouts	Aggregate Capacity
1st	24	7,830
2nd	17	3,582
3rd	8	2,086
4th	14	11,456
5th	16	4,973
6th	16	6,394
7th	18	5,897
8th	25	6,862
9th	26	6,228
10th	18	6,178
11th	31	10,176
12th	16	4,972
13th	1	166
14th	25	7,271
15th	3	3,826
16th	4	928
Special	12	23,420
TOTAL	274	112,845

(Source: Office for the Management of Air-Raid Shelters)

TABLE 29.—NUMBER, DISTRIBUTION AND CAPACITY OF PRIVATE DUGOUTS IN CHUNGKING

DISTRICT	Number of Dugouts	Aggregate Capacity
1st	90	20,486
2nd	63	17,144
3rd	51	12,746
4th	63	7,466
5th	94	15,294
6th	78	12,875
7th	51	40,544
8th	138	33,742
9th	39	8,794
10th	29	21,263
11th	136	36,846
12th	87	22,776
13th	82	19,173
14th	99	14,137
15th	74	17,907
16th	27	4,875
17th	58	7,686
TOTAL	1,329	313,754

(Source: Office for the Management of Air-Raid Shelters)

CHAPTER XXII

ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS

Chinese-American Institute of Cultural Relations

Founded on February 22, 1939, to promote cultural relations and friendly cooperation between China and the United States. Among the principal activities undertaken are: holding regular cultural lectures, arranging special broadcast programs for America by graduates (Chinese and foreign) of American universities, translating selected articles from current American magazines for publication in Chinese newspapers, supporting the international movement for promoting the cause of the United Nations, engaging in research projects on subjects bearing on Sino-American cultural relations, extending courtesies and facilities to the U.S. Military Mission and the U.S.A.A.F. in Chungking, and exchanging motion pictures between China and America to show the war efforts of the two countries.

In November, 1942, the U. S. State Department donated to the institute a sum of US\$18,000 (equivalent to \$360,000) in support of its activities during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

Present membership: 531. A branch institute has been organized in Chengtu.

Officers:—Honorary Presidents, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Colonel Henry L. Stimson; President, H. H. Kung; Vice-Presidents, Chen Li-fu, Hu Shih, Arthur N. Young, Dwight Edwards; Secretary-General, P. T. Chen; Deputy Secretaries-General, Maurice E. Votaw, Wu Wen-tien, Treasurer, C. B. Rappe (Rev.) Business Manager, Chu Djang; Chinese Secretary, P. Y. Yin; English Secretary, Francis K. Pan; Liaison Secretaries, Edward Y. K. Kwong (China), Paul C. Meng (U.S.A.).

Address:—Chung San Rd., Chungking.

Sino-British Cultural Association

Founded in October, 1933, in Nanking, for the promotion of cultural relations and friendship among the peoples of China

and Great Britain. The association has sponsored British professorships and lectureships in Chinese universities and also introduced Chinese scholars to lecture in British institutions of higher learning. Among other activities are exchange of English and Chinese books and publications, lectures relating to cultural relations, and social meetings. A periodical "Amity" is published in English. Membership: 496. Branch associations in Chengtu and Kunming.

Officers:—Presidents, Wang Shih-chieh, Sir Horace Seymour; Secretary-General, Han Li-wu; Standing Committee, Chang Ping-chun, Chang Tao-fan, Cheng Tsang-po, Chow Keng-sheng, Yao Nien-yuan, T. K. Tseng, Lo Chia-luen, A. J. Bell, B. M. Barry, Keith Waller, W. G. Harmon.

Address:—189 Chung San Rd., Chungking.

Sino-Burman Cultural Association

Founded on December 21, 1939, to promote cultural relations and goodwill between China and Burma and to further Sino-Burman cooperation. In August, 1941, the association sponsored a Chinese Goodwill Mission to Burma, headed by Dr. Chiang Mon-lin, to return the courtesies of the Burmese Goodwill Mission to China in 1939. Since the fall of Rangoon, the association has helped students of Rangoon University to enroll in Chinese universities. Forums on questions relating to Burma are held from time to time. Membership: 158. The Burma-China Cultural Association, a sister organization of the association, was maintained in Rangoon before the fall of Burma. There is a Sino-Burman branch in Kunming.

Officers:—President, Lo Chia-luen; Vice-Presidents, Chang Wei-han, Daw Mya Sein (Miss Mya Sein); Secretary-General, Han Li-wu; Deputy Secretaries-general, H. P. Tseng, Ganga Singh.

Address:—197 Chung San Rd., Chungking.

Sino-French-Belgium-Swiss Cultural Association (Association Culturelle Sino-Franco-Belgo-Suisse)

Founded on March 26, 1939, for the purpose of promoting cultural relations, this organization also conducts classes in French and accounting and engages in academic studies and lectures. Branch associations are located in Kunming, Chengtu, Sian and Indo-China. Present membership is 1,200. *Bulletin of the Sino-French-Belgium-Swiss Cultural Association and L'Europe et L'Asie* (both in Chinese) are published.

Officers:—President, Wu Chih-hui; Director, Mao Ching-hsiang; Chief Secretary, Chen Yao-tong; Secretary-General, Chow Man-fain.

Address:—30 Ling Kiang Rd., Chungking.

Sino-Indian Cultural Association

Founded on May 2, 1935, for the purpose of promoting cultural relations between China and India. The association has donated valuable collections of Chinese classics to the International University in India, and has contributed funds for the construction of the university's China College buildings and dormitory. Membership: 300. (India Branch: International University, Calcutta.)

Officers:—Executive Committee—Chairman, Chu Chia-hua; Vice-chairman, Ku Meng-yu; Supervisory Committee—Chairman, Tai Chi-tao; Vice-chairman, Chen Pu-lei; Resident Members of the Executive Committee, Chang Tao-fan; Secretary-General, T. H. Cheng.

Address:—No. 27 Niu Ko To, Chungking.

Sino-Korean Cultural Association

Founded on September 17, 1942. Present membership: 500.

Officers:—President, Sun Fo; Executive Directors, Wu Te-chen, Chu Chia-hua, Pu Chun (Korean), King Kwei-chih (Korean); Executive Supervisors, Wang Shih-chieh, Ma Chao-chun, Hsu En-tseng, Liang Han-chao, Tsui Tung-wu (Korean); Secretary-General, Ssutu Teh; Deputy Secretary-General, An Yuan-sheng (Korean).

Address:—c/o Ssutu Teh, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Sino-Polish Cultural Association

First founded in June, 1933 in Nanking. Suspended when the war broke out but revived in Chungking in April, 1943.

Officers:—Honorary Presidents, Wu Chih-hui, Wang Shih-chieh, Count Alfred Poninski; Executive Committee, Chen Li-fu, Kuo Yu-shou, Li Hsi-mou, Peon Ju, Chiang Fu-tung, A. H. Kokczynski, M. Habicht; Secretary-General, Yu Ho-jui.

Address:—(Temporary) c/o Chialing House, Chungking.

Sino-Soviet Cultural Association

Founded on September 30, 1935, to promote Sino-Soviet cultural relations. In 1939 the association sponsored an exhibition of Chinese fine arts in the U.S.S.R. (The collection was exhibited at the Eastern Museum in Moscow for more than a year, beginning in January, 1940 and later also at Leningrad.) Exhibitions of photographs depicting life, progress, reconstruction in U.S.S.R., lectures, and exchange of Chinese and Soviet cultural matters are frequently sponsored. The association also maintains a Russian language school. In addition to the monthly magazine the *Sino-Soviet Cultural Relations*, eight booklets have been published. Membership: 3,000.

There are 14 branch associations located in Yuanling (Hunan), Kukong, Kweiyang, Lanchow, Chengtu, Kweilin, Tihua, Kunming, Sian, Chungking, Ili (Sinkiang), Tacheng (Sinkiang), Yen-an, and Southeastern Shensi.

Officers:—President, Sun Fo; Vice-Presidents, Shao Li-tze, Chen Li-fu; Executive Directors, H. C. Liang, Wang Kun-lun, Chang Si-man, Pu Tao-ming, Li Teh-chuan (Mme. Feng Yu-hsiang), Tsao Tsing-hua, Chou I-chih, Simen Tsung-hua, Hsu Pao-chu, Wang Yun-wu, Ke I-hung, Wen Yuan-ning, Hung Fang, L. W. Miklashevsky, E. F. Kovalev.

Address:—No. 198 Chung I Rd., Chungking.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Administration Society of China

Organized to engage in research and study of practical administrative problems. Actual workings and conditions of provincial and municipal administrative organs in China are studied

through research committees and investigation groups. The *Administrative Quarterly* and books on administration are published.

Officers:—Executive Directors, Tan Hsi-hung, Wu Wei-tao, Wu Hsiang-ling, Chen Shih-cheng, Hsu Ching-chih, Chen Yao-wen, Chang Chih-pang, Chang Chung-tao, Hsu Kung-su, Tuanmu Kai, Hsieh Kwan-sheng.

Address:—c/o Tan Hsi-hung, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Chungking.

Chinese Association of Land Economics

Founded in Nanking in January, 1933, for research in land problems and promotion of land reforms. Among the achievements of the association are the readjustment of land title records by aerial survey, promotion of the Land Law revision movement, promotion of land finance system, wartime reclamation and land administration system, as well as establishment of the China Land Economics Research Institute in December, 1940 in collaboration with the School of Land Administration of the Central Political Institute.

In its first ten years the association collected 366 theses and investigation and practice-work reports, and many published works, including two volumes of the *Chinese Association of Land Economics Series*, three volumes of Chinese translations of the *School of Land Administration Series*, 20 volumes of the *Land Economics Series*, six volumes of the *School of Land Administration Booklets*, and 17 other booklets. The association commenced compilation of a *Yearbook of Land Economics* but the work was suspended due to the war. The *Man and Land* (formerly a fortnightly, now a monthly) is published regularly.

Present membership: 661. There are five branch associations, one each in Chengtu, Chekiang, Fukien, Kwangtung and Suiyuan.

Officers:—Honorary President, Chen Li-fu; President, Hsiao Cheng; Directors, Huang Tung, Wan Kuo-ting, Li Ching-ling, Liu Chou-ching, Kwan Chi-yu, Cheng Cheng-yu, Kao Hsing, Chow Chih-tso, Chu Ping, Pao Teh-cheng, Tsai Tien-yung, Chang Pei-chieh, Kuo Han-ming, Tang Hui-sung, Hu Tse-lai, Chu Tsung-liang, Tang Chi-yu, Tseng Chikuan.

Address:—Wen Ching Rd., South Hot Springs, Chungking.

Chinese Association of Social and Cultural Sciences

A purely academic association, organized to engage in research and promotion of social and cultural sciences. Founded on August 1, 1940, in Kunming, it has now more than 200 members, mostly university professors. The *Journal of Social and Cultural Sciences* (in Chinese) is published twice a year and books of the *Social and Cultural Library* are published at irregular intervals (10 volumes already published). Branch offices in Chungking, Kunming, Loshan, Kweiyang, Tsunyi, Nanchi, Santai, and one each in the Northwest and Honan.

Officers:—Chairman, Wu Chi-yuan; Secretary, Wu Wer-hui; Honorary Treasurer, Wang Kan-yu. Board of Executive: Wu Chi-yuan, Wu Wen-lui, Wang Kan-yu, Wang Chung-hsin, Wu Pao-san, Li Shou-hua, Fei Chien-chao, Chen Hsueh-ping, Chen Chuan, Yang Hsi-meng, Wu Pan-nung.

Address:—c/o Wu Chi-yuan, National Southwest Associated University, Kunming.

Chinese Social Problems Research Society

Founded in 1938. The *Chinese Society Quarterly* is published. Membership: 400. Two branches.

Officers:—Directors, Lo Tun-wei, Hsu Shih-lien, Lo Cheng-lieh, Ho Chih-chao, Chang Tsung-ming, Chang Kuo-kan, Tan Ti-wu, Sung Tung-feng.

Address:—c/o Lo Tun-wei, Executive Yuan, Chungking.

Economics Association of China

Founded in 1924 for exchange of economic knowledge, study of Chinese economic problems and introduction to China of new notions of foreign economists. Publications of the association (books, pamphlets and a quarterly), including works of the members, number more than 700. Membership: 700 individual members and 10 group members.

Officers:—President, Ma Yin-chu; Vice-President, Chow Tso-min; Directors, Wei Ting-sheng, Wang An-hsin, Pan Shu-lun, Ma O-chu, D. K. Lieu, Franklin Ho.

Address:—c/o College of Commerce, Chungking University, Chungking.

Economic Research Society of China

Founded in Nanking in 1932 to engage in research of wartime and post-war economic reconstruction problems. Membership: 78.

Officers:—Directors, Teng Fei-huang, Chen Shou-sung, Hsiao Chung-chen.

Address:—3 Ching Nien Li, Shou Pei Street, Chungking.

Geopolitical Institute, The

Organized in the autumn of 1940 to engage in studies of geopolitics. All members are university or college professors and lecturers. T. H. Chen is in charge of the institute's *Jing-fan* magazine and books of the *Jing-fan* series.

Address:—80 Shangchingssu, Chungking.

Hsien Administration Society of China

Organized to study theoretical and practical problems in *hsien* administration for the promotion of the New *Hsien* System. Membership: 64.

Officers:—Executive Directors, Sung Mu-chia, Lin Ching, Pang Ching-tang, Chen Cheng, Wen Pu-cheng.

Address:—c/o Li Keng-sheng, Party and Political Work Perscrutation Committee, Chungking.

Institute of Chinese Economic Reconstruction

Organized in April, 1939 for the purpose of supporting governmental policy and studying and promoting post-war economic reconstruction programs in China. The work of the institute in research and planning is divided into eight groups: communications, industry, mining and metallurgy, agriculture, river conservancy, public utilities, architecture, and economics. Thorough studies are made by the experts of each branch in preparation of draft economic reconstruction plans for presentation and recommendation to the Government. A *Collection of Chinese Economic Reconstruction Problems* and the *First Draft of Outlines of Chinese Economic Reconstruction* have been compiled. The *Economic Research Quarterly* is published in Chinese.

Officers:—Secretary-General, Shen Yi; Deputy Secretaries-General, C. Sung and Li Fa-tuan; Directors, Wu Yun-chu,

Yun Chen, Shen Yi, Huang Po-chiao, Hoh Pao-shu, Wang Chih-hsin and Hsia Kuang-yu.

Address:—P. O. Box 147, Chungking.

Law Society of China

To do research in law for improvement of the Chinese judicial system, the society was formally inaugurated on September 20, 1935. In addition to the *Chinese Law Magazine*, the society has also published a *Collection of Rudiments of Wartime Laws and Regulations*.

Officers:—Chairman, Chu Chen; Vice-Chairman, Chin Cheng; Secretary-General, Hung Lan-yu.

Address:—590 Lin Sen Rd., Chungking.

Personnel Administration Society of China

Founded in Chungking in October, 1941. Membership: 305.

Officers:—Executive Directors, Ming Chung-chi, Su Lei, Hsiung Tung-yi, Chang Hsiao-cheng, Kuo Chi, Wei Hukeng, Wang Fei.

Address:—c/o Ming Chung-chi, Main Office, National Military Council, Chungking.

Philosophy Society of China

Founded in 1935. The *Philosophical Review Quarterly* is published. Membership: 125.

Officers:—Directors, Hu Shih, Feng Yu-lan, Huang Chien-chung, Feng Tung-mei, Tsung Pai-hua, Chang Chun-li, Fan Shou-kang, Li Chih-chuen, Chin Yueh-lin, Tang Yung-tung, Ho Lin.

Address:—c/o Department of Philosophy, National Southwest Associated University, Kunming.

Political Science and Economics Society of China

Organized in August, 1932 to engage in studies of political science and economics. Activities include discussion meetings and compilation and publication of booklets. Membership: 316.

Officers:—Executive Directors, Chu I-fei, Wang Lung, Lou Tung-sung; Secretary, Yu Chien-yi.

Address:—No. 1 Chia Lu, Chung I Rd., Chungking.

Political Science Society of China

Organized for the purpose of studying problems in political science and promoting political thought in China.

Officers:—Executive Directors, Wang Shih-chieh (Chairman), Chow Keng-sheng, Chien Tuan-sheng, Pu Hsueh-feng, Chang Chung-yu; Secretary-General, Han Li-wu.

Address:—189 Chung San Rd., Chungking.

Society of International Economics
Membership: 54.

Officers:—Directors, Cato Young, Chang Nai-chi, Yin Wen-chin, Li Tsung-wen, Li Teh-ying, Chang Yu-kiang, Lo Tun-wei, Li Pin-huan, Chu Chi, Tsui Chin-po, Ting Tso-shao.

Address:—44 Fu Hsing Village, Hsiang Chia Po, South Bank, Chungking.

Sociology Association of China

Organized in 1930 to study theories and problems of sociology and social administration. Membership: 116.

Officers:—Directors, Wu Tseh-lin, Wu Ching-chao, Sung Peng-wen, Wu Wen-tsao, Pan Kwan-tan, Chen Ta, Ko Hsiang-feng, Hsu Shih-lien.

Address:—c/o Wu Tseh-lin, National Southwest Associated University, Kunming.

EDUCATION**Association of Life Education**

Founded in Kweilin in 1938 for the purpose of developing self-consciousness among the masses, cultivating constructive ability, popularizing education, and raising the standard of living by means of the most-logical, most-efficient new theories and methods of education. The *War-time Education Monthly* and books of popular and juvenile reading are published. Membership: 190.

Officers:—Directors, Tao Hsin-chih (Chairman), Li Jen-jen, Lei Ping-nan, Huang Yen-pei, Shao Li-tze, Shen Chun-ju.

Address:—Yu Sheng Ssu, Peipei, Szechwan.

Association for the Promotion of Mass Education

Founded in Peiping in 1923. Before the war the association conducted an experimental center at Tinghsien, Hopei. Publications number more than 90. Membership: 265.

Officers:—Directors, Chang Po-ling, Chiang Mon-lin, Chang Chun.

Address:—Nan Cheng Ping, South Bank, Chungking.

China Educational Films Association

Founded in Nanking in 1932 to promote the motion picture as a means of supplementary education. Activities include making of educational films, taking charge of international exchange of educational films, and (before the war) conducting contests of Chinese motion pictures, besides the publication of the *China Motion Picture Annual*. Membership: 876.

Officers:—Executive Directors, Chen Li-fu, Chang Tao-fan, Pan Kung-chan, Hung Lan-yu, Chang Pei-hai.

Address:—c/o Chang Pei-hai, Ministry of Education, Chungking.

China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, The

Organized in 1925 to receive, deposit, and apply the proceeds of the United States Boxer Indemnity, the Foundation maintains as its main enterprises science teaching professorships, the Committee of Editing and Translations, the Institute of Social Research, and kindred institutions. The National Library of Peiping (now in Kunming), the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology, and the Cooperative Research Fund of the National Peking University are its joint enterprises. The foundation also grants scientific research fellowships to Chinese scholars in China as well as in foreign countries and awards prizes to works of scientific research.

Officers:—Chairman, Wong Wen-bao; Vice-Chairman, Paul Monroe; Honorary Secretary, Y. T. Tsur; Joint Treasurers, C. R. Bennett, Sao-Ke Alfred Sze; Assistant Treasurers, H. C. Zen, Arthur N. Young; Director, H. C. Zen; and Executive Secretary, H. H. Lin.

Committees:—*The Special Committee in America*: Paul Monroe, Hu Shih, Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, C. R. Bennett, and

R. S. Greene (concurrently Associate Director in U.S.A.); *The Executive Committee*: Wong Wen-hao, Sun Fo, J. E. Baker, Chiang Mon-lin and H. C. Zen; and *The Finance Committee*: R. S. Greene, Hu Shih, and Paul Monroe.

Address:—Special No. 3, Li Tze Pa Main Street, Chungking.

Chinese Association of Social Education

Founded in Wusih (Kiangsu) in September, 1932. Membership: 1,124.

Officers:—Chen Li-kiang, Yu Ching-tang.

Address:—c/o National College of Social Education, Pishan, Szechwan.

Chinese Child Education Association

Founded in Nanking in 1930. Activities include editing booklets on education, promoting child education movement, assisting in education for orphans and administering relief to unemployed teachers. Membership: 4,000 individual members, 34 group members. There are 28 branch associations.

Officers:—Directors, Ma Ke-tan, Chen Ho-chin, Tung Jen-chien, Li Ching-shu, Hu Shu-yi, Wu Yen-yin, Ku Shu-sung, Shen Tze-shan, Hsueh Tien-han, Chen Chien-heng, Chang Ta-shan, Wu Ting.

Address:—c/o Chungking Normal School, Peipei, Szechwan.

Chinese National Press Association

Founded in 1941 in Chungking for the improvement of Chinese journalistic enterprises and study of journalism. Lectures are frequently sponsored, both for members and for the general public. Present membership: 200. The *Chinese National Press Association Annual* is published in Chinese.

Officers:—President, Hsiao Tung-tze; Executive Directors, Peng Ke-cheng, Tsao Ku-ping, Chang Wan-li, Chow Chin-yueh; Secretary, Chen Min-teh; Research Division, Ma Hsin-ya; Investigation Division, Chien Tsang-sho; Publication Division, Lo Cheng-jieh; Service Division, Thomas M. H. Chao.

Address:—c/o Central News Agency, No. 1 Chung San Rd., Chungking.

Education Association of China

Officers:—Sung Cheng-pang, Kuo Tsu-chao.

Address:—c/o National Central University, Shapingpa, Chungking.

English Language Society of China
Founded in Chengtu in 1942.

Officers:—President, Yang Yu-yung; Directors, Miao Chen-fan, Chao Lien-fang, Chang Wen-tsai, Yang Shou-hsuen, Kang Hsin-chih; Secretary, Cheng Chier-li.

Address:—68 Lien Kwan Kung So Street, Chengtu.

Federation of Overseas-Chinese Education

Founded in Chungking in 1940 to carry on studies in education for overseas Chinese and to assist the Government in the improvement of educational methods and popularization of education among overseas Chinese. There are 41 branch associations in different cities abroad.

Officers:—Executive Directors, Yu Tsun-hsien, Ku Shu-sung, Wang Chih-yuan.

Address:—c/o Yu Tsun-hsien, Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, Chungking.

Geographical Education Research Association of China

Founded in 1936 for the promotion of geographical education and study of teaching methods and materials for geography classes in middle and elementary schools. Membership: 1,020.

Officers:—President, Hu Huan-yung; Directors, Chu Ping-hai, Li Yu-lin, Jen Mei-ao, Shen Ju-sheng.

Address:—c/o Department of Geography, National Central University, Shapingpa, Chungking.

Joint Office of Chinese Association of Education and Culture

Founded in May, 1937 as a coordinating body for all educational and cultural organizations aiming at educational progress and reform by collective efforts. The office was temporarily suspended when the war began but resumed its activities after removal to Chungking. Publications and cultural lectures are sponsored. Attached to the office are research committees on educational system, border education, and scientific education. Membership: 12 organizations.

Officers:—Chang Po-ling, Chang Yin, Kiang Heng-yuan, Chen Li-kiang, Kuo Yu-shou, Meng Pu, Wu Nan-hsuan, Chiang Fu-tsung, Hsiao Hsiao-yung, Shao Shuan-chiu, Gunsun Hoh, Ma Ke-tan, Hsu Cho-shih, Hsu Su-en.

Address:—Wen Chang Kung, Ching-mukwan, Szechwan.

Library Association of China

Founded in Peiping in June, 1925. Representatives of the association were delegated to the International Library Congress four times. Publications include bulletins, a quarterly, a collection of indices and others.

Officers:—President, Yuan Tung-li; Directors, Liu Kuo-chuen, Chiang Fu-tung, Shen Tsu-yung, Wang Wen-shan, Tai Chih-chien, Tien Hung-tu, Hung Yu-feng, Cha Hsiu, Wang Yun-wu, Liu Yi-cheng, Yen Wen-yu, Chen Hsuen-tze, Li Hsiao-yuan, Tu Ting-yuan.

Address:—c/o Library, National South-west Associated University, Kunming.

National Association of Vocational Education of China

The purpose of the association is to popularize and improve vocational education and to improve mass education with the a view to better livelihood. With a history of 26 years (founded in May, 1917), it has now more than 20,000 individual members and a group membership of more than 700 units. Major activities include investigation and research in vocational education and vocations, compilation and publication of books and tests, vocational training and guidance, supplementary education, and vocational guarantee service. Among the subsidiary organs are one branch association in Kweilin, five branch offices (in Kunming, Kweiyang, Chengtu, Shanghai and Hongkong—the last two suspended due to the war), two vocational schools (in Chungking and Shanghai), 12 vocational classes (7 in Shanghai and one each in Chungking, Chengtu, Kweiyang, Kweilin and Kunming), six vocational guidance offices (one each in Chungking, Chengtu, Kweilin, Kunming, Kweiyang, and Shanghai), four productive organs and others.

Publications in Chinese and English number more than 260, including the *Education and Vocation* (in Chinese, formerly monthly, now quarterly), *The National Association of Vocational Education of China: Semi-Annual Report* and many books on vocational education.

Officers:—Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chien Yung-ming; Executive Director, Huang Yen-pei; Office Directors, Yang Wei-yu and Kiang Wen-yu.

Address:—56 Chang's Garden, Chungking.

National Society for the Study of Education

Founded in 1933 for the study and reform of education. Research and investigation work are carried out. Twelve branches—Chungking, Yungan (Fukien), Northwest (at Chengku in Shensi), Kunming, Lanchow, Chengtu, Kweilin, Hunan (at Lantien), Kiangsi (at Taiho), Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tsunyi (Kweichow). Membership: 565 individual members and 10 group members including various provincial education departments.

Officers:—Executive Directors, Chang Po-ling, Hsu Cho-shih, Ai Wei, Chang Tao-chih, Wu Chun-sheng, Chang Chuan-nien.

Address:—c/o Department of Education, National Central University, Shapingpa, Chungking.

Research Society of Present-Day Education

Founded in May, 1941, to study educational theories and practical problems in education. Membership: 58.

Address:—c/o Wang Wen-hsin, Ministry of Education, Chungking.

Society of Educational Tests

Founded on June 21, 1931, in Nanking, with the aim of making tests in various problems of Chinese education. Twelve kinds of tests have been devised and carried into effect. Membership: 310.

Officers:—Executive Directors, Ai Wei, Hsiao Hsiao-yung, Yi Ke-hsuen.

Address:—c/o Psychological Laboratory, National Central University Branch School, Po Chi, Chungking.

ENGINEERING**Chemical and Dyeing Engineering Society of China**

A research laboratory and a library are maintained by the society in collaboration with some factories. Membership: 280.

Officers:—President, Chu Chu-ching; Vice-Presidents, Fang Tsing-tu, Yin Yueh-tan.

Address:—14 Yung Chi Li, Yu Ya Ching Rd., Shanghai.

Chinese Engineering Society

Founded in Hankow in August, 1913, and merged with the Society of Chinese Engineers in August, 1931. The purpose of the society is to develop engineering works and to study engineering problems by the joint efforts of engineers of different branches. Research committees are maintained. Ten annual conferences have been held, the 10th in Lanchow in 1942. There are 22 branches. Membership: 4,263 individual members and 60 group members. The *Engineering Bi-monthly* and the *Bulletin of the Chinese Engineering Society* are published.

Officers:—President, Wong Wen-hao; Vice-President, Mao I-sheng; Secretary-General, Ku Yu-chuan; Chief Editor, Wu Cheng-lo; Chief Treasurer, Chu Chi-ching.

Address:—P. O. Box 268, Chungking.

Chinese Hydraulic Engineering Society

Organized in April, 1931 for studies in hydraulic engineering and promotion of hydraulic reconstruction projects in China. Major activities include research in and planning of hydraulic engineering model districts, collection of literature on hydraulics and compilation and revision of hydraulic terminology. Thirteen volumes of *Hydraulic Monthly* and more than 10 *Hydraulics Rare Edition Reprints* were published before the war. Since 1938 a monthly magazine—*Hydraulics*—has been issued. There are 475 members, 491 associate members and 70 student members. Branch societies in Sian, Chengku and Shanghai.

Officers:—President, Shen Pai-hsien; Vice-President, Sung Fu-shih; Secretary-General, Hsu Shih-fu.

Address:—P. O. Box 1, Hsunchiao, Chungking.

Civil Engineering Society of China

Founded in Hangchow on May 23, 1936 for studies in civil engineering and development of civil engineering reconstruction. Research sections have been organized to study various civil engineering problems. Present membership: 522. In December, 1942, 17 branch societies were organized, their distribution being one each for the cities of Chungking, Chengtu, Lanchow, Chengku, Kunming, Kweiyang, Kweilin, Sian, Loshan, Tienshui, Yishan, Taiho,

Tingyueh, Hengyang, Kikiang, Changting and Litchow.

Officers:—President, F. K. Sah; Vice-Presidents, Y. S. Mao, T. K. Chao; Secretary-General, Y. Lo; Chief Treasurer, Y. S. Pei; Editor-in-Chief, S. T. Li; Directors, C. Y. Tu, T. L. Chang, C. Y. Hou, Lin Hung-hsun, Y. M. Wu, F. C. Chow, Y. Shen, C. L. Nieh, S. H. Chow, T. C. Yen, Y. Lo, Y. S. Pei, S. T. Li.

Address:—c/o Kweilin-Sansui Highway Engineering Office, Kweilin.

Golden Sea Research Institute of Chemical Industry

Founded in August, 1922 in Tangku, Hopei, by Fan Hsu-tung, the institute is the first private chemical engineering research organ in China. Removed from Tangku to Hankow after the outbreak of the war, thence to Changsha and again to Szechwan. More than 90 papers and treatises on research and investigation projects in agricultural chemistry, chemical analysis, metallurgical and chemical engineering have been published in the journals and publications of the institute and similar organizations at home and abroad.

Officers:—Director, Sung Hsueh-wu; Deputy-Director, Chang Cheng-lung; Chief of Bacteriological Division, Fang Hsin-fang; Chief of Pharmaceutical Factory, Liu Yang-hsuen; Chief of Analytical Laboratory, Chao Po-chuan; Chief of Dyestuff Division, Wei Wen-teh.

Address:—P. O. Box 4, Wutungchiao, Szechwan.

Institute for Research in Chinese Architecture

Founded in January, 1920 in Peiping to engage in research of Chinese architecture (particularly ancient architecture) and related arts in respect of dwellings, bridges, sculptures, mural structures and furniture. More than 200 municipalities and *hsien* have been investigated and research work and studies made of more than 1,000 ancient architectural works and related art subjects. Since the war began, the institute has removed three times—from Peiping to Changsha, thence to Kunming, and thence again to Lichuang in southern Szechwan. Membership: 66.

Publications include *Bulletin of the Institute for Research in Chinese Architecture, Chinese Architectural Designs Reference Album* in 10 volumes, and 26

other works (all published before the war).

Address:—P. O. Box No. 4, Lichuang, Nanchi, Szechwan.

Metallurgical Engineering Society of China

Founded in 1937. A large part of the society's activities has been suspended due to dispersal of members in wartime.

Officers:—President, Wong Wen-hao; Vice-Presidents, Chen Li-fu, Tseng Yang-fu; Executive Directors, Sung Yueh-chi, Hu po-yuan, Hsueh Kwei-lun.

Address:—9 Fei Lai Ssu, Chungking.

Sanitary Engineering Society of China

Founded on August 1, 1942, to study and promote sanitary engineering in China. Membership: 60, all being sanitation engineers or university professors.

Officer:—Kuo Tsu-yuan.

Address:—c/o Kuo Tsu-yuan, National Health Administration, Hsinchiao Chungking.

Society of Chinese Architects

Founded in Shanghai in 1927. Membership: 66.

Officers:—President, Ta-yu Doon; Vice-President, Chen Chih.

Address:—c/o Lu Chien-shou, Architecture Section, Bank of China, Chung Cheng Rd., Chungking.

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Chinese Association of Research for the Supply of Pharmaceutical Products

Founded on April 1, 1941, in Chungking to promote self-sufficiency in pharmaceutical products. Research and investigations are its major activities. The *Pharmaceutical Bulletin* (in Chinese) is published semi-annually. Membership: 267.

Officers:—Board of Directors, Lien Jui-chi (Chairman), Chen Pu, Pan Ching, Liu Shao-kwang, Chen Ssu-yi, Yu Ta-chun, Liang Chi-kwei, Lin Kung-chi, Hu Ting-an.

Address:—4 Ta Yang Kung Chiao, Shapingpa, Chungking.

Chinese Medical Association, The

The present Chinese Medical Association came into existence in 1932 with the amalgamation of the two leading medical bodies in China, namely, the China Medical (Missionary) Association and the National Medical Association of China. The former had been founded 43 years previously, while the latter has had a history of 17 years. Purposes: (1) to federate and bring into one compact organization duly qualified and scientifically trained physicians; (2) to propagate medical knowledge and advance medical science; (3) to uphold the standards of medical education; (4) to maintain high ethical standards of the medical profession, to safeguard its various interests and to promote friendly relations among its members; and (5) to cooperate with other medical societies or agencies in the attainment of the foregoing objects.

Biennial conferences and scientific meetings (organized in sections such as medicine, surgery, public health, pathology, etc.) are held regularly. The following scientific societies are component sections of the association, each confederating in their membership qualified specialists in the respective fields: Chinese Dermatology Society, Chinese Hospital Society, Chinese Society of Internal Medicine, Chinese Medical History Society, Chinese Society of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Chinese Pediatrics Society, Chinese Public Health Society, Chinese Ophthalmology Society, Chinese Otolaryngology Society, Chinese Radiology Society, Chinese Surgical Society, and Chinese Tuberculosis Society.

Auxiliary to the associations are also the Council of Medical Missions, the Council on Legal Defense, the Council on Hospitals, the Council on Public Health, the Vacancies Bureau, and the bookselling and medical supplies departments. A museum and the Way-Sung New Library are located at the association's headquarters in Shanghai (41 Tsepang Road).

Membership: more than 3,000, 60 per cent being Chinese. Almost every nationality is represented.

The association has local branches in leading cities and towns throughout China, notably in Kunming, Kweiyang, Chungking, Chengtu, Peiping, Shanghai, Hankow, and Canton.

Before the Pacific War the association published two monthly journals—the *National Medical Journal* in Chinese and the *Chinese Medical Journal* in English, the *National Health Journal* a bi-monthly health journal, and the *Chinese Medical Directory*, an annual journal, are also published. (Owing to transportation difficulties since the fall of Shanghai and Hongkong, publication of the above-mentioned periodicals has been temporarily suspended. At present a bi-monthly *Medical Digest* is published in both Chinese and English editions.)

Officers:—*Supervisory Committee*—Chairman, F. C. Yen; J. Heng Liu, Wu Lien-teh, E. S. Tyau, Lin Tsung-yang, Hu Hui-teh, H. H. Morris; *Board of Directors*—Chairman, Fu Wen-shou; W. H. Pott, Sung Wu-sheng, Liu Chien-chiu, Fang Chia-cheng, Li Ting-an; *Board of Executives*—Chairman, Chu Heng-pi; General-Secretary, Szeming Sze; Chinese Editor, Li Tao; English Editor, Hsu Yu-chieh; Nyi Pao-chun; Lo Wen-chao, B. E. Read, T. K. Wang, L. G. Kilborn, Li Sung-en, Miao An-chen.

General Office:—President, P. Z. King; Vice-Presidents, Wang Chi-ming, J. L. Maxwell; General-Secretary, Szeming Sze (T. Y. Tai acting); Chinese Editors, Li Tao, Chu Chang-keng; English Editors, Hsu Yu-chieh, E. B. Struthers.

Address:—Koloshan, Chungking.

Health Education Association of China

Founded in July, 1935 to promote health education on a nation-wide scale as a means to enhance the health level of the nation. Besides assisting the Government in health movements, the association holds exhibitions and lectures and publishes booklets on health education. The *Medical Service In Wartime* is a monthly publication. Membership: 552.

Officers:—Director, Chen Kuo-fu; Deputy-Directors, Pan Kung-chan, Hung Lan-yu; Secretary General, Hu Ting-an.

Address:—8 New Villa, Peipei, Szechwan.

Herbal Medicine Society of China

Organized by practitioners in Chinese native medicine. The *Native Medicine Monthly* is published. Membership: 430.

Officers:—President, Chang Chien-chai; Vice-President Hsieh Chuan-an, Wu Chuan-an.

Infant Health Association of China

Founded in Nanking in 1931.

Officers:—Unknown.

Address:—Su Yi Tsun, Peipei, Szechwan.

Mental Hygiene Association of China

Organized for the purpose of preserving and promoting mental hygiene as well as preventing mental disorders. Membership: 236.

Officers:—Executive Directors, Ai Wei, Wu Nan-hsuan, Hsiao Hsiao-yung, Chen Chien-shiu, Chu Chang-keng.

Address:—c/o College of Education, National Central University, Shapingpa, Chungking.

Midwives Association of China

Founded in Chungking on December 15, 1941. Publications include *Midwifery Professional Ethics* and *Handbook on Feminine and Infantile Hygiene*. Present membership: 560.

Officers:—Honorary Presidents, Yu Sung-yun, Yang Tsung-jui, Ke Cheng-hui; Directors, Hsieh Nung (Chairman), Yang Hui-lan, Liang Kwei-fang, Tan Pao-ching, Tao Ching-chu, Yang Hui-ying, Chung Su-cheng.

Address:—c/o Hsin Tu Pharmacy, Shangchingssu, Chungking.

Nurses Association of China

Organized in 1909 for the purpose of raising and unifying the standard of nursing education in China. The association was requested by the first Nurses' Conference convened in 1914 to assume the responsibility of the registration of schools of nursing and of supervising examinations for the prospective graduates.

Up to 1934 when the Technical Committee on Nursing Education of the Commission on Medical Education was established (under the joint auspices of the Ministry of Education and the National Health Administration) and took up the registration of nursing schools and examinations of nurses, there were 6,372 nursing graduates holding diplomas issued by the association.

The association was reorganized in October, 1941, in order to comply with government regulations. Its headquarters is in Chungking, with a branch office in Shanghai. The association

established in September, 1942 a school of nursing in cooperation with the Central Hospital in Kweiyang.

The association has more than 1,400 life members and some 500 paid-up members in Free China. The four branch associations officially recognized are located in Chungking, Chengtu, Kweiyang and Kweilin.

A total of 75 books and booklets relating to nursing have been published and translated. A bi-lingual (English-and-Chinese) *Quarterly Journal* is also published.

Officers:—Board of Directors, Hsu Ai-chu (Miss), Chow Mei-yu (Miss), Eva Liu Chen (Mrs.), Chan Pao-chiu (Miss), Lu Chi-ying (Miss), Kwan Pao-chen (Miss), Dih Chen-liu (Miss), Cora E. Simpson (Miss), Tien Tsai-lee (Miss); Board of Supervisors, Hilda Wang Lo (Mrs.), Bernice Chu Chen (Mrs.), James Liu (Mrs.); English General Secretary and Treasurer, Cora E. Simpson (Miss); Chinese General Secretary, Tien Tsai-lee (Miss).

Address:—c/o Miss Hsu Ai-chu, Central Institute of Health, Koloshan, Chungking.

Pharmaceutical Society of China, The

Founded on July 5, 1942, in succession to the 30-year old China Pharmaceutical Society in Shanghai which is now defunct. All regular members are graduates of pharmaceutical colleges in China and abroad while graduates of pharmaceutical vocational schools are admitted as preparatory members. Present membership is 534, including 294 preparatory and 16 honorary members. Branch societies are located in Chengtu, Kunming, Yungan (Fukien) and Anshun (Kweichow).

Officers:—President, Chen Pu; Executive Directors, Meng Mu-ti, Lien Jui-chi, Yu Ta-chun, Ke Keh-chuan; Secretary, Lu Hsueh-yuan.

Address:—Shihpishan, Hsinchia, Chungking.

NATURAL SCIENCES

Astronomy Society of China

Officers:—Chen Tsun-wei, Yu Tsing-sung.

Address:—20 Hsiao Tung Chen Chiao, Kunming.

Chemistry Society of China

Founded in August, 1931, in Nanking. *The Journal of Chemistry Society of China*, the *Chemical News Leaflet*, and the *Chemistry Magazine* have been published. Membership: 2,120 individual members and 56 group members. Thirteen branches.

Officers:—Directors, Tseng Chao-lun (Chairman), Fan Hsu-tung, Wu Hsueh-chow, Chang Hung-yuan, King Kai-ying, Huang Tse-ching, Tai An-pang, Chang Kiang-shu, Yuan Han-ching, Chow Hou-fu, Lin Chi-yung; Secretary-General, Wu Cheng-lo.

Address:—c/o Kao Chi-yu, Department of Chemistry, National Central University, Shapingpa, Chungking.

China Amateur Radio League

Formerly the China Amateur Radio Operators' Wartime Service Corps organized in October, 1937. An annual meeting is held each year on May 5 (Amateur Radio Day) and by means of wireless communication annual radio conferences are held at different places on the same day. Present membership is 380. The *CQ* magazine is published monthly and *Amateur Radio QSL* periodically. Branches in Chungking, Chengtu, Lanchow, Ningsia, Kunming, Kweiyang, Kweilin, Hsifeng, Yuanling, Kukong.

Officers:—President, Hsu En-tseng; Vice-President, K. T. Chu.

Address:—Hungtsaofang, Shapingpa, Chungking.

China Association of Scientific Movement

Founded in 1933 for the promotion of popular scientific movement. Branch associations have been founded in Chekiang, Anhwei, Hunan, Hupeh, Honan, Shansi, Nanking, Shanghai, Peiping, Tientsin, Tsingtao. Membership: 2,321.

Officers:—Executive Directors, Chen Li-fu, Wu Cheng-lo, Ku Yu-chuan, Tsou Shu-wen, Wei Hsueh-jen, Hsu En-tseng; Secretary-General, Chang Pei-hai.

Address:—282 Kuo Fu Rd., Chungking.

China Society of Natural Sciences

Founded in September, 1927, for the purpose of engaging in scientific studies and popularizing scientific knowledge in China. The society has conducted

scientific expeditions to Sikang and the Northwest, published books, and served the public through its social service division. The *Scientific World Monthly* is published bi-monthly since the war began. Besides the nine branches in China (Kunming, Chungking, Chengtu, Lichuan, Loshan, Kweiyang, Tsunyi, Taiho, and the Northwest) there are two other branches, one in the United States and one in England. Membership: 1,500.

Officers:—President, Hu Huan-yung; General Affairs, Shen Chi-yi; Culture, Tseng Chao-lun; Organization, Hsieh Li-hui; Social Service, Hsueh Yu.

Address:—54 Sunglingpo, Shapingpa, Chungking.

Geographical Society of China, The

Founded in September, 1934 with the aim of collecting materials relating to geography and spreading geographical knowledge through research, investigations, lectures and discussions. In 1935 the society represented China at the World Geographical Conference held in Poland. Activities include the holding of annual conferences and lectures, and publication of journals, books and maps. The *Journal of the Geographical Society of China* (bi-lingual), formerly a quarterly, is now published annually. Membership: 345.

Officers:—President, Wong Wen-hao; Councillors, Chu Co-ching, G. Yun Chang, Hu Huan-yung, Johnson Lin, John Lee, Chang Yin-tang, Hsieh Chia-yung, Tung Shao-liang, Wong Wen-hao; Secretary, Hu Huan-yung; Treasurer, Chu Pin-hai; Chief Editor, G. Yun Chang.

Address:—c/o The National Central University, Chungking.

Geological Society of China, The

Founded on January 27, 1922 in Peiping to study geology and related sciences. Besides annual meetings, lectures, discussions and investigation trips are held from time to time. Research subsidies and awards granted to geologists include the V. K. Ting Memorial Prize and the Chao Ya-tseng Memorial Subsidy. Membership: 375 (26 founding members, 103 life members and 246 ordinary members). Branch societies in Chaotung (Yunnan) and Kunming.

The *Bulletin of the Geological Society of China* is published quarterly in English and *Ti Chih Luen Ping* (Geological Review) bi-monthly in Chinese.

Officers:—Board of Directors—Chu Chia-hua (Chairman), T. K. Huang (Vice-Chairman), Ying Tsan-hsun (Secretary), Hou Teh-feng, Wong Wen-hao, Yang Chung-chien, Hsieh Chia-yung, Sung Yung-chu, Li Ssu-kwang, Wang Heng-sheng, Chang Keng, Li Chun-li, and A. W. Grabau.

Address:—c/o National Geological Survey, Peipei, Szechwan.

Meteorology Society of China

Founded in Tsingtao in 1924 to promote meteorological science and to develop meteorological activities. Membership: 260 individual members and 20 group members.

Officers:—Presidents, Chu Co-ching, Chiang Peng-jan; Directors, Chang Pao-kun, Cheng Tze-cheng, Hu Huan-yung, Chu Ping-hai, Chu Wen-yung, Tu Chang-wang, Chen Chan-yung, Lu Liu; Secretary-General, Lu Chiung.

Address:—c/o Academia Sinica, Peipei, Szechwan.

New China Society of Mathematics

Founded in Kunming in 1940 for the study of mathematics. Membership: 105.

Officers:—Directors, Chiang Li-fu, Chen Shen-sheng, Hua Lo-keng, Hsiung Ching-lai, Su Pu-tsing, Chen Chien-kung, Yang Wu-chih, Kiang Tseh-han, Sung Kuang-yuan.

Address:—P. O. Box 96, Kunming.

Physics Society of China

Founded in 1932 for research in physics. Delegates of the society once represented China at the World Physics Conference.

Publication: the *Physics Journal*. Membership: 232.

Officers:—President, Wu Yu-hsuen; Board of Directors, Hu Kang-fu, Sah Peng-tung, Wang Shou-chin, Ting Hsi-lin; Board of Supervisors, Yen Chi-tze, Kwei Chih-ting, Chang Shao-chung.

Address:—c/o College of Natural Sciences, National Southwest Associated University, Kunming.

Psychology Society of China

Founded in Nanking in 1937. All activities of the society, including publication of the *Journal of the Psychology Society of China*, have been suspended since the war began. Membership: 57.

Officers:—Tang Yueh, Lu Chih-wei, Timothy T. Lew, Ai Wei, Hsiao Hsiao-yung, Chou Hsien-keng.

Address:—c/o P. O. Box 138, Kweilin.

Science Society of China

Founded in 1914, the society has a biological research institute at Peipei (Szechwan) and the Ming Fu Library in Shanghai. Publications include the *Science Monthly*, the *Science Pictorial*, *Natural Sciences and Human Life*, books on practical civil engineering, booklets on biological research, and books on popular science.

Officers:—Acting Secretary-General, Lu Yu-tao.

Address:—c/o Biological Research Institute of the Chinese Association of Natural Sciences, Peipei, Szechwan.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Extension Association of China

Founded in Chungking on May 3, 1939 for the purpose of developing agricultural extension work and studying problems relating to agricultural extension. Membership: 100.

Officers:—Directors, Mao Yung, Chiao Chi-ming, Chien Tien-ho, Hsieh Chia-sheng, Tang Chi-yu, P. W. Tsou, Chang Chih-wen, Chao Lien-fang, Shen Tsung-han, Chang Hsin-i, S. W. Tsou, Sung Wen-yu.

Address:—c/o Mao Yung, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Chungking.

Agricultural Association of China

Founded in January, 1917, to study agricultural science, promote agricultural reforms and rural rehabilitation, and to improve peasant life. Among the research projects the association engaged in for 1942 are "Chinese Agricultural Policy," "Post-war Agricultural Rehabilitation," and "A 30-year History of Chinese Agricultural Improvement." Scholarships and fellowships are awarded. The *Journal of the Agricultural Association of China* and the *Agricultural Association Newsletter* are published in Chinese. Membership: 3,800. Branches in Kunming and Kwangtung; a new branch is being organized in Chengtu.

Officers:—President, P. W. Tsou; Vice-President, Liang Hsi; Executive Director, Chen Fang-chi; Chief of Editorial Division, Cato Young.

Address:—121 Chung Hwa Rd., Chungking.

China Association of Research in Farm Economy

Founded on March 10, 1940, for the purpose of studying farm economy and rural reconstruction. Membership: 500.

Officers:—Directors, Liu Kuang-hua, Ho Kung-kan, Shih Wei-huan, Huang Hou-tuan, Chin Yung, Tung Shih-chin, Yang Yun-chu, Huang Meng-fei, Lei Cheng, Chow Hsien-wen, Li Wen, Chen Shou-sung, Chen Hsi-hsiang.

Address:—35 Hsia Lo Chia Wan, Chungking.

China Association of Rural Economy

Founded in 1933 to engage in research or rural economy and promote rural work. The *Chinese Farm and Village Monthly* and six books have been published.

Officers:—Directors, Chen Han-sheng, Sung Hsiao-tsun, Chien Chia-chu, Wu Chueh-nung, Feng Ho-fah, Wang Ying-sheng.

China Association of Rural Reconstruction

Founded in 1940.

Officers:—Directors, Liang Chung-hua, Liang Shu-ming, Chang Yuan-shan, Huang Yen-pei, James Yen, Kiang Heng-yuan, Cato Young, Kao Yang, Sung Tseh-jang, Chu Chu-nung, Chen Chu-shan.

Address:—c/o College of Agriculture, University of Nanking, Chengtu.

China Society for the Promotion of Agriculture

Organized by agricultural workers for the improvement of agriculture in China and encouragement of intensified work among agriculturists. Booklets and a monthly magazine are published. Membership: 750. Six branch societies in China and one abroad.

Officers:—Director, Tai Sung-teh; Vice-Director, Chiang Teh-chi; Co-Directors, Chi Chao-sheng, Chiang Chieh, Wang Chu-yuan, Mei Chi-fang, Wang Kwan-chuen.

Address:—c/o Chi Chao-sheng, University of Nanking, Chengtu.

Forestry Association of China

Founded in 1911 for research in forestry and development of forestation. The association has more than 500 members, all forestry experts. The *Journal of the Forestry Association of China* is published periodically. The association has model forests and special research workers in different provinces and branch associations in Chengtu, Kweilin and Kunming.

Officers:—President, Yao Chuan-fah; Directors, Liang Hsi, D. Y. Lin, Li Shun-ching, Chu Hui-fang.

Address:—8 Weichiawan, Peipei, Eastern Szechwan (or c/o the Tienhengchiao Post Office, Peipei).

FINANCE AND STATISTICS

Accounting Association of China

Founded in Nanking on November 18, 1934. Activities include publication of magazines, discussion meetings and an accounting school. Membership: 74 individual members and two group members.

Officers:—Executive Directors, Chao Ti-hua, Wen Yi-yu, Li Chin-yu.

Address:—c/o Directorate-General of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics, National Government, Chungking.

Accounting, Budgeting and Statistics Society of China

Founded in Nanking in May, 1933. Membership: 1,197. One branch.

Officers:—Executive Directors, Yang Ju-mei, Chang Ching-li, Wang Fang.

Address:—c/o Yang Ju-mei, Bureau of Accounts, Budgets and Statistics, National Government, Chungking.

Chung Hua Association of Accounting, Budgeting and Statistics

Founded in 1939. Membership: 278.

Institute of Finance of China, The

Organized in Chungking on April 19, 1942 for the study of public finance and financial problems and for assisting financial reconstruction work of the government. By September, 1942, the institution had a membership of 1,046. Branches in different provinces are being planned or organized. Publications include the *Monopoly Policy and Rudiments of Its Regulations, Chinese*

Local Finance, and the periodical *Finance Journal*. In collaboration with the Li Hsin Accounting School, the institution conducts supplementary courses in accounting. Other activities include lectures and forums.

Officers:—Director, H. H. Kung; Secretary to Director, Lu Pei-chang; Secretary-General, Kwan Chi-yu; Secretary-in-Charge, Tsui Ching-shiu; Editor-in-Chief, Liu Cheng-tung.

Address:—Chun Sung Rd., Chungking.

National Association of Accountants

Founded in 1933.

Officers:—Directors, Hsi Yu-shu, Wen Yi-yu, Kiang Wan-ping, Hsieh Ling, Chien Kai, Ho Yuan-ming, Chen Chih-siang, Ouyang Han-tsun, Kuo Jo-wei, Wang Hai-fan, Chen Jih-ping.

Address:—c/o Wen Yi-yu, Pa Hsien Middle School, Chungking.

Statistics Association of China

Founded in 1930 to promote statistical work in China and to study theories and methods of statistics. Membership: 458.

Officers:—President, Jui Pao-kung; Vice-President, Chu I-fei; Directors, D. K. Lieu, King Kuo-pao, Wang Chung-wu, Wang Lung, Chen Chang-heng, Franklin Ho, Li Cheng-mo.

Address:—c/o Li Hui-yuan, Chungking Municipal Government, Chungking.

CULTURE

Association for the Promotion of Tibetan Culture

Officers:—President, Hsi-Jao-Chia-Tso.

Address:—1 Yeu Yu Li, Hsuantan-miao, South Bank, Chungking.

China Association for the Promotion of Border Culture

Founded in Chungking in 1939. Membership: 174.

Officers:—President, Chen Li-fu; Executive Directors, Chang Yuan-fu, Ma Liang, Chung Lu-chien, Pien Tsung-meng, Yung Hsiang, Hsi-Jao-Chia-Tso.

Address:—78 Chin Tang Street, Chungking.

China Institute for Research in Border Cultures

Founded in July, 1939 to engage in research and popularization of the cultures of border peoples. At present emphasis is laid on the study of the Chinese race, including border peoples from the ethnological point of view. Membership: 100.

Officers:—Chairman of Board of Directors, Chang Si-man; Directors, Yang Cheng-chih, Chang Jen-hsia, Ma Ho-tien, Huang Wen-shan, Chen Chi-yun; Research Fellow, Hu Nai-an.

Address:—P. O. Box 255, Chungking.

China Society of Border Problems

Founded on June 1, 1941 to engage in research of China's border culture and political, educational, economic, sociological and other problems. Fifteen books, scheduled for publication in 1943, have been compiled and prepared under the auspices of the society. The *Chinese Border Monthly* is published in Chinese. Present membership is 652. There are two branches—in Chengtu and in Yulin (Shensi).

Officers:—President, Chao Shou-yu; Acting President, Ku Chi-kang; Executive Director and Secretary-General, Huang Feng-shan.

Address:—Nan Yuan, Hsuantanmiao, South Bank, Chungking.

Chinese Federation of Border Reconstruction

Founded in 1940 to promote border productive reconstruction as well as culture and fellowship among the border peoples. Membership: 173.

Officers:—President, Yu Yu-jen; Vice-Presidents, Wang Lu-jen, Mao Ching-hsiang.

Address:—3rd Floor, 17 Chung I Rd., Chungking.

Cooperative Culture Association of China

The purpose of the association is to popularize and develop cooperative culture. Membership: 789.

Officers:—President, Wen Chuen.

Address:—c/o Wen Chuen, Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters, Taiho, Kiangsi.

Ethnological Society of China

Founded in December, 1923, to engage in research, investigations and collection of materials, lectures and discussions. There are more than 70 members. Publications: the *Southwestern Border* magazine and the *Ethnological Journal*.

Officers:—Board of Directors, Huang Wen-shan, Shang Cheng-tsu, Hsu I-tang, Hu Chien-ming, Wu Ting-liang, Sung Peng-wen, Ho Lien-kwei.

Address:—c/o University of Nanking, Chengtu.

Oriental Cultural Association, The

Founded in Chungking in 1940 with the aim of studying, preserving and diffusing Oriental culture in collaboration with all the Oriental peoples. Lectures and discussion meetings are included in its regular activities. The *Oriental Culture* magazine is published. Membership: 519.

Officers:—President, Yu Yu-jen; Vice-President, Chin Cheng; Secretary-General, Kuo Chun-tao.

Address:—20 Han Chia Hang, Nanchimen, Chungking.

Society for Studies in Confucianism

Founded on April 22, 1942 for the promotion of Confucianism and Chinese national culture. A college for studies in Confucianism is being established, with an attached middle school already in existence at Fowling, Szechwan. Membership: 670.

Officers:—President, H. H. Kung; Executive Directors, Wu Chih-hui, Chang Chi, Ho Chien, Chen Li-fu; Secretary-General, Tan Kuang.

Address:—31 Chung Ssu Rd., Chungking.

West China Border Research Society, The

Founded in 1922 to promote scientific studies connected with the topography, peoples, cultures and environments of West China, especially as they affect the tribespeople. The aim of the society has been expanded to include the encouragement of research in Chinese culture and in natural history in the western provinces of China. The *Journal of the West China Border Research Society* which contains articles, photographs, maps and drawings covering subjects such as

archaeology, anthropology, biology and medicine, is published annually. Series of monthly lectures are held yearly. Present membership is 200 (Chinese and foreign) of whom about 20 are residents abroad.

Officers:—*Executive Committee for 1942-43*—President, Hou Pao-chang; Vice-President, H. L. Richardson; Treasurer, R. C. Spooner; Editors: Series A, D. C. Graham; Series B, K. J. Richardson; Librarian, D. C. Graham (Mrs.); Member-at-Large, L. G. Kilborn; Secretary, Cheng Te-kun.

Address:—West China Union University Museum, Chengtu.

SERVICE AND FELLOWSHIP**American-Returned Youth League**

Organized on November 23, 1941, by Chinese youths returned from America in recent years for promotion of fellowship and Sino-American goodwill. All members, numbering about 200, have attended universities in the United States. Monthly dinners are held to discuss problems concerning American-returned youths and Chinese students in the U.S.; and information is supplied to students who intend to go.

Officers:—*Executive Committee*—Chao Wang (Chairman), Lin Tung, Wang Kwan, Chang Hsu, Shen Chang-huan.

Address:—c/o Chao Wang, P. O. Box 349, Chungking.

Association of French-Belgium Swiss-Returned Students (Association des Etudiants Chinois Retour de F. B. S.)

Founded in Chungking on February 1, 1938, the association has now 1,200 members, with branches in Kunming, Chengtu, Kweiyang, Sian, and in the provinces of Kiangsi, Hunan and Kwangsi.

Officers:—Director, Mao Ching-hsiang; Chief Secretary, S. C. Liao; Secretary-General, M. F. Chow.

Address:—30 Ling Kiang Rd., Chungking.

British-Returned Students' Association

Founded in November, 1939. Major activities include monthly lectures and social gatherings. Membership: 216.

Officers:—Wang Shih-chieh, Han Li-wu, Lo Mien, Chen Tsang-po, Hwang Shao-ku.

Address:—189 Chung San Rd., Chungking.

Chungking International Women's Club

Founded in 1938 with a three-fold purpose—to encourage better fellowship among the women of Chungking, to cooperate in community or national service, and to increase intellectual interests. Among its major activities are lectures, group discussions, social meetings, weekly sales of home cooked foods, annual charity bazaars and jumble sales, besides grouping the members for practical work into such sections as handicraft, cooking, dramatics, first-aid and nursing, music, languages, international relations, etc. Membership is approximately 100. The *Club Handbook* is published annually and the *C. I. W. C. News-Sheet* (in English) monthly.

Officers:—Honorary President, Mrs. H. R. Wei; President, Mrs. James L. Stewart; Vice-President, Mrs. David Kiang; Secretary, Mrs. Gao Shih-yu; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Lin; Chairman of Membership Committee, Mrs. Liu Chi-wen; Chairman of Social Committee, Mrs. William Wu; South Bank Representative, Mrs. Peter Kiang.

Address:—c/o Mrs. J. L. Stewart, American Information Service, Chiu Ching Middle School, Chungking.

Freemasonry

Masonic activity in China first took root in "treaty ports" a century ago. Among the principal constitutions working in China are the English, Scottish, Massachusetts and Philippine Constitutions. Until the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, or rather until Pearl Harbor, Freemasonry flourished in China and Lodges were found in practically all big cities. Chinese were initiated into Freemasonry probably after the founding of the Republic. The International Lodge at Peiping, operating under the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, was the first to accept Chinese members, among them Dr. Wang Chung-hui and Dr. C. T. Wang.

Before July 7, 1937, the Philippine Grand Lodge operated six Lodges in China—Amity No. 106 (Shanghai), Sun No. 114 (Shanghai), Nanking No. 108 (Nanking), Pearl River No. 109 (Canton), Szechwan No. 112 (Chengtu), and West Lake No. 114 (Hangchow). Membership in these Lodges is international, several hundred being Chinese.

Freemasonry's three principal tenets—Relief, Brotherly Love, and Truth.

With the outbreak of the Pacific War, all Masonic activities in Japanese-occupied territory had to be suspended, and now Szechwan Lodge No. 112 (Chengtu) is the only legally-constituted lodge in China functioning as usual. In Chungking, where more than 50 Masons are making their temporary homes, a "Fortitude Lodge" has been proposed and formed and application made for a dispensation so as to permit it to work regularly and constitutionally. Under Special Communication from the District Grand Lodge for China under the Philippine Constitution, "Fortitude Lodge" has been meeting monthly.

Elective officers of "Fortitude Lodge"—Worshipful Master, George A. Fitch; Senior Warden, David Kiang; Junior Warden, Peter Kiang; Treasurer, Lott Wei; Secretary, T. C. Tang.

Address:—c/o Canadian Mission Business Agency, Shensi Rd., Chungking.

International Association of Y's Men's Clubs

With a history of more than 10 years in China, the association has been active in helping spread the International Y's Men's Movement of Fellowship, Service and Culture in accordance with its motto "To acknowledge the duty that accompanies every right." Before the war there were 16 clubs in China, with a total membership of 400. There are about 100 members in Free China. All the clubs in China are chartered chapters of the Y's Men's International, with general headquarters in Chicago.

A Chungking chapter, the Y's Men's Club of the Wartime Capital, was organized in the spring of 1939. It has around 30 members Chinese, Americans, Canadians.

Officers:—Chinese Regional Director's Office:—J. L. Huang, International Director for the China Region; Y. Lewis Mason, Chinese Regional Director (Shanghai); William Yinson Lee, Director-Emeritus (Shanghai); T-wu Chang, District Governor for North China (Tientsin); Anson T. Wong, District Governor for Central China (Shanghai); Tseung Fat-im, District Governor for South China (Hongkong); Herman Fan, District Governor for West China (Kunming); Francis C. T. Wang, Editor of *Y's Men of the East Review*.

Y's Men's Club of the Wartime Capital:—President, Thomas M. H. Chao; Secretary, T. C. Tang; Treasurer, Peter Kiang.

Address:—Chungking—c/o T. C. Tang, Central News Agency, Chungking.

Chapter Distribution:—Free China: Chungking, Chengtu, Kunming, Kanchow (Kiangsi), Sian, Foochow, Kweiyang, Kukong.

Occupied area: Peiping, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Tsinan, Shanghai, Shanghai International, Soochow, Wuhu, Hankow, Canton, Amoy and Hongkong.

International Student Service Fund Committee in China

Organized shortly after the outbreak of the war in 1937 to administer student relief funds contributed by the International Student Service in Geneva, and formally instituted in Hankow in 1938. Activities are confined to the maintenance of the student center at Shapingpa, Chungking, and to granting of subsidies to various universities for student welfare.

Officers:—Chairman; Chang Po-ling, Joint Secretaries; Mei Yi-chi and Han Li-wu.

Address:—189 Chung San Rd., Chungking.

Japanese-Returned Students Association

Organized in Nanking in 1932 under the leadership of Tai Chi-tao. More than 10,000 members in Free China and occupied areas. The association is now being reorganized, with Wang Peng-sheng as chairman of the reorganization committee.

Address:—Yeu Chuang, Tseng Kai Yen, Chungking.

National Committee, Y.M.C.A.

Founded in 1901 as a coordinating organ of the Young Men's Christian Associations in China for the promotion of the four-fold program—physical, educational, spiritual and social—of the "Y" Movement. At present there are in China 20 city associations (excluding those in occupied areas which have temporarily suspended their activities) and 80 student associations in educational institutions. Wartime services include: (1) Emergency service to soldiers, 38 units, (2) Student relief, 26 centers

(3) Civilian relief and (4) Promotion of international understanding and goodwill.

The Association Press of China, a subsidiary organ of the committee, has during the past several years produced book and pamphlets, both originals and translations, on religious, social, economic and political subjects.

Officers:—Chairman of Board of Directors, Chang Po-ling; Secretary-General, S. C. Leung.

Address:—38 Chung Hsueh Kai, Tantzshih, South Bank, Chungking.

National Committee of the Y.W.C.A.

Organized in 1899, nine years following the organization of the first Y.W.C.A. in China (in the Southern Presbyterian Girl's School in Hangchow, 1890), to coordinate and assist in the work of the Young Women's Christian Associations in China. The committee, moved to Chengtu in the spring of 1941 from the former headquarters in Shanghai. Under the Committee are 21 city associations in Amoy (suspended), Canton (in Kukong and Macao), Changsha, Chefoo, Chengtu, Chungking, Foochow (suspended), Hangchow (suspended), Hankow (suspended), Hongkong, Kweiyang, Kuntung, Mukden (directly affiliated with World Y.W.C.A.), Nanking (suspended), Peiping, Shanghai, Sian, Taiyuan (suspended), Tientsin, Tsinan, and Wuchang (suspended), and six rural associations—Fushan, Shantung, Toishan, Kwangtung (suspended), Tachang, Kiangsu (suspended), Shunhuachen, Kiangsu (suspended), Wusu, Hunan and Lungfengchang, Penghsien, Szechwan. There are also 53 registered girls' clubs and student associations in 80 schools. Since the outbreak of the war, the committee and its associations have engaged in various forms of war relief work.

Officers:—**Executive Committee, Chengtu**—Chairman, Chen Wang Ming-yi (Mrs.); Vice-Chairmen, Yoh Pao-chi (Mrs.), Canning Yang (Mrs.); Chinese Secretary, Chen Wen-hsien (Miss); English Secretary, May Streeter (Miss); Treasurers, Chen Chu-chuen (Miss), B. A. Slocum (Mrs.); Members, Wu Yi-fang (Miss), Chang Hsiang-lan (Miss), Yu Liu Lan-hua (Mrs.), Liu Yu-lien (Mrs.), Cheng Chiu Deh-young (Mrs.), Chow Li-chiu (Miss), Mei Yi-pao (Mrs.); **National Committee**—General Secretary, Tsai Kwei (Miss); Secretarial Staff, Deng Yu-dji (Miss), Winifred Galbraith

(Miss), Gao Reng-ying (Miss), Lily K. Haass (Miss), Kao Yu-hsing (Miss), Liu Yu-hsia (Miss), J. E. Moncrieff (Mrs.), Pearl Pollock (Miss), Maird Russell (Miss), Shen Pei-lan (Miss), Shih Pao-chen (Miss), Yu Chih-ying (Miss), Edith Lerrigo (Miss), Penelope Piercy (Miss).

Address:—87 San Sheng Chieh, Chengtu.

Rotary International

The objects of Rotary are to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster: (1) the development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service; (2) high ethical standards in business and professions; the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations; and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society; (3) the application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life; and (4) the advancement of international understanding, good-will, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service. The first Rotary Club in China was founded in Shanghai in the latter half of 1919. It grew rapidly until it attained a membership of about 130 at the outbreak of the Pacific War. The Shanghai Rotary Club maintained a Christmas-toy factory which distributed its products to orphanages and schools for the poor, a creche for Russian babies, a workshop for the Institution for the Chinese Blind, assistance to the Ricksha Mission and other services.

At present only five clubs are functioning in China. They are located in Chungking, Chengtu, Kunming, Changsha and Sian. Clubs in Amoy, Antung, Canton, Foochow, Hangchow, Hankow, Harbin, Mukden, Nanking, Ningpo, Peiping, Soochow, Swatow, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Wusih, Wuchow and Wuhu had to suspend their activities after Japanese occupation.

The Chungking Rotary Club, holding charter number 4471, was organized in June, 1937. Its present membership is 32.

Officers:—**Chungking Rotary Club**—President, George A. Fitch; Vice-President, David Kiang; Treasurer, K. Z. Yang; Directors, G. Findlay Andrew, Peter Kiang, C. B. Rappe; Sergeant-at-

Arms, Peter Kiang; Secretary, E. Lichtenstein.

Address:—c/o 6 Dai Chia Hsiang, Chungking.

Society of Northeastern Youths

Founded in May, 1940, as a federation of youths who are natives of the North-eastern provinces. There are 12 branches in various provinces.

Officers:—Executive Directors, Li Yin-chün, Lin Peng, Chao Shih-chi, Chang Hung-tu, Chow Mu-wen, Chang Shen-fu, Wang Tsung-hsi.

Address:—17 Jan Chia Hsiang, Chungking.

Soviet-Returned Students' Association

Founded in 1939. Membership: 110 individual members and two group members.

Officers and Address:—Unknown.

World Student Association China Branch

With all the universities and colleges in China as group members, represented by presidents of these institutions, the China Branch of this world-wide organization was founded in February, 1939. Through its regular correspondence with and contributions to the *Students of the World*, publication of the main association in the U.S., and other channels, close coordination is maintained with student associations and youth organizations throughout the world. Outstanding work includes the books-for-Chinese-university-libraries movement and the publication of Chinese and English editions of *Students in Wartime*.

Officers:—Chairman of Board of Directors, Chang Po-ling; Vice-Chairman, Wu Yi-fang (Miss); Secretary, Paul R. Sung; Treasurer, Chen Shih.

Address:—c/o Y. M. C. A., Chungking.

WAR SERVICE

Association of Honored Soldier's Vocational Guidance

Founded in Chungking in 1940 to assist and guide honored (disabled) soldiers in vocations. Membership: 158.

Officers:—President, Ho Ying-chin; Vice-Presidents, Ku Cheng-kang, Hsu Shih-ying.

Address:—46 Tseng Chia Yen, Chungking.

Catholic Women's Wartime Service League

Officers and Address:—Unknown.

China Association for the Promotion of Wartime Production

Founded in Hankow in March, 1938, to study problems of economic reconstruction in China and to accept investments for increased wartime production. Among its activities are publication of bulletins and booklets, exhibitions, research in economic problems, investigations, and assistance to members in productive enterprises. Membership: 2,186 individual members and 125 group members. Eight branch associations.

Officers:—Directors, Mao Ching-hsiang, Yu Fei-peng, Chow Chih-jou, Chen Liang, Huang Yung, Hsu Hung-tao, Wei I-tu, Pan Yi-chih, Wang Yu-san.

Address:—8 Lai Lung Hsiang, Chungking.

China Wartime Child Relief Association, The

Founded in Hankow in 1938 by a group of government and social leaders to administer child relief in wartime. The purpose of this charity organization is to aid and educate destitute refugee children during war so that they may be independent when grown up.

Officers:—Director, Hsu Shih-ying; Deputy Directors, Ma Chao-chun and Ku Cheng-kang; Acting Secretary-General, Chou Chu-yuan; Chairman of Fund-Raising Committee, Chu Ching-lan; Chairman of Finance Committee, Ho Heng-fu.

Address:—12 Taitienpa, Shantung, Chungking.

Chinese Islamic National Salvation Federation

Founded in Hankow in 1938 to render war services. There are 441 branches in China and one abroad.

Officers:—President, Pai Chung-hsi; Vice-Presidents, Tang Ko-san, Ma Ling; Secretary-General, Ma Cheh.

Address:—62 Chang's Garden, Chungking.

Chinese National Women's Association for War Relief, The

Organized in Nanking on August 1, 1937, three weeks after the outbreak of the war with Japan to mobilize women at home and abroad for participation in wartime services and collection

CHARITY

Chinese Association for the Mute and Deaf

Founded in Shanghai in 1937 to promote welfare and education for the mute and deaf. The head office is in Shanghai; four branches in other parts of China.

Officers:—Directors, Ho Yu-lin (Chairman), Sung Tsu-hui (Executive Secretary).

Address:—c/o Li Wen-ping, Yih Shih Pao, Chungking.

International Relief Committee of China

Formerly the International Red Cross Committee of Central China founded in Hankow on September 9, 1937. Adopted the present name after reorganization in September, 1941. The main purpose of this charity organization is to administer relief to those suffering from the war in China. Aid is given to plans for rehabilitation and reconstruction in both wartime and post-war days. The committee undertakes to solicit and collect donations in medical supplies and equipment from both abroad and at home for distribution among hospitals, refugee camps, warphanages and other charity organizations. At present more than 200 medical and health organizations are receiving such aid and financial subsidies. The committee also engages in the transportation of medical supplies and equipment to various areas in China and assists in anti-epidemic work.

With main office in Chungking, branches are maintained in Foochow, Yuanling, Changsha, Kunming and Sian and representatives of the Committee stationed in Kukong, Kanhsien, Hengyang, Chengtu, Kutsing and Philadelphia (U.S.A.).

Officers:—Executive Director, Arnold B. Vaught; Deputy Directors, James K. Shen, Chang Ping-chun, Yu Hsing-ching, Dwight W. Edwards, A. Stewart Allen, Phillips F. Greene; Treasurers, Glenn V. Fuller, Wilym Jenkins; Resident Members of Executive Committee, Chang Yuan-shan, Mark A. Tennien, Gordon Jones, Mei Yi-lin; Secretary-General, T. S. Outerbridge; Chief of Medical Division, Marian E. Manly; Chief of Transportation Division, R. E. Lawrey.

Address:—84 Matikai, Nanchimen, Chungking.

of funds for war relief. Major activities are: troop-comforting, service to wounded soldiers, making clothes and comfort bags for soldiers, establishment of factories for relief of families and dependants of soldiers, founding of the honored soldiers self-governing experimental district for rehabilitation of disabled warriors, organization of mutual-aid societies of servicemen's dependants, medical units and other service corps. Relief work is also administered to war refugees and warphans. Branch offices in Honan, Kwangtung, Hunan, Fukien, Shensi, Yunnan, Kwangsi, Chungking, Chengtu, Kweiyang, Peipei and Paisha.

Officers:—President, Mayling Soong Chiang (Madame Chiang Kai-shek); Secretary-General, Huang Tsui-fung (Miss).

Address:—Chiu Chin Middle School, Chungking.

National Christian Service Council for Wounded Soldiers

Organized to render various services to wounded soldiers. Membership: 20 group members. Seventeen branches.

Officers:—President, H. H. Kung; Vice-Presidents, J. L. Huang, Chung Koto.

National Refugee Children Association

Founded in Hankow in 1938 to administer relief to refugee children. The association maintains 37 orphanages besides twelve branches in China.

Officers:—Directors, Mayling Soong Chiang (Madame Chiang Kai-shek), Li Teh-chuan (Mme. Feng Yu-hsiang), Shen Chun-ju, Chen Min-shu, Hu Tun-wu, Chen Chi-yi (Miss); Secretary-General, Hu Tun-wu.

Address:—Chiu Ching Middle School, Chungking.

Research Society of Wartime Social Problems

Founded in January, 1939 for the promotion of culture among laborers and guidance of their livelihood in wartime. With a main office in Chungking, branches have been established in Sian, Lanchow, Hengyang, Kweiyang, Chungking and Hsiakwan. *The Wartime Laborer* is published monthly.

Officers:—Chairman, Chi Yuan-pu; Secretary, Tai Chuen-tao.

Address:—82 Shangchingssu Street, Chungking.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Association for Wartime Adjustment of Social Affairs Personnel

Organized on November 21, 1939 to help place proper talent in proper employment and to promote the "right jobs for right persons" movement. Besides offering training and employment recommendation services, the association has assisted in the moving-in of technical personnel from occupied areas. A factory is maintained to give constructive relief. Present membership: 39 groups and 251 individuals. Head-office is in Chungking, with branches in Kweiyang and Hengyang, and stations in Kukong, Waichow, Chinchengkiang, Kunming, Loyang and Kienyang.

Officers:—Executive Directors, Hsu Shih-ying, Chen Li-fu, Chen Cheng, Li Chi-sheng, Kiang Heng-yuan, Ma Chao-chun, Ku Cheng-kang, Huang Po-tu, Chen Yu, Tai Ching-chen, Li Yi-chung; Secretary-General, Ching Sheng-en.

Address:—7 Chiutaomen, Li Sen Rd., Chungking.

China Association of Social Service
Founded in December, 1941. Membership: 148.

Officers:—President, Hsu Shih-ying; Vice-President, J. L. Huang.

Chinese Women's Christian Temperance Union

Founded in February, 1932 to cultivate thrift, to eliminate improper habits, and to render social service.

Officers:—President, Mme. Feng Yu-hsiang; Vice-President, Mrs. Hollington K. Tong; Chinese Secretary, Mrs. Liu Chi-wen; English Secretary, Mrs. William Wu; Treasurer, Mrs. Tao Kwei-lin; Office Director, Mrs. Herman C. Liu.

Address:—17 Chialing Village, Chungking.

Chinese Women's Mutual Aid Association

Address:—1 Tsang Pa Tze, Chungking.

Chinese Women's Vocational Association

Founded in Kunming in 1939.

Officers and Address:—Unknown.

National Child Welfare Association of China

The oldest organization of its kind in China. It cares for orphans and during wartime engages in relief of refugee children.

Officers:—H. H. Kung, Chen Tieh-sheng.

Address:—Lochiapa, South Bank, Chungking.

ARTS

China National Association of Fine Arts

Founded in Nanking in 1937. Activities include publication and exhibitions. Membership: 368.

Officers:—Directors, Chang Tao-fan, Chen Hsiao-nan, Lu Ssu-pai, Wu Tso-jeu, Wang Jih-chang, Ju Peon, Chen Chih-fou, Chang Shu-chi, Lin Feng-mien.

Address:—c/o Chang Tao-fan, Ministry of Information, Chungking.

China Sinology Society

Founded in Shanghai on December 8, 1927 to promote studies in Chinese classics and to popularize Chinese literature. Present membership: 671 (not including branch societies). Publications, the *Outline of Sinology Movement* and *Chung Hua Pien*, a textbook for mass education.

Officers:—Honorary Presidents, Yu Yu-jeu, Chu Cheng, Wu Chih-hui, Chang Chi; President, Ku Shih; Secretary-General, Wang Mu-tsun; Acting Secretary-General, Chang Shou-hsien.

Address:—c/o Fuhtan University, Peipei, Szechwan.

China Wood-Cut Society

Founded in Chungking in 1942. Membership: 138.

Officers:—Executive Directors, Ting Cheng-yeu, Wang Chi, Shao Heng-chia, Liu Tieh-hua, Lo Sung-ching.

Address:—7 Tien Kwan Fu, Chungking.

China Society of Music

Founded on April 6, 1942.

Officers:—Executive Directors: Ku Yu-hsiu, Liu Chi-hung, Yang Chung-tai, Wu Pao-chao; Board of Supervisors: Chen Li-fu, Chang Tao-fan, Chen Li-Kiang.

Address:—c/o Liu Chi-hung, Ministry of Education, Chungking.

Society of Chinese Arts History

Founded in 1937 to study history of Chinese fine arts. Membership: 40.

Officers and Address:—Unknown.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

China National Amateur Athletic Federation

Founded on May 24, 1924, as a coordinating body of all amateur athletic organizations and groups throughout China. The federation takes charge of management of and participation in international athletic meetings and games. Since 1925, the federation has conducted one Far Eastern Olympics once (being the 8th Far Eastern Olympics held in Shanghai in 1927); and has taken charge of China's participation in the Far Eastern Olympics four times (7th to 10th inclusive), in the World Olympics Games twice (10th and 11th) and in the Davis Cup Tennis Tournament three times. Sports regulations of divers games have been formulated and published in Chinese since 1927.

The *Physical Education Quarterly* has been published since 1935. Twenty-nine member units (provinces, municipalities and overseas) are represented in the federation; but at present only 14 units maintain regular contact with the federation owing to the war.

Branches still in contact with the federation are located in Chungking, Kunming, Lanchow, Kweiyang, Sian, Taiho, Liuchow, Paoki, Hanchung, Sichang, Tsunyi, Mienyang and Santai. (Branches in Hongkong, Malaya, Java and Singapore have been temporarily suspended.)

Officers:—Honorary Directors, Tai Chi-tao, Chen Li-fu, Ku Cheng-kang; President, Chang Po-ling; Executive Directors, William Z. L. Sung, Wu Yun-chu, Gunsun Hoh, Chang Chi-wu; Directors, Chang Po-ling, C. T. Wang, Gunsun Hoh, Wu Yun-chu, John Ma, William Z. L. Sung, Yuan Li-tun, Kao Tze, Chu Chia-hua, Wu Te-chen, Tung Shou-i, Wang Cho-jan, Chang Chi-wu, Sung Chuen-fu, Shang Shu-mei; Executive Supervisor, Shang Chen; Secretary-General, William Z. L. Sung; Acting Secretary-General, Tung Shou-i.

Address:—Liang Fu Rd., Chungking.

Chinese Boxing Society

Founded in Chungking in December, 1941. Membership: 276.

Officers:—President, Ho Yun-chiao; Vice-Presidents, Hung Lan-yu, Peng Hsueh-pei, Li Tsung-huang, Chang Chiang, Chen Pan-ling.

Address:—c/o Wu Meng-hsia, Department of Ordnance, Chungking.

National Association of Chinese Boxing and Physical Culture

Organized with the aim of promoting national health through the medium of Chinese boxing and physical culture. Training classes are conducted from time to time. The *Chinese Boxing and Physical Culture* magazine is published. Membership: 132. Six branch associations.

Officers:—President, Chang Chih-kiang; Vice-Presidents, Niu Yung-chien, Li Tsung-huang; Directors, Chu Cheng, Tai Chi-tao, Sun Fo, Yu Yu-jeu, Chen Li-fu, Ho Ying-chin, Gunsun Hoh, Cheng Teng-ke, Wu Yung-ji.

Address:—c/o Central Physical Culture Academy, Peipei, Szechwan.

Physical Cultural Society of China

Officers:—Executive Directors, Gunsun Hoh, Yuan Tzu-li, Cheng Teng-ke.

Address:—c/o National Central University, Shapingpa, Chungking.

RELIGION

Chinese Buddhist Association

Founded in 1928, the association has organized a Monks' Wartime Service Corps in Chungking and a Chinese Buddhist Corps for International Publicity.

Officer:—Abbot Tai Hsu.

Address:—Ching Yun Shan, Peipei, Szechwan.

Chinese Buddhist Society

Founded in Nanking in 1929 with Abbot Tai Hsu (*Supreme Void*) as the chief promoter to study and popularize Buddhist philosophy and culture. Up to the time of its removal to Chungking, the society had a membership of more than 9,000 persons. The *Hai Chao In* (Tidal Sound), first published in 1920, is still in circulation.

Officers:—Chairman, Abbot Tai Hsu; Vice-Chairman, Hsieh Chien and Mei Kuang-hsi.

Address:—c/o Chang An Temple, Chungking.

Chinese Catholic Cultural Association

Founded on December 24, 1941, for the promotion of Catholic culture in China. Major activities include introducing European and American Catholic culture by means of writings, translations and fine arts, collecting and editing Chinese Catholic documents, promoting religious culture in collaboration with other Catholic cultural organizations, and assisting various universities to institute lectureships on scholasticism. Present membership: 400. Branch associations are being organized in Sian and Lanchow.

The *Christian Life* is published fortnightly and the *Religion and Culture* weekly, both in Chinese.

Officers:—President, Paul Yu-pin (Bishop); Executive Directors, John I-wei Niu (Rev. Father), Mathias S. C. Kang (Rev. Father), Matthew M. S. Yang (Rev. Father), John B. S. C. Kao (Rev. Father), Yuan Cheng-pin, Stephen C. Y. Pan.

Address:—138 Chung Hua Rd., Chungking.

Federation of Chinese Christians

Founded on March 6, 1938, in Hankow to coordinate Christians in war services.

Officers:—Directors, Feng Yu-hsiang, Chung Ko-to, Shen Wen-ching, Chang Po-ling, Shen Tse-kao, Tan Wo-hsin, Chang Lin-kao, Wu Yi-fang (Miss), Chang Chih-hsin, T. V. Soong.

General Assembly of the Church of Christ in China

Founded in 1926.

Address:—72 Fang Cheng East Street, Chengtu.

MISCELLANEOUS**Association for the Promotion of Food Policy**

Founded in Chungking in 1942 to assist the Government in carrying out its food policy. Membership: 167.

Officers:—Executive Directors, Liu Yun-chou, Kwan Chi-yu, Liu Kung-yun, Yang Jui-ling, Chang Chih-hsin.

Address:—Fenghuangtai Street, Chungking.

Border Administration Society of China

Founded in Chungking in 1941 for the study of problems in border political

administration and culture and for the realization of border reconstruction. Membership: 107.

Officers:—President, Wu Chung-hsin; Directors, Chow Kan-tien, Chen Chih-mai, Wu Wen-tsao, Wang Hua-cheng, Hsu Feng-wu, Chu Ming-shan, Tseng Shao-lu, Hsiung Yao-wen.

Address:—c/o Chow Kun-tien, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, Chungking.

China Branch of the International Peace Campaign and Free World Association

First started in 1936 and then reorganized and expanded on January 23, 1938. After the organization of the Free World Association in Washington in the summer of 1941, this organization also became the China Branch of the F.W.A., hence the present name in English is shortened to I.P.C. & F.W.A. Promotion of the international peace movement and anti-aggression is the main object of the association while post-war world peace problems are also studied. Lectures, meetings, forums, exhibitions and other gatherings are frequently held.

Total membership is 45,956,704, including 173 group members (45,938,028 persons in these units) and 18,763 individual members.

The nine sub-branches in China are: Kukong Kweilin, Kunming, Kweiyang, Lanchow, Sian, Enshih, Taiho, and Liaoning-Kirin-Heilungkiang-Jehol and Chungking.

In addition, there are 13 district offices, ten of which are in Szechwan (Tienkiang, Fowling, Chunghsien, Choyang, Changshou, Kiangtsin, Fengtu, Pishan and Luchow), one in Kansu (Changyeh), one in Sikang (Sichang) and one in Hunan (Yungshui).

Among its publications are four books of the *Anti-Aggression Series*, one book of the *International Reconstruction Series* (*A New World Order and San Min Chu I* by Liang Han-chao, in Chinese), booklets, and the periodicals the *Anti-Aggression Weekly*, the *Anti-Aggression Fortnightly*, the *Anti-Aggression Forum*, and the *Free World* monthly.

Officers:—President, T. V. Soong; Vice-President, Shao Li-tze; Director of Executive Department, Cheng Yen-ien; Acting Director of Executive Department, Yin Pao-yu.

Address:—42 Tsao Tze Lan Ya, Chungking, or P. O. Box 123, Chungking,

China Chu Huen Society

Founded in 1933 with the purpose of promoting the reading habit and a martial spirit. The *Ta Hsia Huen* weekly and monthly and other reading matters are published. Membership: 10,000.

Officer:—President, An Jo-ting.

Address:—c/o Lo Chun-tai, 205 Tou Tang, North Bank, Chungking.

China Communications Federation

Officers:—Unknown.

Address:—20 Fu Hsing Rd., Tangchiato, Chungking.

Chinese Cooperative Association

Founded in December, 1928. The *Cooperative Monthly* and the *China Cooperatives Bulletin* are published. Membership: 620 individual members, two group members.

Officers:—Executive Committee, Chen Kuo-fu, Wang Shih-yin, Chen Chung-ming, Miachen Shaw, Hou Hou-pei, Tang Chi-yu, Chen Li-fu, Wang Chih-hsien, Chang Yuan-shan.

Address:—c/o Central Political Institute, South Hot Springs, Chungking.

Chinese Association of Labor

Founded in April, 1935 for the purpose of studying labor theories and promoting labor culture and laborer's welfare. Close coordination is maintained with international labor organizations. Among the various activities of the association are lectures and forums on labor problems. Membership: 52 group members (350,000 persons) and 225 individual members. The *Chinese Labor Monthly* is published in Chinese and the *Bulletin of the Chinese Association of Labor* is published in English monthly or every other month.

Officers:—President, Chu Hsuen-fan; Chief Secretary, Fan Tsai-tung, Board of Executives: Chu Hsueh-fan, Tao Pai-chwan, Kan Hsiao-chen, Wu Wen-tien, Shui Hsiang-yun, Fan Tsai-tung, Wang Chia-shu, Chi Yuan-po, Wang Chi-i, Chang Chien-pai and Chu Shih-kang.

Address:—Chiutaomen, Chungking.

Chinese Industrial and Commercial Federation

Founded in 1930 for the purpose of developing Chinese industries and commerce through mutual-aid and co-

operation. Activities include investigations, planning and publication. Membership: 177 individual members and 25 group members.

Officers:—Directors, Wen Shao-ho, Wu Cheng-lo, Lo Mei-huan, Kang Hsin-ju, Chow Mao-chih, Hu Tze-an, Wang Yen-sung, Chang Mao-ching, Chiang Chih-cheng, Lin Chi-yung, Ma Wei-san.

Address:—Chiutaomen, Chungking.

Cooperative League of China**Examination Administration Society of China**

Founded in Nanking in 1934 to study technique and system of examination of government-service personnel. Membership: 630.

Officers:—Directors, Chu Lei-chang, Huang Wen-chi, Chow Pang-tao, Li Hsueh-teng, Yang Chuen-li, Shih Lien-fang, Chiang Tien-ching.

Address:—c/o Huang Wen-chi, Ministry of Education, Chungking.

China Society of Foreign Affairs

Founded in Chungking in April, 1942. Membership: 86.

Officers:—Directors, Li Wei-kuo, Li Tieh-cheng, Lin Tung-hai, Chen Yao-sheng, Tang Wu, Wu Shih-ying, Huang Cheng-ming; Supervisors, Lone Liang, Shao Yu-lia, Chang Chung-fu, Wang Peng-sheng, Han Li-wu.

Address:—c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chungking.

Chinese League of Nations Union, The

An association for the promotion of people's foreign relations and international peace and justice, organized in April, 1920. Branches are established in all big cities and universities in China. Total membership: 5,400. The *World Politics Fortnightly* is published in Chinese. The *China Forum* (in English) is temporarily suspended.

Officers:—President, Chu Chia-hua; Vice-President, Wang Shih-chieh; Directors, Hu Shih, Fu Ssu-nien; Chief Secretary, Tai Ke-kwang.

Address:—187 Chung San Rd., Chungking.

Chung Hwa Police Research Society, The

Founded on April 16, 1940, to study matters relating to police theory and practice. Twelve branches have been established in Chungking, Chengtu, Sian, Lanchow, Lushan (Honan), Kweiyang, Kweilin, Kukong, Laiyang (Hunan), Enshih (Hupei), Kian (Kiangsi) and Lihuang (Anhui). Membership: 2,611. The *Police Voice Monthly* is published in Chinese.

Officers:—Honorary Director-General, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek; Honorary Directors, General Ho Ying-chin, Chow Chung-yueh; Chief Adviser, Tai Chi-tao; members of Director Committee, General Hsueh Yueh, General Chen Yi; Advisers, Chen Ta-chi, T. F. Tsiang, Li Pei-chi, K. C. Wu, General Li Han-huen, General Ma Pu-fang, General Huang Hsu-chu, General Wang Tung-yuan; President, General Chen Cheng; Vice-President, Li Shih-cheng.

Address:—9 Fuhsing Street, Tantzshih, South Bank, Chungking.

Chung Shan Society

Organized to promote fellowship and to propagate the revolutionary spirit for the realization of the *San Min Chu I*. There are 13 branch societies in China and two abroad. Membership: 382.

Officers:—Executive Directors, Liang Han-chao, Wang Shu-fang, Hsu En-tseng.

Address:—Chung Erh Rd., Chungking.

Chung Yuan Reclamation Association

Founded in Chungking in December, 1941, for development of reclamation enterprises.

Officers:—President, Chen Tsun-feng; Vice-President, Chung Ching-tang.

Address:—No. 12, Lien Huan Street, Taomenkou, Chungking.

Foreign Affairs Research Institute, The

Founded in Hankow in September, 1938, to study Chinese wartime foreign affairs problems, and international trend as well as problems relating to international law and diplomatic history. Activities of the institute include publication, lectures and forums. The *Foreign Affairs* magazine is published in Chinese bi-monthly. Membership: 67 (mostly

university professors and research workers).

Officer:—Director, Chang Tao-hsing.

Address:—170 Pao An Rd., Chungking.

Kwangsi Reconstruction Research Society

Founded on October 9, 1937, for research in Kwangsi's political, economic, cultural and other reconstruction problems with emphasis on adaptation to wartime needs. In five years, the society's research work has covered 75 political, 71 economic and 66 cultural problems some of which were undertaken at the request of the government. Besides the two magazines—the *Reconstruction Research Monthly* and the *Current Events Analysis Monthly*—a collection of 12 books has been published.

Officers:—President, Li Tsung-jen; Vice-Presidents, Pai Chung-hsi, Huang Hsu-chu; Members of Executive Committee, Li Jen-jen, Chen Shao-kwang, Huang Tung-chou, Huang Chuen-ta; Chief of Political Division, Huang Hsu-chu; Chief of Economic Division, Kaa Tsung-hua; Chief of Cultural Division, Su Hsi-hsuen.

Address:—Kwei Tung Rd., Kweilin.

Chinese Life Insurance Association

Founded in Chungking in November, 1941, to popularize life insurance theories and assist in life assurance work. Membership: 154.

Officer:—President, Lo Pei-cheng.

Address:—c/o Life Insurance Department, Central Trust of China, Chungking.

Municipal Reconstruction Association

Organized to study and promote municipal reconstruction.

Officers:—Directors, Chiu Ho-ching, Li Cheng-wu, Chiu Chih-chung, Yao Hua-sung, Wang Jih-chang, Wang Tsun-chieh, Chow Man-fan, Kiang Kang-li, Chang Yu-hsin.

Address:—145, Chung Erh Rd., Chungking.

Navigation Society of China

Organized for the promotion of navigation in China and research in practical problems relating to navigation. Publications include booklets and the *China Navigation Monthly*. Membership: 255.

Officers:—Executive Directors, Wei Wen-han, Wang Kuang, Shen Chung-yi, Wu Chi-chung, Yang Yu-lung.

Address:—5, Hsiao Ho Shun Cheng Street, Chungking.

Northwest Reconstruction Association

Founded in Nanking in 1932 for the development of the Northwest. Membership: 300.

Officers:—Executive Directors, Chen Li-fu, Shao Li-tze, Lei Pao-hua, Hung Lu-tung.

Address:—c/o Pi Nai-chien, Ministry of Social Affairs, Chungking.

People's Foreign Relations Association

Founded in Hankow in January, 1938. With an initial membership of little more than 100, in four and a half years the membership grew to more than 1,100 individuals and 37 group members. In addition there are 73 branch associations in China and abroad with a total membership of several hundred thousand. The association is organized mainly for the promotion of international good-will with eight divisions—organization, research, broadcasting, correspondence, compilation and translation, culture, international cultural service, and public relations.

Branches in China are located in the provinces of Chekiang, Yunnan, Kansu, Hunan, Shensi, Szechwan, Kweichow, Hupei, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Ningsia and Kiangsi.

The association has published four books in Chinese and 11 pamphlets in English. The *Foreign Affairs Quarterly* (in Chinese) and the *Voice of China* (in English) are both published quarterly.

Officers:—Presidium members, Wu Te-chen (Executive Chairman), Chen Ming-shu, Chen Li-fu, Yeh Chu-tsang, Lu Chao; Secretary-General, Jen C. Hsieh; Chief Secretary, Liang Hua-yen; Chief of Research Division, Pan Chao-yung; Resident Director, Paul Sung.

Address:—7 Chiutaomen, Lin Sen Rd., Chungking.

Police Society of China

Besides studying police science and administration, the society assists the Government in conducting investigations and publishes the *Chinese Police* magazine

Membership: 2,379. There are 18 branch societies.

Officers:—Board of Directors, Tai Li (Chairman), Wang Ku-pan, Li Shih-cheng, Feng Yu-kun, Chao Lung-wen, Hsu Wei-ping, Li Ku-chuan.

Address:—236 Min Sen Rd., Chungking.

Reconstruction Society of China

Founded in Nanking on March 29, 1929, to promote development of spiritual and material reconstruction. Membership: 1,000.

Officers:—Directors, Chang Jen-chieh, Li Li-yin, Wu Chih-hui, Yeh Chu-tsang, Wei Tao-ming, Chen Li-fu, Tseng Yang-fu.

Address:—4th Floor, Ta Chwan Bank, 20 Lin Sen Rd., Chungking.

Spinning and Weaving Society of China

Officers:—Unknown.

Address:—c/o Yu Feng Cotton Mill, Chungking.

Southwestern Industrial Federation

Founded in 1939 for the development of resources in Szechwan, Kwangsi, Kweichow and Yunnan provinces through leaders and representatives of industrial, commercial, agricultural and mining circles. Activities include research, investigations and compilation of statistics on industries in Southwestern provinces, planning of industrial development, training of technical and administrative personnel, and publication of *Southwestern Industrial Bulletin* monthly. Three branches.

Officers:—Kang Hsin-ju, Ho Pei-heng.

Address:—Chiu Ching Middle School, Chung Ssu Rd., Chungking.

Steamship Pilots Association of China

Organized by steamship pilots for mutual-aid, fellowship, promotion and improvement of technique and service efficiency. Membership: 247.

Officers:—Chairman, Huang Yu-shih; Vice-Chairman, Chow Hai-ching.

Address:—18 Mawangmiao Street, Chaotienmen, Chungking.

Weights and Measures Society of China, The

Organized in July 14, 1940 to study applied science for the promotion of China's new weights and measures system. Under the auspices of the society, British and German weights and measures regulations have been translated into Chinese. Books compiled and published by the society include the *Outline of History of Weights and Measures* and other books and reports. The *Weights and Measures Companion* is published periodically. Membership: 456. Branch

societies are located in Taiho, Chengtu, Kweilin, and Lanchow, Shanghai, Hupeh, and Honan branches are temporarily suspended.

Officers:—President, Chenglott Wu; Secretary-General, T. C. Liao; Chairman of Board of Directors, Cheng Li-ming; Secretary, Lou Chih-chung; Corresponding Secretary, Fan Ti-yun; Treasurer, Weng Chung-heng.

Address:—56 New Villa, Peipei, Szechwan.

CHAPTER XXIII**CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR EVENTS****1937**

July 7.—The Marco Polo Bridge incident occurred when Japanese soldiers in night maneuvers in the vicinity of the vital railway bridge 20 miles west of Peiping launched an attack on the city of Wanping.

July 8.—Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs lodged a verbal protest with the Japanese Embassy in Nanking over the incident.

July 10.—Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs lodged a written protest with the Japanese Embassy in Nanking, holding the Japanese responsible for the incident.

July 16.—Ambassador Hsu Shih-ying, who had been on leave in China, left Shanghai for Japan to resume his duties in view of the tense situation.

July 17.—China sent a memorandum to the Powers interested in the Far East on Japan's latest provocation in North China. It was explained, however, that China was not formally invoking the Nine-Power Treaty.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek laid down four minimum conditions for the settlement of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident as embodied in a speech delivered at Kuling.

July 20.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek returned to Nanking from Kuling by airplane.

July 25.—In the name of the Imperial Japanese Army, an ultimatum was sent to General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chinese commander in the Hopei-Chahar area, demanding that the 37th Division, part of which guarded Wanping city, evacuate Peiping and its vicinity. General Sung ordered his 29th Army to resist the Japanese.

July 27.—Japanese troops attacked Peiping and besieged the city. General Sung rejected the Japanese "ultimatum" of the 25th.

July 28.—Chinese evacuated Peiping during the night. Evacuation completed on the morning of the 29th.

July 29.—Fighting broke out in Tientsin before dawn. Nankai University was destroyed. At Nanyuan, south of Peiping, General Chao Teng-yu, commander of the 132nd Division, and General Tung Ling-ke, deputy commander of the 29th Army, were killed in action.

July 31.—Chinese units evacuated Tientsin and its vicinity.

August 4.—General Pai Chung-hsi arrived at Nanking, pledging Kwangsi's support to the National Government in its firm stand toward Japan. Governors and leaders from Shansi, Shantung, Kwangtung, Hunan, Szechwan, Yunnan and other places also gathered in or were on way to Nanking to confer with the central authorities.

August 9.—The Hungjao airdrome incident occurred when two Japanese marines forced an entrance to the Chinese military airfield at Hungjao west of Shanghai and shot a Chinese guard. Both Japanese marines were killed by other Chinese guards who rushed to the scene.

August 13.—Fighting broke out at Chapei, Shanghai, between the Chinese and Japanese forces at about 9:30 a.m. The National Government announced in an official statement that the Yangtze River below Chinkiang had been mined and thereby closed to traffic.

August 14.—Chinese Air Force went into action on the Shanghai front. In the north, Japanese commenced their attack on the Nankow Pass.

August 24.—Chinese evacuated Nankow Pass.

August 26.—Japanese planes bombed and machine-gunned the car of British Ambassador Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen near Wusih. Sir Hughe was wounded in the back by machine-gun fire. The car flew British flag and had a Union Jack painted on its roof.

August 27.—Chinese evacuated Kalgan, capital of Chahar.

August 29.—Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that a Treaty of Non-Aggression was concluded between China and the U.S.S.R.

August 30.—The National Government in a mandate ordered the drafting of all able-bodied male citizens for military service in accordance with the *Conscription Law*.

The National Government presented a statement to the League of Nations reviewing the situation from the Marco Polo Bridge Incident up to events shortly after the outbreak of the Shanghai hostilities on August 13.

September 1.—The National Government issued \$500,000,000 Liberty Loan.

September 3.—Fighting broke out between Chinese and Japanese forces at Amoy, Japanese landing attempts were foiled. The Min River had been blockaded by the Japanese.

September 5.—Effective from 6 p.m., the Chinese coast from Chingwangtao in the north to Pakhoi in the south, was proclaimed closed to Chinese shipping by the Japanese Second and Third Fleets. Excepted were Tsingtao and "waters belonging to leased territories of Third Powers."

September 10.—The "Chinese Red Army" reorganized into the 8th Route Army under the National Military Council to fight as part of the Chinese national army.

September 12.—Chinese troops re-adjusted their positions in Shanghai. The line extended from Chapei through Kiangwan to Liuho.

September 15.—China, through her ambassador to France Dr. Wellington Koo, formally appealed to League Assembly against Japanese aggression under Article XVII of the League Covenant.

September 22.—The Chinese Communist Party issued a manifesto renouncing all Communistic programs and pledging support to the realization of Dr. Sun's Three People's Principles. The manifesto announced the abolition of the government of the so-called "Chinese Soviet Republic" and the "Red Army."

September 24.—Interviewed by foreign press correspondents, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek asserted that China could hold out indefinitely, citing the great resources of China's untapped strength. The Generalissimo also said that China was fighting not only for her own existence, but to uphold the principles of the Nine-Power Treaty, the Anti-War Pact, and the Covenant of the League of Nations.

September 28.—The Assembly of the League of Nations unanimously adopted a resolution condemning bombing of open Chinese cities by Japanese.

October 1.—Japan declared that she would reject any foreign mediation in her present dispute with China.

October 3.—General Li Fu-ying was court-martialled and executed for abandoning strategic points (Northern Shansi) and disobedience.

October 5.—The National Government in a mandate ordered the postponement of the convocation of the National People's Congress which was scheduled to be convened on November 12, 1937.

October 6.—The Assembly of the League of Nations adopted the Advisory Committee's resolution expressing moral support for China. Japan was adjudged guilty of invading China in violation of her treaty obligations.

The U. S. Department of State issued a statement, condemning Japan's invasion of China and upholding the principle of sanctity of treaties and deplored the use of force.

October 14.—Kweihua, capital of Suiyuan, was reported captured by the Japanese.

October 16.—The National Government received through Belgian Embassy in Nanking invitation to attend Nine-Power Conference in Brussels on October 30, China's formal acceptance was made by Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui.

October 17.—Paotow, western terminus of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, fell.

October 27.—After checking Japanese troops for 76 days, Chinese forces defending Chapei and Kiangwan withdrew to new positions, extending from the south side of Soochow Creek for 30 kilometers to Liuho. Entire Chapei in flames.

Japanese formally declined invitation to attend Nine-Power Conference to be held at Brussels.

October 28.—Chinese troops evacuated Chenju and withdrew to the south of Soochow Creek.

October 29.—Puppet Mongol state, called "Autonomous Government of Inner-Mongolia," established at Kweihua, Suiyuan capital.

October 31.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek ordered the "Lone Chinese Battalion," after holding out for four days covering the Chinese retreat, to

evacuate the Joint Savings Bank godown. The detachment entered the International Settlement where it was interned.

November 1.—Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a long statement refuting allegations in the statement issued by Japanese Foreign Office on October 28, and declared that China was compelled to resist Japanese aggression.

November 3.—Nine-Power Conference opened in Brussels.

November 5.—Japanese landed near Chapoo on northern shore of Hangchow Bay.

Japan, Germany and Italy signed an Anti-Comintern Pact.

November 8.—Taiyuan, Shansi capital, fell.

Chinese forces in western Shanghai south of the Soochow Creek withdrew westward during the night to new positions. Chinese still held Nantao.

November 11.—Chinese evacuated entire Shanghai area.

November 20.—Japanese Government established Imperial Headquarters.

The National Government officially announced its removal from Nanking to Chungking and reiterated China's strong determination to resist Japanese aggression to the bitter end.

November 24.—With Italy voting in opposition, the Nine-Power Conference adopted its report and declaration, urging a suspension of hostilities and a resort to peaceful means to find a settlement, and then adjourned indefinitely.

November 30.—Panchan Lama, spiritual head of Tibet, died near Jye Kundo, western China.

December 7.—Japanese troops converged on Nanking from three directions. All Nanking city gates were closed as the siege of the Chinese capital began.

December 9.—Japanese began general offensive against Nanking and asked Chinese defenders to surrender. The demand was rejected.

December 12.—The U. S. S. "Panay," Yangtze River gunboat, was bombed and sunk by Japanese planes near Hohsien, Anhwei, 50 kilometers upriver from Nanking. The H.M.S. "Ladybird" and H.M.S. "Bee" were also shelled by Japanese artillery near Wuhu.

December 13.—Chinese evacuated Nanking. After their occupation of the Chinese capital, Japanese soldiers started a systematic murdering of Chinese civilians, raping of women, looting and burning of properties which lasted for about five months.

December 14.—New puppet regime established in Peiping, styled "Provisional Government of the Republic of China."

December 24.—Chinese evacuated Hangchow, capital of Chekiang.

December 27.—Chinese evacuated Tsinan, capital of Shantung.

December 31.—Chinese evacuated Tsingtao, important port in Shantung.

1938

January 1.—Government changes decided at Hankow with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek devoting himself entirely to military affairs and Dr. H. H. Kung appointed President of Executive Yuan.

January 11.—General Han Fu-chu, governor of Shantung, arrested.

January 16.—Japan officially announced decision reached at Imperial Conference on January 11 that Japan would henceforth refuse to deal with the Chinese National Government.

January 18.—The National Government issued a statement, declaring that the object of China's armed resistance against Japan was to safeguard her national existence and maintain the sanctity of international treaties.

S. Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China, was recalled by the Japanese Government. Chinese Ambassador Hsu Shih-ying decided to return to China on January 20.

January 20.—General Liu Hsiang, Szechwan military leader, died at Hankow.

January 24.—General Han Fu-chu executed by shooting at Hankow for disobedience and maladministration.

February 2.—The League Council recommended that members of the League individually extend aid to China.

February 18.—Major air battle fought over Hankow, Japanese lost 12 against China's loss of five planes.

February 20.—Hitler announced Germany's decision to recognize the puppet regime in the Northeastern Provinces.

February 23.—Chinese planes bombed Taihoku, capital of Formosa, and Shinchiaku in western Formosa. First time any part of the Japanese Empire was bombed by Chinese planes.

General Iwane Matsui, former commander-in-chief of Japanese forces in central China, was recalled and succeeded by General Shunroku Hata.

March 13.—The National Government lodged further protest with Germany against Hitler's recognition of the puppet regime in the Northeastern Provinces.

March 14.—The National Government issued mandate and regulations, restricting foreign exchange operations; sales to be centralized through Central Bank of China; ruling to become effective immediately.

March 28.—New Japanese puppet regime called "Reformed Government of the Republic of China" established at Nanking.

March 29.—Emergency National Congress of Kuomintang opened in Hankow.

April 2.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek elected "Tsunghsai" of Kuomintang by the Emergency National Congress of Kuomintang which also adopted the *Program of Armed Resistance and National Reconstruction*, the formation of the *San Min Chu I* Youth Corps, and the People's Political Council.

April 3.—General Li Tsung-jen reported the capture of Taierchwang and Hanchwang after 12 days and nights of severe fighting.

April 7.—General Li Tsung-jen reported the successful conclusion of the Battle of Taierchwang. Japanese casualties reached about 7,000.

April 8.—The Fourth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang met at Hankow. Regulations governing the People's Political Council were adopted.

April 29.—Twenty-one invading Japanese planes were brought down by Chinese fighters and anti-aircraft guns at Hankow in a severe aerial engagement.

May 1.—Chinese Ministry of Finance issued National Defense Bonds of 1938 amounting to NC \$500,000,000 and Gold Bonds of 1938 amounting to C.G.U. 100,000,000, £10,000,000 and US \$50,000,000.

May 6.—The National Government lodged formal protest with Great Britain

through Chinese Embassy at London against Anglo-Japanese agreement on Chinese customs, declaring that China reserves full right and freedom of action in Customs matters, deploring that the Chinese customs should be made subject of agreement between two foreign nations without China's consent.

May 12.—Japanese occupied Amoy in Fukien.

Germany officially recognized the puppet regime in the Northeastern Provinces.

May 14.—The 101st Session of the League Council adopted a resolution urging League members to give serious and sympathetic consideration to requests they may receive from Chinese Government.

May 19.—Chinese evacuated Hsuehchow, railway junction in northern Kiangsu.

May 20.—Chinese bombers flew over western Japan Proper and dropped thousands of leaflets but no bombs.

May 21.—Hitler ordered German advisers serving with the Chinese Army to return to Germany.

May 31.—Fifteen Japanese planes were brought down in a severe air battle over Hankow.

June 6.—Japanese entered Kaifeng, capital of Honan, in the morning.

June 11.—Yellow River dykes were damaged below Chengchow as a result of hostilities.

June 13.—Chinese evacuated Anking, capital of Anhwei.

June 29.—Chinese evacuated Matang forts and boom area in central Yangtze sector.

July 3.—French Government officially announced the occupation of Paracel Islands, Chinese possessions south of Hainan Island.

July 5.—Twenty-six German military advisers headed by General Alexander von Falkenhausen, left Hankow for Hongkong en route to Germany.

July 6.—First Session of People's Political Council opened at Hankow.

July 7.—Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France, reminded French Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet of Chinese sovereignty over Paracel Islands.

July 13.—People's Political Council adopted the Government's *Program of Armed Resistance and National Reconstruction* as adopted by the Emergency

National Congress of Kuomintang in April last.

July 15.—First Session of People's Political Council adjourned.

July 26.—Chinese evacuated Kiukiang, trading town on the Yangtze in Kiangsi.

August 20.—Chinese Ambassador Quo Tschu called attention of British Foreign Office to reports from Tokyo that Japan was proposing an arrangement to Britain, whereby Japan would agree to leave Yangtze Valley for British interests on condition that Britain agreed to give Japan free hand in North China. Quo emphasized that China could never accept an arrangement of such nature.

August 24.—Japanese pursuits shot down China National Aviation Corporation airliner "Kweilin" over Canton Delta. Fifteen of the 18 persons on board were killed.

August 30.—Japanese occupied Feng-lin, southern terminus of Tatung-Puchow Railway in Shansi on the Yellow River Bend.

September 1.—Chinese reported victory west of Juichang in Kiangsi. Japanese lost 4,000.

September 11.—China officially invoked Article XVII of the League Covenant.

September 20.—League Council complied with China's request for application of Article XVII of League Covenant, and called Japan inviting her to accept the League's jurisdiction in her dispute with China.

September 25.—Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs instructed Chinese delegation at Geneva to demand application of Article XVI of League Covenant.

September 29.—Chinese evacuated Tienchiacheng Forts, gateway to the Wahan cities on the Yangtze.

September 30.—League Council adopted report, urging member states to abstain from any action that would weaken China and to consider, individually, measures to aid China. Members may act according to stipulations of Article XVI of the Covenant.

October 10.—Chinese scored victory in vicinity of Tehan, northern Kiangsi, after four days of sanguinary fighting. Twenty thousand Japanese troops were routed and mostly wiped out in the battle.

October 12.—Japanese landed at Bias Bay in Kwangtung.

Sinyang, important city in southern Honan on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, fell.

October 21.—Japanese troops entered Canton, capital of Kwangtung.

October 25.—Chinese evacuated Hankow and Wuchang.

October 27.—Tokyo Privy Council confirmed Japanese Government's decision to sever all relations with the League of Nations.

October 28.—Second Session of People's Political Council opened at Chungking.

November 1.—Second Session of People's Political Council adopted resolution affirming its faith in Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and supporting his message to the Council to fight to bitter end.

November 3.—Japanese Government officially notified League Secretariat of its decision to cease cooperation with the technical organizations of the League.

November 12.—Yochow, gateway to Hunan Province, fell. Huge fires broke out at Changsha, capital of Hunan.

December 8.—Japanese Foreign Minister Arita told British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie that "the creation of a new order in East Asia is Japan's national aspiration," and it is necessary to remove the Nine-Power Treaty and other treaties with China.

December 15.—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation of the United States announced that the Export and Import Bank had authorized a credit of US \$25,000,000 to the Universal Trading Corporation for purchase of farm goods and manufactures for China. Credit to be paid back by Chinese export of tung oil to America.

December 18.—Wang Ching-wei left Chungking for Kunming by air.

December 21.—Wang Ching-wei reached Hanoi.

December 22.—Japanese premier Prince Konoye in a statement laid down three points as guiding principles for settlement of Sino-Japanese conflict and the "establishment of new order in East Asia."

December 26.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in a speech at Chungking reiterated China's determination to carry on the war of resistance against Japan, said Konoye statement clearly revealed Japan's intention to conquer China.

December 29.—Wang Ching-wei in Hongkong issued statement urging peace based on Konoye's three-point statement.

1939

January 1.—Emergency joint session of the Kuomintang Central Executive and Supervisory Committees expelled Wang Ching-wei from the Party permanently and dismissed him from all posts.

Sikang provincial government formally established at Kangting with General Liu Wen-hui as governor.

January 4.—Japanese cabinet under Prince Konoye resigned. Baron K. Hiranuma appointed premier.

January 14.—New British note to Japan reiterated Great Britain's adherence to the principles of the Nine-Power Treaty.

January 20.—League Council adopted a resolution, requesting member-states to hold consultations for taking effective measures to assist China.

Fifth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee opened at Chungking.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek appointed president of the People's Political Council.

January 30.—Fifth Plenary Session of Kuomintang Central Executive Committee decided to create the Supreme National Defense Council under the chairmanship of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

February 10.—Japanese army and navy units invaded Hainan Island.

February 11.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declared that "Japanese occupation of Hainan Island marks a turning point in the history of the Pacific. It would be the beginning of Japan's naval dominance in the Pacific Ocean."

February 12.—Third Session of People's Political Council opened at Chungking.

February 21.—Third Session of People's Political Council adopted many resolutions, the most important being one reaffirming China's determination to continue resistance.

March 8.—British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, announced the grant of £10,000,000 credit to China for stabilizing Chinese currency; two British banks to subscribe £5,000,000 while two Chinese banks the remainder.

March 12.—Spiritual Mobilization Campaign inaugurated at Chungking under auspices of Supreme National Defense Council

March 28.—Japanese troops entered Nanchang, Kiangsi capital, the evening of the 27th. Chinese evacuated the city after severe street fighting.

March 31.—Japan occupied the Spratley Islands in South China Sea.

April 14.—The National Government announced flotation of Reconstruction Bonds to the value of \$600,000,000 for financing reconstruction projects.

April 27.—The term of the First People's Political Council was prolonged for another year according to an order issued by the National Government.

May 1.—National Spiritual Mobilization enforced beginning today.

May 3.—Chungking heavily bombed by Japanese planes.

May 4.—Chungking again bombed by Japanese planes. Downtown section partially wiped out. Heavy casualties reported. National Government allotted \$1,000,000 for emergency relief.

May 12.—Japanese navy landed on Kulangsu, the international settlement at Amoy in Fukien.

Chungking again heavily bombed. The three bombings on the 3rd, 4th, and 12th caused more than 10,000 casualties, according to the National Relief Commission.

May 16.—American, British and French blue jackets landed on Kulangsu.

May 27.—League Council urged member-states to continue to aid China individually and asked that the League be kept informed of Japanese bombings of civilian population in China.

May 30.—After four weeks of battle, Japanese drive against Hsiangyang and Fancheng, strategical towns on the Han River in northwestern Hupoh, collapsed.

June 8.—The National Government issued mandate, ordering the arrest and punishment of Wang Ching-wei who recently visited Tokyo intriguing with the Japanese for the creation of a new puppet organization.

June 14.—Japanese began blockade of British and French Concessions in Tientsin.

June 16.—New Sino-Soviet Commercial treaty signed in Moscow.

June 18.—Remains of Genghis Khan removed from southern Suiyuan to Kansu. Removal ordered by National Government following rumors that the Japanese had designs on his tomb.

June 21.—Japanese landed at Swatow, eastern Kwangtung port.

July 7.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in a message to the foreign powers, declared that China would not abandon her resistance against Japan until Japan had completely abandoned her policy of aggression.

July 15.—Anglo-Japanese negotiations began in Tokyo on the Tientsin issue.

July 24.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek condemned the Anglo-Japanese accord on China reached at Tokyo, said agreement not valid without China's approval.

July 26.—The United States officially notified the Japanese Government of its decision to abrogate the American-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

August 12.—The National Government formally protested to the British Government against the decision to hand over four Chinese suspects in a murder case detained in the British Concession in Tientsin to the Japanese-controlled court there.

August 14.—Anglo-Japanese negotiations in Tokyo on the Tientsin problem discontinued.

August 23.—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian Congress leader, arrived at Chungking by air on a goodwill visit.

August 28.—Japanese cabinet under Baron Hiranuma resigned *en bloc*; failure of foreign policy attributed as cause of resignation; General Nobuyuk Abe ordered to form a new cabinet.

Wang Ching-wei called "Sixth Congress of the Kuomintang" in Shanghai and had himself elected "chairman" of his "orthodox party."

August 30.—Japanese cabinet under General Abe formed.

September 2.—Chinese Ministry of Finance announced a general reduction in the tariffs on imports into Free China.

September 5.—The four Chinese murder suspects held in the Tientsin British Concession were handed over to the puppet court.

September 8.—Joint Board of Four Government Banks established, with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as chair-

man to strengthen wartime financial structure.

September 9.—Fourth session of the People's Political Council opened in Chungking.

September 18.—Fourth Session of the People's Political Council closed. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declared that China would establish a constitutional form of government.

October 1.—General Toshizo Nishio became commander-in-chief of all Japanese Army Forces in China, with headquarters at Nanking.

October 5.—Chinese scored important victory outside Changsha, capital of Hunan, after two weeks of severe fighting; Japanese suffered 30,000 casualties.

October 10.—The National Government, in a manifesto issued on Chinese National Day, reaffirmed its exclusive right to rule the whole country and to negotiate with foreign powers. Any agreement concluded by rebels or puppet organizations with any foreign country at any time would be null and void.

October 18.—Japanese and American landing parties withdrew from Kulangsu International Settlement at Amoy.

November 12.—Sixth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee opened in Chungking.

November 20.—Sixth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee appointed Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek president of Executive Yuan.

November 24.—Nanning, former capital of Kwangsi fell to the Japanese. Enemy troops attacking Nanning, landed at Chinchow Bay on the 15th.

December 4.—General Wu Pei-fu, 67-year-old Chinese military leader, died at Peiping. Wu resisted all Japanese pressure to head a puppet "Central China Government."

December 14.—China reelected to the League Council by the Assembly of the League of Nations.

1940

January 1.—The National Government ordered the application of New Hsien (county) System throughout the country.

January 14.—Japanese Abe cabinet resigned. Admiral Yonai appointed premier and assumed office on January 16.

January 21.—Tao Hsi-sheng and Kao Tsung-wu revealed Wang Ching-wei's secret treaty signed in Shanghai on December 30 last with the Japanese.

January 23.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek denounced the "Japan-Wang secret treaty."

The National Government ratified the Sino-Soviet Trade Agreement signed in June, 1939.

February 11.—Chinese scored important victory in southern Kwangsi, recaptured Wuming on February 10, and Pingyang next day.

February 22.—The 14th incarnation of the Dalai Lama "enthroned" at Lhasa.

March 1.—Chinese Ministry of Finance issued the first instalment, amounting to \$600,000,000, of the 1940 Military Supplies Bond.

March 5.—Tsai Yuan-pei, president of Academia Sinica, died.

March 8.—United States Government announced another credit of US\$20,000,000 to China.

March 22.—Chinese recaptured Wuyuan in western Suiyuan.

March 30.—Wang Ching-wei's puppet organization established at Nanking. Old "Provisional Government" at Peiping and "Reformed Government" at Nanking superseded by Wang's organization.

Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs declared Nanking puppet organization illegal and its acts null and void.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared America would not recognize the Nanking puppet regime.

April 1.—Fifth Session of the People's Political Council opened in Chungking.

April 2.—France refused to recognize the Nanking puppet regime.

April 5.—Draft constitution was discussed by the People's Political Council.

April 10.—Fifth session of the People's Political Council closed.

May 1.—Chinese Ministry of Finance issued first instalment amounting to £5,000,000 and US\$25,000,000, of the 1940 Reconstruction Gold Bonds.

May 3.—The National Government ordered reorganization of the Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang, and Jehol provincial governments.

May 17.—Chinese scored important victory in central Hupeh. Japanese suffered 50,000 casualties after two weeks of battle.

June 11.—Ichang, important trading town in western Hupeh and gateway to the Yangtze Gorges leading into Szechwan, fell.

June 19.—Anglo-Japanese agreement reached in Tokyo on the Tientsin issue.

June 20.—Japanese blockade of British and French concessions in Tientsin lifted after 372 days of enforcement.

July 1.—The Seventh Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee opened in Chungking.

July 2.—Lungchow, gateway to Indo-China in southwestern Kwangsi, fell.

July 8.—Seventh Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee closed. Measures adopted to strengthen Chinese administrative structure.

July 16.—Japanese Yonai cabinet resigned *en bloc*.

July 17.—Prince Konoye appointed premier of new cabinet.

July 18.—Great Britain declared closure of the Burma Road for three months.

July 22.—Japanese Konoye cabinet assumed office.

July 23.—Chinese recaptured Chenghai, important Chekiang port, after six days of Japanese occupation.

July 27.—President Roosevelt ordered embargo on oil and scrap iron shipments to Japan.

July 30.—The Executive Yuan adopted resolution to establish National Food Administration to handle the supply and control of food.

August 19.—In four batches, 190 Japanese bombers heavily raided Chungking and started mile-long fire in the city. More than 10,000 houses, including foreign property, were destroyed.

August 20.—Altogether 170 Japanese planes in five batches raided Chungking. The two days of bombing left four-fifths of Chungking's city in ruins.

August 25.—Final contingent of British troops left Shanghai.

September 1.—Second instalment, totalling \$600,000,000, of the 1940 Military Supplies Loan issued today.

1941

January 18.—National Military Council ordered disbandment of the New Fourth Army operating on the Kiangsu-Chekiang-Anhui border. The army refused to obey orders and revolted.

February 7.—Lauchlin Currie, personal representative of President Roosevelt, arrived at Chungking to study economic conditions of China.

February 10.—Chinese troops scored important victory in southern Honan where more than 30,000 casualties were inflicted on the Japanese army.

March 1.—First Session of the Second People's Political Council opened in Chungking.

General Shunroku Hata appointed commander-in-chief of Japanese troops in China succeeding General Toshizo Nishio.

March 10.—First Session of the Second People's Political Council closed today, expressing full confidence in the Government's intention to introduce a constitutional government and in Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's leadership.

March 24.—Eighth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang opened in Chungking.

March 28.—Chinese scored important victory at Kaoan in northern Kiangsi. Japanese lost about 20,000 men killed and wounded.

April 2.—Eighth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee adopted a three-year wartime reconstruction program for the promotion of wartime reconstruction in interior China.

April 14.—In connection with the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact signed on the 13th in Moscow, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui declared that Outer Mongolia and the Northeastern Provinces are Chinese territory, and the "Chinese government and people cannot recognize any engagements entered into between Third Powers which are derogatory to Chinese territorial and administrative integrity and wishes to state that the Soviet-Japanese declaration has no binding force on China."

April 15.—President Roosevelt announced that the United States had begun listing materials for China under the Lend-Lease Bill.

April 21.—Japanese entered Foochow, capital of Fukien. A number of coastal

September 22.—Japan signed agreement with Indo-China according to which Japanese troops entered Indo-China in three columns. Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs lodged strong protest with France.

September 26.—National Congress, scheduled to be convened this November, postponed on account of war conditions.

The American Import and Export Bank announced credit of US\$25,000,000 to China to be paid back by Chinese delivery of tin.

September 27.—Germany, Japan, and Italy signed tripartite pact in Berlin.

October 1.—Chungking made auxiliary capital.

October 16.—America placed embargo on scrap iron and steel export to Japan.

October 18.—Burma Road reopened after three months of closure.

October 28.—Chinese troops recaptured Lungchow in southwestern Kwangsi.

October 29.—Japanese troops evacuated Nanning, capital of Kwangsi.

Japanese planes shot down China National Aviation Corporation airliner "Chungking" over Chanyi, Yunnan. Eight passengers and two members of the crew, including an American pilot, were killed.

November 1.—Second instalment, amounting to £5,000,000 and US\$25,000,000, of the 1940 Reconstruction Gold Bonds issued.

November 30.—The Wang Ching-wei puppet regime concluded a treaty with Japan by which Japan was "granted" virtual control over the lower Yangtze River, North China, and Inner Mongolia.

The National Government ordered the arrest of Wang Ching-wei.

President Roosevelt announced that the United States would grant to the Chinese Government a credit of US\$100,000,000. Half of it would be given to China for general purposes and the other half for currency stabilization.

December 2.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek denounced Wang-Japan Treaty.

December 4.—Shih Yu-san, former governor of Chahar, was executed for disobedience.

December 10.—The British Government announced a £10,000,000 credit to the Chinese Government.

towns in Chekiang and Fukien recently captured by the Japanese in its "blockade battle."

April 25.—In Washington, the United States and Great Britain signed separate but parallel agreements with China for the stabilization of Chinese national currency. The Sino-American agreement provided for an American stabilization fund of US \$50,000,000 while the Sino-British Agreement provided for a British fund of £5,000,000, in addition to the £5,000,000 allotted in 1939. In addition to these, the Chinese government banks would provide US\$20,000,000 for collaboration.

April 29.—Captain James Roosevelt, U.S.M.C., eldest son of the American president, arrived in Chungking and stayed until May 3 when he left for Burma *en route* to Cairo.

May 13.—Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced the exchange of diplomatic representatives with Australia.

May 18.—Chinese High Command announced that part of the Chinese troops in the Chungtiaoshan range in southern Shansi succeeded in moving to the back of the Japanese, thus frustrating the Japanese plan of annihilating Chinese troops in Shansi. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Japanese.

June 17.—Chinese Ministry of Food established under the Executive Yuan, superseding the National Food Administration.

June 18.—Sino-British Yunnan-Burma Boundary Demarcation Agreement signed in Chungking.

June 28.—American Government revealed that Owen Lattimore was appointed Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's personal adviser at President Roosevelt's recommendation.

July 1.—Chinese Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Communications jointly issued US \$10,000,000 in bonds to finance the construction of the Yunnan-Burma Railway.

Germany, Italy, and Rumania recognized the Nanking puppet regime. Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs ordered Chinese diplomatic representatives to leave Germany and Italy, and declared that China had severed diplomatic relations with Germany and Italy.

July 4.—Great Britain declared her willingness to abolish extraterritoriality in China after the war.

July 16.—Japanese Konoye cabinet resigned *en bloc*.

July 17.—Prince Konoye was ordered to form another cabinet (his third.)

July 19.—Owen Lattimore, personal adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, arrived in Chungking.

July 25.—Vichy revealed that Indo-China authorities agreed to "Japanese protection of peace" in entire Indo-China. Japanese troops occupied a number of bases in southern Indo-China.

Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs declared that China considers entire Indo-China under Japanese military occupation and restated China's determination to resist aggression.

Great Britain cancelled Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation also ordered the freezing of Chinese and Japanese assets in the British Empire.

The United States ordered the freezing of assets of Japan and China.

July 28.—Authorities in Dutch East Indies ordered the freezing of Japanese assets and cancelled the Dutch-Japanese financial agreement. Dutch authorities also ordered embargo of Dutch oil to Japan.

July 29.—Japan officially occupied entire Indo-China.

August 1.—Thailand recognized the puppet regime in Northeastern Provinces and decided to join the Japanese "Sphere of Co-Prosperity in East Asia."

The United States ordered the embargo of oil against Japan.

August 26.—President Roosevelt declared his readiness to send an American Military Mission to China.

August 29.—Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced the exchange of diplomatic representatives between China and Canada.

September 3.—Chinese recaptured Foochow, capital of Fukien, completing the recovery of Chekiang and Fukien coastal cities lost in April and May last.

September 11.—Japanese government announced the establishment of a garrison headquarters for home defense under the Imperial Headquarters. The new headquarters was to be headed by General O. Yamada.

October 2.—Chinese scored important victory in the second battle of Changsha. The campaign started on September 15,

and the enemy was forced to retreat from the suburbs of Changsha the morning of October 2.

October 3.—Former Assistant Secretary of State Henry W. Grady arrived in Chungking and stayed until October 6 when he left for Hongkong *en route* to Washington.

October 4.—Chengchow, important railway town in Honan, fell.

October 9.—The American Military Mission under Major-General John Magruder arrived in Chungking.

October 10.—Chinese troops broke into Ichang but were forced to evacuate after being heavily gassed by the Japanese.

October 16.—Konoye's third cabinet resigned *en bloc*.

British economic mission arrived in Chungking.

October 17.—Lieutenant-General H. Tojo appointed premier to form a new Japanese cabinet.

October 31.—Chengchow, important railway town in Honan, recaptured by Chinese.

November 14.—President Roosevelt ordered the evacuation of American marines from China.

November 17.—Second Session of the Second People's Political Council opened in Chungking.

November 26.—Second Session of the Second People's Political Council adopted an important resolution for further promotion of democracy and redoubled war efforts.

December 8.—Japan declared war on the United States and Great Britain after attacking Pearl Harbor, Hongkong and other American and British bases in the Far East. Shanghai, Tientsin, and Kulangsu international settlements and concessions occupied by Japanese.

The United States and Great Britain declared war on Japan.

Chinese Foreign Minister Quo Tai-chi announced that China was ready to declare war against Japan, Germany, and Italy.

December 9.—China declared war against Japan, Germany, and Italy.

December 15.—Ninth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee opened in Chungking.

December 20.—The American Volunteer Group of the Chinese Air Force had its first baptism of fire over Kunming.

December 22.—The Ninth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee adopted a resolution to give supreme power to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

General Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of India, Major-General George Brett of the American Army Air Corps, visited Chungking to consult with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on the war situation in the Far East.

December 23.—The Ninth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee closed. Dr. T. V. Soong appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

December 24.—Generals Wavell and Brett left Chungking for India.

December 25.—Hongkong surrendered.

1942

January 1.—Joint declaration of 26 United Nations signed in Washington.

January 2.—Chinese military spokesman announced that Chinese troops entered Burma for the joint defense of the country.

January 3.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek accepted command of the China theater of war.

January 4.—Chinese troops scored another victory at Changsha. The Third Battle of Changsha started on December 23 last and after a four-day battle at the gates of the Hunan capital, the invading armies were finally routed.

January 15.—Owen Lattimore left Chungking for America.

February 2.—President Roosevelt asked Congress to grant US \$500,000,000 credit to the Chinese Government.

The British Government announced its readiness to grant £50,000,000 credit to the Chinese Government.

February 9.—Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek visited India on February 11. They issued a message to the Indian nation and returned to Chungking on March 5.

March 4.—Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell arrived in Chungking.

March 10.—The National Government announced that a Chinese military mission would be sent to Washington under General Hsiung Shih-hui.

Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell appointed Chief of Staff of the China theater.

China and India to exchange resident representatives.

March 12.—Chinese Military Mission left Chungking for India *en route* to the United States.

March 16.—Sino-Iraq treaty of friendship signed in Bagdad.

March 24.—Chinese Ministry of Finance announced the issues of 1942 Allied Victory Gold Bond amounting to US \$100,000,000 and 1942 Gold Savings Certificates amounting to US \$100,000,000.

March 27.—President Roosevelt announced the establishment of Pacific War Council, including China, United States, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and Holland.

March 29.—The National Government promulgated National General Mobilization Act.

April 1.—Chinese announced the evacuation of Toungoo on the central Burman front.

April 18.—American planes bombed Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, and Osaka.

April 20.—Headquarters of the Chinese Expeditionary Force announced the recapture by Chinese troops of Yenangyaung, saving several thousand of besieged British troops.

April 24.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek received the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Bath given by King George VI.

April 29.—Chinese troops evacuated Lashio.

May 1.—Chinese troops evacuated Mandalay, old capital of Burma.

May 3.—Japanese troops advanced into Western Yunnan along the Burma Road.

May 5.—National General Mobilization Act enforced.

May 9.—Japanese invading army stopped on the Salween River by the Chinese.

May 28.—Chinese troops evacuated Kinhsa, Chekiang's wartime provincial capital.

June 15.—Chinese troops evacuated Shangyao, important railway city in eastern Kiangsi.

July 1.—Japanese occupied entire Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway.

July 4.—The American Volunteer Group of the Chinese Air Force was superseded by the 23rd Pursuit Squadron of the United States Army Air Force. With other combat squadrons, the unit was to be part of American air force operating in China.

July 7.—Chinese National Military Council announced that in five years of war, the enemy suffered 2,500,000 casualties in China.

July 11.—Wenchow, eastern Chekiang port city, fell.

July 20.—Lauchlin Currie arrived in Chungking.

August 15.—Chinese recaptured Wenchow.

August 19.—Chinese troops recaptured Shangyao.

August 28.—Chinese troops recaptured Chuhsien, one of the "bomb-Tokyo" bases in Chekiang. Major part of Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway recovered.

September 21.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in the Weekly Memorial Service at the National Government reported on his recent one-month trip to the Northwest during which he and Madame Chiang visited the northwestern provinces of Kansu, Shensi, Ningsia, and Chinghai. Madame Chiang also visited Sinkiang.

September 29.—Mr. Wendell Willkie, representative of President Roosevelt and leader of Republican Party, arrived in Sinkiang from the U.S.S.R. He arrived in Chungking *via* Lanchow and Chengtu on October 2. He left Chengtu for the United States *via* Alaska on October 9.

October 10.—American and British Government announced their intention to relinquish extraterritoriality and other related rights in China.

October 13.—Owen Lattimore arrived in Chungking from America.

October 22.—First session of the Third People's Political Council opened in Chungking.

October 25.—Chinese Foreign Minister T. V. Soong returned to Chungking from the United States *via* India.

October 29.—People's Political Council adopted price control program proposed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

October 31.—First session of the Third People's Political Council closed.

November 1.—Japan established Ministry of Greater East Asia to rule occupied territories.

November 10.—British Parliamentary Mission arrived in Chungking.

November 12.—The Tenth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee opened in Chungking.

November 18.—Owen Lattimore left Chungking for America. He was "loaned" by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to the American Office of War Information.

November 27.—The Tenth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee closed today. The session adopted resolutions for voluntary labor service, price control, and the transfer of Ministry of Justice from the Judicial Yuan to the Executive Yuan.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek arrived in New York for medical treatment.

December 10.—British Parliamentary Mission left Kunming for India *en route* to England.

1943

January 11.—New Sino-American and Sino-British treaties concluded.

January 16.—First Sinkiang Kuomintang Provincial Headquarters established in Tihwa.

January 21.—The Battle of Tapihshan on the Anhwei-Hupeh border concluded.

February 5.—Lieutenant-General H. H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Force, and Sir John Dill, Empire Chief of Staff, representing President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, respectively, arrived in Chungking for conference with the Chinese High Command.

February 15.—Chinese and Dutch governments announced the elevation of the status of their respective diplomatic representatives to ambassadorship.

February 18.—Madame Chiang Kai-shek addressed the American Senate and House of Representatives.

February 24.—Japanese occupied Kwangchowwan. Chinese Government lodged a strong protest with the Vichy regime.

February 26.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek broadcast to the people of Thailand.

March 6.—The 14th Air Force of the United States Army, with Major General Claire L. Chennault as commander, began operations in China.

March 15.—Generalissimo Chang Kai-shek visited Kweichow on an inspection trip.

April 22.—Chinese Foreign Minister T. V. Soong visited Canada.

April 28.—Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell and Major-General Claire L. Chennault arrived in Washington for conference with American authorities.

May 4.—Chinese and Brazilian governments announced the elevation of the status of their respective diplomatic representatives to ambassadorship.

May 18.—Japanese troops launched large-scale campaign against western Hupeh.

May 20.—Ratifications of the new Sino-American and Sino-British treaties exchanged in Chungking and Washington.

May 21.—Chinese and American governments exchanged notes in Chungking concerning criminal jurisdiction over U. S. armed forces in China.

May 29.—Chairman Lin Sen ill. The Standing Committee of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee announced the modification of the organic law of the National Government providing that when the Chairman of the National Government cannot exercise his duties, the President of the Executive Yuan will act on his behalf.

Chinese troops recaptured Yuyangkwan.

May 31.—Chinese troops began counter-offensive in western Hupeh.

June 10.—Washington announced that agreement has been reached among China, the United States, Great Britain, and the U. S. S. R. on Inter-Allied Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Branch offices to be established in Chungking and London.

June 16.—Madame Chiang Kai-shek delivered a speech before joint session of the Canadian Parliament.

June 17.—Chinese military spokesman announced the conclusion of the western Hupeh and northern Hunan campaign. Japanese lost 40,000 dead and wounded.

CHAPTER XXIV

GOVERNMENT DIRECTORY

(List of Foreign Diplomats Attached)

THE KUOMINTANG

TSUNGTSAI (President) : Chiang Kai-shek

MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chu Cheng*	Tai Chi-tao*
Sun Fo*	Yu Yu-jen*
Ting Wei-fen*	Tsou Lu*
H. H. Kung*	Li Wen-fen*
Chen Kuo-fu*	Feng Yu-hsiang*
Ho Ying-chin*	Pai Chung-hsi*
Teng Chia-yen*	Chang Li-sheng*
Chen Chi-tang*	Yeh Chu-tsang*
Pan Kung-chan*	T. V. Soong*
Wu Chung-hsin*	Yen Hsi-shan
Wu Te-chen	Ho Cheng-chun
Chen Li-fu	Shih Ying
Chang Hsueh-liang	Liu Shih
Ku Chu-tung	Yang Chieh
Chu Chia-hua	Chang Chih-chung
Ma Chao-chun	Ho Chung-han
Tseng Kwang-ching	Fang Chueh-hui
Chiang Ting-wen	Chien Te-chun
Ho Chien	Tseng Yang-fu
Chen Cheng	Hsu En-tseng
Hung Lan-yu	Yu Ching-tang
Chan Chak	Chang Tao-fan
Chen Pu-lei	Fang Chih
Liang Han-chao	Li Tsung-huang
Liu Chi-wen	Hsu Yuan-chuan
Wang Lu-yi	Po Wen-wei
Liu Wei-chih	Chang Chun
Chao Tai-wen	Ting Chao-wu
Kan Nai-kuang	Chiang Po-cheng
Hsiao Chi-shan	Chen Chi-cheng
Miao Pei-cheng	Chow Po-min
Ku Cheng-kang	Liu Chien-chun
Yu Han-mou	Mei Kung-jen
Chu Shao-liang	Wang Su-fang
Ku Cheng-lun	Lin Yi-chung
Tai Kwei-sheng	Fu Tso-yi
Chen Chao-ying	Huang Hsu-chu
Chow Chi-kang	Yu Hsueh-chung
Wei Li-huang	Hsiao Tung-tze
Chiao I-tang	Masud
Chen Shao-kwan	Hung Lu-tung
Peng Hsueh-pei	Tien Kun-shan
Shen Hung-lich	Chen Yi
Hsia Tou-ying	Mao Tsu-chuan
Wang Po-chun	Hsiung Shih-hui
P. S. Foo	Lu Chung-lin
Li Yang-ching	Hsu Kan

Lo-sang-chien-tsan	Lo Ching-tao
Wu Kai-hsien	Miao Pei-nan
Chen Shu-jen	Kung-chiao-chung-ni
Ku Meng-yu	Hsueh Tu-pi
Yeh Hsiu-feng	Wang Chuan-sheng
Ku Cheng-ting	Lai Lien
Yu Fei-peng	Chen Tiao-yuan
Wu Yi-feng	Hsiao Cheng
Lin Lei	Li Ping-hsien
Shih Tze-chow	Chu Chi-ching
Wang Yung-ping	Chen Ching-yun
Fu Ju-ling	Liu Chien-hsu

NOTE.—Those marked * are members of the Standing Committee of the C.E.C.

RESERVE MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chang Chiang	C. T. Wang
Huang Chi-lu	Tang Sheng-chih
Huang Shih	Yu Tsun-hsien
Li Jen-jen	Soong Ching-ling (Madame Sun Yat-sen)
Chang Ting-fan	Wu Pao-feng
Lo Chia-lun	Chao Ti-hua
Li Ching-chai	Lo Yi-chun
Ma Hung-kwei	Hsieh Tso-min
Tuan Hsi-peng	Chen Pan-ling
Wang Mao-kung	Yang Ai-yuan
Chen Fang-hsien	Li Szu-tsung
Cheng Chien	Chang Fang
Cheng Yi-tung	Chang Chen
Chen Yueh-huan	Chang Chih-pen
Wang Kun-lun	Chao Pi-lien
Ou Fang-pu	Chao Yun-yi
Chan Chu-ssu	Cheng Tien-ku
John C. H. Wu	Shih Ching-ting

MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

Lin Sen*	Wu Ching-heng*
Chang Chi*	Chang Jen-chieh*
Wang Chung-hui*	Shao Li-tze*
Yang Hu*	Yang Hu-cheng*
Li Tsung-jen*	Chang Fa-kwei*
Hsu Chung-chih*	Hu Tsung-nan
Cheng Tien-fang	Huang Shao-hsiung
Hsiang Han-ping	Shao Hua
Shang Chen	Li Lieh-chun
Li Yu-ying	Hsueh Yueh
Sun Lien-chung	Lung Yun

Liu Chen-hua	Pang Ping-hsun
Li Fu-lin	Ho Yao-tsu
Lin Yun-kai	Chin Chen
Wang Tze-chwang	Chang-chia Hutukhtu
Yao Ta-hai	An-ching Hutukhtu
Hsiung Ke-wu	Sheng Shih-tsai
Chun Te-chun	Sze Lun
Wang Ping-chun	Hsu Yung-chang
Wang Shu-han	Lu Tang-ping
Chang Jen-min	Wang Shih-chieh
Lei Cheng	Wen Yi-yu
Ho Ssu-yuan	Liu Wen-tao
Tan Tao-yuan	Lee Tze-wen
Peng Kuo-chun	

NOTE.—Those marked * are members of the Standing Committee of the C.S.C.

RESERVE MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

Chang Mo-chun	Teng Ching-yang
Ma Lin	Ti Ying
Quo Tai-chi	Tsui Kwang-hsiu
Hu Wen-tsan	Li Yi-an
Hsiao Chung-chen	Sun Ching-ya
Huang Lin-shu	Lu Yu-kang
Yang Hsi-chi	

SECRETARIAT-GENERAL OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Wu Te-chen
DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL : Ti Ying

BOARD OF ORGANIZATION

MINISTER : Chu Chia-hua
VICE-MINISTER : Ma Chao-chun
VICE MINISTER : CHANG CHIANG

BOARD OF INFORMATION

MINISTER : Chang Tao-fan
VICE-MINISTER : Chen Chung-hsing
VICE-MINISTER : Hollington K. Tong

BOARD OF OVERSEAS AFFAIRS

MINISTER : Liu Wei-chih
VICE-MINISTER : Tai Kwei-sheng
VICE-MINISTER : Chen Ching-yun

PENSION COMMITTEE

VICE-CHAIRMAN : Li Wen-fan

PARTY HISTORY COMPILATION AND EDITING COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN : Chang Chi
VICE-CHAIRMAN : Lo Chia-lun
VICE-CHAIRMAN : Mei Kung-jen

REVOLUTIONARY LOANS INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN : Sun Fo

REVOLUTIONARY ACHIEVEMENTS EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN : Lin Sen

OVERSEAS CHINESE CONTRIBUTIONS CUSTODY COMMITTEE

Chiang Kai-shek T. V. Soong
Lin Sen Yeh Chu-tsang
Yu Yu-jen Chen Shu-jen

PARTY BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONS AND STATISTICS

CHIEF : Chu Chia-hua
DEPUTY CHIEF : Hsu En-tseng

PARTY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN : Wu Te-chen

TRAINING COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN : Chen Cheng
ACTING CHAIRMAN : Tuan Hsi-peng
VICE-CHAIRMAN : Chow Ya-wei

CENTRAL TRAINING CORPS

LEADER : Chiang Kai-shek

SAN MIN CHU I YOUTH CORPS

LEADER : Chiang Kai-shek
SECRETARY-GENERAL : Chang Chih-chung

CENTRAL POLITICAL INSTITUTE

PRESIDENT : Chiang Kai-shek
DEAN : Cheng Tien-fang

THE SUPREME NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL

CHAIRMAN : Chiang Kai-shek
SECRETARY-GENERAL : Wang Chung-hui
DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL :
Kan Nai-kuang

THE CENTRAL PLANNING BOARD

DIRECTOR-GENERAL : Chiang Kai-shek
SECRETARY-GENERAL : Wang Shih-chieh*
DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL : Y. C. Koo
POLITICAL DIVISION : Hsu Hsiao-yen
Chang Chung-fu
ECONOMIC DIVISION : Chen Pao-yin
Ho Kung-kan
FINANCIAL AND CURRENCY DIVISION :
Huang Yuan-pin
Li Cho-min

THE PARTY AND POLITICAL WORK PERSCRUTATION COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN : Chiang Kai-shek
SECRETARY-GENERAL : Chen Yi
DIRECTOR, POLITICAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT : Lei Ying
DIRECTOR, PARTY AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT :
Li Chi-hung

*Succeeded on August 10, 1943, by General Hsiung Shih-hui, formerly head of the Chinese Military Mission to the United States.

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT :

CHAIRMAN: Lin Sen*

STATE COUNCILLORS

Chang Jen-chieh	Chang Chi
Tsou Lu	Hsiung Ke-wu
Feng Yu-hsiang	Chao Tai-wen
Yen Hsi-shan	Wang Shu-han
Huang Fu-sheng	Po Wen-wei
T. V. Soong	Chow Chen-lin
Wang Po-chun	Li Wen-fan
Teng Chia-yen	Ma Chao-chun
Li Lieh-chun	Soong Ching-lin
Yeh Chu-tsang	Hu Yi-sheng
Ma Lin	Hsu Chung-hao
Niu Yung-chien	Lo Ching-ao
Liu Cheh	Masud
Chang-Chia-Hutukhtu	Tsiao Yi-tang
Sha-Keh-Tu-Erh-Cha-Pa	Chiao Yi-Sheng

THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

DIRECTOR: Wei Huai
 CHIEF OF THE SEALS ENGRAVING BUREAU:
 Chow Chung-liang

THE MILITARY AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

DIRECTOR: Lu Chao
 CHIEF OF THE CEREMONIES BUREAU:
 Tien Shih-chieh
 CHIEF OF THE GENERAL AFFAIRS BUREAU:
 Lee Yi-tze

THE DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF BUDGETS, ACCOUNTS AND STATISTICS

DIRECTOR-GENERAL: Chen Chi-tsai
 DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS: T. C. Wu
 DIRECTOR OF ACCOUNTS: Y. Y. Wen
 DIRECTOR OF BUDGETS: J. M. Yang

THE EXECUTIVE YUAN

PRESIDENT: Chiang Kai-shek
 VICE-PRESIDENT: H. H. Kung
 SECRETARY-GENERAL: Chang Li-sheng
 POLITICAL AFFAIRS DIRECTOR:
 T. F. Tsiang

THE NATIONAL GENERAL MOBILIZATION COUNCIL

CHAIRMAN: Chiang Kai-shek
 SECRETARY-GENERAL: Shen Hung-lieh
 DEPUTY SECRETARIES-GENERAL:
 Ho Hao-jo
 Tuanmo Kai

THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

MINISTER: Chow Chung-yueh
 POLITICAL VICE-MINISTER:
 Chang Wei-han
 ADMINISTRATIVE VICE-MINISTER:
 Wang Te-pu
 DIRECTOR, POLICE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT:
 Feng Yu-kun
 DIRECTOR, RITES AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT:
 Wen Chun-tien

*Died August 1, 1943. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in his capacity as President of the Executive Yuan, appointed Acting Chairman. On September 13 Generalissimo Chiang was elected President of the National Government.

DIRECTOR, CIVIL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT:
 Yang Chun-mai

DIRECTOR, GENERAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT:
 Wang Chi-fu

THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

MINISTER: T. V. Soong
 POLITICAL VICE-MINISTER: K. C. Wu
 ADMINISTRATIVE VICE-MINISTER:
 Victor Chitsai Hoo

DIRECTOR, GENERAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT:
 Li Wei-kuo

DIRECTOR, AMERICAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT:
 Henry K. Chang

DIRECTOR, EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT:
 Lone Liang

DIRECTOR, EAST ASIATIC AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT:
 Yang Yun-chu

DIRECTOR, WEST ASIATIC AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT:
 Hsu Shu-hsi

DIRECTOR, TREATY DEPARTMENT:
 Wang Hwa-cheng

DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT:
 Shao Yu-lin*

THE MINISTRY OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

MINISTER: Ho Ying-chin
 POLITICAL VICE-MINISTER:
 Chien Ta-chun

ADMINISTRATIVE VICE-MINISTER:
 Chang Ting-fan

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

MINISTER: H. H. Kung
 POLITICAL VICE-MINISTER: O. K. Yui
 ADMINISTRATIVE VICE-MINISTER:
 P. W. Kuo

ACTING ADMINISTRATIVE VICE-MINISTER:
 Y. C. Koo

DIRECTOR, GENERAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT:
 Pien Ting-yuan

DIRECTOR, PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT:
 Kao Hsiang-kao

DIRECTOR, SALT DEPARTMENT:
 Ma Tai-chun

DIRECTOR, LOANS DEPARTMENT:
 Yin Jen-hsien

DIRECTOR, MONOPOLIES DEPARTMENT:
 Chu Chi

DIRECTOR, CURRENCY DEPARTMENT:
 Tai Ming-li

DIRECTOR, CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION:
 Loy Chang

DIRECTOR, REVENUE ADMINISTRATION:
 Chang Ching-yu

DIRECTOR, CUSTOMS PREVENTIVE SERVICE ADMINISTRATION:
 Tai Li

*Succeeded in July, 1943, by Ho Feng-shan, formerly secretary of the Chinese Military Mission to the United States.

DIRECTOR, NATIONAL TREASURY ADMINISTRATION:
 Li Tang

DIRECTOR, DIRECT TAX ADMINISTRATION:
 Kao Ping-fang

DIRECTOR, DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF SALT AFFAIRS:
 Miao Chiu-chieh

CHAIRMAN, FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSION:
 Tsou Lin

CHAIRMAN, LAND TAX COMMISSION:
 Kwan Chi-yu

THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

MINISTER: Wong Wen-hao
 POLITICAL VICE-MINISTER: Chin Fen
 ADMINISTRATIVE VICE-MINISTER:
 Tan Po-yu

DIRECTOR, GENERAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT:
 Wu Pei-chun

DIRECTOR, CONTROL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT:
 Li Ching-lu

DIRECTOR, MINING DEPARTMENT:
 Li Ming-ho

DIRECTOR, INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT:
 Ouyang Lun

DIRECTOR, POWER INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT:
 Chang Chia-chih

DIRECTOR, COMMERCE DEPARTMENT:
 Ma Keh-chiang

DIRECTOR, ENTERPRISE DEPARTMENT:
 Chuang Chih-huan

HEADS OF ORGANS SUBSIDIARY TO THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

DIRECTOR, DAILY NECESSITIES ADMINISTRATION:
 Hsiung Tsu-tung

DIRECTOR, FUEL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION:
 Cheng Ta-sheng

DIRECTOR, NATIONAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:
 Li Chun-li

DIRECTOR, NATIONAL MINING AND METALLURGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE:
 Chu Yu-lun

DIRECTOR, INDUSTRIAL AND MINING ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION:
 Wong Wen-hao (concurrently)

DEPUTY-DIRECTOR:
 Chang Tze-kai

DIRECTOR, NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMISSION:
 Wong Wen-hao (concurrently)

DEPUTY-DIRECTOR:
 Chien Chang-chao

DIRECTOR, NATIONAL GOLD MINING BUREAU:
 Liu Ying-fu

DIRECTOR, NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH BUREAU:
 Ku Yu-chuan

DIRECTOR, NATIONAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BUREAU:
 Cheng Li-ming

DIRECTOR, TRADE MARK BUREAU:
 Chang Yi-kun

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

MINISTER: Chen Li-fu
 POLITICAL VICE-MINISTER: Ku Yu-hsiu
 ADMINISTRATIVE VICE-MINISTER:
 Yu Ching-tang

DIRECTOR, GENERAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT:
 Chiang Chih-chen

DIRECTOR, HIGH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:
 Wu Chun-sheng

DIRECTOR, SECONDARY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:
 Chang Yi

DIRECTOR, PRIMARY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:
 Ku Shu-shen

DIRECTOR, SOCIAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:
 Liu Chi-hung

DIRECTOR, MONGOLIAN AND TIBETAN EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:
 Lo Mei-huan

THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

MINISTER: Tseng Yang-fu
 POLITICAL VICE-MINISTER: Hsu En-tseng
 ADMINISTRATIVE VICE-MINISTER:
 Pan Yi-chih

DIRECTOR, GENERAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT:
 Chen Kuo-chun

DIRECTOR, PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT:
 Wang Wen-shan

DIRECTOR, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT:
 Hsu Cheng-ao

DIRECTOR, SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT:
 Shen Hsi-jui

DIRECTOR, RAILWAYS DEPARTMENT:
 Yang Cheng-hsun

DIRECTOR, POSTS AND TELE-COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT:
 Chao Tseng-Chueh

DIRECTOR, NAVIGATION DEPARTMENT:
 Ho Mo-lin

DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS:
 Tseng Yang-fu (concurrently)

DEPUTY-DIRECTORS:
 Chen Ju-hsuan
 Chao Tsu-kang
 Kung Hsueh-sui

DIRECTOR, POSTAL ADMINISTRATION:
 Hsu Chi-chuang

DIRECTOR, TELE-COMMUNICATIONS ADMINISTRATION:
 Chu I-Cheng

DIRECTOR, STAGE TRANSPORTATION BUREAU:
 Tan Ping-hsun

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

MINISTER: Shen Hung-lieh
 POLITICAL VICE-MINISTER: Lei Fa-chang
 ADMINISTRATIVE VICE-MINISTER:
 Chien Tien-ho

DIRECTOR, AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT:
 Chang Yuan-feng

DIRECTOR, FORESTRY DEPARTMENT:
 Li Shun-ching

DIRECTOR, FISHERY DEPARTMENT:
 Cheng Shao-chun

DIRECTOR, RURAL ECONOMY DEPARTMENT:
 Chao Pao-chuan

DIRECTOR, GENERAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT:
 Hsing Chi-hua

DIRECTOR, NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH BUREAU:
 K. S. Sie

DEPUTY-DIRECTOR:
 T. H. Shen

THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

MINISTER : Ku Cheng-kang
 POLITICAL VICE-MINISTER : Hung Lan-yu
 ADMINISTRATIVE VICE-MINISTER :
 Huang Po-tu
 DIRECTOR, SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT : Hsieh Cheng-fu
 DIRECTOR, GENERAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT : Chen Yen
 DIRECTOR, ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING DEPARTMENT : Lu Ching-shih
 DIRECTOR, NATIONAL COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISE ADMINISTRATION :
 Shaw Miachen

THE MINISTRY OF FOOD

MINISTER : Hsu Kan
 POLITICAL VICE-MINISTER :
 Liu Hang-shen
 ADMINISTRATIVE VICE-MINISTER :
 Pang Sung-chow
 DIRECTOR, CIVILIAN FOOD DEPARTMENT :
 Yin Ching-fu
 DIRECTOR, MILITARY FOOD DEPARTMENT :
 Yang Lin
 DIRECTOR, PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT :
 Chen Hsi-hsiang
 DIRECTOR, TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE DEPARTMENT :
 Chung Cheng-yu
 DIRECTOR, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT :
 Li Chia-lung
 DIRECTOR, GENERAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT :
 Yang Hsi-chih

THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

MINISTER : Hsieh Kwan-sheng
 POLITICAL VICE-MINISTER :
 Hung Lu-tung
 ADMINISTRATIVE VICE-MINISTER :
 Hsia Chin
 DIRECTOR, CIVIL CASES DEPARTMENT :
 Yu Chueh
 DIRECTOR, CRIMINAL CASES DEPARTMENT :
 Lee Tai-shan
 DIRECTOR, GENERAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT :
 Chu Wei-min
 DIRECTOR, PRISON AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT :
 Wang Yuan-tseng

MONGOLIAN AND TIBETAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION

CHAIRMAN : Wu Chung-hsin
 VICE-CHAIRMAN : Chao Pi-lien
 DIRECTOR, MONGOLIAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT :
 Chu Min-shan
 DIRECTOR, TIBETAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT :
 Kung Ching-chung
 DIRECTOR, GENERAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT :
 Tseng Shao-lu

OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS COMMISSION

CHAIRMAN : Chen Shu-jen
 VICE-CHAIRMAN : Chow Chi-kang
 DIRECTOR, OVERSEAS CHINESE CONTROL DEPARTMENT :
 Chow Yen-ming
 DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAL DEPARTMENT :
 Kuo Wei-pai
 DIRECTOR, OVERSEAS CHINESE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT :
 Yu Tsun-hsien

NATIONAL RELIEF COMMISSION

CHAIRMAN : H. H. Kung
 ACTING CHAIRMAN : Hsu Shih-ying
 VICE-CHAIRMAN : Chu Ying-kwang
 FIRST DEPARTMENT : Sun Lu-sheng
 SECOND DEPARTMENT : Wang Tien-Chih
 THIRD DEPARTMENT : Wang Fang
 FOURTH DEPARTMENT : Pan Lien-ju

NATIONAL CONSERVANCY COMMISSION

DIRECTOR : Hsueh Tu-pi

NATIONAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR : P. Z. King
 DEPUTY-DIRECTOR : James K. Shen

NATIONAL LAND ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR : Cheng Chen-yu
 DEPUTY-DIRECTOR : Chu Ping

THE LEGISLATIVE YUAN

PRESIDENT : Sun Fo
 VICE-PRESIDENT : Yeh Chu-tsang
 SECRETARY-GENERAL : Wu Shang-yin
 DIRECTOR, RESEARCH DEPARTMENT :
 Hsieh Pao-chao

LEGISLATIVE MEMBERS

Kwan Su-jen	Chao Wen-ping
Liang Han-chao	Wu Yun-peng
Chen Po-chuang	Huang Chin-tao
Liu Shu-hsun	Kung-Chueh-Chung-Ni
Peng Yang-kwang	Lo Yu-jen
Lu Ya-fu	Yeh Hsia-sheng
Lu Chung-ling	Chang Shao-yuan
Chang Feng-chiu	Feng Tze-yu
Wang Ping-chien	Wang Yu-hsiang
Ling Yueh	Sa Yusuf
Huang Yi-ou	Ma Hsiao-chun
Ma Yin-chu	Tai Hsia
Chen Chang-heng	Chang Hsi-man
Wei Ting-sheng	Wen Yuan-ning
Huang Yu-chang	Hung Jui-chao
Tai Hsiu-tsun	Hou Keh-ching
Tau Tung-sun	Chao Pei
Lo Ting	Chao Chu-hsu
Tsai Hsuan	Tseng Yen
Lin Ping	Yuan Shih-pin
Liu Ke-chun	Chen Tze-feng
Chao Shen	Hsu Pao-chu
Feng Chao-yi	Chu Wu
Chao Nai-chuan	Sheng Hsiao-chin

COMMISSION FOR THE DISCIPLINARY PUNISHMENT OF PUBLIC FUNCTIONARIES

CHAIRMAN : Wang Yung-pin

THE EXAMINATION YUAN

PRESIDENT : Tai Chi-tao
 VICE-PRESIDENT : Chu Chia-hua
 SECRETARY-GENERAL : Shih Shang-kwan

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL REGISTRATION

MINISTER : Chia Ching-teh
 POLITICAL VICE-MINISTER :
 Wang Tze-chwang
 ADMINISTRATIVE VICE-MINISTER :
 Ma Hung-huan
 DIRECTOR, GENERAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT :
 Pu Shao-kan
 DIRECTOR, REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT :
 Chu Han-sheng
 DIRECTOR, EXAMINATION DEPARTMENT :
 Hsu Tao-lin
 DIRECTOR, MERITS RECORDING DEPARTMENT :
 Chen Man-jo
 DIRECTOR, AWARDS AND PENSION DEPARTMENT :
 Tan Yi-kwei

COMMISSION OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

CHAIRMAN : Chen Ta-chi
 VICE-CHAIRMAN : Shen Shih-yuan

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Chang Mo-chun (Miss)	Chu Hsi-tsu
Chang Chung-tao	Chen Nien-chung
Lu Yu-tsun	Wu Fei-pi

THE CONTROL YUAN

PRESIDENT : Yu Yu-jen
 VICE-PRESIDENT : Liu Shang-ching
 SECRETARY-GENERAL : Chen Chung-hsing

SUPERVISORY MEMBERS

Liu Cheng-yu	Shen Yi-mo
Li Meng-keng	Lin Ho-cheng
Yao Yu-ping	Cheh Chueh-lin
Wang Ping-cheng	Ho Han-wen
Hsieh Wu-liang	Wu Chien-chang
Kao Lu	Pai Peng-fei
Yen Chuang	Wu Han-tao
Hu Po-yueh	Wang Shu-tseng
Pai Jui	Ho Chao-tsung
Pa Wen-tsun	Yu Fen
Tseng Tao	Teng Chun-kao
Li Cheng-lo	Chow Li-sheng
Mei Kung-jen	Chang Hua-lan
Wang Hsien-chang	Lin Ching
Chu Tsung-liang	Chin Shou-kun
Wang Hsin-lin	Ho Keh-fu
Tsai Tze-sheng	Yeh Yuan-lung

Yang Kung-ta	Huang Wen-shan
Yang Yu-chun	Li Chin-fang
Chen Ku-yuan	Wang Pei-jen
Mei Ju-ao	Huang Yun-su
Teng Kung-hsuan	Chen Hai-teng
Huang Kun-lun	Wang Yi-han
Ho Sui	Shen Yung
Chung Tien-hsin	Wen Hsiung-fei
Chow Yi-chih	Tso Kung
Yao Chuan-fa	Tsou Shan-chun
Hu Hsuan-ming	Li Ching-lin
Chao Mao-hua	Chien Yu-wen
Liu Tung	R. Y. Lo
Shih Wei-huan	John C. H. Wu
Tung Chi-cheng	Yeh Chiu-yuan
Liu Chih-ping	Chuan Cheng-ku
Yi Ying	Chien Kwan-san
Teng Hung-yeh	Yen Kuo-fu
Chi Chih-hou	Chen Hsun-tu
Peng Chun-shih	Sun Chiu-lu
Wu Huan-chang	Lu Fu
Ling Chang	Liu Pu-tung
Wang Tseng-shan	Chu Hsueh-fan
	Tsao Chin-yuan

GENERAL COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN : Lin Ping

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN : John C. H. Wu

FINANCE COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN : Wei Ting-sheng

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN : Lou Tung-sun

MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN : Ho Sui

CIVIL LAW COMMITTEE

CONVENER : John C. H. Wu

CRIMINAL LAW COMMITTEE

CONVENER : Liu Ke-chun

COMMERCIAL LAW COMMITTEE

CONVENER : Tai Hsiu-tsun

LABOR LAW COMMITTEE

CONVENER : Wang Kun-lun

SELF-GOVERNMENT LAW COMMITTEE

CONVENER : Huang Yu-chang

LAND LAW COMMITTEE

CONVENER : Yao Chuan-fa

THE JUDICIAL YUAN

PRESIDENT : Chu Cheng
 VICE-PRESIDENT : Chin Cheng
 SECRETARY-GENERAL : Mao Tsu-chuan

SUPREME COURT

PRESIDENT : Li Pa
 CHIEF PROSECUTOR : Weng Ching-tang

ADMINISTRATIVE COURT

PRESIDENT : Chang Chih-peng

Wang Tung
Ma Yao-nan
Tai Kwei-sheng
Han Tsun-chieh
Tien Chun-chin
Wan Tsan
Ku Feng-hsiang
Fan Cheng-po
Ho Chi-hung
Wu Nan-hsuan

Lin Yi-chung
Chien Chih-hsiu
Yang Pu-sheng
Tu Chen
Liu Shih-chuan
Wu Hui-liang
Hsiao Hsuan
Chu Lei-chang
Tuan Hung-kang
Li Hsiao-ting

SUPERVISORY COMMISSIONERS

Wu Shao-shu, Kiangsu
Yang Liang-kung, Anhwei and Kiangsi
Kao Lu, Fukien and Chekiang
Miao Pei-cheng, Hunan and Hupeh
Li Ssu-tsun, Honan and Shantung
Li Ken-yuan, Yunnan and Kweichow
Kao Yi-han, Kansu, Ningsia, and Chinghai
Liu Hou-wu, Kwangtung and Kwangsi
Wang Lu-yi, Shansi and Shensi
Lo Chia-luen, Sinkiang

MINISTRY OF AUDIT

MINISTER: Lin Yun-kai
POLITICAL VICE-MINISTER: Liu Chi-wen
ADMINISTRATIVE VICE-MINISTER:
Wang Chi-tien

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS**ANHWEI PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT**

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
Li Pin-hsien, Chairman
Chu Fo-ting, concurrently Secretary-General
Wei Yung-cheng, concurrently Civil Affairs Commissioner
Kwei Ching-chiu, concurrently Finance Commissioner
Wan Chang-yen, concurrently Education Commissioner
Chu Ying-shih, concurrently Reconstruction Commissioner
Huang Shao-keng
Tsai Hao
Chang Yi-chun
Chang Tsung-liang
Su Ming
Cho Heng-tze
Liao Wei-fan
Chou Lan

CHAHAR PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
Feng Chin-tsai, Chairman
Pai Pao-chin, concurrently Civil Affairs Commissioner
Hsu Shih-fu, concurrently Finance Commissioner
Hu Tze-heng, concurrently Education Commissioner

Chang Li-sheng, concurrently Reconstruction Commissioner
Wang Jung-tsan
Kao Shu-hsun
Tai Hsi-tseng
Chen Hsiang-sheng
Shih Yu-yi
Sung Hsiu-feng, Secretary-General

CHEKIANG PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
Huang Shao-hsiung, Chairman
Li Li-min, concurrently Secretary-General
Juan Yi-cheng, concurrently Civil Affairs Commissioner
Huang Tsu-pei, concurrently Finance Commissioner
Hsu Shao-ti, concurrently Education Commissioner
Wu Ting-yang, concurrently Reconstruction Commissioner
Hsu Pau-yun
Hsu Fu
Ho Yang-ling

CHINGHAI PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
Ma Pu-fang, Chairman
Chen Hsien-jung, concurrently Secretary-General
Kou Hsueh-li, concurrently Civil Affairs Commissioner
Ma Lu, concurrently Finance Commissioner
Ma Shao-wu, concurrently Education Commissioner
Ma Chi, concurrently Reconstruction Commissioner
Liu Cheng-teh
Hsieh Kang-chieh
Ma Chi-pa

FUKIEN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
Liu Chien-hsu, Chairman
Cheng Hsing-ling, concurrently Secretary-General
Kao Teng-ting, concurrently Civil Affairs Commissioner
Yen Chia-kan, concurrently Finance Commissioner
Cheng Chen-wen, concurrently Education Commissioner
Lu Kwei-hsiang, concurrently Reconstruction Commissioner
Huang Tien-chueh
Lin Yu-shih
Chu Chiu-ying
Han Han
Chen Pei-kun
Li Shih-chia
Chiu Han-ping

HEILUNGKIANG PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
Ma Chan-shan, Chairman
Jung Lu-su, Secretary-General

HONAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
Li Pei-chi, Chairman
Fang Cheh, concurrently Civil Affairs Commissioner
Peng Yu-kang, concurrently Finance Commissioner
Lu Tang-ping, concurrently Education Commissioner
Chang Kwang-yu, concurrently Reconstruction Commissioner
Sung Huan-chung
Li Ming-chung
Lo Chen
Chang Chun-ming
Li Chin-jung
Wang Yu-chiao
Yang Chung-ming
Chi Chen-ju
Tien Chen-nan
Ma Kuo-lin, Secretary-General

HOPEI PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
Pang Ping-hsun, Chairman*
Hu Meng-hua, concurrently Secretary-General
Chan Chao-yang, concurrently Civil Affairs Commissioner
Wang Teh-chien, concurrently Finance Commissioner
Ho Yi-hsin, concurrently Education Commissioner
Ting Shu-pen
Li Hsi-chiu
Teng Cheh-hsi
Yin Yao-wu
Ma Huau-wen
Pi Cheh-yu

HUNAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
Hsueh Yueli, Chairman
Wang Kwang-hai, concurrently Secretary-General
Li Yang-ching, concurrently Civil Affairs Commissioner
Hu Mai, concurrently Finance Commissioner
Wang Teng-kai, concurrently Education Commissioner
Yu Chieh-chuan, concurrently Reconstruction Commissioner
Tan Tao-yuan
Tao Lu-chien
Chen Chu-chen
Liu Hsing
Mao Ping-wen

* Captured by the Japanese in May, 1943.
Succeeded by General Ma Fa-wu.

HUPEH PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
Chen Cheng, Chairman
Hsu Ying-lien, concurrently Secretary-General
Chu Huai-ping, concurrently Civil Affairs Commissioner
Chao Chih-yao, concurrently Finance Commissioner
Chang Po-chin, concurrently Education Commissioner
Chu Yi-cheng, concurrently Reconstruction Commissioner
Chu Tai-chieh
Lin Yi-sheng
Li Shih-chiao
Chow Tsang-po
Huang Chung-hsun
Ho Shao-nan

JEHOL PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Liu To-chuan, Chairman
Hung Sheng, concurrently Secretary-General

KANSU PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
Ku Cheng-lun, Chairman
Chen Ching-lieh, concurrently Secretary-General
Wang Shu-fang, concurrently Civil Affairs Commissioner
Chen Kuo-liang, concurrently Finance Commissioner
Cheng Tung-ho, concurrently Education Commissioner
Cheng Hsin-yi, concurrently Reconstruction Commissioner
Tien Kun-shan
Chao Lung-wen
Kao Wen-po
Teng Pao-shan
La Shih-tsun

KIANGSI PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
Tsao Hao-shen, Chairman
Hu Chia-feng, concurrently Secretary-General
Wang Tse-fu, concurrently Civil Affairs Commissioner
Wen Chun, concurrently Finance Commissioner
Cheng Shih-kwei, concurrently Education Commissioner
Yang Cho-an, concurrently Reconstruction Commissioner
Hu Chia-shao
Li Teh-chao
Chiu Chun
Hsiao Chun-chin
Hsiung Sui

KIANGSU PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
 Han Teh-chin, Chairman
 Wang Kung-yu, concurrently Civil Affairs
 Commissioner
 Chia Shih-yi, concurrently Finance
 Commissioner
 Chin Tsung-hua, concurrently Education
 Commissioner
 Cheng Ching-sheng, concurrently Re-
 construction Commissioner
 Li Ming-yang
 Pao Shu-ming
 Miao Cheng-liu
 Chia Wen-shan
 Wang Keng-chung
 Ma Chen-pang
 Ku Hsi-chiu, Secretary-General

KIRIN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
 Tsou Tso-hua, Chairman
 Cheng Lieh, Secretary-General

KWANGSI PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
 Huang Hsu-chu, Chairman
 Chiu Chang-wei, concurrently Secretary-
 General
 Chu Chao-shen, concurrently Civil Affairs
 Commissioner
 Wang Hsun-tze, concurrently Finance
 Commissioner
 Su Hsi-hsun, concurrently Education
 Commissioner
 Kan Tsung-hua, concurrently Re-
 construction Commissioner
 Chen Liang-tsu
 Sun Jen-lin
 Tseng Chi-hsin
 Liang Chao-chi
 Lu Ching-tsun

**KWANGTUNG PROVINCIAL
GOVERNMENT**

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
 Li Han-huen, Chairman
 Cheng Yen-fen, concurrently Secretary-
 General
 Ho Tung, concurrently Civil Affairs
 Commissioner
 Chang Tao-min, concurrently Finance
 Commissioner
 Huang Lin-shu, concurrently Education
 Commissioner
 Cheng Feng, concurrently Reconstruction
 Commissioner
 Hu Ming-tsao
 Hsu Chung-ching
 Wu Nai-hsin
 Wang Chih-yuan
 Kao Hsin
 Liu Tso-jen
 Fang Shao-yun

**KWEICHOW PROVINCIAL
GOVERNMENT**

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
 Wu Ting-chang, Chairman
 Cheng Tao-ju, concurrently Secretary-
 General
 Tan Ke-min, concurrently Civil Affairs
 Commissioner
 Y. T. Tsur, concurrently Finance
 Commissioner
 Ou Yuan-huai, concurrently Education
 Commissioner
 Yeh Chi-yuan, concurrently Re-
 construction Commissioner
 Yen Shen-yu
 Ho Yu-shu
 Ho Chi-wu

LIAONING PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
 Wan Fu-lin, Chairman
 Hung Fang, Secretary-General

NINGSIA PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
 Ma Hung-kwei, Chairman
 Hai Tao, concurrently Civil Affairs
 Commissioner
 Chao Wen-fu, concurrently Finance
 Commissioner
 Wang Hsing-chou, concurrently
 Education Commissioner
 Li Han-yuan, concurrently Reconstruc-
 tion Commissioner
 Ta-Li-Cha-Ya
 Ma Ju-lung
 Chang Tien-wu
 Ma Chi-teh
 Wang Pei
 Chien Tun-tao, Secretary-General

SHANSI PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
 Chao Tai-wen, Chairman
 Chiu Yang-chun, concurrently Civil
 Affairs Commissioner
 Wang Ping, concurrently Finance
 Commissioner
 Po Yu-hsiang, concurrently Education
 Commissioner
 Fan Hsiang-li, concurrently Re-
 construction Commissioner
 Liang Tun-hou
 Wang Huai-ming
 Yeh Ting-yang
 Li Chiang
 Tu Jen-chih
 Pai Chih-yi
 Hsi Shang-chien
 Hsu Shih-hung
 Ning Shao-wu, Secretary-General

SHANTUNG PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
 Mou Chung-yen, Chairman
 Chen Kwan-chun, concurrently Secretary-
 General
 Ho Sze-yuan, concurrently Civil Affairs
 Commissioner
 Chen Ping-yen, concurrently Finance
 Commissioner
 Liu Tao-yuan, concurrently Education
 Commissioner
 Chin Chi-jung, concurrently Reconstruc-
 tion Commissioner
 Chou Fu
 Wang Chung-yu
 Wu Hua-wen
 Chia Mu-yi
 Li Hsien-liang
 Pei Ming-yu
 Lin Ming-chiu
 Kao Jen-fu, concurrently Peace Pre-
 servation Corps Commander

SHENSI PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
 Hsiung Pin, Chairman
 Ku Jen-fa, concurrently Secretary-General
 Peng Chao-hsien, concurrently Civil
 Affairs Commissioner
 Chou Chieh-chun, concurrently Finance
 Commissioner
 Wang Chieh-san, concurrently Education
 Commissioner
 Chen Ching-yu, concurrently Recon-
 struction Commissioner
 Chang Nai-wei
 Liu Chih-chou
 Ma Ling-fu
 Liu Chu-tsai
 Li Chih-kang

SIKANG PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
 Liu Wen-hui, Chairman
 Chang Wei-chun, concurrently Civil Affairs
 Commissioner
 Li Wan-hua, concurrently Finance
 Commissioner
 Han Meng-chun, concurrently Education
 Commissioner
 Liu Yi-yen, concurrently Reconstruction
 Commissioner
 Wang Ching-yu
 Yang Yung-tsun
 Ke-Tsung

Tuan Pan-chi
 Lo Mei-lun
 Li Ching-hsuan

SINKIANG PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
 Sheng Shih-tsai, Chairman
 Huang Fei-chang, concurrently Secretary-
 General
 Hu Shou-kang, concurrently Finance
 Commissioner
 Chen Tung-pai, concurrently Education
 Commissioner
 Lin Chi-yung, concurrently Reconstruc-
 tion Commissioner
 Chen Teh-li
 Sha-Li-Fu-Han
 Hu Ting-wei
 Yu Wen-ping
 Man-Chu-Ke-Cha-Pu
 Ho-Chia-Ni-Ya-Tze

SUIYUAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
 Fu Tso-yi, Chairman
 Chen Ping-chien, concurrently Civil
 Affairs Commissioner
 Li Chu-yi, concurrently Finance Commi-
 ssioner
 Pan Hsiu-jen, concurrently Education
 Commissioner
 Tseng Hou-tsai, concurrently Re-
 construction Commissioner
 O-Chi-Erh-Hu-Ya-Ke-Tu
 Yen Wei
 Yun-Tung-Wang-Chu-Keh
 Wang Tseh-ting
 Wang Kuo-ying
 Yu Chun-chai, Secretary-General

SZECHWAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION
 Chang Chun, Chairman
 Li Shao-fu, concurrently Secretary-
 General
 Hu Tze-wei, concurrently Civil Affairs
 Commissioner
 Shih Ti-yuan, concurrently Finance
 Commissioner
 Kuo Yu-shou, concurrently Education
 Commissioner
 Hu Tze-nang, concurrently Reconstruc-
 tion Commissioner
 Shen Peng
 Wu Ching-po
 Leng Hsun-nan
 Yu Cheng-hsun
 Liang Ying-wen

YUNNAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT		Fukien :	Chiang Yung Kang Shao-chow Wang Shih-ying Shih Lei Hu Chao-hsiang Chen Po-sheng
MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION			
Lung Yun, Chairman			
Yuan Pi-yu, concurrently Secretary-General			
Li Pei-tien, concurrently Civil Affairs Commissioner		Shantung :	Fu Ssu-nien Fan Yu-sui Liu Kung-hsiao Kung Ling-tsan Li Han-ming Ting Chi-shih Chin Ho-sheng Chao Ta-mou
Lu Chung-jen, concurrently Finance Commissioner			
Kung Tze-chih, concurrently Education Commissioner			
Chang Pang-han, concurrently Reconstruction Commissioner			
Lu Han		Kiangsi :	Chang Kuo-tao Wang Kuan-ying Li Chung-hsiang Ho Jen-hao Kan Chia-hsing Yin Ching-jang Wang Yu-yung Wu Yu-jui
Hu Ying			
Chang Wei-han			
Chin Han-ting			
Chang Feng-chun			
Ting Chao-kwan			
Tang Chi-lin			
Miao Chia-ming			
MEMBERS OF THE THIRD PEOPLE'S POLITICAL COUNCIL			
Anhwei :	Ma Ching-chang Chen Tieh Mei Kuang-ti Wu Tsang-chow Kuang Sheng Han Li-wu Mrs. Herman Liu (nee Wang Li-ming) Hsi Lun	Honan :	Li Han-chen Kuo Chung-wei Wang Kung-mieh Chang Chih-chen Li Ming-chang Wang Yin-san Liu Chien-ching Lo Meng-cheh
Shensi :	Chang Feng-hui Li Chih-ting Chang Shou-yueh Wang Pu-han Chao Ho-ting Chang Tan-ping	Hupei :	Kung Keng Li Chien-ting Yu Yu-chih Chu Li-chin Yen Li-san Chang Nan-hsien Li Lien-fang Huang Chien-chung
Hunan :	Chang Chun Hsin Shu-chih Hu Shu-hua Wang Feng-chieh Tso Shun-sheng Chao Chun-mai Teng Fei-huang Li Yu-yao	Szechwan :	Huang Su-fang Tsao Shu-shih Tan Mao-hsin Li Cho-jen Chen Chih-hsueh Peng Ko-chen Liu Ming-yang Chu Chih-hung
Kwangsi :	Yang Shu-pao Huang Tung-chou Lei Pei-hung Huang Chung-yueh Chiang Chi-yi Lin Hu	Yunnan :	Li Pei-yen Chao Shu Sun Pang-chen (Miss) Wang Chi-fu Yang Yin-nan Lung Ti-yao
Kwangtung :	Lu Tsung-chi Chin Tseng-teng Huang Fan-yi Han Han-fan Chen Shao-hsien Yang, Tze-yi Hu Mu-lan (Miss) Kao Ting-hsin	Kweichow :	Wang Ya-ming Ma Tsung-jung Huang Yu-jen Chang Ting-hua
		Kansu :	Lo Lin-tsao Chu Kuan-san Chang Tso-mo Wang Wei-yung

Chinghai :	Li Chia Chang Chang-jung	Shanghai :	Tao Po-chuan Hsi Yu-shu Chen Ting-jui
Sikang :	Huang Ju-chien Chang Chi	Nanking :	Chen Yu-kuang Lu Chien
Ningsia :	Chow Shih-kuan Yu Kuang-ho	Peiping :	Tao Meng-ho Chen Shih-chuan
Chungking :	Lung Wen-chih Hu Chung-shih Pan Chang-yu	Tientsin :	Chang Po-ling
Chekiang :	Chu Fu-cheng Chen Chi-yeh Hu Chien-chung Liu Po-min Eugene Y. P. Kiang Ho Kwei-lien Yeh Suo-chung Chen Hsi-hao	Tsingtao :	Yang Chen-sheng
		Sian :	Han Fei-hsiao
		Tibet :	Lo-Sang-Cha-Hsi Ting Chieh Hsi-Jao-Chia-Tsuo
Hopei :	Keng Yi Wang Chi-chiang Liu Yao-chang Chang Ai-sung Chang Chih-chiang Wei Yuan-kuang Liang Shih-chiu Ma Hsi-fan	Mongolia :	Li Yung-hsin Chin Chih-chao Ah Fu-shou Su Lu-tai Ti-lu-wa Hutuktu
		Overseas :	Tom Chan B. S. Fong Ho Pao-jen (So Be-yun) Lien Ying-chow Soo-hoo Meihong Hsu Sheng-li Lim Keng-nien Li Wen-chen
Kiangsu :	Chang Yi-lin Leng Shih Chiang Heng-yuan Chen Yuan Hsueh Ming-chien Ku Chieh-kang Chang Wei-chen (Miss) Hsiao Yi-shan	MEMBERS ELECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION D OF ARTICLE III OF THE ORGANIC LAW OF THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL COUNCIL	
Shansi :	Liang Shang-tung Li Hung-wen Ya Tsun Chang Nai-hsi	Shao Tsung-en Yu Pin Wang Yun-wu Chang Jen Huang Yen-pei Wang Hsiao-lai Chang Shih-chao Li Huang Chen Pao-yin Chang Tung Tseng Chi Chow Tao-kang James Y. C. Yen Chiu Ao Pi Tsung-shih Fan Jui Hsu Hsiao-yen Mao Tseh-tung Lin Tsu-han Chow Lan Peng Yuan-yi Yang Tuan-lu Cheng Sheh-ngo Chang Yi-shu Chin Pang-hsien Chang Chun-mai Chien Tuan-sheng Wu Yi-fang (Miss) Chien Yung-ming Tao Hsuan (Miss) Chow Ping-lin	G. Yun Chang Wu Chi-mei (Miss) Teng Chao-ying Liu Heng-ching (Miss) Chen Yi-yun (Miss) Tan Ping-shan Chen Shao-yu Lu Yun-chang (Miss) Teng Ying-chao (Mrs. Chow En-lai) Ma Cheng-feng Hsu Ping-chang Tung Pi-wu Yu Chia-chu Chen Shih Chen Chi-tien Hu Chiu-yuan Hsu Teh-heng Cheng Hsi-meng Chang Hsi-jo Sa Meng-wu Hsieh Ping-hsin (Miss) Lo Heng (Miss) Li Li-chow Ta Pu-sheng Hu Lin Tang Kuo-chen (Miss) Ha Ti-erh Hsu Wen-hsiang An-Wang-Chien-Tsan
Liaoning :	Chang Chen-lan Kao Hsi-ping Chi Shih-ying Chien Kung-lai		
Kirin :	Mo Teh-hui Wang Han-sheng Li Hsi-en Liu Feng-chu		
Chahar :	Chang Chih-kuang Hsi Chen-tuo Chang Kuan-hsien		
Suiyuan :	Chang Chin Jung Chao Chao Li-shih		
Sinkiang :	Chang Yuan-fu Kuo Jen-sheng Sheng Shih-chi		
Heilungkiang :	Ma Yi Wang Shou-chang		
Jehol :	Tan Wen-pin Mao Shao-ching		

RESIDENT MEMBERS

Kung Keng Kuo Chung-wei
 Chu Fu-cheng Lin Hu
 Li Chung-hsiang An-Wang-Chien-Tsao
 Wang Yun-wu Leng Shih
 Teng Fei-huang Huang Yen-pei
 Chen Po-sheng Yu Pin
 Hsu Hsiao-yen Lo Heng
 Han Li-wu Ho Pao-jen
 Tao Po-chuan Tung Pi-wu
 Eugene Y. P. Kiang Chen Chi-tien
 Tan Mao-hsin Hsu Teh-heng
 Chiang Yung Wang Pu-han
 Wang Chi-chiang

CHINESE

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

AUSTRALIA

Hsu Mo, Minister with Ambassadorial Rank
 Tuan Mao-lan, Counsellor
 Hu Ching-yu, First Secretary
 Ke Chu-kwang, Additional First Secretary
 Cheng Kang-chi, Second Secretary
 Li Chin, Third Secretary

BELGIUM

Wunsz King, Minister*

BRAZIL

Tan Shao-hwa, Minister**
 Chang Keng-nien, Counsellor and First Secretary
 Liao Cheng-liu, Second Secretary
 Liu Si-chang, Second Secretary
 Chen Kwang-li, Second Secretary
 Wu Kien-yeh, Third Secretary

BRITAIN

V. K. Wellington Koo, Ambassador
 Chen Wei-cheng, Counsellor
 Shih Chao-kuei, Additional Counsellor
 Tan Pao-shen, Counsellor and First Secretary
 Liang Chun-li, First Secretary
 Chien Tsun-tien, Additional First Secretary
 Fu Kuan-hsiung, Additional First Secretary
 Chai Feng-yang, Second Secretary
 Loh Ming-sin, Additional Third Secretary
 Colonel Tang Pao-huang, Military Attache

CANADA

Liu Shih-shun, Minister
 Li Chao, First Secretary
 Lee Bing-shuey, Second Secretary
 Hwang Ke-lun, Third Secretary

*Tsien Tai appointed Chinese Ambassador to the Belgium Government in London in February, 1943.

**Chen Chieh appointed Chinese Ambassador to Brazil in June, 1943.

CHILE

P. C. Chang, Minister
 Dai Pao-liu, First Secretary
 Wu Ke-wei, Second Secretary
 Chen Shu-shih, Additional Secretary
 Sun Pang-hua, Second Secretary

COLUMBIA

Tan Shao-hwa, Minister

COSTA RICA

Tu Yuen-tan, Minister
 Wang Jung-ti, Second Secretary

CUBA

Li Ti-tsun, Minister
 Yuan Tao-feng, First Secretary
 Hoo Che-shy, Second Secretary

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Wunsz King, Minister

EGYPT

Tang Wu, First Secretary in Charge of Legation Affairs
 Sih Dai-chiang, Third Secretary
 Chen Yuan-ping, Additional Third Secretary

FRANCE

Kou Tse-fan, Counsellor and Charge d'Affaires
 Scie Ton-fa, Counsellor and First Secretary
 Ken Kia-tao, Third Secretary

HONDURAS

Tu Yuen-tan, Minister

INDIA

Shen Shih-hwa, Commissioner
 D. J. Lao, Second Secretary
 Chuang Ching-chi, Third Secretary

IRAN

Li Tieh-tseng, Minister
 Wang Nien-tsou, First Secretary

MEXICO

Ching Tien-ku, Minister
 Chang Tien-yuen, First Secretary
 Chenmu M. Chen, Second Secretary
 Yen Wan-li, Second Secretary
 Chu Yung-shou, Additional Secretary

NETHERLANDS

Wunsz King, Ambassador
 Chao Hui-mu, Second Secretary
 Wang Ting-shan, Third Secretary

PANAMA

Tu Yuen-tan, Minister
 P. H. Lee, First Secretary
 Lu Yen-shen, Second Secretary
 Li Ti-chien, Second Secretary

PERU

Li Tchuin, Minister
 Lin Jen-chow, First Secretary
 Chang Shu-hsun, Third Secretary
 Ding Tsung-woo, Third Secretary

POLAND

Wunsz King, Minister

PORTUGAL

Ching-lun Frank W. Lee, Minister
 Liu Nai-chun, First Secretary
 Yang Hsien-tsen, First Secretary
 Lou Che-ngant, Second Secretary
 Fang Pao-chung, Third Secretary

SWEDEN

Hsieh Wei-lin, Minister
 Hsia Sung-yo, Second Secretary
 Shou Ting, Second Secretary

SWITZERLAND

Jen Ki-sin, First Secretary in Charge of Legation Affairs
 Lee Yone-ming, Second Secretary
 Ho Hsiang-ling, Second Secretary

TURKEY

Tsou Shang-yu, Minister
 Yuen Tse-kien, First Secretary
 Ma Fu-liang, First Secretary
 Chiu Tsou-ming, Second Secretary
 Shao King-fang, Second Secretary
 Yoh Lun, Second Secretary
 Yen Yung-son, Third Secretary
 Hsu Fu-yun, Additional Third Secretary

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

P. S. Foo, Ambassador
 Chen Ting, Counsellor
 Chen Tai-chu, First Secretary
 Yang Shu-jen, First Secretary
 Kou Tseng-chi, Second Secretary
 Yin Ken-hu, Second Secretary
 Sia Tze-tun, Third Secretary
 Air Colonel Hsu Huan-sheng, Air Attache

The first Canadian Minister to China, Major-General Victor Wentworth Odlum, arrived in Chungking in May, 1943. His staff includes: Dr. George S. Patterson, Counsellor; Major H. F. Wooster, Assistant Military Attache; Ralph E. Collins, Third Secretary.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Wei Tao-ming, Ambassador
 Liu Chieh, Minister
 Siu Kong-sou, Counsellor
 Tsui Tswen-ling, First Secretary
 Peng Wong-yih, Additional First Secretary
 Yu Kien-wen, Second Secretary
 Wang Kung-shou, Additional Third Secretary
 Hsieh Ching-kien, Third Secretary and Additional Attache
 Major-General Chu Shih-ming, Military Attache
 Air Major-General P. H. Huang, Air Attache

THE VATICAN

Sie Cheou-kang, Minister
 Wang Hsiao-hsi, First Secretary
 Chang Chia-yung, Second Secretary

VENEZUELA

Tan Shao-hwa, Minister

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN CHUNGKING*

AUSTRALIA

Sir Frederic William Eggleston, Minister
 J. K. Waller, Second Secretary
 Charles Lee, Third Secretary

BELGIUM

Baron Jules Guillaume, Ambassador
 Jacques Smets, Second Secretary
 Joseph Pieters, Secretary

BRITAIN

Sir Horace James Seymour, Ambassador
 Sir Eric Teichman, Counsellor
 Major-General Gordon E. Grimdale, C.O.C., British Military Mission and Military Attache
 Air Commodore J. Warburton, R.A.F., Air Attache
 E. L. Hall-Patch, Financial Commissioner (Absent)
 W. C. Cassels, Acting Assistant Financial Commissioner
 B. E. F. Gage, First Secretary
 G. V. Kitson, Chinese Secretary
 G. Findlay Andrew, First Secretary
 Lt.-Col. W. G. Harmon, First Secretary
 W. V. Blewett, First Secretary (Economic Affairs)
 H. E. Watterson, First Secretary
 Stanley Smith, Representative of the British Ministry of Information
 E. Williams, Accounting Officer
 Erik Watts, Press Attache

E. B. Boothby, Second Secretary
 Major E. J. Cowell, Assistant Military
 Attache
 Wing Commander Max Oxford, Assistant
 Air Attache
 J. F. Ford, Assistant Chinese Secretary
 L. C. Smith, Assistant Press Attache
 John Blofeld, Attache (Cultural Relations
 Officer)
 T. J. Fisher, Attache (Assistant for
 Refugees)
 P. C. M. Sedgwick, Attache (Assistant for
 Refugees)
 Major J. H. Monro, Attache
 Major A. L. V. St. Giles, Attache
 A. Veitch, Archiviste
 N. G. Standen, Attache
 Capt. G. R. Dew, Attache
 Capt. C. R. G. Hardinge, Attache
 Capt. A. Grant, Attache
 Capt. I. M. Lightbody, Attache
 Capt. H. R. Finlow, Attache

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Stanislav Minovsky, Minister
 Emanuel Mazac, Secretary

FRANCE

J. Paul-Boncour, First Counsellor
 A. Beaulieux, Counsellor
 Capitaine J. Guillermaz, Assistant Military
 Attache

INDIA

K. P. S. Menon, Agent-General *
 H. E. Richardson, I.C.S., Secretary

MEXICO

Alfonso Castro Valle, Charge d'Affaires

NETHERLANDS

H. A. Lovink, Ambassador
 Count de Marchant et d'Ansembourg,
 Counsellor
 Jan van den Berg, Counsellor
 R. H. van Gulik, Secretary
 Lieutenant P. F. J. Everard, Assistant
 Military Attache

NORWAY

A. L. F. Hassel, Minister
 T. A. Rustad, Archiviste

POLAND

Count Alfred Poninski, Ambassador
 Mioczyzlaw Habicht, Attache
 Antoni H. Kokczynski, Attache
 Colonel Aleksander Kedzior, Military
 Attache

TURKEY

A. Mennan Tebelen, Charge d'Affaires
 Osman Derinsu, Secretary

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS

A. S. Paniushkin, Ambassador
 G. F. Rezanov, Counsellor
 T. F. Skvortsoff, Counsellor
 I. V. Bakulin, Trade Representative
 N. S. Ananiev, First Secretary
 A. A. Petrov, First Secretary
 N. V. Roshcin, Assistant Military Attache
 A. F. Bedniakoff, Assistant Military
 Attache
 L. M. Miklashevsky, Second Secretary
 E. F. Kovaleff, Second Secretary
 N. T. Fedorenko, Third Secretary
 E. I. Shalunov, Chinese Secretary
 A. M. Dorofeev, Attache
 N. I. Ugolkoff, Attache
 A. M. Ledovsky, Attache

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

C. E. Gauss, Ambassador
 George Atcheson, Jr., Counsellor
 Colonel Morris B. De Pass, Jr., Military
 Attache and Military Attache for Air
 Lieutenant-Colonel Charles C. Brown,
 Naval Attache and Naval Attache
 for Air
 J. Barlett Richards, Commercial Attache
 Robert B. Streeper, Second Secretary
 O. Edmund Clubb, Second Secretary
 Robert S. Ward, Second Secretary
 Horace H. Smith, Second Secretary
 Everett F. Drumright, Second Secretary
 James K. Penfield, Second Secretary
 Arthur R. Ringwalt, Second Secretary
 John Davies, Jr., Second Secretary
 Raymond P. Ludden, Second Secretary
 Edward E. Rice, Second Secretary
 John S. Service, Second Secretary
 Lieutenant William J. Grace, Assistant
 Naval Attache
 Lieutenant Frank H. Herrington,
 Assistant Naval Attache
 Lieutenant Henry B. Walker, Assistant
 Military Attache
 Lieutenant Lincoln C. Brownell, Assistant
 Military Attache for Air
 Lieutenant Roy P. McNair, Jr., Assistant
 Military Attache
 Lieutenant Franklin R. Fette, Assistant
 Naval Attache and Assistant Naval
 Attache for Air
 Lieutenant Simon H. Hitch, Assistant
 Naval Attache and Assistant Naval
 Attache for Air
 Carl H. Boehringer, Assistant Commercial
 Attache
 Philip D. Sprouse, Third Secretary
 Richard H. Davis, Third Secretary
 Fulton Freeman, Third Secretary
 Hungerford B. Howard, Third Secretary
 M. Robert Rutherford, Third Secretary

CHAPTER XXV

CHINESE WHO'S WHO

Ai, Wei (prefers T. W. Ai)

professor, born in Hupeh, 1891; B.S.
 St. John's Univ., 1919; M.A. Columbia,
 1922; Ph.D. George Washington Univ.,
 1925; research fellow, Univ. College,
 London, 1931-32; now professor, National
 Central Univ.; address, National Central
 Univ., Chungking.

Ai, T. W. (see Ai, Wei).

Chan, Chak (see Chen, Tzeh).

Chan, Chu-shih

Kuomintang leader, born in Kwangtung,
 1895; elected reserve member, Kuomintang
 Central Executive Committee, 1931.

Chang, Carson (see Chang, Chun-mai).

Chang, Chao-yuan

government official, lawyer; born in
 Chekiang, 1892; B.A. St. John's Univ.,
 1914; M.A. Columbia, 1916; J.D.
 Chicago, 1919; vice-minister of finance,
 1928-29; member, Legislative Yuan,
 since 1939; address, Kiang Hai Bank,
 Chungking.

Chang, Chen

Lieut.-General

army officer, born in Hunan, 1899;
 graduate, Whampoa Military Academy,
 1925; and Sun Yat-sen Univ.,
 Moscow, 1927; deputy commander
 of gendarmerie, since 1937; dean,
 Gendarmerie School, since 1940; address,
 P.O. Box 106, Chungking.

Chang, Cheng

Lieut.-General

military officer, born in Fukien, 1884;
 elected reserve member, Kuomintang
 Central Executive Committee, 1929;
 now senior staff officer, National Military
 Council, and chairman, 4th inspection
 corps of army discipline in war areas.

Chang, Cheng-lu

government official, born in Liaoning,
 1894; graduate, Peking Military Supplies
 School, 1921; member and finance
 commissioner, Liaoning Provincial
 Government, 1928-31; member, economic
 committee, Hopei Political Council,
 1936-37; member, People's Political
 Council, since 1938; address, 2 Sze Luen
 Chun, Shan Tung, Chungking.

Chang, Chi

Kuomintang leader, born in Hopei, 1882;
 elected member, Kuomintang Central
 Executive Committee, 1924; chairman,
 Hopei branch, Kuomintang Central
 Political Council, 1928; state councillor,
 National Government, and vice-president,
 Judicial Yuan, 1928-31; president,
 same Yuan, 1932; elected member,
 Kuomintang Central Supervisory
 Committee, 1929; address, Kuomintang
 Central Headquarters, Chungking.

Chang Chi-yun (prefers G. Yun Chang)

professor, writer, born in Chekiang, 1901;
 graduate, Nanking Normal College, 1923;
 former professor of geography, National
 Central University and Central Political
 Institute; member, National Resources
 Commission; head, department of history
 and geography, National Chekiang Univ.,
 since 1936; author, *History of Chinese
 Military Operations, Great Chinese
 Educators*; address, National Chekiang
 Univ., Tsunyi, Kweichow.

Chang, Chia-ao (prefers Chang Kia-
ngau)

government official, banker; born in
 Kiangsu, 1888; graduate, Keio Univ.,
 Tokyo, 1912; vice-governor, Bank of
 China, 1917-28; managing director and
 general manager, same bank, 1928-35;
 deputy governor, Central Bank of China,
 1935; minister of railways, 1935-37;
 minister of communications, 1937-42;
 adviser, Executive Yuan, since 1942;
 address, Executive Yuan, Chungking.

Changchia Hutuketu

Mongolian Living Buddha, born in Ching-
 hai, 1892; elected member, Kuomintang
 Central Supervisory Committee, 1926;
 now special commissioner to Mongolian
 banners.

Chang, Chiang

Kuomintang leader, born in Chekiang,
 1901; graduate, National Peking Univer-
 sity; elected reserve member, Kuomintang
 Central Executive Committee, 1935;
 now vice-minister, Kuomintang Organiza-
 tion Board; address, Organization Board,
 Chungking.

* Expected to arrive in Chungking summer 1943.

Chang, Chih-chung General

army officer, born in Anhwei, 1891; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1916; studied military science in Germany, 1931-32; former commander, 87th division, and commander, 5th army; defended Shanghai area in co-operation with 19th route army in 1932; dean, Central Military Academy, 1932-37; garrison commander, Nanking-Shanghai area, 1937, commanding all Chinese forces fighting Japan in Shanghai-Woosung area, 1937; governor, Hunan Province, 1937-39; aide-de-camp to the Generalissimo, 1940; now minister, political training board, National Military Council, and secretary-general, San Min Chu I Youth Corps; holder of Blue-sky & White-sun Medal and several other decorations; address, Political Training Board, National Military Council, Chungking.

Chang, Chih-cheng

government official, born in Honan, 1894; former member and finance commissioner, Honan Provincial Government; member, People's Political Council, since 1942; address, 4, Yiyung East Street, Loyang, Honan.

Chang, Chih-pen

government official, born in Hupeh, 1881; graduate, Law College, Tokyo; governor, Hupeh Province, 1927-28; vice-chairman, constitution drafting committee, and member, Legislative Yuan, 1933; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1931; president, Administrative Court, since 1943; address, c/o Judicial Yuan, Chungking.

Chang, Chien (prefers Henry K. Chang)

government official, born in Kwangtung, 1889; LL.B. Pennsylvania, 1909; Consul-General at San Francisco, 1929; consul-general at New York, 1931; charge d'affaires at Santiago, 1932; minister to Chile, 1933-42; director, department of American affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, since 1942; address, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chungking.

Chang, Chih-chiang General (prefers Paul C. C. Chang)

army officer, educator; born in Hopei, 1881; former military governor of Chahar, *supan* of Northwestern frontier defense, inspector-general for Honan, Shensi and Kansu Provinces; member of State Council and concurrently chairman of national opium-suppression committee, 1928-30; bandit-suppression commissioner

for Kiangsu, 1930-31; counsellor, Military Advisory Council, 1928, 1932, 1942; now president, National Physical Culture Institute, and member, People's Political Council; address, National Physical Culture Institute, Peipei, Chungking.

Chang Chih-kuang

educator, born in Chahar, 1891; graduate, Peiping Normal College, 1918; dean, 1935-40; principal, since 1940; National 4th Middle School member, People's Political Council; since 1941; address, 5, Cho Peng Street, Huang Sha-Chi Chen, Chungking.

Chang, Ching-hai (prefers H. H. Chang)

diplomatic official, born in Chekiang, 1898; B.A. Johns Hopkins, 1919; M.A. (1920) and Ph.D. (1922), Harvard; Minister to Portugal, 1933; minister to Poland, 1934-1937.

Chang, Ching-yu

government official, born in Shantung, 1895; studied at Liverpool; member and reconstruction commissioner, Honan Provincial Government, 1932-38; superintendent of opium suppression, Szechwan and Sikang, 1938-40; director, taxation administration, Ministry of Finance, since 1940; address, Ministry of Finance, Chungking.

Chang, Chun

government official, born in Szechwan, 1888; graduate, Japanese Military Cadets' Academy; chief adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and member of National Military Council, 1926-28; director-general, Shanghai Arsenal, 1928; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1928; mayor of Shanghai, 1930-31; governor, Hupeh Province, 1933-35; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1935-37; secretary-general, Central Political Council, 1937; Vice-President, Executive Yuan, and director, headquarters of president of National Military Council in Szechwan, 1938; secretary-general, Supreme National Defense Council, 1939; director, Chengtu Headquarters of president of National Military Council, and governor of Szechwan Province, since 1940; address, Szechwan Provincial Government, Chengtu.

Chang, Chun-mai (prefers Carson Chang)

jurist, born in Kiangsu, 1886; educated in Japan, Germany and England; member, People's Political Council, since

1938; member of presidium, same council, 1940-42; leader, Chinese National Socialist Party; address, People's Political Council, Chungking.

Chang, Chung-fu

government official, born in Hupeh, 1901; B.A. Michigan, 1925; M.A. Harvard, 1927; Johns Hopkins, 1929; professor of political science, National Peking Univ., 1933-37; member, People's Political Council, 1938-42; counsellor, National Military Council, since 1937; author, *The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, History of Chinese Diplomacy*; address, 4 Yu Shih Street, Chungking.

Chang, Fah-kwei General

army commander, born in Kwangtung, 1896; graduate, Hupeh Military Academy; former commander, 12th division, 4th army (Ironsides), and 2nd group army; elected member, Central Supervisory Committee of Kuomintang, 1931; toured Europe and America for several years and returned to China in 1935; commander, bandit-suppression forces, Chekiang-Fukien-Anhwei-Kiangsi border area, 1936; commander-in-chief, 4th War Area, since 1939; address, Liuchow, Kwangsi.

Chang, Fang General

military officer, born in Honan, 1886; reconstruction commissioner, Honan Provincial Government, 1928; acting governor and civil affairs commissioner, Honan Provincial Government, 1930; commander-in-chief, 20th route army, 1930; commander-in-chief, 12th army corps, 1937; commander-in-chief, reserve army, 1938; vice-president, Military Advisory Council, since 1938; address, Military Advisory Council, Chungking.

Chang, Fu-liang

rural worker, born in Shanghai, 1889; graduate, St. John's Univ., 1909; Ph.B. (1913) and M.S. (1915), Yale; made extensive field study of China's rural conditions, 1927-29; now director, Kiangsi Rural Welfare Centers; address, Kiangsi Rural Welfare Centers, Kanhsien, Kiangsi.

Chang, G. Yun (see Chang, Chi-yun).**Chang, H. H.** (see Chang, Ching-hai).**Chang, Heng-sui**

novelist, journalist; born in Anhwei, 1897; editor-in-chief, *Wangkiang Pao*, Anhwei, 1919; editor, *Peiping Yi Shih Pao*, 1920; editor, *Peiping World Daily News*, 1924-30; editor, *Li Pao*, Shanghai,

1933; publisher, *Nanking Jen Pao*, 1936-37; now editor, *Sin Min Pao*, Chungking; author of a number of popular novels' two of them more than 1,000,000 words long, the more than 50 novels Mr. Chang wrote in the years 1919-42 total about 30,000,000 words, several of them are "best sellers" and two of them were successfully filmed by Chinese motion picture companies; is the only successful writer who writes in old Chinese style modified by Occidental technique; address, *Sin Min Pao*, Chungking.

Chang, Henry K. (see Chang, Chien).**Chang, Hsi** (prefers Tchang Si)

zoologist, born in Hopei, 1898; B.S. 1927; M.S. 1928; Lyons Univ., D.Sc. 1931; director, zoological research institute, National Academy of Peiping, since 1932; director, Marine Product Experimental Institute of Yunnan, since 1942; address, National Academy of Peiping, Kunming.

Chang, Hsi-man (prefers Siman B. Chart)

government official, professor; born in Hunan, 1895; director, Chinese Institute for Research of National Minorities; member, Legislative Yuan and advisers Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission since 1935; address, Sino-Soviet Cultural Association, Chungking.

Chang, Hsueh-liang General

retired military officer, born in Liaoning, 1898; graduate, Northeastern Military Academy; attended Japanese autumn manoeuvres, 1921; Northeastern Peace Preservation Commander, 1928; state councillor, National Government, and chairman, Northeastern Political Council, 1928; commander-in-chief, Northeastern Frontier Defence, 1929; deputy commander-in-chief, national land, naval, air forces, 1930; Peiping pacification commissioner and acting chairman, Peiping Branch, National Military Council, 1932; toured Europe, 1933-34; deputy commander, bandit-suppression forces in Honan, Hupeh and Anhwei, 1934; deputy commander, bandit-suppression forces in Shensi, 1935-36; leader of Sian Incident, 1936; dismissed from all posts and sentenced to ten years imprisonment but later pardoned; has been in retirement since 1937.

Chang, Hua-fu Lieut.-General

army officer, born in Hupeh, 1887; graduate, Japanese Staff College, Tokyo, 1916; deputy inspector-general of

military training, 1928-37; chief senior staff officer, military operations board, National Military Council, since 1938; address, Military Operations Board, Chungking.

Chang, Hua-lan

government official, born in Yunnan, 1878; member, Control Yuan, since 1933; 3 Ssu Wei Hsiang, Kuming

Chang, Hui-chang (prefers Chang Wai-jung)

aviator, diplomatic official; born in Kwangtung, 1898; director, aviation administration, Ministry of War, 1930; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1931; minister to Cuba, 1935.

Chang, Hung-yuan

university president, born in Szechwan, 1902; B.S. California Institute of Technology, S.M. and Sc. D. Massachusetts Institute of Technology; professor, National Central Univ., 1931-32; professor, Nankai Univ., 1932-36; professor (Sino-British Indemnity Fund Chair), National Szechwan Univ., 1936-38; dean, College of Science, same Univ., 1938-41; president, Chungking Univ., since 1941; address, Chungking Univ., Chungking.

Chang, I-lin

retired government official, born in Kiangsu, 1865; minister of education, 1915-16; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, People's Political Council, Chungking.

Chang, Jen-chieh

Kuomintang leader, born in Chekiang, 1873; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1924; governor, Chekiang Province, 1927-30; elected member, Central Supervisory Committee, 1926; elected state councillor, National Government, 1932; address, National Government, Chungking.

Chang, Jen-ming

Kuomintang leader, born in Kwangsi, 1893; elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1935.

Chang, Kia-ngau (see Chang, Chia-ao).

Chang, Kuang-yu

government official, born in Honan, 1897; graduate, Tsing Hua College, 1917; B.S. Missouri, 1921; member, Honan Provincial Government, 1934-35; reconstruction commissioner and member, Honan Provincial Government, since 1939; address, Honan Provincial Government.

Chang, Li-sheng

government official, born in Hopei, 1901; graduate, Paris Univ., elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1931; secretary-general, Commission for Examination of Party and Government Work, 1941-42; secretary-general, Executive Yuan, since 1942; address, Executive Yuan, Chungking.

Chang, Li-sheng Lieut.-General

government official, born in Chahar, 1887; graduate, Kuomin Univ., Peking; member, Chahar Provincial Government and reconstruction commissioner, 1933-38; acting governor, Chahar, 1938-39; commander-in-chief, 1st guerilla area, 1938-42; member, and reconstruction commissioner, Chahar Provincial Government, since 1939; commander-in-chief, Shansi-Chahar-Suiyuan border area assault army, since 1942; address, Chahar Provincial Government, Loyang.

Chang, Lin-kao (prefers Lincoln Dsang Lin-kao)

educator, born in Szechwan, April, 1890; B.A. West China Union Univ., Chengtu; M.A. Northwestern Univ., U.S.A., B.D. Hon. D.D. Gotfred Theological College; Ph.D. Drew Univ., vice-president, West China Union Univ., 1927-32; president, West China Union Univ., since 1933; address, West China Union Univ., Chengtu.

Chang, Loy (see Cheng, Lai).

Chang, Ming-wei

journalist, born in Hupeh, 1903; B.A. Fuhtan Univ., 1926; former manager, *Ta Mei Evening News*, Shanghai; manager, *Central Daily News*, Changsha; manager, *Central Daily News*, Chungking; managing director, *Central Daily News*, Chengtu since 1939; address, *Central Daily News*, Wu Shih Tang Tang Street, Chengtu, Szechwan.

Chang, Mo-chun (Mrs. Shao Yuan-chung)

Kuomintang leader, born in Hunan, 1894; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1929.

Chang, Nai-chi

banker, born in Chekiang, 1897; graduate, Commercial School, Chekiang; assistant manager, Chekiang Industrial Bank, 1930-36; finance commissioner, Anhwei Provincial Government, 1938-39; general manager, Shangchwan Industrial Company since 1940; address, Shangchwan Industrial Company, Chungking.

Chang, Nai-te (prefers N. D. Chang)

professor, born in Shansi, 1898; graduate, Peking Teachers' College; former professor of history at Yenching, Great China Honan, Shansi and West China Union universities; professor of history, Cheelo Univ. since 1942; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, 57 Chulin Lane, Chengtu, Szechwan.

Chang, Nai-yen

retired diplomatic official, born in Chekiang, 1894; D. Sc. Univ. of Geneva, 1919; chancellor, National Central Univ., 1927-30; minister to Belgium, 1933-35.

Chang, Paul C. C. (see Chang, Chih-chiang).

Chang, Po-chin

government official, born in Hupeh, 1901; M.S. (1933) and Ph.D. (1935), Cornell; president, Hupeh Provincial College of Education, 1941-42; member, and commissioner of education, Hupeh Provincial Government, since 1940; address, Department of Education, Fushih, Hupeh.

Chang, Peng-chun

educator, diplomat; born in Tientsin, 1892; B.A. Clark, 1914; M.A. (1916) and Ph.D. (1923), Columbia; dean, National Tsing Hua Univ., 1923-26; visiting professor, Chicago, 1931; and Hawaii, 1933-34; member, People's Political Council, 1938; minister to Turkey, 1940-42; minister to Chile since 1942; address, Chinese Legation, Santiago, Chile.

Chang, Po-ling

educator, university president; born in Tientsin, 1874; graduate, Peiyang Naval Academy, 1893; served on a training ship for two years; went to Japan to study Japanese educational system, 1903; founder and president, Nankai Univ., since 1904; toured America and Europe, 1908; re-visited America, 1917, and studied at Columbia Univ.; Honorary Litt. D. St. John's Univ., 1919; trustee, China Foundation for Promotion of Education and Culture, 1924-25; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; former deputy speaker and now member of presidium, same council; president, Chinese Education Association; president, China National Amateur Athletic Association; address, Nankai Univ., Chungking.

Chang, Shan-chun

college president, born in Shensi, 1908; graduate, Nantung Univ., 1931; M.D. Munich Univ., 1939; president, Shensi

Provincial Medical College, and superintendent, College Hospital since 1942; address, Shensi Provincial Medical College, Sian.

Chang, Shun-min (prefers C. M. Chang)

government official, born in Honan, 1904; B.A. (1926) and M.A. (1927), Illinois; Ph.D. Yale 1931; secretary, Executive Yuan, 1938-40; member, Honan Provincial Government, since 1941; address Honan Provincial Government, Lushan, Honan.

Chang, Tao-fan

Kuomintang leader and government official, painter, playwright; born in Kweichow, 1897; graduate, Slade School, University College, London, 1924; served as head of London branch, Kuomintang, while in England; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1929; dean, National Tsingtao Univ., 1930; member and education commissioner, Chekiang Provincial Government, 1931; elected member, Kuomintang CEC, 1935; vice-minister of communications, 1933-35; vice-minister of interior, 1936-37; vice-minister of education, 1938-39; concurrently deputy director, Kuomintang Board of Social Affairs; dean of studies, Central Political Institute, 1939-41; dean of faculty, same institute, 1941; minister of information since 1942; concurrently chairman, Kuomintang Central Culture Committee; author of six well known plays; founder of National Academy of Drama; address, Ministry of Information, Chungking.

Chang, Tao-min

government official, born in Hupeh, 1907; graduate, London Univ., member and finance commissioner, Kwangtung Provincial Government, since 1941; address, Kwangtung Provincial Government, Kukong, Kwangtung.

Chang, Tao-hsing

government official, born in Kiangsu, 1908; LL.B. National Central Univ., 1930; M.A. Northwestern Univ., U.S.A., 1932; Ph.D. Iowa, 1934; senior secretary, ministry of Foreign Affairs, and member, committee on foreign relations, Supreme National Defense Council, since 1940; address, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chungking.

Chang, Ting-fan Lieut.-General

army officer, born in Kiangsi, 1893; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; mayor, Greater Shanghai, 1927-29; member, Central Political Council, and national defense planning committee, 1931; Administrative Vice-Minister of

Military Affairs, since 1938; reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; address, Ministry of Military Affairs, Chungking.

Chang, Tsi

government official, born at Sichang, Sikang, 1894; graduate, Peking Normal College, 1927; member, Sikang Political Committee, and director of education, 1934-35; member, Sikang Kuomintang, Executive Committee, since 1939; member People's Political Council, since 1942; address, Sikang Provincial Tangpu, Sichang, Sikang.

Chang, Tze-li

government official, born in Hunan, 1895; B. Eng. Illinois, 1917; acting director, Chekiang-Kiangsi railway, 1941-42; chief secretary, Ministry of Communications, since 1942; address, Ministry of Communications, Chungking.

Chang, Wai-chang (see **Chang, Hui-chang**).

Chang, Wan-li

journalist, born in Shantung, 1908; graduate, Ping Ming Univ., 1928; managing director, *China Times*, Chungking, since 1939; address, *China Times*, Chungking.

Chang, Wei-cheng (Mrs. Lo, Chia-luen, prefers Wei-Djen Djang Lo)

woman leader; born in Kiangsu, 1898; M.A. Michigan, 1927; Chinese delegate, Pan Pacific Women's Conference, 1934; member, Chinese Goodwill Mission to Burma, 1941; vice-president, Pan Pacific Women's Association, since 1937; member, People's Political Council, since 1941; address, Ting's Garden, Liu Shiu Wan, Hsiaolungkan, Chungking.

Chang, Wei-chun

government official, born in Sikang, 1888; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; member and secretary-general, Sikang Provincial Government, since 1939; address, Sikang Provincial Government, Kangting, Sikang.

Chang, Wei-tze

government official, born in Kiangsu, 1893; B.A. Iowa, 1914; M.A. Princeton, 1915; Ph.D., Iowa, 1917; professor, National Peking Univ., 1917-27; counsellor, ministry of railways, 1931-37; appointed commercial attaché, Chinese Embassy in Washington, 1939; address: c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chungking.

Ch'ang, Yi (prefers Y. Y. Tsang)

university president, born in Anhwei, 1901; B.A. Fuh Tan Univ., 1922; M.A. Washington Univ., 1926; head, depart-

ment of Education, Fuh Tan Univ., 1927-37; dean, school of arts, and secretary-general, Anhwei Univ., 1939; dean, Fuh Tan, 1936-37; director, department of general affairs, Ministry of Education, 1938-41; director of secondary education, same ministry, 1941-43; president, National Fuh Tan Univ., since 1943; address, Fuh Tan University, Chungking.

Chang, Yi-chu (prefers Tchang Yitcho)

government official, born in Hunan, 1885; graduate, Ecole des Sciences Politiques, Paris; commissioner of foreign affairs for Yunnan, 1912-17; member, People's Political Council, since 1941; address, People's Political Council, Chungking.

Chang, Yi-peng

government official, born in Hunan, 1878; graduate, Japanese Land Survey Institute, 1905; Japanese Military Cadets' Academy, 1907; acting governor of Hunan, 1926; counsellor, Military Advisory Council, since 1929; address, P. O. Box 16, Tungchi, Chikiang Szechwan.

Chang, Yi-shun Lieut.-General

army officer, born in Anhwei, 1895; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1916; commander, 25th division, 1936; commander 48th army, 1937-40; deputy-commander, 21st group army, since 1940; deputy-commander, Honan-Hupeh-Anhwei border area, since 1940; member, Anhwei Provincial Government, since 1938; address, Lihuang, Anhwei.

Chang, Yu-che

astronomer, born in Fukien, 1902; graduate, Tsing Hua College, 1924; B.A. (1926), M.A. (1927) and Ph.D. (1929), Chicago; professor, National Central Univ., 1929-41; director, astronomical research institute, Academia Sinica, since 1941; address, Astronomical Research Institute, Kunming.

Chang, Yuan-fu

government official, born at Tihwa, Sinkiang, 1891; native of Antung Liaoning; graduate, China Univ., Peking; resident representative of Sinkiang Province in Chungking; member, People's Political Council; address, 48, Fuhsing Villa, South Bank, Chungking.

Chao, Hung Wen-kuo (Madame Chao)

woman guerilla leader, known as "Mother of Guerillas," born in Liaoning, 1880; directed her four sons and three daughters

in organizing mass resistance against the Japanese since 1931; helped organizing Northeastern Youth Iron and Blood Army in 1934 and the North China People's Anti-Japanese Army in 1937; visited South Seas Islands preaching the cause of mass resistance in 1938-39; participated in conscription movement in Free China since her return from the South Seas.

Chao, Ming-heng (prefers Thomas Ming-heng Chao)

journalist, born in Nanking, 1904; B.J. Missouri, 1925; M.S. Columbia, 1926; correspondent and manager, Nanking bureau, Reuters News Agency, 1928-37; correspondent and manager, Hankow bureau, same agency, 1937-38; correspondent and manager, Chungking bureau, same agency, since 1939; address, Press Hostel, Chungking.

Chao, Heng-ti General

retired army officer, born in Hunan, 1880; graduate, Tokyo Military Cadets' Academy; military governor of Hunan, 1922; civil governor of Hunan, 1925-26; president, Hunan Provincial People's Political Council, since 1940; address, Provincial People's Political Council, Linyang, Hunan.

Chao, Lung-wen

government official, born in Chekiang, 1902; graduate, National Sun Yat-sen Univ., 1927; member and director of social affairs, Kansu Provincial Government, since 1940; address, 48, Ching Erh Street, Lanchow.

Chao, Nai-chuan

government official, born in Chekiang, 1890; B.A. (1921) and M.A. (1922), Columbia; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1931; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Chao, Pao-chuan

government official, born in Kiangsu, 1907; B.A. Michigan, 1933; M.A. (1934) and Ph.D. (1936), Cornell; professor, Central Political Institute, 1930-40; director of rural economy, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, since 1940; address, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Chungking.

Chao, Pei

government official, born in Chinghai, 1907; graduate, Staff College; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1941; address, 6, Chien Se Road, Chungking.

Chao, Pi-lien

government official, born in Shansi, 1883; graduate, Univ. of Shansi; vice-minister of interior, 1928; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1929; vice-chairman, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, since 1932; address, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, Chungking.

Chao, Sheng

government official, born in Chekiang, 1889; LL.B. Meiji Univ., Tokyo; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1933; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Chao, Shou-yu

government official, born in Shansi, 1880; special commissioner of National Government for transportation of remains of Panchan Lama to Tibet, 1940; now member, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, and member, National Relief Commission; address, Tsai Chia Wan, Peipei, Chungking.

Chao, Shu

Kuomintang worker, journalist, born in Yunnan, 1906; M.A. Michigan; secretary-general, Yunnan Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters, since 1938; managing director, *Yunnan Kuomin Daily News*, Kunming member, People's Political Council; address, Yunnan Provincial Tangpu, Kunming, Yunnan.

Chao, Tai-wen

government official, born in Shansi, November, 1867; president, Control Yuan, National Government, 1929; elected member, Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1929; state councillor, National Government, since 1931; governor of Shansi since 1936; address, Shansi Provincial Government.

Chao, Thomas Ming-heng (see Chao, Ming-heng).

Chao, Ti-hua (prefers T. L. Chao)

banker, government official, born in Kiangsu; B.A. Northwestern Univ., U.S.A., Kiangsu finance commissioner, 1933-39; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935; chairman, economic affairs committee, 3rd War Area Headquarters, 1940-42; acting general manager, Bank of Communications, since 1942; address, Bank of Communications, Chungking.

Chao, Tse-chen

professor, born in Chekiang, 1888; B.A. Soochow Univ., 1910; M.A. (1916) and

B.D. (1917), Vanderbilt; D.Litt. Soochow; professor and dean, school of religion, Yenching Univ., since 1926; author, *Life of Christ and Present-day Religious Thought and Life in China*; address, Yenching Univ., Chengtu.

Chao, Tsu-kang

highway engineer and director, born in Kiangsu, 1900; B.C.E. Tangshan Engineering College, 1922; studied at Cornell, 1930; councillor, Transportation Control Administration, National Military Council, 1942; deputy director, National Highway Administration, since 1943; Chinese delegate to the 7th International Road Congress, Munich, 1934; address, National Highway Administration, Chungking.

Chao, Wen-ping

educator, government official, born in Kansu, 1900; graduate, Sun Yat-sen Univ., Moscow, 1926; former instructor, Central Military Academy; professor, Anhwei Univ.; now member, Legislative Yuan; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Chao, Yuan-jen (prefers Y. R. Chao)

educator, born in Kiangsu, 1892; B.A. Cornell Univ., 1914; Ph.D. Harvard, 1918; instructor in Chinese, Harvard, 1922-23; professor, National Tsing Hua Univ., 1927-28; visiting professor of Chinese, Univ. of Hawaii, 1938-39; visiting professor of Chinese Linguistics, Yale, 1939-41; director, language department, Academia Sinica, since 1928 (on leave); professor, Harvard-Yenching Institute, Harvard Univ., since 1941; member, Linguistic Society of America; participated in the Institute of Pacific Relations, 1939; address, Academia Sinica, Kunming.

Chao, Yun-yi

Kuomintang and government official, born in Suiyuan, 1895; graduate, Chung Kuo Univ., Peiping; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1931; member, 1st Inspection Corps of War Area Military Discipline, National Military Council, since 1941; address, Kuomintang Headquarters, Chungking.

Chau Chi-kong (see Chou, Chi-kang).

Cheer, Sheo-nan (see Chi, Shou-nan).

Chen, Chang-heng

economist, born in Szechwan, 1891; M.A. Harvard; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1928; author, *China's*

Population Problems; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Chen, Cheng General army commander, born in Chekiang, 1900; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1929; commander, 11th division, 1932-33; commander, 18th army, 1934; field commander, northern route army, Kiangsi-Kwangtung-Fukien-Hunan-Hupeh bandit-suppression forces; director of military organization, Generalissimo's Headquarters at Wuchang and Chungking, 1935-36; vice-minister of war, 1937; garrison commander, Wuhan area and concurrently commander-in-chief, 9th War Area, 1938; minister, political training board, National Military Council, and secretary-general, Kuomintang Youth Corps, 1938-40; governor, Hupeh Province, since 1937; concurrently commander-in-chief, 6th War Area; address, Hupeh Provincial Government, Enshih, Hupeh.

Chen, Chi-cheng General army officer, born at Tsingkiang, Kiangsu, 1892; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; former instructor, Whampoa Military Academy; commander, 3rd division, 1929; commander, 1st army, 1931; garrison commander of Loyang, 1932; garrison commander of Wuchang and Hankow, 1935; administrative commissioner, Honan-Hupeh-Shensi Border Area, 1936; dean, Central Military Academy, 1938-42; address, Central Military Academy, Chengtu.

Chen, Chi-mai professor, government official, born in Kwangtung, 1908; B.A. Ohio State, 1929; Ph.D. Columbia, 1933; professor, National Tsing Hua Univ., 1933-37; professor, Central Political Institute, 1937-38; now counsellor, Executive Yuan, author of *Theory of Political Institutions in China*; address, Executive Yuan, Chungking.

Chen, Chi-tang General army officer, born in Kwangtung, 1890; graduate, Kwangtung Military Academy, 1928; commander, 4th army, 1929; field commander, 8th route army, 1931-36; elected state councillor, National Government, 1938; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1931; minister of agriculture and forestry, 1940-42; address, Central Kuomintang Headquarters, Chungking.

Chen, Chi-tsai government official, born in Chekiang, 1879; comptroller-general, National Government, since 1931; address, National Government, Chungking.

Chen, Chi-yeh

civic leader, born in Chekiang, 1870; chairman, union of Chekiang chambers of commerce since 1936; president, Chekiang Pawnshop Bank since 1936; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, 284, Kuo Fu Road, Chungking.

Chen, Chieh

diplomatic official, born in Hunan, 1885; studied at Tokyo Imperial and Berlin universities; vice-minister of foreign affairs, 1935-37; ambassador to Germany, 1938-41; now ambassador-at-large to South America.

Chen, Chin-Jen

journalist, born in Szechwan, 1900; graduate, Tsing Hua College; B.J. Missouri, 1924; M.A. Harvard, 1926; editor, *Hankow Herald* (now *National Herald*), since 1936; address, National Herald, Chungking.

Chen, Ching-hsiu

government official, born in Szechwan, 1894; B.A. National Chengtu Normal College, 1918; now member, People's Political Council; address, 67, Tung Te Sheng Sia Chieh, Chengtu.

Chen, Ching-ieh

government official, born in Chekiang, 1885; graduate, Gendarmes School, Japan; councillor, Ministry of War, 1932-34; member and secretary-general, Kansu Provincial Government since 1942; address, Kansu Provincial Government, Lanchow.

Chen, Ching-yun Air Maj.-General

party leader, born in Kwangtung, 1901; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935; now vice-minister, Overseas Affairs Board, Central Kuomintang and chief councillor, National Aeronautical Affairs Commission; address, Overseas Affairs Board, Chungking.

Chen, Cho

army officer, born in Chekiang, 1892; graduate, Staff College, 1916; director, personnel department, National Military Council, 1932-34; commissioner, Nanking police bureau, 1933-35; director of general affairs, General Staff, 1935-38; director, 3rd department, Military Operations Board, National Military Council, since 1938; address, Board of Military Operations, Chungking.

Chen, Chu-shan

government official, born in Kweichow, 1885; graduate, Waseda Univ., Japan; research fellow, Michigan; now member and secretary-general, Szechwan Provincial Government; address, Szechwan Provincial Government, Chengtu.

Chen, Eugene (see Chen, Yu-jen).

Chen, Fang-hsien

party and government official, born in Anhwei, 1894; graduate, Meiji Univ., Japan; chairman, Chungking Municipal Kuomintang Headquarters, 1940-42; member, Standing Committee, National Relief Commission, since 1938; address, National Relief Commission, Chungking.

Chen, G. Y. (see Chen, Ku-yuan).

Chen, Heng-che (Mrs. Zen Hung-chun, prefers Sophia H. Chen)

historian, professor, born in Kiangsu; B.A. Vassar, 1919; M.A. Chicago, 1920; professor of history, National Peking Univ., 1921-23; member Chinese delegation to Institute of Pacific Relations, at Honolulu, 1927; at Kyoto, 1929; at Shanghai, 1931; and at Banff, 1933; address, c/o Zen Hung-chun, China Foundation, Chungking.

Chen, Hsing (prefers Jian H. Chen)

banker, government official, born in Chekiang, 1890; B.S. St. John's, 1917; M.A. Ohio, 1918; deputy governor, Central Bank of China, since 1928; address, Central Bank of China, Chungking.

Chen, Hsiung

government official, born in Kwangsi, 1894; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1917; reconstruction commissioner, Kwangsi Provincial Government, since 1937; address, Kwangsi Provincial Government, Kweilin, Kwangsi.

Chen, Hsun-yu

government official, born in Chekiang, 1907; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1942; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Chen, Hsun-yung Vice-Admiral

naval officer, born in Fukien, 1880; graduate, Naval College, Mamoi; former captain, Gunboat *Chu Tung*, *Yung Chien*, *Pu An*, *Tung Chi*, *Hai Chou*; commander, training squadron; vice-minister of navy, 1934-38.

Chen, Jian H. (see **Chen, Hsing**).

Chen, Ju-hsuan (prefers **Chan Yu Young**)

government official, born in Kwangtung, 1894; B.A. Illinois, 1918; M.A. (1919) and LL.B. (1920), Columbia; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1932; deputy director-general, Yunnan-Burma Railway, since 1931; secretary-general, engineering committee, National Military Council since 1942; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking, or Director-General's Office, Yunnan-Burma Railway, Kunming.

Chen, K. P. (see **Chen, Kuang-pu**).

Chen, Ku-yuan (prefers **G. Y. Chen**)

government official, born in Shensi 1896; LL.D. National Peking Univ., 1923; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1935; author, *History of Chinese Marriage*; address, P. O. Box 90, Peipei, Chungking.

Chen, Kuang-pu (prefers **K. P. Chen**)

banker, government official, born in Kiangsu, 1880; B.C. Pennsylvania, 1909; founder and general manager, Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, since 1915; member National Economic Council, 1933; chairman, Foreign Trade Commission, 1938-41; chairman, Currency Stabilization Board for China, since 1941; address, Currency Stabilization Board for China, Chungking.

Chen, Kuo-chun (prefers **Q. K. Chen**)

government official, born in Hunan, 1895; B.A. and M.A. Illinois; fellow in international law, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; director, department of administration, Ministry of Communications, since 1942; address, Ministry of Communications, Chungking.

Chen, Kuo-fu

party and government leader; born in Chekiang, 1889; elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1926; vice-president, Control Yuan, 1929-31; elected state councillor, National Government, 1928; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1929; governor, Kiangsu Province, 1933-36; vice-chairman, Hwai River Conservancy Commission, since 1931; dean, Central Political Institute, 1938-42; address, Central Kuomintang Headquarters, Chungking.

Chen, Li-chiang

college president, born in Kiangsi, 1896; M.A. Chicago; director, department of social education, Ministry of Education, 1938-41; president, National College of Social Education, since 1941; address, National College of Social Education, Chungking.

Chen, Li-fu

party and government official, born in Chekiang, 1890; B.S. Peiyang College; M.A. Pittsburgh; secretary-general, Central Kuomintang, 1929-31; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1929; chairman, organization committee, Central Kuomintang, 1932-38; elected state councillor, National Government, 1933; director, social affairs board of Kuomintang, 1938-40; minister of education since 1938; author, *Weishenlun*, a book of philosophy based on Dr. Sun Yat-sen's teaching; address, Ministry of Education, Chungking.

Chen, Liang **Lieut.-General**

army officer, born in Chekiang, 1895; graduate, Japanese Agricultural College, 1921; director of commissariat, Ministry of War, since 1940; address, 26, Tung Hua Kuei Lane, Chungking.

Chen, Ming-shu **General**

retired Government official, born in Kwangtung, 1889; studied at Paoting Military Academy; governor, Kwangtung Province, 1928-31; vice-president, Executive Yuan, and minister of Communications, 1931-32; member of presidium, People's Foreign Relations Association, since 1938; address, People's Foreign Relations Association, Chungking.

Chen, Ming-te

journalist, born in Szechwan, 1897; graduate, Peking Law College, 1922; managing director, *Hsin Min Pao*, Chungking, since 1939; address, *Hsin Min Pao*, Chung Yi Road, Chungking.

Chen, Pan-ling

Kuomintang and government official, born in Honan, 1890; B.A. National Peking Univ., 1921; member, Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang; councillor, National Water Conservancy Commission and National Relief Commission; address, Central Kuomintang Headquarters, Chungking.

Chen, Ping-chang (prefers **P. T. Chen**)

banker, born in Amoy, 1900; B.A. St. John's Univ., M.A. Princeton; Secretary-

general, Chinese-American Institute of Cultural Relations; address, C/o Economic Research Department, Central Bank of China, Chungking.

Chen, Po-chuang (prefers **Y. S. Chun**)

government official, born in Kwangtung, 1893; Ch E. Columbia, 1914; deputy secretary-general, Central Planning Board, 1941-42; member, Legislative Yuan, and member, Central Planning Board, since 1942; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Chen, Pu-lei

government official, born in Chekiang, 1890; graduate, Chekiang Provincial College; editor-in-chief, *China Times*, 1928; education commissioner, Chekiang Provincial Government, 1929; vice-minister of education, 1931; acting director, publicity board, Central Kuomintang, 1931; member and education commissioner, Chekiang Provincial Government, 1932-34; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1931; now director, 2nd department, office of aide-de-camp to the Generalissimo; address, c/o Generalissimo's Headquarters, Chungking.

Chen, P. T. (see **Chen, Ping-chang**)

Chen, Q. K. (see **Chen, Kuo-chun**)

Chen, Shao-hsien

government official born in Kwangtung, 1904; M.A. Columbia, 1932; research student, London School of Economics, 1932-33; member, People's Political Council, since 1942; address, Board of Organization, Chungking.

Chen, Shao-kuan **Admiral**

naval officer, born in Fukien, 1888; captain, training ship *Tung Chi* and training cruiser *Ting Swei*, 1920-23; commander, 2nd squadron, 1926-31; vice-minister of navy, 1929-31; minister of navy, 1932-38; member, National Military Council, and commander-in-Chief, Chinese navy, since 1938; address, Naval Headquarters, Chungking.

Chen, Shih

university president, born in Hupeh, 1890; LL.B. Central Univ., Tokyo; president, Chung Hwa Univ. of Wuchang, since 1917; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, Chung Hwa Univ., South Bank, Chungking.

Chen, Shih-chen

government official, born in Kiangsu, 1892; graduate, National Nanking

Normal College, 1917; studied at Oberlin, 1921-22; and at Columbia, 1922-24; acting chancellor, National Northwest Univ., 1940-42; chief counsellor, Ministry of Education, since 1929; address, Ministry of Education, Chungking.

Chen, Shih-chuan

government official, industrialist, born in Kiangsu, 1900; B.S. Univ. of Nanking, 1925; studied in Japan, 1926; member, Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang; founder, Yuan Cheng Industrial Company; address, Yuan Cheng Industrial Company, 576, Lin Sen Road, Chungking.

Chen, Shih-kwei

government official, born in Kiangsi, 1888; graduate, Tokyo Normal College, 1915; M.A. Columbia, 1925; member and education commissioner, Fukien Provincial Government, 1928-32; member and education commissioner, Kiangsi Provincial Government, since 1933; author, *Theory and Practice of the San Min Chu I Education*, 1941; address, Department of Education, Taiho, Kiangsi.

Chen, Shih-yi

college president, born in Kiangsu, 1902; B.S. National Southeast Univ.; Ph.D. Wisconsin; president, National Pharmaceutical College, since 1939; address, National Pharmaceutical College; Chungking.

Chen, Shu-jen

government and party official, painter; born in Kwangtung, 1884; graduate, Tokyo Imperial Univ., elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1928; chairman, Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan, since 1932; address, Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, Chungking.

Chen, Sophia H. (see **Chen, Heng-che**)

Chen, Ta (prefers **Ta T. Chen**)

sociologist, professor; born in Chekiang, 1892; graduate, Tsing Hua College, 1911; B.A. Reed College, U.S.A., 1919; M.A. (1920) and Ph.D. (1923), Columbia; visiting professor, Univ. of Hawaii, 1930; professor of sociology, National Tsing Hua Univ., since 1923; author, *Chinese Migrations with Special Reference to Labour Conditions, Chinese Labour Problems, and Population Problems*, address, National Southwest Associated Univ., Kunming.

Chen, Ta-chi

government official, secretary-general, Examination Yuan, 1931-32; chairman, examination commission, Examination Yuan, since 1934; address, Examination Commission, Chungking.

Chen, Tiao-yuan**General**

military officer, born in Hopei, 1885; graduate, Peking Staff College; member, National Military Council, 1928; governor, Anhwei Province, 1930-32; commander, 1st route army, 1933; commander-in-chief, bandit-suppression reserve forces in Kiangsi, Hunan, Kwangtung and Hupeh, 1934; chairman, Military Advisory Council, since 1934; address, Military Advisory Council, Chungking.

Chen, Ting-hsi

government official, born in Kiangsu, June, 1902; graduate, Meiji Univ., Japan; senior secretary, Ministry of Economic Affairs, since 1938; address, Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Chen, Tuan

government official, born in Kiangsu, 1892; B.A. California, 1918; M.A. Columbia, 1919; former member, Kansu Provincial Government, and finance commissioner; tariff commissioner, Hunan-Hupeh district, Ministry of Finance; counsellor and chief inspector, Ministry of Finance, since January, 1940; address, Ministry of Finance, Chungking.

Chen, Tung-yuan

professor, born in Anhwei, 1902; B.A. National Peking Univ., M.A. Columbia, professor and vice-dean of studies, Central Political Institute, author, *History of Education in China* and *Stories of Chinese Women*; address, Central Political Institute, Chungking.

Chen, Tzeh**Vice-Admiral**

(prefers Chan Chak)

naval officer, born in Kwangtung, 1894; graduate, Whampoa Naval Academy; sent for inspection trip to Europe and America in 1934 and was adviser to Chinese Delegation to the Disarmament Conference; counsellor, Military Advisory Council, National Military Council, since 1938; member, Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, since 1940; decorations: Tripot Medal, 3rd Class, 1929; Tripot Medal, 2nd Class, 1931; White Cloud Medal, 2nd Class, 1936; Military Medal, 1st Class, 1935; Revolution Medal, 1936; National Guardian Medal, 1st Class, 1942; K.B.E. (British), 1942; address, 2, Ying Lu, Chungking.

Chen, Wei

government official, born in Chekiang, 1880; graduate, Waseda Univ., Japan; member, standing committee, National Relief Commission, since 1942; address, National Relief Commission Chungking.

Chen, Wen-yuan (prefers W. Y. Chen)

Christian leader, born in Fukien, 1900; B.A. (1928) and M.A. (1929), Syracuse; Ph.D. Duke, 1930; acting president, Fukien Christian Univ., 1931; now secretary-general, National Christian Council, and Bishop, Methodist Church in West China; address, National Christian Council, Chungking.

Chen, Yao-yuan

party leader, born in Kwangtung, 1896; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1929.

Chen, Yen-chun

railway and highway director; born in Kwangtung, 1895; managing director, Peiping-Hankow Railway, 1933; now general manager, China Transport Corporation; address, China Transport Corporation, Chungking.

Chen, Y. G. (see Chen, Yu-Kuang).**Chen, Yi****General**

government official, born in Chekiang, 1883; graduate, Japanese Staff College, 1919; civil governor of Chekiang, 1926; director, Shanghai Arsenal, 1928; vice-minister of war, 1930-33; governor, Fukien province, 1934-42; secretary-general, Executive Yuan, 1942; secretary-general, Commission for the Examination of Party and Government Work, since 1942; address, Commission for the Examination of Party and Government Work, Chungking.

Chen, Yi-yun (Miss)

woman leader, born in Kwangtung, 1905; B.A. National Sun Yat-sen Univ., M.A. Michigan; member, People's Political Council, since 1941; address, 29, Hsia Lo Chia Wan, Chungking.

Chen, Yu-jen (prefers Eugene Chen)

retired diplomatic official, native of Kwangtung, born in Trinidad, South America, 1878; educated in England and admitted to bar in London; publisher and editor, *Peking Gazette*, 1914-16; editor, *Shanghai Gazette*, 1918-19; founder of *Min Pao*, Peiping, 1925; minister of foreign affairs at Canton, 1926; at Hankow, 1927; and at Nanking, 1932.

Chen, Yu-kuang (prefers Y. G. Chen)

university president, born in Chekiang, 1893; B.A. Univ. of Nanking, 1915; M.A. (1918) and Ph.D. (1922), Columbia; dean, college of arts and science, Univ. of Nanking, 1926; president, same institution, since 1927; address, Univ. of Nanking, Chengtu.

Chen, Yu-sung (prefers Ronald Yu-soong Cheng)

educator, born in Hupeh, 1903; Ph.D. Columbia, 1935; professor, National Amoy Univ., 1936-38; professor, National Southwest Associated Univ., 1930-42; president, Hupeh Provincial Education College, 1942; address, Enshih, Hupeh.

Chen Yu-young (see Chen, Ju-hsuan).**Cheng, Chao-ying**

party and government official, born in Chekiang, 1888; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1926; now supervisory commissioner of Fukien and Chekiang, and chairman, Fukien Kuomintang Headquarters; address, Fukien Kuomintang Hqrs., Yungan, Fukien.

Cheng, Chen-wen

government official, born in Fukien, 1893; B.S. Tokoku Imperial Univ., Japan; member and education commissioner, Fukien Provincial Government, since 1931; author of many books on chemistry and co-editor of many dictionaries and encyclopaedia; address, Department of Education, Yungan, Fukien.

Cheng, Cheng-yu

government official, born in Honan; director, department of land administration, 1931-40; member and civil affairs commissioner, Kansu Provincial Government, 1940-42; director, National Land Administration, since 1942; address, National Land Administration, Chungking.

Cheng, Chien**General**

military officer, born in Hunan, 1881; graduate, Japanese Military Cadets' Academy; commander, 6th army, 1926; elected member, Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1927; governor, Hunan Province, 1928; chief of general staff, 1935-37; governor, Honan Province, 1939; director, Generalissimo's Headquarters in Northwest, 1939-40; deputy chief of staff of Chinese army, since 1940; address, National Military Council, Chungking.

Cheng, Chung-hung

journalist, government official, born in Kiangsu, 1902; B.A. Fuh Tan Univ.; research fellow, London School of Economics and University College, 1929-31; former editor, *China Times*, Shanghai; dean, school of journalism, Fuh Tan Univ.; professor, National Central Univ.; member, Legislative Yuan; managing director, *Central Daily News*; secretary-general, Control Yuan, since 1940; vice-minister of information since 1942; address, Ministry of Information, Chungking.

Cheng, Feng

government official, born in Kwangtung, 1904; LL.B. National Sun Yat-sen Univ., 1929; member and reconstruction commissioner, Kwangtung Provincial Government, since 1940 and 1941; address, Kwangtung Provincial Government.

Cheng, F. T. (see Cheng, Tien-hsi).**Cheng, Hai-feng**

labor expert, born in Anhwei, 1904; M.A. Stanford, 1927; secretary, International Labor Office, China Branch, 1930-33; adviser to the workers' delegate to 17th and 18th sessions of International Labor Conference, 1933 and 1934; now director, International Labor Office, China Branch; author, *China's Labor Problems*; address, International Labor Office, China Branch, Chungking.

Cheng, Hsi-meng

cultural worker, born in Kiangsi, 1901; M.A. Wisconsin, 1926; Ph.D. London School of Economics, 1933; member, People's Political Council, since 1941; address, People's Political Council, Chungking.

Cheng, Lai (prefers Loy Chang)

government official, born in Kwangtung, 1892; B.A. and M.A. Harvard Univ.; former manager, Canton Branch of Bank of China; director, State Lottery Administration; director, department of bonds, Ministry of Finance; director; Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, since January, 1935; address, Ministry of Finance, Chungking.

Cheng, Lieh

government official, born in Kirin, 1913; graduate, Central Political Institute; chief secretary, Kirin Provincial Government, since 1942; address, 8, Consular Lane, Chungking.

Cheng, Shao-chiung

veterinary surgeon, born in Szechwan, 1900; B.S., D.V.M. Iowa Agriculture

College, 1926; Sc.D. Johns Hopkins, 1930; director of fishery and animal husbandry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, since 1940; address, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Chungking.

Cheng, Sheb-wo

journalist, government official, native of Hunan, born 1898; B.A. National Peking Univ., 1921; attended London School of Economics; former publisher of *Shih Chieh Jih Pao* (Peiping), *Min Sheng Pao* (Nanking), *Li Pao* (Shanghai), *Li Pao* (Hongkong); now member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, People's Political Council, Chungking.

Cheng, Tien-fang

educator, government official, born in Kiangsi, 1899; B.A. (1922) and M.A. (1923), Illinois; Ph.D. Toronto, 1926; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1929; chancellor, National Chekiang Univ., 1932-33; member and secretary-general, Kiangsi Provincial Government, 1933-34; dean, Central Political Institute, 1934-35; ambassador to Germany, 1935-38; chancellor, National Szechwan University, 1938-42; dean, Central Political Institute, since 1943; address, Central Political Institute, Chungking.

Cheng, Tien-hsi (prefers F. T. Cheng) jurist, born in Kwangtung, 1884; LL.B. London, 1912; called to bar in London, 1913; LL.D. London, 1916; vice-minister of justice, 1932-34; special commissioner to 1935 London International Exhibition of Chinese Art; nominated successor to Dr. Wang Chung-hui as judge on Permanent Court of International Justice, 1936.

Cheng, Tien-ku

diplomatic official, born in Kwangtung, 1890; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1931; now minister to Mexico; address, Chinese Legation, Mexico City.

Cheng, Tung-ho

educator, government official, born in Anhwei, 1898; B.A. Nankai Univ., M.A. Columbia; former professor, Ta Hsia, Kwang Hwa, Fuh Tan, Chi Nan universities; member and education commissioner, Kansu Provincial Government, since November, 1938; executive director, Chinese Education Society; address, Bureau of Education, Lanchow.

Cheng, Yi-tung

party leader, born in Chekiang, 1900; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1933.

Cheng, Yu-hsiu (Madame Wei Tao-ming, prefers Soumay Tcheng)

lawyer, born in Kwangtung, 1894; LL.D. Paris, 1926; practised law in Shanghai, 1928-30; address, Chinese Embassy, Washington D.C.

Chi, Cheng-ju

government official, born in Honan, 1885; member of Honan Provincial Government and education commissioner, 1931-35; member, Honan Provincial Government, 1935-41 and since 1941; address, Honan Provincial Government, Loyang, Honan.

Chi, Shou-nan (prefers Sheo-nan Cheer)

physician, born in Chekiang, 1892; B.A. Univ. of Nanking, 1916; M.D. Johns Hopkins, 1920; superintendent, United Hospital of Associated Universities, Chengtu, 1938-41; director, National Central Univ. School of Medicine, since 1935; president, Szechwan General Hospital, Chengtu, since 1941; address, National Central Univ. School of Medicine, Chengtu.

Chia, Lin-ping

educator, born in Shansi, November, 1898; B.A. Yenching Univ., Peiping, 1924; M.A. Oberlin, 1929; Principal, Oberlin-in-China, 1936-40; president, Agricultural-Industrial Vocational School, Oberlin-in-China, Chingtang, since 1940; address, Chingtang, Szechwan.

Chiang, Chi-cheng (prefers C. Z. Chiang)

government official, born in Chekiang, 1896; B.S. National Peking Univ., 1921; research work, Berlin Univ., 1921-23; member and education commissioner, Szechwan Provincial Government, 1936-38; mayor of Chungking, 1938-39; proctor and administrative director, Central Political Institute, 1939-41; director, department of general affairs, Ministry of Education, since 1941; address, Ministry of Education, Chungking.

Chiang, Chu-ou Lieut.-General

army officer, born in Hunan, 1889; commander of railway artillery and garrison commander of Chengchow, 1933-34; senior staff officer, National Military Council, 1935-37; director of communication guards, Ministry of Communications,

since 1937; commander of communication guards and deputy commander of railway transportation, National Military Council, since 1937; address, Communication Police Headquarters, Chungking.

Chiang, Chung-cheng (Chiang, Kai-shek) Generalissimo

born at Fenghua, Chekiang, 1888; attended Paoting Military Academy in 1906 and Japanese Military Cadets' Academy in 1907; participated in 1911 revolution and helped to occupy Shanghai in the revolutionary war; appointed president, Whampoa Military Academy, 1923, when the institution was established, visited U.S.S.R. at the order of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, 1924; appointed commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Forces in July, 1926, to lead Northern Punitive Expedition which unified China in 1928; elected chairman of National Government in October, 1928; and in that capacity assumed the post of commander-in-chief of land, naval and air forces of China; between 1928 and 1931, he held at certain periods the posts of president of the Executive Yuan and minister of education; he retired in December, 1931, but returned to Nanking in January, 1932; elected chairman, National Military Council, 1932, a post which he has since retained; at certain periods between 1932 to 1937 was chief of general staff, chairman of National Economic Council, member of Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, of Central Political Council, and of State Council; since the outbreak of the war, his duties have increased enormously; he is the acknowledged leader of the nation and the supreme commander of the country's armed forces; now Tsung Tsai (chief executive) of Kuomintang, chairman of National Military Council, chairman of Supreme National Defense Council, a member of presidium of People's Political Council, and president of Executive Yuan, besides other minor responsibilities; address, National Military Council, Chungking.

Madame Chiang, Kai-shek (Chiang Soong Mei-ling)

woman leader, born at Shanghai; B.A. Wellesley; married Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in 1927; member, Legislative Yuan, 1929-32; principal, School for the Orphans of the Revolution, 1929-37; secretary-general, National Aeronautical Affairs Commission, 1937-38; director-general, Woman's Advisory Committee of the New Life Movement, since 1938; directs the care of war orphans and

women's wartime service; visited the United States in 1942-43; address, c/o National Military Council, Chungking.

Chiang, Fu-tsung

library expert, born in Chekiang, 1898; B.A. National Peking Univ., 1924; now director, National Central Library; address, National Central Library, Chungking.

Chiang, I-ping (prefers Eugene Y. B. Kiang)

government official, lawyer, born in Chekiang, 1898; B.A. Fuh Tan Univ., 1922; LL.B. Soochow Univ., 1923; vice-president, National Fuh Tan Univ., 1941; member, People's Political Council, since 1942; advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, since 1942; address, 1, Min Chu Road, Chungking.

Chiang, Kai-shek (see Chiang Chung-cheng).

Chiang, Kuang-nai General army commander, born in Kwangtung, 1887; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commander-in-chief, 19th route army, defending Shanghai against Japanese invasion, 1932; now vice-commander-in-chief, 4th War Area; address, 4th War Area Headquarters, Kukong, Kwangtung.

Chiang, Meng-lin (prefers Monlin Chiang)

university president, born in Chekiang, 1884; B.A. California, 1912; M.A. and Ph.D. Columbia, 1917; education commissioner, Chekiang, 1927; minister of education, 1928-30; chancellor, National Peking Univ., since 1930; member, Executive Council, National Southwest Associated Univ.; president, Chinese Red Cross; director, China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, and China Branch, Institute of Pacific Relations; address, National Southwest Associated Univ., Kunming.

Chiang, Monlin (see Chiang Meng-lin).

Chiang, Po-cheng Lieut.-General

army officer, born in Chekiang, 1890; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935; now councillor, Military Advisory Council; address, Military Advisory Council, Chungking.

Chiang Soong Mei-ling (see Madame Chiang Kai-shek).

Chiang, Ting-fu (prefers T. F. Tsiang)

professor, diplomat, government official, born in Hunan, December, 1895; B.A. Oberlin College, 1918; Ph.D. Columbia, 1923; professor, Nankai Univ., 1923-29, and National Tsing Hua Univ., 1929-35; director of political affairs department, Executive Yuan, 1935-36; ambassador to U.S.S.R. 1936-38; director, political affairs department, Executive Yuan, since 1938; author of *Select Documents on Chinese Diplomatic History*, and *Modern Chinese History*; address, Executive Yuan, Chungking.

Chiang Ting-wen **General**

army officer, born in Chekiang, 1898; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commander, 16th division, 1930; commander, 9th army, 1931-32; commander of Yangtze river defenses, 1933; military affairs commissioner, Fukien, 1934-37; director, Generalissimo's Headquarters in Sian, 1937; governor, Shensi Province, 1938-41; commander-in-chief, 1st War Area, since 1942; address, 1st War Area Hqrs., Loyang.

Chiao, I-tang

government official, born in Shensi, 1875; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1927; president, Supreme Court, since 1935; address, Supreme Court, Chungking.

Chiao, Karl H. (see Chiao, Yi-sheng)**Chiao, Yi-sheng** **General**
(prefers Karl H. Chiao)

state councillor, born in Shansi, 1882; studied medicine at Edinburgh, 1900-04; and London, 1908-11; Shansi delegate to Provisional National Congress, 1912; member, Military Advisory Council, since 1942; elected state councillor, 1942; address, 23, Tusuliang, Kwanyingchiao, Kiangpei, Szechwan.

Chien, Chang-chao

government official, born in Kiangsu, 1901; studied at London and Oxford; vice-minister of education, 1931-34; deputy secretary-general, National Defense Planning Council, 1932-34; deputy secretary-general, National Resources Commission, National Military Council, 1934-38; vice-chairman, National Resources Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs, since 1938; address, National Resources Commission, Chungking.

Chien, Chu-hsiu

government official, writer, born in Chekiang, 1883; graduate, Fuh Tan Univ.,

1911; managing editor, *Eastern Miscellany*, and concurrently principal, Commercial Press Chinese Correspondence School, 1915-30; secretary, 1931-41, chief secretary, 1942, member, since 1942, Control Yuan; address, Control Yuan, Chungking.

Chien, Kuan-san

government official, born in Honan, 1903; graduate, National Wuchang Normal College, 1923; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1942; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Chien, Ta-chun **General**

army officer, born in Kiangsu, 1892; graduate, Tokyo Military Cadets' Academy, 1916; commander, 1st division, 1925; 13th army, 1929; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Committee, 1931; director, National Aeronautical Affairs Commission, 1939-40; vice-minister of war, since 1942; address, Ministry of War, Chungking.

Chien, Tai (prefers Tsien Tai)

diplomatic official, born in Chekiang, 1887; docteur en droit, Paris; minister and then ambassador to Belgium, 1933-42; vice-minister of foreign affairs, 1942; ambassador to Belgium, since 1943; address, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chungking.

Chien, Tien-ho

government official, agriculturist, born in Chekiang, 1895; B.S.A. (1917) and M.S.A. (1918), Cornell; assistant director, National Agricultural Research Bureau, 1933-37; director, department of agriculture and forestry, Ministry of Economic Affairs, 1938-40; vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, since 1940; address, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Chungking.

Chien, Yu-wen (prefers Jen, Yu-wen)

professor, government official, born in Kwangtung, 1896; B.A. Oberlin, 1917; M.A. Chicago, 1920; professor, Yenching Univ., 1923-26; principal, Chiu Shih School, Peiping, 1924-29; member, Kwangtung Provincial Government, and director, Canton Municipal Social Welfare Bureau, 1931-32; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1933; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Chien, Yung-ming

banker, born in Shanghai, 1885; graduate, Kobe Commercial College, Japan, vice-minister of finance, 1927; finance commissioner, Chekiang Provincial Government, 1927-29; chairman board of

directors, Bank of Communications, since 1938; concurrently member, Board of Executive, Joint Board of Four Government Banks; address, Bank of Communications, Chungking.

Chin, Cheng

government official, born in Hunan, 1883; graduate, Waseda Univ., Tokyo; vice-president, Judicial Yuan, since 1932; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1926; address, Judicial Yuan, Chungking.

Chin, Chi-yung

government official, born in Shantung, 1903; graduate, Central Military Academy; now member and reconstruction commissioner, Shantung Provincial Government.

Chin, Fen

government official, born in Kiangsu, 1887; B.A. M.A. Harvard, 1909; vice-minister of finance, 1935; secretary general, National Economic Council, 1933-37; political vice-minister of economic affairs, since 1938; address, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Chungking.

Chin, Pao-shan (prefers P. Z. King)

health director, government official, born in Chekiang, 1892; M.D. China Medical College, Japan, 1918; C.P.H. Johns Hopkins, 1927; former professor, college of medicine, National Peiping Univ., commissioner of health, Hangchow; director, National Epidemic Prevention Bureau; vice-director, Central Field Health Station; senior technical expert, National Health Administration, later deputy director-general; director-general, National Health Administration, since April, 1940; president, Chinese Medical Association; author of *Principles of Local Health Administration during Wartime*, *Health Education in Schools*, etc.; address, National Health Administration, Chungking.

Chin, Teh-shun **General**

army officer, government official, born in Shantung, 1893; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1916; Staff College, 1922; participated in Hsifengkow battle, 1933, when he was deputy commander, 3rd Route Army; governor, Chahar Province, 1935; was Peiping mayor and concurrently vice-commander, 29th Army, when Japan launched her North China attack in 1937; member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee; deputy director-general of courts-martial since 1941; address, Directorate-General of Courts-martial, Chungking.

Chin, Tseng-cheng (prefers Kam Tsung Ching)

university president, born at Canton, 1880; graduate, Teachers' College, Japan, 1910; member, Kwangtung Provincial Government, 1928-39, and education commissioner, 1928-31; member, People's Political Council, since 1940; chancellor, National Sun Yat-sen Univ., since 1942; address, National Sun Yat-sen Univ. Lochang, Kwangtung.

Chin, Wen-ssu (prefers Wunsz King)

diplomat, born in Kiangsu, 1892; graduate, Fuh Tan Univ., 1910; LL.B. Peiyang Univ., 1915; LL.M. Columbia, 1919; commissioner of foreign affairs, Shanghai, 1930; vice-minister of foreign affairs, 1931; minister and later ambassador to Holland, since 1933; address, Chinese Embassy to the Netherlands, London.

Chou, Ao

official, born in Hunan, 1879; graduate, Law College, Japan; graduate study, Oxford; civil affairs commissioner, Hunan Province, 1913; political vice-minister, Ministry of Personnel, 1929-33; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, 5 Wen Hsin Chao, Changsha, Hunan.

Chiu, Chang-wei

government official, born in Hunan, 1898; B.A. Pomona College, 1923; M.A. (1924); Ph.D. (1928) Columbia; professor, Northeastern Univ., Mukden, 1928-30, secretary-general, Kwangsi Provincial Government, 1935-36; member and education commissioner, Kwangsi Provincial Government, 1936-39; civil affairs commissioner, Kwangsi Provincial Government, 1939-42; secretary-general, Kwangsi Provincial Government, since 1943; address, Kwangsi Provincial Government, Kweilin, Kwangsi.

Chou, Chi-kang (prefers Chau Chi Kong)

party and government official, born in Kwangtung, 1889; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1929; vice-director, Kuomintang Overseas Affairs Board, 1937-38; special overseas affairs commissioner to the South Seas, 1939; vice-chairman, Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan, since 1932; address, 590, Lin Sen Road, Chungking.

Chou, Chieh-chun (prefers Jou Jieh-chuen)

government official, born in Hupeh, 1888; member and finance commissioner, Shensi

Provincial Government; chairman, board of directors, Shensi Provincial Bank; chairman, board of directors, Shensi Development Corporation, since 1939; address, Finance Department, Sian, Shensi.

Chou, Chih-jou **Air Maj.-General**

air officer, born in Chekiang, 1898; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commander, Central Aviation Academy, Hanchow, 1934; director, National Aeronautical Affairs Commission, since 1941; address, National Aeronautical Affairs Commission, Chungking.

Chou, Chung-yueh

government official, born in Yunnan; acting governor, Yunnan, 1919; secretary-general, Yunnan Provincial Government, 1922; civil affairs commissioner, Yunnan, 1926; member, Yunnan Provincial Government, 1928-38; minister of interior, since 1939; address, Ministry of Interior, Chungking.

Chou, En-lai

communist leader, born in Kiangsu, 1898; attended Waseda (Japan) and later Nankai (Tientsin) universities; went to France in 1920 and later to Germany; joined Communist Youth while in France and joined Communist Party later; led worker's uprisings in Shanghai, 1927; participated in Nanchang uprising, 1927; went to Kiangsi to join communist army there, 1931; held a succession of different posts in Communist Party; after the war broke out, he became liaison officer between Kuomintang and Chinese Communist Party and was vice-minister, political training board, National Military Council, 1938-40; now official representative of the Chinese Communist Party in Chungking.

Chou, Hsiang-hsien (prefers **Z. Y. Chow**)

government official, born in Chekiang, 1890; B.A. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1915; former chairman, Yangtze Conservancy Board; director, Lushan Administration Bureau; member, Chekiang Provincial Government; mayor of Hangchow; now secretary-general, Chinese Industrial Co-operatives; address, Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, Chungking.

Chou, I-chih

government official, born in Chekiang, 1904; B.A. China Univ.; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1933; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Chou, I-chun (prefers **Y. T. Tsur**)

government official, born in Hankow, 1883; B.A. Yale, 1909; M.A. Wisconsin, 1910; Hon. D.Litt. St. John's Univ.; sometime president, Tsing Hua College; executive director, China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, 1924-28; president, Yenching Univ., 1933-34; vice-minister of industry, 1935-37; now member and finance commissioner, Kweichow Provincial Government; address, Department of Finance, Kweiyang, Kweichow.

Chou, Jen

engineer, born at Nanking, 1884; M.M.S. Cornell, 1915; professor, Nanyang Univ., 1921-27; dean, college of engineering, National Central Univ., 1927-28; director, Industrial Research Institute, Academia Sinica, since 1928; address, P. O. Box 59, Kunming.

Chou, Keng-sheng (prefers **S. R. Chou**)

university professor, born in Hunan, 1888; M.A. Edinburgh; docteur en droit, Paris; dean and professor, department of political science, National Wuhan Univ., since 1933; now in U.S.A.; address, c/o National Wuhan Univ., Loshan, Szechwan.

Chou, Lan **Lieut.-General**

army officer and government official, born in Hunan, 1894; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1916; Staff College, 1938; former commander, 17th army and new 8th division; member, Hunan Provincial Government, since 1941; address, Hungchiao, Chiyang, Hunan.

Chou, Po-min

educator, government official, born in Shensi, 1892; member, Control Yuan, 1931; member, Shensi Provincial Government, and educational commissioner, 1937; now president, National Northwest Agricultural College; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935; address, National Northwest Agricultural College, Wukung, Shensi.

Chou, S. R. (see **Chou Keng-sheng**).

Chou, Tsung-lien

college president, born in Hunan, 1902; B.Eng. Peiyang Univ., 1928; Ph.D. Eng. Manchester, 1936; president, National Polytechnical School of Sikang, since 1942; address, National Polytechnical School, Sichang, Sikang.

Chow Z. Y. (see **Chou Hsiang-hsien**).

Chu, Chang-keng

health expert, born in Chekiang, 1901; M.D. Peiping Medical Union College, 1929; Ph.D. Yale, 1932; head, department of health education, Central Field Health Station, 1932-39; director, Public Health Personnel Training Institute, National Health Administration, 1938-40; now director, National Institute of Health; address, National Institute of Health, Sinchiau, Chungking.

Chu, Cheng

Kuomintang and government leader, born in Hupeh, 1876; graduate, Tokyo Law College; acting minister of interior, 1912; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1924; president, Judicial Yuan, since 1932; address, Judicial Yuan, Chungking.

Chu, Chi

government official, born in Chekiang, 1906; Ph.D. Beren; professor, Univ. of Nanking, 1932-39; director, department of state monopoly, Ministry of Finance, since 1942; address, Ministry of Finance, Chungking.

Chu, Chi-ching

Kuomintang leader, born in Liaoning; former state councillor National Government; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1938.

Chu, Chia-hua

Kuomintang and government leader, born in Chekiang, 1893; Ph.D. Berlin; chancellor, National Central Univ., 1941; minister of education, 1932; minister of communications, 1932-35; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1929; chairman, Board of Trustees for the Administration of Boxer Indemnity Fund Remitted by British Government, since 1931; governor, Chekiang Province, 1936-37; secretary-general, Central Kuomintang, 1938-40; minister, Kuomintang Organization Board, since 1941; president, Academia Sinica, since 1942; vice-president, Executive Yuan, since 1942; address, Organization Board, Chungking.

Chu, Ching-nung (prefers **King Chu**)

government official, born in Kiangsu, 1887; B.A. M.A. Columbia, 1919; vice-minister of education, 1931; president, Cheeloo Univ., Tsinan, 1931-33; member, and education commissioner, Hunan Provincial Government, 1932-43; dean, National Central Univ., since 1943.

Chu, Chun-yl (prefers **Jennings P. Chu**)

professor, government official, born in Chekiang, 1892; graduate, National Tsin Hua Univ., 1916; B.A. John Hopkins, 1918; M.A. (1920) and Ph.D. (1922), Columbia; professor, National Southeast, Tsing Hua, and Amoy universities, and Central Political Institute, 1922-37; director, Bureau of Legislative Research, Legislative Yuan, 1932-33; comptroller, National Government, and deputy director, Directorate of Statistics, since 1933; address, Directorate of Statistics, National Government, Chungking.

Chu, Chung-liang

government official, born in Chekiang, 1891; member, Control Yuan, since 1903; address, Control Yuan, Chungking.

Chu Coching (see **Chu Ko-cheng**).

Chu, Fu-ting (prefers **Venfour F. Tchou**)

government official, born in Kiangsu, 1891; B.A. Peking Univ., 1913; M.A. Paris, 1917; LL.D. Geneva, 1920; civil affairs commissioner, Anhwei Provincial Government, 1938; secretary-general and member, Anhwei Provincial Government, since 1938; address, Lihwang, Anhwei.

Chu, Hsueh-fan

labor leader, born in Chekiang, 1906; LL.B. Shanghai College of Law; Chinese workers' delegate to 20th, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th sessions, International Labor Congress; Chinese workers' delegate to International Tripartite Textile Conference, Washington, 1937; and Joint Maritime Commission Meeting, London, 1942; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1933; president, Chinese Association of Labor, since 1939; member, Governing Body, International Labor Office, since 1942; address, Chinese Association of Labor, Chungking.

Chu, Huel-ping **Lieut.-General**

government official, born in Hupeh, 1892; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; member and civil affairs commissioner, Hupeh Provincial Government, since 1940; address, Civil Affairs Department, Enshih, Hupeh.

Chu, Jennings P. (see **Chu Chun-yl**).

Chu, King (see **Chu, Ching-nung**).

Chu, Ko-cheng (prefers **Coching Chu**) university president, scientist, born in Chekiang, 1890; B.S. Illinois, 1913;

Ph.D. Harvard, 1918; director, research institute of meteorology, Academia Sinica, since 1928; chancellor, National Chekiang Univ., since 1936; address, National Chekiang Univ., Tsunyi, Kweichow.

Chu, Kuang-chien (prefers **Chu Kwang-tsien**)

educator, born in Anhwei, 1897; B.A. Hongkong Univ., M.A. Edinburgh; Litt.D. Strasbourg; professor, National Peking Univ., 1933-37; professor and dean, college of arts, National Szechwan Univ., 1937-38; professor and dean of faculty, National Wuhan Univ., since 1938; address, National Wuhan Univ., Loshan, Szechwan.

Chu, Kwang-tsien (see **Chu, Kuang-chien**).

Chu, Li-king

educator, born in Hupeh, 1889; graduate, Peking Railway and Postal Administration School, 1910; School of Agriculture, France, 1917; B.S. Chemical College, France; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, People's Political Council, Chungking.

Chu, Min-shan

government official, born in Shantung, 1894; B.A. National Peking Normal College, 1919; director, Mongolian affairs department, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, since 1937; address, Ping Chuang, Kuo Fu Road, Chungking.

Chu, Mrs. Nora Hsiung (see **Hsiung, Tze**).

Chu, Shao-liang **General**
army officer, born in Kiangsu, 1890; graduate, Japanese Staff College; commander-in-chief, 3rd route army, 1933; governor, Kansu Province, 1933-35; commander-in-chief, Chinese forces in Shanghai area, 1936; now commander-in-chief, 8th War Area; address, 8th War Area Hqrs., Lanchow.

Chu, Shih-ming **Major-General**
army officer, born in Hunan, 1902; graduate, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Norwich Military School, Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, U.S.A.; former dean, Military Communications and Engineering School; commander of Peace Preservation Corps of Chekiang; military attaché, Chinese Embassy in Moscow; director, department of information, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; now military attaché, Chinese Embassy, Washington.

Chu, Shou-kuang **General**
army officer, native of Hupeh, born in Fukien, 1886; graduate, Japanese Staff College, 1916; vice-minister of war, 1929; acting minister of war, 1930; deputy director, Suiyuan Mongolian Political Council, 1940-42; address, c/o Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, Chungking.

Chu, Teh **General**
army officer, communist leader, born in Szechwan, 1886; attended Yunnan Military Academy; joined Communist Party in Berlin, 1922; led Nanchang Uprising, 1927; elected commander-in-chief, Chinese Red Army, 1931; after outbreak of war, he was appointed commander-in-chief, 8th route army of Chinese Army; now commander-in-chief, 18th group army.

Chu, Wu
government official, born in Shensi, 1898; graduate, National Peking University, Moscow Sun Yat-sen University, and Soviet Staff College; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1942; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Chu, Ying-kuang
government official, born in Chekiang, 1881; vice-chairman, National Relief Commission, since 1938; address, National Relief Commission, Chungking.

Chu, Yu-yu (prefers **Y. Y. Tsu**)
Christian leader, born in Shanghai, 1887; B.A. St. John's Univ., 1907; M.A. and Ph.D., Columbia; bishop of Yunnan-Kweichow, since 1940; address, Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui, Kunming.

Chuan, Tseng-ku
writer, government official, born in Chekiang, 1903; B.A. Stanford, 1925; M.A. Harvard, 1926; contributing editor, *China Critic* (English), 1931-35; member, editorial board, *Tien Hsia Monthly* (English), 1935-41; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1942; concurrently professor, National Fuh Tan Univ.; address, National Fuh Tan Univ., Chungking.

Chuang, Chi-huai
electrical engineer, government official, born in Chekiang, 1900; graduate, Chiao Tung Univ., Paris Electrical and Mechanical School; Law School of Paris Univ., director of industrial enterprises, Ministry of Economic Affairs, since 1940; vice-president, Chinese Electrical Engineering Society; address, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Chungking.

Chung, Shih-fan
hospital superintendent, born in Fukien, 1909; M.D. Peiping Union Medical College, Peiping, 1930; superintendent, Central Hospital, Kweiyang, since 1942; address, Central Hospital, Kweiyang, Kweichow.

Dalai Lama, 14th Incarnation (Tanchu)
sovereign pontiff of Tibet, born of peasant family, Sining, Chinghai, in 1934; enthroned at Lhasa, 1940.

Ding, Kieh-shie (see **Ting, Chi-chieh**).

Fan, Cheng-kang (prefers **Van, Tsing-kong**)
university president, born in Chekiang, 1894; M.A. Columbia; professor and dean of faculty, Univ. of Shanghai, 1926-39; president, Univ. of Shanghai, since 1938.

Fan, Tseng-po
government official, born in Honan, 1900; graduate, Aurora Univ., member, 4th inspecting corps of army discipline in war areas, 1939-42; member, Control Yuan, since 1939; address, Control Yuan, Chungking.

Fan, Tsung-shih
industrialist, born in Szechwan; LL.B., National Peking Univ., general manager, Szechwan Silk Co., since 1937; adviser to Szechwan Provincial Government; address, Szechwan Silk Co., 92, Shensi Street, Chungking.

Fang, Chih
government official, born in Anhwei, 1895; graduate, Tokyo College of Arts and Science; vice-minister of publicity, Kuomintang, 1936; acting minister of publicity, 1937; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1935; address, Kuomintang Hqrs., Chungking.

Fang, Chueh-huel
party leader, born in Hupeh; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee; address, Kuomintang Hqrs., Chungking.

Fang, Shao-yun
government official, born in Kwangtung, 1901; B.S. Chung Kuo Univ., Peiping; member, Kwangtung Provincial Government, since 1942; address, Kwangtung Provincial Government, Kukong, Kwangtung.

Fang, Tsueh
government official, born in Chekiang, 1888; graduate, Military College, 1918;

member and civil affairs commissioner, Honan Provincial Government, since 1938; address, Department of Civil Affairs, Lushan, Honan.

Feng, Chao-yi
government official, native of Liaoning; Ph.D. Germany, 1924; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1929; address, Legislative Yuan.

Feng, Chih-an **Lieut.-General**
army commander, born in Hopei, 1896; graduate, Staff College; participated in present Sino-Japanese war since its very beginning when he was governor of Hopei; commander, 37th division, 1931-37; acting commander, 29th army, 1937; chairman, Hopei Provincial Government, 1936-39; commander, 19th army, since 1937; commander-in-chief, 33rd group army, since 1940.

Feng, Chin-tsai **General**
army officer, government official, born in Shansi, 1887; commander, 7th army, 1932; commander-in-chief, 27th route army, 1937; acting commander-in-chief, 14th group army and commander, 98th army, 1939; deputy commander-in-chief, Hopei-Chahar War Area, and governor, Chahar Province, since August, 1941; address, Chahar Provincial Government, Loyang, Honan.

Feng, Tze-kai
artist, born in Chekiang, 1898; graduate, Kawahana Painting School, 1921; professor, National Chekiang Univ., 1930-42; dean, National Fine Arts School, since 1942; address, National Fine Arts School, Shapingah, Chungking.

Feng, Yu-cheng
journalist, born in Kiangsu, 1906; graduate, Hangchow Christian College; managing director, Anhwei Edition, *Central Daily News*; address, 123, Li Li, Tunki, Anhwei.

Feng, Yu-hsiang **General**
army officer, born in Anhwei, 1880; participated in many battles and held many important positions such as military governor of Honan and Shensi and defense commissioner of the Northwest prior to northern punitive campaigns; commander-in-chief, 2nd group army of revolutionary forces, during Northern Punitive Expedition, 1926-27; elected state councillor, National Government, 1928; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1929; vice-president, Executive Yuan, and minister

of war, 1928-29; re-elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1931; re-elected state councillor, 1932; vice-chairman, National Military Council, 1936; now member, National Military Council; address, National Military Council, Chungking.

Feng, Yukon (see **Feng, Yu-kun**).

Feng, Yu-kun (prefers **Yukon Feng**) government official, born in Hunan, 1903; graduate, Tsing Hua Univ., 1927; B.A. Univ. of Washington, 1930; M.A. Michigan, 1931; graduate, Birmingham Police Academy, 1932; director, department of police administration, Ministry of Interior, since 1936; address, Ministry of Interior, Chungking.

Feng, Yu-lan (prefers **Fung Yu-lan**) professor, philosopher, born in Honan, 1890; graduate, National Peking Univ., 1918; Ph.D. Columbia, 1923; professor, National Tsing Hua Univ., 1927-32; dean, college of arts, same institution, since 1933; now professor, National Southwest Associated Univ.; author of many books on Chinese philosophy, including *A History of Chinese Philosophy*, *New Philosophy* (won 1st prize from Ministry of Education, 1942), and *New Way of Life*; address, National Southwest Associated Univ., Kunming.

Fong, B.S. (see **Kuang, Ping-sheng**).

Fu, Ju-ling

government official, born in Heilungkiang, 1901; graduate, National Peking Univ., elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935; Chairman, Yangtze River Conservancy Commission; address, Yangtze River Conservancy Commission, Chungking.

Fu, Ping-chang (prefers **Foo Ping-sheung**)

government official, born in Kwangtung, 1895; graduate, Hongkong Univ., member, Legislative Yuan, and chairman, foreign relations committee, 1928-41 and 1942; appointed Minister to Belgium, 1929; elected member, Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1935; political vice-minister of foreign affairs, 1941-42; ambassador to U.S.S.R., since 1943.

Fu, Ssu-nien

professor, historian, born in Shantung, 1896; graduate, National Peking Univ., 1919; studied at London,

1920-23; Berlin, 1923-26; professor, National Peking Univ., 1926-32; director-general, Academia Sinica, 1940-41; director, historical and lingual research institute, Academia Sinica, since 1928; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, P. O. Box 5, Lichuang, Szechwan.

Fu, Tso-yl

General army commander, government official, born in Shansi, 1895; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1918; participated in many battles during Northern Punitive Expedition and present Sino-Japanese war; garrison commander, Tientsin, 1928-30; commander, 10th army, 1929-30; commander, 35th army, 1930-32; commander-in-chief, 7th army corps, 1933; commander-in-chief, 7th group army, and concurrently commander-in-chief, north route army, 1937-38; chairman, Suiyuan Provincial Government, since 1931; vice-commander-in-chief, 8th War Area, since 1939; holder of Blue-sky White-sun Medal, 1st class National Guidian Medal, 1st class White Cloud Medal, 1st class Tripod Medal; address, Suiyuan Provincial Government, Shenpah, Suiyuan.

Fung, Yu-lan (see **Feng, Yu-lan**).

Han, Ching-chieh

government official, born in Kirin, 1894; graduate, Kirin Law School; member and justice commissioner, Kansu Provincial Government, 1936-37; president, Kansu High Court, 1937-38; member, Control Yuan, since 1938; member of 5th inspecting corps of army discipline in War Areas since 1941; address, Control Yuan, Chungking.

Han, Lh-wu (see **Hang, Li-wu**).

Han, Teh-chin

Lieut.-General army officer, born in Kiangsu; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; appointed acting governor, Kiangsu Province, 1938, and confirmed in the post, 1939; directs Chinese troops in northern Kiangsu.

Hang, Li-wu (prefers **Han Li-wu**)

government official, born in Anhwei, 1902; B.A. Univ. of Nanking, 1924; research student, London, 1926-28; M.A. Winsconsin, 1928; director, Board of Trustees for the Administration of Indemnity Funds Remitted by British Government, since 1932; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, Yu Chwan Villa, LiangLukou, Chungking.

Ho, Cheng-chun

General army officer, born in Hupeh, 1882; graduate, Tokyo Military Cadets Academy; aide-de-camp to chairman, National Government, 1928; governor, Hupeh Province, 1929-30; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1929; pacification commissioner, Hupeh, 1932-37; director, Generalissimo's headquarters at Wuhan, and governor, Hupeh Province, 1937; director-general of Courts-Martial, since 1938; address, Directorate-general of Courts-Martial, Chungking.

Ho, Chieh

professor, geologist, born in Kwangtung, 1890; metallurgical engineer, Univ. of Colorado; M.S. Lehigh; appointed by Ministry of Education "Ministry-appointed Professor," 1942; now professor and dean, college of science, National Sun Yat-sen Univ., and director, Kwangtung-Kwangsi Geological Survey; address, National Sun Yat-sen Univ., Pingshih, Kwangtung.

Ho, Chien

General government official, born in Hunan, 1880; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commander, 35th army, 1917-27; commander, 4th route army, 1928-37; governor, Hunan Province, 1929-37; minister of interior, 1937-39; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935; chairman, Awards and Pension Commission, National Military Council, since 1939; author of several books including *Introduction to Chinese Universalism*, translated into English and published by the Association for International Cultural Co-operation in 1936; address, 8, Ta Chi Villa, Chungking.

Ho, Chung-han

government official, born in Hunan, 1902; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935; now director, labor bureau, Ministry of Social Affairs; address, Labor Bureau, Chungking.

Hoh, Gunsun (see **Ho Keng-sheng**).

Ho, Franklin L. (see **Ho, Lien**).

Ho, Jen-hao

government official, born in Kiangsi, 1904; graduate, Central Political Institute, 1928; member, People's Political Council, since 1942; address, c/o Post Office, Pai Pu Hsu, Hweichang, Kiangsi.

Ho, Ke-fu

government official, born in Kwangtung, 1880; member, Control Yuan, since 1942; address, 15, Shuang Hsiang Tze, Lin Sen Road, Chungking.

Ho, Keng-sheng (prefers **Gunsun Hoh**)

physical director, born in Kiangsu, 1899; B.P.E. Springfield, 1923; national director of physical education, Ministry of Education, since 1933; secretary-general, Chinese Gliders' Association, since 1941; author, *Physical Education in China*; address, Ministry of Education, Ching Mu Kuan, Chungking.

Ho, Kuo-kuang

Lieut.-General army officer, born in Hupeh, 1884; graduate, Staff College; garrison commander, Hankow, 1929; deputy inspector-general of military training, 1929-32; acting director, Generalissimo's headquarters in Szechwan, 1935-38; mayor of Chungking, 1939; secretary-general, Szechwan Provincial Government, 1940-41; air defense commander, Chungking, since 1937; commander of gendarmerie since 1942; address, Gendarmerie Headquarters, Chungking.

Ho, Lien (prefers **Franklin L. Ho**)

economist, government official, born in Hunan, 1897; B.A. Pomona College, Cal., 1922; Ph.D. Yale, 1926; professor, Nankai Univ., 1926-30; director, Nankai Economic Research Institute, since 1930; director, political affairs department, Executive Yuan, 1937; vice-minister of economic affairs, 1938; director, Agricultural Credit Administration, 1939-41; address, Nankai Economic Research Institute, Chungking.

Ho, Lien-kwei

party worker, born in Chekiang, 1902; B.A. National Peking Univ., 1926; graduate work in London Univ., now secretary, headquarters of Kuomintang Youth Corps; member and concurrently chief secretary, Kuomintang Central Training Committee; member, People's Political Council; address, 7, Mei Shan Street, Chungking.

Ho, Hao-jo

government official, born in Hunan, 1899; B.A. Stanford, M.A., Ph.D. Winsconsin; graduate, Norwich Military College; director, Commodity Administration, 1942; deputy secretary-general, National General Mobilization Council, since 1943; address, National General Mobilization Council, Chungking.

Ho, Pei-heng

government official, born in Szechwan, in 1898; graduate, National Peking Univ., former member and reconstruction commissioner, Szechwan Provincial Government; now director, Szechwan Water Conservancy Bureau; address, Szechwan Water Conservancy Bureau, Chengtu, Szechwan.

Ho, Ping-sung

university president, born in Chekiang, 1890; B.A. Winsconsin, 1915; M.A. Princeton, 1916; president, National China Univ., since 1935; chairman, preparatory committee, National South-east Associated Univ., since 1942; address, c/o Ministry of Education, Chungking.

Ho, Ssu-yuan

government official, born in Shantung, 1899; M.S. Chicago; elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1935; now member and education commissioner, Shantung Provincial Government.

Ho, Sui**Lieut.-General**

government official, born in Fukien, 1887; graduate, Staff College, 1908; holder of D.S.O. (British); chairman, military affairs commission, Legislative Yuan, since 1934; address, Legislative Yuan.

Ho, Tung

government official, born in Kwangtung, 1893; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; member and civil affairs commissioner, Kwangtung Provincial Government; address, Civil Affairs Department, Kukong.

Ho, Yang-ling

government official, born in Kiangsi, 1902; graduate, National Wuchang Normal College, and Waseda Univ., Tokyo; member and director' western Chekiang office, Chekiang Provincial Government, since 1939.

Ho, Yao-tsu**General**

army officer, government official, born in Hunan, 1889; graduate, Tokyo Military Cadets Academy; commander, 3rd army, 1928; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1931; aide-de-camp to chairman of National Government, 1932-34; vice-chief of the general staff, 1932-34; minister to Turkey, 1934-36; governor, Kansu Province, 1937; aide-de-camp to the Generalissimo, 1940-42; secretary-general, economic council, Executive Yuan, 1941-42;

secretary-general, National General Mobilization Council, 1942; mayor of Chungking since 1942; address, Municipal Government, Chungking.

Ho, Yen-chun

professor, born in Kwangtung, 1900; M.S. Lyons, France, 1924; professor and dean, department of mathematics, National Sun Yat-sen Univ., 1926-33; dean, college of science, same institution, 1933-40; dean, college of science, National Yunnan Univ., 1940-42; dean of faculty, same institution, since 1942; address, National Yunnan Univ., Kunming.

Ho, Ying-chin**General**

army officer, born in Kweichow, 1889; graduate, Tokyo Military Cadets Academy; dean, Whampoa Military Academy, 1924; commander-in-chief, eastern route army, National Revolutionary Army, 1926; governor, Fukien Province, 1926; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1926; chief of staff, National Revolutionary Army, 1927; governor, Chekiang Province, 1928; inspector general of military training, 1929; minister of war, since 1930; elected state councillor, National Government, 1931; acting president, Peiping Branch, National Military Council, 1933; chief of staff of Chinese army, since 1937; address, National Military Council, Chungking.

Hoo, Victor Chitsai (see Hu Shih-tseh).**Hou, Chia-yuan**

railway engineer, born in Kiangsu, 1896; graduate, Tangshan Engineering College, 1918; M.S. Cornell, 1919; director, engineering bureau, Hunan-Kweichow Railway, 1936; chief engineer, Kiangsi section, Nanking-Kiangsi Railway, 1937-38; general manager, Hunan-Kwangsi Railway, 1938-40; director and chief engineer, engineering bureau, Kweichow-Kwangsi Railway, since 1939; address, Kiunglungchung, Ishan, Kwangsi.

Hou, Pao-chang

physician, born in Anhwei, 1895; M.D. Peiping Union Medical College, 1921; studied at Chicago (1927), Berlin (1928-29), and National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London, 1935; professor (Ministry of Education Chair) of pathology, West China Union Univ., Chengtu, 1938-39; professor and head, pathology department, Cheeloo Univ., since 1938; member of Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland;

chairman (1942), West China Border Research Society; address, Cheeloo Univ., Chengtu.

Hou, Teh-feng

geologist, born in Hopei, 1898; graduate, National Peking Univ., 1923; director, Szechwan Geological Survey, since 1942; author, *Power Resources of China*, and *The Mineral Reserve of China*; address, P. O. Box 4, Hsiaolungkang, Chungking.

Hou, Tsung-lien

college president, born in Ljaoning, 1900; M.D. Tokyo Imperial Univ., 1924; professor, Medical College, National Peiping Univ., 1931-37; president, Fukien Provincial Medical College, since 1937.

Hsi, Luen

banker, born in Anhwei, 1895; B.A. 1928, M.A. 1921, Harvard; acting general manager, National Industrial Bank of China, since 1942; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, National Industrial Bank, Chungking.

Hsi, Te-ping

government official, born in Kiangsu, 1891; B.S. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1914; commerce diploma, Birmingham Univ., 1915; superintendent of customs, Hankow, 1929-37; director, Central Mint, since 1937, and general manager, Fu Hua Trading Corporation, since 1942.

Hsi, Tseng-toh

government official, born in Mongolia, 1907; graduate, Catholic Univ., Peiping; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; member, inspecting corps of army discipline in war areas, National Military Council, since 1938; address, People's Political Council, Chungking.

Hsi, Wen-kuan

banker, born in Szechwan, 1895; graduate, Shanghai Commercial College, 1922; manager, Szechwan Salt Bank, Chungking, since 1940; address, Szechwan Salt Bank, Chungking.

Hsiao, Cheng

party and government official, born in Chekiang, 1905; studied in National Peking Univ. and Univ. of Berlin; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935; vice-chairman, technical committee on economic affairs, Supreme National Defense Council, since 1938; director, China Land Administration Research Institute, since 1941;

president, Chinese Association of Land Economics, since 1933; address, China Land Administration Research Institute, South Hot Springs, Chungking.

Hsia, Ching-ling (prefers C. L. Hsia) government official, born in Chekiang, 1896; B.S. Glasgow, 1919; M.A. (1920) and Ph.D. (1922) Edinburgh; 1st secretary, Chinese Legation, London, 1931-33; 1st secretary, Chinese Legation, Washington, 1933; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1934; director, Chinese News Service, New York, since 1942; address, Chinese News Service, New York.

Hsia, Tou-yin**General**

army officer, born in Hupeh, 1884; commander-in-chief, 21st route army, and garrison commander, Wuban area, 1930; governor, Hupeh Province, 1932; now councillor, Military Advisory Council; address, Military Advisory Council, Chungking.

Hsiang, Han-ping

army officer, born in Kwangtung, 1893; elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1931.

Hsiao, Chi-shan

party leader, born in Kwangtung, 1896; graduate, Canton Normal College; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935.

Hsiao, I-shan (prefers Yi-shan Shaw)

historian, professor, born in Kiangsi, 1902; graduate, National Peking Univ., studied at Cambridge; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; dean, college of arts, National Northeast Univ., since 1939; author, *The History of Ching Dynasty*; address, National Northeast Univ., Santai, Szechwan.

Hsiao, Tung-tzu (prefers T. T. Hsiao)

journalist, government official, born in Hunan, 1894; graduate, Hunan First Industrial College, 1917; elected member, Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1932; director, Central News Agency, since 1932; address, Central News Agency, Chung San Road, Chungking.

Hsieh, Cheng-fu

government official, born in Hunan, 1902; docteur es-lettres, Paris, director, department of social welfare, Ministry of Social Affairs, since 1940; address, Ministry of Social Affairs, Chungking.

Hsieh, Chia-sheng (prefers K. S. Sie) agriculturist, government official, born in Anhwei, 1887; M. S. College of Agriculture, Michigan, 1916; studied at Cornell, 1918; professor, Nanking Univ., 1918-21; National Southeast Univ., 1922-27; professor and acting dean, college of agriculture, National Central Univ., 1928-30; professor and dean, college of agriculture, Nanking Univ., 1930-35; director, National Agricultural Research Bureau, since 1935; address, National Agricultural Research Bureau, Chungking.

Hsieh, Chia-yung geologist, born at Shanghai, 1900; M.S. Wisconsin, 1920; former professor in National Peking Tsing Hua and Peiping Normal universities; chief, Mining Survey Section, Geological Survey of China, since 1940; address, Geological Survey of China, Chungking.

Hsieh, Hsun-chu college president, born in Anhwei, 1896; B.A. Illinois, 1921; M.A. Chicago, 1922; dean, school of education, National Chinan Univ., 1927-33; dean of faculty, Anhwei Provincial Univ., 1934-37; president, National Normal College for Women, since 1940; address, National College for Women, Peisha, Szechwan.

Hsieh, Jen-chao (prefers Jen C. Hsieh) cultural worker, born in Anhwei, 1905; M.A. American Univ., Washington D.C., 1936; now secretary-general, People's Foreign Relations Association, Chungking; address, People's Foreign Relations Association, Chungking.

Hsieh, Kwan-sheng (prefers Sie Kwan-sheng) government official, born in Chekiang, 1897; docteur en droit, Paris, 1924; councillor and sometime secretary-general, Judicial Yuan, 1930-36; vice-minister of justice, 1934; minister of justice, since 1937; address, Ministry of Justice, Chungking.

Hsieh, Ling educator, born in Kiangsu, 1885, B.A. Meiji Univ., Japan, 1910; secretary-general, Central Bank of China, 1934-36; vice-president, Kwanghua Univ., since Jan. 1937; address, Kwanghua Univ., Chengtu.

Hsieh, Pao-chiao government official, born in Kwangtung, 1896; Ph.D. Johns Hopkins; director, bureau of legislative research, Legislative Yuan, since 1933; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Hsieh, Tso-ming party leader, born in Kwangtung, 1898; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935.

Hsieh, Wan-ying (Mrs. Wu Wen-tsoo) poetess, professor, better known by her pen-name, Ping Hsin; B.A. Yenching Univ., 1923; M.A. Wellesley, 1925; for several years professor of Chinese at Yenching and National Tsing Hua universities; author (in Chinese) of many volumes of poems and novels, including *The Star*, *The Spring Water*, *Letters to Young Readers*, and *Superman*; address, Ko Lo Shan, Chungking.

Hsieh, Wei-lin diplomat, born in Kiangsu, 1893; licencie en droit, Paris; first secretary and charge d'affaires, Chinese Legation, Paris, 1931; counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1937; minister to Sweden and Norway, since 1938.

Hsien, Yin publisher, born in Szechwan, 1883; graduate, Szechwan Military School, 1911; president, *Sin Shu Pao* (New Szechwan Daily); address, Touyuan, Shang Ching Sze, Chungking.

Hsiung, Ching-lai university president, born in Yunnan, 1893; D.Sc. Paris; former dean, department of mathematics, National Tsing Hua Univ., chancellor, National Yunnan Univ., since 1938; address, National Yunnan Univ., Kunming.

Hsiung, Huang educator, government official, born in Kiangsi, November, 1886; B.A. Wisconsin, 1915; M.A. Princeton, 1916; professor, National Peking Univ., 1917-26; controller, National Chiaotung Univ., Shanghai, 1927-29; member, Kiangsi Provincial Government, since January, 1932; address, Kiangsi Provincial Government, Taiho.

Hsiung, Ke-wu party and government leader, born in Szechwan, 1883; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1924; elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1935; now state councillor, National Government.

Hsiung, Ping Lieut.-General government official, army officer, born in Hupeh, 1893; graduate, Staff College; vice-minister of war, 1926; director,

aviation department, Ministry of War, 1920; vice-chief of general staff, 1934-37; vice-minister, military operations board, National Military Council, 1938-41; governor, Shensi Province, since 1942; address, Shensi Provincial Government, Sian.

Hsiung, Shih-hui Lieut.-General army officer, born in Kiangsi, 1892; graduate, Paoting Military Academy and Japanese Staff College; commander, 3th division, and garrison commander, Shanghai and Woosung, 1928-31; governor, Kiangsi Province, 1931-42; head, Chinese Military Mission to U.S.A., 1942-43.

Hsiung, Tze (Mrs. Nora Hsiung Chu) child welfare worker, born in Hunan, 1900; B.A. (1926), M.A. (1927), Columbia; secretary-general, Wartime Child Relief Association, since 1942; address, Wartime Child Welfare Association, Chiu Ching Middle School, Chungking.

Hsu, Chi-chuang banker, born in Chekiang, 1903; graduate, Tsingtao Univ., deputy director-general, Postal Remittances & Savings Bank, 1937-42; director-general, since 1942; superintendent of Post Office, since 1942; address, Postal Remittances & Savings Bank, Chungking.

Hsu, Ching-tang Lieut.-General army officer, born in Kwangtung, 1895; graduate, Tokyo Military Cadets' Academy; commander, 5th army, 1928-29; member and reconstruction commissioner, Kwangtung Provincial Government, 1937-39; deputy commander, 12th group army, since 1940.

Hsu, Chung-nien (prefers Sung-nien Hsu) professor, writer, born in Kiangsi, 1904; Litt.D. Lyons, 1930; professor, National Central Univ., since 1932; address, National Central Univ., Chungking.

Hsu, Chung-yuan government official, born in Hopei, 1896; graduate, National Peking Normal College, 1917; studied at California, Columbia and London; member and education commissioner, Hopei Provincial Government, since 1940; address, Provincial Government, Loyang.

Hsu, En-tseng government official, born in Chekiang, 1899; B.S. Carnegie; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935; now deputy director, Bureau of Statistics and Investigation, Central Kuomintang, and vice-minister of communications; address, Ministry of Communications, Chungking.

Hsu, Fu government official, born in Chekiang, 1882; twice member and commissioner of finance, Fukien Provincial Government; twice director, Shanghai Municipal Finance Bureau; member, Chekiang Provincial Government, and director, Chekiang Food Bureau, since 1941; address, Chekiang Food Bureau, Yunho, Chekiang.

Hsu, Hsiao-yen government official, born in Hunan, 1901; B.A. National Peking Univ., secretary-general, ministry of information, 1938-42; member, People's Political Council, since 1938.

Hsu, Kan government official, born in Szechwan, 1887; director, currency department, Ministry of Finance, 1928-35; vice-minister of finance, 1935-41; minister of food, since 1941; address, Ministry of Food, Chungking.

Hsu, Mo diplomatic official, born in Kiangsu, 1892; LL.B. Peiyang Univ., 1916; LL.M. George Washington, 1922; director, international affairs department, ministry of foreign affairs, 1928; director, European-American department, same ministry, 1928-31; director, Asiatic affairs department, 1931; foreign affairs commissioner, Shanghai, 1929; administrative vice-minister of foreign affairs, 1932; political vice-minister of foreign affairs, 1932-41; minister to Australia with ambassadorial rank, since 1941; address, Chinese Legation, Canberra, Australia.

Hsu, Pao-chu government official, born in Chekiang, 1900; B.A. National Peking Univ., 1920; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1942; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Hsu, Pel-hung (prefers Ju, Pion) artist, professor, born in Kiangsu, 1894; studied at National School of Fine Arts, Paris, 1919-23; professor of fine arts, National Central Univ., since 1928; author of several books on fine arts and

painter of many well-known pictures; address, National Central Univ., Chungking.

Hsu, Peng-shun

government official, born in Anhwei, 1898; M.Sc. Pittsburgh, Ph.D. Illinois, 1928; director, metallurgical department, National Resources Commission; address, 26, Niu Ko To, Chungking.

Hsu, Ping-chang (prefers Siu Pingch'ang)

educator, born in Honan, 1887; studied philosophy at Paris Univ.; former professor and dean, National Peking Univ.; head of China Northwestern Scientific Investigation Mission; president, Peiping Normal Univ.; head, historical research department, National Peiping Academy of Peiping, since 1932; author, *Legendary Period in Chinese History*; address, 10 Huang Kung Tung Street, Kunming, Yunnan.

Hsu, Shih-kung

government official, born in Shansi, 1912; member, Shansi Provincial Government, since 1940; director, economic warfare department, 2nd War Area Headquarters, since 1942; address, Tunglipao, Satyuan, Shensi.

Hsu, Shih-ta

engineer, born in Chekiang, 1895; B. Eng. National Peiyang Univ., 1917; M.C.E. Cornell, 1920; former professor in Fuh Tan, Chekiang, and Chiaotung universities, Tangshan and Peiping Engineering Colleges; chief engineer, North China Water Conservancy Commission, since 1935; address, P. O. Box 44, Kanhsien, Kiangsi.

Hsu, Shih-yin

government official, born in Anhwei, 1872; minister of justice, 1910-12; civil governor of Anhwei, 1921; premier, 1925-26; chairman, National Famine Relief Commission, 1928-35; ambassador to Japan, 1936-37; acting chairman, National Relief Commission, since 1938; address, National Relief Commission, Chungking.

Hsu, Shu-hsi

government official, born in Kwangtung, 1892; B.A., Hongkong Univ., 1917; M.A., 1919; Ph.D., 1925, Columbia; professor of political science, Yenching Univ., and for some time, chairman, graduate school, and dean, college of public affairs, same univ., 1925-37; adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and director, council of international affairs, 1937-43; director,

western Asiatic affairs department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, since 1942; author, *China and Her Political Entity*; address, Waichiaopu Hostel, Fei Lai Sze, Chungking.

Hsu, Sung-nien (see Hsu Chung-nien).

Hsu, Tao-ling (prefers Hsu Dau-ling) government official, born in Kiangsu, 1906; LL.D. Berlin; charge d'affaires, Chinese Embassy, Rome, 1938-41; director, department of examination, Ministry of Personnel, since 1942; address, Ministry of Personnel, Chungking.

Hsu, Ting-yao

General army officer, born in Anhwei, 1890; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; defender of Kupeikow against Japanese invasion, 1933; head, Military Inquiry Mission to Europe and America, 1934-35; now dean, Mechanized Unit School.

Hsu, Tsung-chih

government official, born in Kwangtung, 1889; graduate, Tokyo Military Cadets Academy; former vice-president, Control Yuan; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1924; elected member, Kuomintang C.S.C., 1931.

Hsu, Yuan-chuan

General army officer, born in Hupeh, 1885; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935; former commander, 10th army, now councillor, Military Advisory Council; address, Military Advisory Council, Chungking.

Hsu, Yung-chang

General army officer, born in Shansi, 1892; graduate, Staff College, Peking, 1916; commander, 12th army, 1927; governor, Suiyuan Province, 1928; commander, 32nd army, 1929; governor, Shansi Province, 1931-36; pacification commissioner, Shansi-Honan-Shensi border region, 1936; now minister, military operations board, National Military Council; address, Military Operations Board, Chungking.

Hsueh, Kuang-t sien

government official, born in Kiangsu, 1909; LL.B. Comparative Law School of China, 1933; Ph.D. Royal Univ. of Rome, 1935; deputy director, Highway Transport Administration, 1940-41; director, Szechwan-Hunan-Shensi Waterway and Highway Transportation Administration, since 1942; address, Ministry of Communications, Chungking.

Hsueh, Tu-pi

government official, born in Shansi, 1890; former commissioner of finance, Shensi, vice-minister of interior, vice-minister and acting minister of justice, governor of Kansu, civil affairs commissioner and acting governor of Honan, minister of interior; minister of health, state councillor of National Government; chairman, National Conservancy Commission, Executive Yuan, since 1940; address, Koloshan, Chungking.

Hsueh, Yueh

General army officer, born in Kwangtung, 1896; commander, 1st division, 1926; commander, 2nd division, 1928; commander, 6th route army and commander, 5th army, 1933; commander-in-chief, 2nd route army, and pacification commissioner of Kweichow, 1935; now commander-in-chief, 9th War Area, and governor, Hunan Province; address, Changsha, Hunan.

Hu, Chi-chung

college president, born in Sikang; M.Sc. London; president, Shensi Provincial College of Commerce, since 1942; address, Shensi Provincial College of Commerce, Sian.

Hu, Chia-chao

government official, born in Kiangsu, 1885; B.C.E. Kyoto Imperial Univ., Japan, 1919; member and concurrently director of food bureau, Kiangsi Provincial Government, since 1940; address, Food Bureau, Taiho, Kiangsi.

Hu, Chien-chung

journalist, born in Chekiang, 1902; B.A. Fuh Tan Univ., 1924; now managing director, *Southeast Daily*; general manager, Kuo Min Publishing Co., and member, People's Political Council; address, *Southeast Daily*, Nanping, Fukien.

Hu, Chiu-yuan

government official, born in Hupeh, 1910; attended National Wuchang and Waseda (Japan) universities; member, People's Political Council, since 1940; address, 1/206, Chung I Road, Chungking.

Hu, Hsien-hsu (prefers H. H. Hu)

educator, born in Kiangsi, 1894; B.A. California, 1916; M.S. (1924) and S.D. (1925) Harvard; head, biology department, and professor of botany, National Southeast Univ., Nanking, 1918-27; head, botany department, and director, Fan Memorial Institute of Biology, Peiping,

1928; director, Yunnan Botany Institute, 1938; chancellor, National Chung Cheng Univ., since 1940; author of a number of botanical papers published abroad and in China and poetry and literary criticism in Chinese; fellow, Edinburgh Botany Society; vice-president, International Faculty of Sciences; president, Peking Society of Natural History; president, Botanical Society of Chian; King Medalist of Peking Society of Natural History; address, National Chung Cheng Univ., Taiho, Kiangsi.

Hu, H. H. (see Hu, Hsien-hsu).

Hu, Hsuan-ming

health expert, born in Fukien, 1887; B.A. St. John's Univ., 1910; M.D. Johns Hopkins, 1915; C.P.H., School for Health Officers, 1916; director, Railway Sanitary Administration, Ministry of Railway, 1928-32; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1932; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Hu, Huan-yung

professor, born in Kiangsu, 1901; B.S. National Southeast Univ., 1926; studied at Institute de Geographie, Paris, 1926-28; professor and dean, department of geography, National Central Univ., since 1928; dean of studies, same institution, since 1943; appointed by the Ministry of Education "Ministry-appointed Professor," 1942; president, Natural Science Society of China and Chinese Society of Geographical Education; address, National Central Univ., Chungking.

Hu, Kuang-piao

engineer, industrialist, born in Szechwan, 1897; graduate, M.I.T. 1918; now chief engineer, China Development Corporation; address, China Development Corporation, Chungking.

Hu, Meng-hua

government official, born in Anhwei, 1905; graduate, National Southeast Univ., Nanking; member and secretary-general, Hopei Provincial Government, since April, 1940; address, Hopei Provincial Government, Loyang.

Hu, Min-tiao

government official, born in Kwangtung, 1890; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; now member and director of food bureau, Kwangtung Provincial Government; address, Kwangtung Provincial Government, Kukong.

Hu, Po-han Lieut.-General army officer, born in Hopei, 1899; graduate Paoting Military Academy, 1922; commander, 196th division, 1938; deputy commander, 90th army, 1938; vice-commander, Chungking Air Defense Headquarters, 1939-41; devised Chungking's "red ball" air alarm signal; chief of staff, Chungking Gendarmerie Headquarters, 1941-42; deputy commander, 39th group army, since 1942.

Hu, Lin journalist, born in Szechwan, 1893; LL.B. Tokyo Imperial Univ., 1911; editor, *Ta Kung Pao* (L'Impartial), 1917; founder and director, Kuo Wen News Agency, 1921; now managing director, *Ta Kung Pao*; address *Ta Kung Pao* Chungking.

Hu, Schuhua (see **Hu Shu-hua**).

Hu, Shih professor, diplomat, born in Anhwei, 1891; B.A. Cornell; Ph.D. Columbia; holder of a number of honorary degrees from American and British univ.; leading figure in "literary revolution" since 1917 and advocate of use of spoken language in literary writing; professor of philosophy and then chairman of department of English literature, National Peking Univ., 1912-27; president, China Institute (Woosung), 1928-30; dean, college of arts and letters, National Peking Univ., 1930-37; member, People's Political Council, 1938; Ambassador to U.S.A., 1938-42; now higher advisor, Executive Yuan; still in America, writing books; author of a number of philosophy, literature, and political books and articles, including a *History of Chinese Philosophy* (Vol. I), and editor of the *Independent Critic* before the war.

Hu, Shih-tseh (prefers **Victor Chitsai Hoo**) diplomatic official, native of Chekiang, born in Washington, 1894; LL.B. and LL.D. Paris, 1918; director, Asiatic affairs department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1930-31; minister to Switzerland, 1931-42; administrative vice-minister of foreign affairs, since 1942; address, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chungking.

Hu, Shu-hua (prefers **Schuhua Hu**) univ. president, born in Hunan, 1886; engineer's diploma, Technical College, Berlin-Charlottenburg; president, National Tungchi Univ., 1929-32; president, Hunan Provincial Univ., 1932-35; president, Chungking Univ., 1935-37;

president, National Northwest Univ., 1938; president, National Hunan Univ., since 1941; address, National Hunan Univ., Chenki, Hunan.

Hsu, Shu-ming journalist, born in Anhwei, 1911; B.A. Fuh Tan Univ., 1931; managing-director, *Wuhan Daily News*, 1938-40; member, National Relief Commission, 1941-42; general manager, Tungliang Paper Mill, since 1941; address, 18, Lingkiang Lu, Chungking.

Hu, Tienshe (see **Hu, Tien-shih**).

Hu, Tien-shih (prefers **Tienshe Hu**) library expert, born in Kiangsu, 1902; M.D. Berlin; since 1933 resided in Geneva and helped in the founding of the Bibliotheque Sino-Internationale and has been its director since; address, Bibliotheque Sino-Internationale, Geneva, Switzerland.

Hu, Ting-an health expert, college president, born in Chekiang, 1898; M.D. Berlin, 1926; graduate, Academy of Public Health of Prussia, 1927; president, Kiangsu Provincial Institute of Medical Science and Health Administration, 1934-38; president, National Kiangsu Medical College, since 1937; president, Association of Public Health of China, since 1942; address, National Kiangsu Medical College, Peipei, Szechwan.

Hu, Tsung-nan General army officer, born in Chekiang, 1902; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy; elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1935; now commander-in-chief, 34th group army; and director, generalissimo's headquarters in Northwest, Sian.

Hu, Tze-heng government official, born in Chahar, 1898; B.A. National Peking Univ., 1923; member and education commissioner, Chahar Provincial Government, since 1939; address, Chahar Provincial Government, Loyang, Honan.

Hu, Tzu-wel government official, born in Szechwan, 1900; LL.B. Chaoyang Univ., 1924; Meiji Univ., Japan, 1927; member and civil affairs commissioner, Hunan Provincial Government, 1937-38; member and civil affairs commissioner, Szechwan Provincial

Hu, Wen-tsan party leader, born in Kwangtung, 1895; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1935.

Government, since 1938; author, *Chinese Civil Law*; address, Civil Affairs Department, Chengtu, Szechwan.

Hu, Ying Lieut.-General government official, born in Yunnan, 1879; graduate, Yunnan Military Academy, 1910; member, Yunnan Provincial Government, since 1927; address, Yunnan Provincial Government, Kunming.

Hu, Yuan-yi professor, born in Hunan, 1896; LL.B. Tokyo Imperial Univ., 1924; professor and dean, department of law, National Szechwan Univ., since 1939; appointed by Ministry of Education "Ministry-appointed Professor," 1942; address, National Szechwan Univ., Omei, Szechwan.

Hua, Cheng-lin Lieut.-General army officer, graduate, Paoting Military Academy; visited Italy, Germany, France, Great Britain in 1934 to study military communications; director, signal corps, Military Training Board, and commander-in-chief, signal corps, Military Operations Board, National Military Council, since 1938; address, P. O. Box 1, Pishan, Szechwan.

Hua, Lo-keng (prefers **Loo-keng Hua**) professor, born in Kiangsu, 1911; studied at Tsing Hua and Cambridge univ., professor, National Southwest Associated Univ. and National Tsing Hua Univ., since 1937; fellow, research institute of mathematics, Academia Sinica, since 1941; author, *Additive Primenumbers Theory*, for which he won the first prize from Ministry of Education in 1942; address, National Southwest Associated Univ., Kunming.

Hua, Loo-keng (see **Hua, Lo-keng**).

Huang, Chi-ching (prefers **T. K. Huang**) geologist, born in Szechwan, 1904; B.S. National Peking Univ., 1928; Ph.D. Neuchatel Univ., Switzerland, 1935; head, Geology Section, National Geological Survey of China, 1935-36; assistant director (1937-38) and director (1938-40), National Geological Survey of China; head, geology section, National Geological Survey of China, since 1940; author, *Permian Formations of Southern China*, 1932; attended the 17th International Geological Congress in Moscow, 1937; address, National Geological Survey of China, Peipei, Szechwan.

Huang, Chi-lu univ. president, party leader, born in Szechwan, 1902; M.A. California; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1931; now chairman, Szechwan Kuomintang Headquarters, and chancellor, National Szechwan Univ.; address, Szechwan Kuomintang Hqs., Chengtu.

Huang, Chien-chung educator, born in Hupeh, 1889; B.A. National Peking Univ., 1917; studied at Edinburgh Univ., 1923, and Cambridge, 1926; professor and dean, National Chinan Univ., 1927-28; professor, National Chiaotung Univ., 1928; director of higher education, Ministry of Education and acting administrative vice-minister, 1928-30; member and commissioner of education, Hupeh Provincial Government, 1930-32; dean, school of education, National Central Univ., 1932-34; member, People's Political Council, 1938-40, and since 1942; professor, since 1938, and dean of Normal School, since 1942, National Szechwan Univ., author, *Hsun Tzu's Logical Doctrine and the Theory of Probability* (in English), *Comparative Ethics*; address, c/o People's Political Council, Chungking.

Huang, Lin-shu government official, born in Kwangtung, 1894; graduate, Central Univ., Tokyo; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935; member and education commissioner, Kwangtung Provincial Government; address, Kwangtung Provincial Government, Kukong.

Huang, Me-han banker, born in Szechwan, 1892; B.A. Waseda Univ.; acting general manager, Young Brothers' Banking Corporation, since 1940; address, Young Brothers' Banking Corporation, Chungking.

Huang, Po-tu government official, born in Anhwei, 1890; member, National Relief Commission, and vice-minister of social affairs; address, Ministry of Social Affairs, Chungking.

Huang, Shao-hsiung General government official, born in Kwangsi, 1895; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1916; governor, Kwangsi Province, 1927-31; commander, 15th army, 1932-34; minister of interior, 1934-36; governor of Chekiang, 1935; governor of Hupeh, 1936; governor of Chekiang, since 1937; elected reserve

member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1931; elected member, Kuomintang C.S.C., 1935; address, Chekiang Provincial Government, Chekiang.

Huang, Shao-keng
government official, born in Kwangsi, 1902; member, Anhwei Provincial Government; address, Lihuang, Anhwei.

Huang, Shih **Lieut.-General**
army officer, born in Yunnan, 1891; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1926; senior staff officer, National Military Council; address, National Military Council, Chungking.

Huang, Shu-chu **General**
government official, born in Kwangsi; graduate, Staff College; governor, Kwangsi Province, since 1931; address, Kwangsi Provincial Government, Kweilin.

Huang, Szu-chi
government official, born in Kwangtung, 1897; graduate, Kwangtung Military Surveying School, 1914; director, land surveying bureau, board of military operations, since 1936; address, P. O. Box 58, Kweiyang, Kweichow.

Huang, T. K. (see **Huang, Chi-ching**).

Huang, Tien-chio
government official, born in Fukien; B.A. National Amoy Univ.; member, Fukien Provincial Government, since 1942.

Huang, Tien-peng
journalist, born in Kwangtung, 1905; graduate, Institute of Journalism, Tokyo; several times editor-in-chief, *China Times*; professor, Fuh Tan Univ., Shanghai, 1931; now secretary-general, Publication Enterprise Control Committee; address, Central Kuomintang Headquarters, Chungking.

Huang, Wen-shan
government official, born in Kwangtung, 1900; B.A. National Peking Univ., 1921; M.A. Columbia, 1927; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1942; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Huang, Yen-pel
educator, born in Shanghai, 1879; graduate, Nanyang College; twice appointed minister of education by the former Peking government, but did not accept; president, National Association for Vocational Education, since 1918;

member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, National Association for Vocational Education, Chungking.

Huang, Yu-chang
government official, born in Hunan, 1885; LL.B. College of Law, Japan; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1930; address, P. O. Box 14, Peipei, Chungking.

Hung, Fang
government official, born in Liaoning, 1903; graduate, National Northeast Univ., 1928; chief secretary, Liaoning Provincial Government, since 1941; address, 12, Chuan Yen San Li, Chungking.

Hung, Jui-chao
government official, born in Chekiang, 1904; B.A. National Southeast Univ., 1916; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1940; director of publicity, Central Headquarters of Kuomintang Youth Corps, since 1942; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Hung, Lan-yu
government official, born in Kiangsu, 1900; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, Kuomintang; and vice-minister of social affairs; address, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chungking.

Hung, Lu-tung
government official, born in Chekiang, 1895; elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1931; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935; now vice-minister of justice; address, Ministry of Justice, Chungking.

Hung, See-lu (see **Hung, Shih-lu**).

Hung, Sheng
government official, born in Liaoning, 1895; graduate, National Peking Univ.; chief secretary, Jehol Provincial Government, since 1941; address, 22, Tsao Pa Tse Hsiang, Tan Tse Shih, Chungking.

Hung, Shih-lu (prefers **Hung See-lu**)
professor, born in Chekiang, 1894; graduate, National Peking Medical College, 1917; studied at Institut für Schiffs-und Tropenkrankheiten in Hamburg, 1920; M.D., Kiushiu Imperial Univ., Japan, 1920; now professor, National Kiangsu Medical College; appointed by Ministry of Education "Ministry-appointed Professor," 1941; address, National Kiangsu Medical College, Chungking.

Hung, William (see **Hung, Yeh**).

Hung, Yeh (prefers **William Hung**)
historian, professor, born in Fukien, 1893; B.A. Ohio Wesleyan; M.A. Columbia; B.D. N.Y. Theol. Sem.; Hon. D.D. Ohio Wesleyan; professor and dean, department of history, Yenching Univ., since 1927; editor, *Sinological Index Series*.

Jen, Hung-chun (prefers **Zen Hung-chun**)

scientist, educator, born in Szechwan, 1886; B.A. Cornell, 1916; M.A. Columbia, 1917; vice-president, National Southeast Univ., 1924-27; trustee and executive director, China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, since 1929; president, National Szechwan Univ., 1935-38; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, Chungking.

Jen, Yu-wen (see **Chien, Yu-wen**).

Jou, Jieh-chuen (see **Chou, Chieh-chun**).

Ju Pion (see **Hsu, Pei-kung**).

Kam, Tsung-ching (see **Chin, Tseng-cheng**).

Kan, Chieh-hou
government official, born in Kiangsu, 1897; B.A. Wisconsin, 1922; M.A. (1923) and Ph.D. (1926), Harvard; vice-minister of foreign affairs, 1932; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, People's Political Council, Chungking.

Kan, Nai-kuang
government official, born in Kwangsi, 1896; graduate, Lingnan Univ., 1922; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1931; vice-minister of interior, 1932-34; deputy secretary-general, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1938-42; deputy secretary-general, Supreme National Defense Council, since 1942; address, Supreme National Defense Council, Chungking.

Kang, H. J. (see **Kang Pao-shu**).

Kang, Pao-shu (prefers **H. J. Kang**)
banker, born in Shensi, 1890; B.A. Waseda Univ., Japan, 1911; general manager, Szechwan Mei Feng Bank, since 1922; chairman, Chungking Commercial Bankers' Guild, since 1936; address, Mei Feng Bank, Chungking.

Kang, Shao-chou
government official, born in Fukien, 1903; B.A. Peiping Chung Kuo Univ., member, People's Political Council, since 1940; member, National Relief Commission, since 1941; address, 5, Race Course, Foochow, Fukien.

Kang, Shih-cheng
engineer, born in Kiangsu, 1897; B.S. Nanyang Univ., 1919; M.S. Cornell, 1922; director, engineering department, Transportation Control Administration, National Military Council, 1942; member, American Society of Civil Engineers; address, 9, Chungking Villa, Chungking.

Kang, Tseh **Lieut.-General**
youth organizer, born in Szechwan, 1906; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy and Moscow Sun Yat-sen Univ.; member, executive committee, and director, department of organization, central headquarters of *San Min Chin I* Youth Corps, since 1938; concurrently dean, special training class, Central Military Academy; address, Central Hqrs., *San Min Chin I* Youth Corps, Chungking.

Kao, Hsin
government official, born in Kwangtung, 1906; German educated; secretary-general, Kwangtung Provincial Government, 1940; director, Kwangtung Land Bureau, since 1937; member, Kwangtung Provincial Government, since 1940; address, Land Bureau, Kukong, Kwangtung.

Kao, I-han
government official, born in Anhwei, 1885; B.A. Meiji Univ., Tokyo; member, Control Yuan, since 1933; supervisory commissioner, Hunan-Hupeh Area, since 1935; address, Office of Supervisory Commissioner, Enshih, Hupeh.

Kao, Kwei-tze **Lieut.-General**
army officer, born in Shensi, 1892; commander, 9th division, 1930; commander, 11th division, 1930; commander, 84th division, 1931; commander, 17th army, since 1937; concurrently deputy commander, 36th group army, since 1939; and commander-in-chief, Chungtiaoshan Area, since 1942.

Kao, Ling-pal
consular official, born at Kiangyin, Kiangsu, in 1900; B.S. Peiyang Univ., 1922; consul-general at Singapore, 1936-42.

Kao, Ping-fang

government official, born in Shantung, 1891; graduate, Univ. of Nanking; B.S. New York; director, Direct Tax Administration, Ministry of Finance, since 1936; address, Direct Tax Administration, Ministry of Finance, Chungking.

Kao, Ting-tze

government official, born in Kwangtung, 1895; B.A. National Peking Univ., 1921; M.A. (1923); Ph.D. (1926), Columbia; professor, Sun Yat-sen Univ., 1926-32; secretary and director of social education, Ministry of Education, 1932; director of navigation, Ministry of Communications, 1932-35; member, People's Political Council, since 1941; address, Chien Kan Road, Kweilin, Kwangsi.

Kao, Yang

educator, born in Kiangsu, 1892; B.A. Soochow Univ., 1915; M.A. Cornell, 1917; president, Kiangsu Provincial Education College, 1928-41; president of National Kwangsi Univ., 1941-42.

Ke, Chung

Lama, government official, born in Sikang, 1902; now member, Sikang Provincial Government; address, Sikang Provincial Government, Kangting.

Kiang, Eugene Y. B. (see Chiang, I-ping).**King, Li-pin (see Tsing, Li-pin).****King, P. Z. (see Chin, Pao-shan).****King, Wenz (see Chin, Wen-ssu).****Koo, T. Z. (see Ku, Tze-jen).****Koo, Vi-Kyuin Wellington (see Ku, Wei-chun).****Koo, Yee-chun (see Ku, Yi-chun).****Ku, Cheng-kang**

government official, born in Kweichow; graduate, Berlin Univ., elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1931; vice-minister of industry, 1934-35; minister of social affairs, since 1940; address, Ministry of Social Affairs, Chungking.

Ku, Cheng-luen

General army officer, government official, born in Kweichow, 1891; graduate, Japanese Military Cadets' Academy, 1916; Nanking Garrison Commander, 1918; Commander-in-Chief of Gendarmes, 1932; pacification commissioner of the Hupeh Hunan-Szechwan-Kweichow border area and

deputy commander, 6th War Area, 1939; governor, Kansu Province, since 1940; member, Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang; address, Kansu Provincial Government, Lanchow.

Ku, Cheng-ting

party leader, born in Kweichow, 1888; graduate, Moscow Sun Yat-sen Univ., elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935.

Ku, Chieh-kang

historian, professor, born in Kiangsu, 1893; graduate, National Peking Univ., professor of history in several well-known universities; now professor of history, National Central Univ., known for his research on ancient Chinese history; author, *Symposium on Ancient Chinese History* (5 vols.); address, National Central Univ., Chungking.

Ku, Chu-tung

General military officer, born in Kiangsu; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commander, 1st division, member Kiangsu Provincial Government, commander, 2nd division, commander 16th Route Army, commander, 1st division of National Guards; governor, Kiangsu Province, 1931-33; member, Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1931; pacification commissioner of Kiangsi, 1934-35; pacification commissioner of Szechwan, 1936; director, Generalissimo's Provisional Headquarters in Sian, 1936-37; governor, Kiangsu, 1937; now commander, 3rd War Area.

Ku, Jen-fah

government official, born in Hupeh, 1891; graduate, Japanese Military Cadets' Academy; civil affairs commissioner, Kiangsu Provincial Government, 1933; member and secretary-general of Shensi Provincial Government, since 1941; address, Shensi Provincial Government, Sian.

Ku, Meng-yu

government official, born in Hopei, 1888; graduate, Berlin Univ.; director, publicity board, Central Kuomintang, 1927; minister of railways, 1932-35; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1931; chancellor, National Central Univ., 1941-43.

Ku, Tze-jen (prefers T. Z. Koo)

student worker, born in Shanghai, 1888; graduate, St. John's Univ., Hon. D.Litt. Colgate; special secretary, World Student Christian Federation, since 1930.

Ku, Wei-chun (prefers Vi-kyuin Wellington Koo)

diplomat, born in Shanghai, 1888; B.A. Yale; M.A. and Ph.D. Columbia; holder of a number of honorary degrees; Chinese minister to Mexico and later minister to the United States and Cuba in 1916; Chinese plenipotentiary to Paris Peace Conference, 1919-20; Chinese delegate to International Labor Conference, 1919; chief Chinese delegate to the League of Nations, 1920; minister to Great Britain, 1920; minister of foreign affairs, 1922; acting minister of foreign affairs, 1923; minister of foreign affairs and acting premier, 1924; minister of finance, 1926; minister of foreign affairs and acting premier, 1926; premier and minister of foreign affairs, 1927; minister of foreign affairs, 1931; Chinese Assessor to the League of Nations Manchurian Commission of Inquiry, 1932; minister to France, 1932; ambassador to France, 1935; now ambassador to Great Britain.

Ku, Yi-chun (prefers Koo, Yee-chun)

government official, born in Kiangsu, 1901; M.A. Ohio State, 1903; M.B.A. New York, 1924; president, Kwangtung Provincial Bank, 1936-40; member and finance commissioner, Kwangtung Provincial Government, 1939-40; now acting vice-minister of finance, and general manager, Farmers' Bank of China; address, Ministry of Finance, Chungking.

Ku, Yu-chuan

engineer, born in Kiangsu, 1904; B.S. National Chiao Tung Univ., M.S. and Ph.D. Cornell; professor, National Central Univ., 1931-41; now director, National Bureau for Industrial Research; address, National Bureau for Industrial Research, Chungking.

Ku, Yu-hsiu

electrical engineer, educator, playwright, born in Kiangsu, 1901; D.Sc., M.I.T., 1928; professor and dean, department of electrical engineering, National Chekiang Univ., 1929-31; dean, college of engineering, National Central Univ., 1931-32; dean, college of engineering, National Tsing Hua Univ., 1932-37; vice-minister of education, since 1938; president, Chinese Electrical Engineering Society; member of American Institute of Electrical Engineers and several Chinese engineering societies; author of several well known plays including *Yueh Fei* and *Kim Ko*; address, Ministry of Education, Chungking.

Kuan, Chi-yu

government official, born in Liaoning, 1899; studied in Berlin Univ.; now director, land tax commission, Ministry of Finance; address, Ministry of Finance.

Kuan, Lin-cheng Lieut.-General army officer, born in Shensi, 1905; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy, 1924; commander, 25th division, 1932; commander, 32nd army corps, 1938; deputy commander, 31st group army, 1938; commander, 15th group army, 1939; commander, 9th group army, since July 1940.

Kuan, Min-chuan

government official, born in Shansi, 1900; member and concurrently reconstruction commissioner, Shansi Provincial Government, since 1940.

Kuang, Ping-sheng (prefers B. S. Fong)

overseas Chinese leader, born in Kwangtung, 1897; studied at Stanford; twice chairman of Chinese Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco; president, Ye On & Co., San Francisco; member, People's Political Council, since 1941; address, c/o People's Political Council, Chungking.

Kuang, Tseh-liang

agriculturist, born in Hupeh, 1906; Ph.D. Cornell, 1938; professor, Univ. of Nanking, 1939-41; president, Hupeh Provincial Agricultural College, since July, 1941; address, Hupeh Provincial Agricultural College, Enshih, Hupeh.

Kuei Chih-ting (prefers Paul Kwei)

professor, born in Hupeh, 1895; B.A. Yale, 1913; M.S. Cornell, 1920; Ph.D. Princeton, 1925; professor and dean, college of science, National Wuhan Univ., since 1939; address, National Wuhan Univ., Loshan, Szechwan.

Kuei, Chung-shu

journalist, born in Szechwan, 1897; B.A. Lawrence College, 1920; B.J. Wisconsin, 1921; LL.B. Comparative Law School of China, 1933; editor, *China Critic*, 1927-41; editor-in-chief, premier issue, *Chinese Year Book*, 1936.

Kung, Ching-tsung

government official, born in Szechwan, 1898; B.A. National Peking Univ., Ph.D. Univ. of Brussels; former professor, National Central Univ., director, Tibetan Affairs Department, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission; director, Lhasa Office, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, since 1940; address, Lhasa, Tibet.

Kung-Chueh-Chung-ni

Tibetan leader, born in Tibet; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935; now member, Legislative Yuan; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Kung, H. H. (see Kung Hsiang-hsi).

Kung, Hsiang-hsi (prefers **H. H. Kung**) government official, born in Shansi, 1881, and is a direct descendant of Confucius of the 75th generation; B.A. Oberlin, 1906; M.A. Yale, 1907; minister of industry, labor, and commerce, 1927-30; minister of industry, 1930-32; Special Industrial Commissioner of the National Government to Europe and America, 1932-33; appointed Governor, Central Bank of China in 1933; vice-president, Executive Yuan, and minister of finance, 1933; special envoy and chief delegate of the Chinese Government to the coronation of King George VI of Great Britain in 1937; president, Executive Yuan, 1938; vice president, Executive Yuan, since 1939; member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang; chancellor of Yen-ching Univ., since 1937; address, Executive Yuan, Chungking.

Madame H. H. Kung (prefers Eling Soong Kung)

elder sister of Madames Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek, born at Shanghai; B.A. Georgia Wesleyan College; address, Fan Chuang, Chungking.

Kung, Keng

government official, born in Hupeh, 1872; graduate, Japanese Military Cadets' Academy, 1908; member, Hupeh Provincial Government, 1928-29, 1932-33; and reconstruction commissioner, 1928; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, 12, Youth Terrace, Shou Pien Street, Chungking.

Kung, Ling-tsan

government official, descendant of Confucius, born in Shantung, 1888; member, People's Political Council, since 1942; address, 8, Ha Ma Shih, Ko Lo Shan, Chungking.

Kuo, Jen-yuan (prefers Z. Y. Kuo)

psychologist, professor, native of Kwangtung, born in Straits Settlements; graduate, Columbia; professor of psychology, National Chekiang Univ., 1930; president, same institution, 1931; now touring England and U.S.A.

Kuo, Mo-jo

poet, archaeologist, government official, born in Szechwan, 1891; M.B. Kiushiu Imperial Univ., Japan, 1922; author of many volumes of poems, plays and novels, and books on archaeology including *Studies in Ancient Chinese Society*; translator of *Goethe's Faust* and *The Sorrows of Young Werther*; director, 3rd department, Political Training Board, National Military Council, 1938-40; chairman, cultural work committee, Political Training Board, since 1940; address, 7, Tien Kwan Fu Street, Chungking.

Kuo, Ping-wen (prefers P. W. Kuo)

government official, born in Shanghai, 1880; Ph.D. Univ. of Wooster, 1911; M.A. (1912) and Ph.D. (1914), Columbia; chancellor, National Southeast Univ., 1918-25; director, China Institute, New York, 1925-30; director, foreign trade bureau, Ministry of Industry, 1931-35; vice-minister of finance, since 1940; now representing the Ministry of Finance in London.

Kung, Soong Eling (see Madame Kung, H. H.).**Kuo, P. W. (see Kuo, Ping-wen).****Kuo, Tai-chi (prefers Quo Tia-chi)**

diplomat, born in Hupeh, 1888; B.A. Pennsylvania, 1911; LL.D. (Hon.) Oxford, 1938; foreign affairs commissioner in Shanghai and concurrently vice-minister of foreign affairs, 1927-28; member, Legislative Yuan, 1928-30; vice minister of foreign affairs, 1932; minister to Great Britain, 1932-35; ambassador to Great Britain, 1935-41; minister of foreign affairs, 1941-42; now chairman, Foreign Affairs Committee, Supreme National Defense Council; address, Supreme National Defense Council, Chungking.

Kuo, Yu-shou

government official, born in Szechwan, 1900; docteur es lettres, Univ. of Paris, 1927; member of Szechwan Provincial Government and education commissioner since 1939; address, 43, Kuang I Road, Hua Hsi Pa, Chengtu, Szechwan.

Kuo, Z. Y. (see Kuo, Jen-yuan).**Kwei, Paul (see Kwei, Chih-ting).****Lai, Lien**

university president, government official, born in Fukien, 1900; B.S.M.E. Illinois, 1923; M.M.E. Cornell, 1926; research fellow, Univ. of Toronto, 1925; former professor, National Central Univ. and Central Political Institute; secretary-general and director, finance bureau, Municipal Government, Nanking; now member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee; chancellor, National Northwest Univ. and National Northwest Engineering College; address, National Northwest Univ., Chengku, Shensi.

Lee, Baen E. (see Li, Pei-en).**Lee, J. S. (see Li, Ssu-kuang).****Lee, John (see Lu, Chun).****Lee, Kun-yeng (see Li, Keng-yuan).****Lee, Shison Chinglin (see Li, Ching-lin).****Lee, Yong-king (see Li, Yang-ching).****Lei, Cheng**

government official, born in Chekiang, 1896; LL.B. Tokyo Imperial Univ.; now director, secretariat, People's Political Council; elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1935; address, People's Political Council, Chungking.

Lei, Hai-tsung

historian, professor, born in Hopei, 1902; Ph.B. and Ph.D. Chicago; professor, National Tsing Hua Univ., since 1932; now professor, National Southwest Associated Univ.; address, National Southwest Associated Univ., Kunming.

Lei, Pei-hung (prefers Binnan J. Louis)

educator, born in Kwangsi, 1887; B.A. Oberlin, 1919; M.A. Harvard, 1921; Kwangsi education commissioner, 1927, 1929, 1933-36, 1939; president, National Kwangsi Univ., 1940-41; member, People's Political Council, since 1942; address, Liangfeng Laboratory, Kweilin.

Lei, Yin

government official, born in Kwangsi, 1887; graduate, Tokyo Law College, 1911; now vice-minister of interior; address, Ministry of Interior, Chungking.

Leung, S. C. (see Liang, Hsiao-chu).**Lew, Timothy Tingfang (see Liu, Ting-fang).****Liao, Shih-chen**

college president, born in Kiangsu, 1892; graduate, Tsing Hua College; Ph.B. (1917), M.A. (1918), and Ph.D. (1920), Brown Univ.; president, National Normal College, since 1938; address, National Normal College, Lantien, Hunan.

Liao, Wei-fan

government official, born in Hunan, 1898; graduate, National Peking Univ., 1925; member, Hunan Provincial Government; address, Hunan Provincial Government, Leiyang, Hunan.

Li, Chao-huan (prefers J. Usang Ly)

university president, born in Kwangtung, 1888; B.C.S. New York; B.S. Haverford College; M.A. Columbia; vice-minister of railways, 1930; chancellor, National Chiaotung Univ., 1930-41.

Li, Cheng

educator, born in Hopei, 1895; graduate, Peiping Normal College, 1919; M.A. (1924), and Ph.D. (1929), Columbia; president, National Peiping Normal Univ., 1932-39; president, National Northwest Normal College, since 1939; address, National Northwest Normal College, Lanchow.

Li, Chi

archaeologist, born in Hupeh, 1896; graduate, Tsing Hua College, 1918; B.A. (1919), M.A. (1920), Clark Univ.; Ph.D. Harvard, 1923; director of archaeological research, Historical and Lingual Research Institute, Academia Sinica, since 1929; lectured in England at the invitation of British universities, 1936-37; author, *The Formation of the Chinese People*, Harvard University Press, 1928, and honorary fellow, Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland; address, P.O. Box 3, Li Chuang, Nanchi, Szechwan.

Li, Chi-sheng

General army officer, born in Kwangsi, 1886; graduate, Peking Staff College; commander, 4th army, 1924; chief of staff, National Revolutionary Army, 1928; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1927; state councillor, National Government, 1928; inspector-general of military training, 1932-33; member, National Military Council, since 1938; director, Generalissimo's headquarters in Kweilin, since 1941; address, Generalissimo's Headquarters, Kweilin.

Li, Chien-hsun

professor, born in Hopei, 1884; B.S. (1918), M.A. (1919), and Ph.D. (1925),

Kung-Chueh-Chung-ni

Tibetan leader, born in Tibet; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935; now member, Legislative Yuan; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Kung, H. H. (see Kung Hsiang-hsi).**Kung, Hsiang-hsi (prefers H. H. Kung)**

government official, born in Shansi, 1881, and is a direct descendant of Confucius of the 75th generation; B.A. Oberlin, 1906; M.A. Yale, 1907; minister of industry, labor, and commerce, 1927-30; minister of industry, 1930-32; Special Industrial Commissioner of the National Government to Europe and America, 1932-33; appointed Governor, Central Bank of China in 1933; vice-president, Executive Yuan, and minister of finance, 1933; special envoy and chief delegate of the Chinese Government to the coronation of King George VI of Great Britain in 1937; president, Executive Yuan, 1938; vice president, Executive Yuan, since 1939; member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang; chancellor of Yenching Univ., since 1937; address, Executive Yuan, Chungking.

Madame H. H. Kung (prefers Eling Soong Kung)

elder sister of Madames Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek, born at Shanghai; B.A. Georgia Wesleyan College; address, Fan Chuang, Chungking.

Kung, Keng

government official, born in Hupeh, 1872; graduate, Japanese Military Cadets' Academy, 1908; member, Hupeh Provincial Government, 1928-29, 1932-33; and reconstruction commissioner, 1928; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, 12, Youth Terrace, Shou Pien Street, Chungking.

Kung, Ling-tsan

government official, descendant of Confucius, born in Shantung, 1888; member, People's Political Council, since 1942; address, 8, Ha Ma Shih, Ko Lo Shan, Chungking.

Kuo, Jen-yuan (prefers Z. Y. Kuo)

psychologist, professor, native of Kwangtung, born in Straits Settlements; graduate, Columbia; professor of psychology, National Chekiang Univ., 1930; president, same institution, 1931; now touring England and U.S.A.

Kuo, Mo-jo

poet, archaeologist, government official, born in Szechwan, 1891; M.B. Kiushiu Imperial Univ., Japan, 1922; author of many volumes of poems, plays and novels, and books on archaeology including *Studies in Ancient Chinese Society*; translator of Goethe's *Faust* and *The Sorrows of Young Werther*; director, 3rd department, Political Training Board, National Military Council, 1938-40; chairman, cultural work committee, Political Training Board, since 1940; address, 7, Tien Kwan Fu Street, Chungking.

Kuo, Ping-wen (prefers P. W. Kuo)

government official, born in Shanghai, 1880; Ph.D. Univ. of Wooster, 1911; M.A. (1912) and Ph.D. (1914), Columbia; chancellor, National Southeast Univ., 1918-25; director, China Institute, New York, 1925-30; director, foreign trade bureau, Ministry of Industry, 1931-35; vice-minister of finance, since 1940; now representing the Ministry of Finance in London.

Kung, Soong Eling (see Madame Kung, H. H.).**Kuo, P. W. (see Kuo, Ping-wen).****Kuo, Tai-chi (prefers Quo Tia-chi)**

diplomat, born in Hupeh, 1888; B.A. Pennsylvania, 1911; LL.D. (Hon.) Oxford, 1938; foreign affairs commissioner in Shanghai and concurrently vice-minister of foreign affairs, 1927-28; member, Legislative Yuan, 1928-30; vice minister of foreign affairs, 1932; minister to Great Britain, 1932-35; ambassador to Great Britain, 1935-41; minister of foreign affairs, 1941-42; now chairman, Foreign Affairs Committee, Supreme National Defense Council; address, Supreme National Defense Council, Chungking.

Kuo, Yu-shou

government official, born in Szechwan, 1900; docteur es lettres, Univ. of Paris, 1927; member of Szechwan Provincial Government and education commissioner since 1939; address, 43, Kuang I Road, Hua Hsi Pa, Chengtu, Szechwan.

Kuo, Z. Y. (see Kuo, Jen-yuan).**Kwei, Paul (see Kwei, Chih-ting).****Lai, Lien**

university president, government official, born in Fukien, 1900; B.S.M.E. Illinois, 1923; M.M.E. Cornell, 1926; research fellow, Univ. of Toronto, 1925; former professor, National Central Univ. and Central Political Institute; secretary-general and director, finance bureau, Municipal Government, Nanking; now member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee; chancellor, National Northwest Univ. and National Northwest Engineering College; address, National Northwest Univ., Chengku, Shensi.

Lee, Baen E. (see Li, Pei-en).**Lee, J. S. (see Li, Ssu-kuang).****Lee, John (see Lu, Chun).****Lee, Kun-yeng (see Li, Keng-yuan).****Lee, Shison Chinglin (see Li, Ching-lin).****Lee, Yong-king (see Li, Yang-ching).****Lei, Cheng**

government official, born in Chekiang, 1896; LL.B. Tokyo Imperial Univ.; now director, secretariat, People's Political Council; elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1935; address, People's Political Council, Chungking.

Lei, Hai-tsung

historian, professor, born in Hopei, 1902; Ph.B. and Ph.D. Chicago; professor, National Tsing Hua Univ., since 1932; now professor, National Southwest Associated Univ.; address, National Southwest Associated Univ., Kunming.

Lei, Pei-hung (prefers Binnan J. Louis)

educator, born in Kwangsi, 1887; B.A. Oberlin, 1919; M.A. Harvard, 1921; Kwangsi education commissioner, 1927, 1929, 1933-36, 1939; president, National Kwangsi Univ., 1940-41; member, People's Political Council, since 1942; address, Liangfeng Laboratory, Kweilin.

Lei, Yin

government official, born in Kwangsi, 1887; graduate, Tokyo Law College, 1911; now vice-minister of interior; address, Ministry of Interior, Chungking.

Leung, S. C. (see Liang, Hsiao-chu).**Lau, Timothy Tingfang (see Liu, Ting-fang).****Liao, Shih-chen**

college president, born in Kiangsu, 1892; graduate, Tsing Hua College; Ph.B. (1917), M.A. (1918), and Ph.D. (1920), Brown Univ.; president, National Normal College, since 1938; address, National Normal College, Lantien, Hunan.

Liao, Wei-fan

government official, born in Hunan, 1898; graduate, National Peking Univ., 1925; member, Hunan Provincial Government; address, Hunan Provincial Government, Leiyang, Hunan.

Li, Chao-huan (prefers J. Usang Ly)

university president, born in Kwangtung, 1888; B.C.S. New York; B.S. Haverford College; M.A. Columbia; vice-minister of railways, 1930; chancellor, National Chiaotung Univ., 1930-41.

Li, Cheng

educator, born in Hopei, 1895; graduate, Peiping Normal College, 1919; M.A. (1924), and Ph.D. (1929), Columbia; president, National Peiping Normal Univ., 1932-39; president, National Northwest Normal College, since 1939; address, National Northwest Normal College, Lanchow.

Li, Chi

archaeologist, born in Hupeh, 1896; graduate, Tsing Hua College, 1918; B.A. (1919), M.A. (1920), Clark Univ.; Ph.D. Harvard, 1923; director of archaeological research, Historical and Lingual Research Institute, Academia Sinica, since 1929; lectured in England at the invitation of British universities, 1936-37; author, *The Formation of the Chinese People*, Harvard University Press, 1928, and honorary fellow, Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland; address, P.O. Box 3, Li Chuang, Nanchi, Szechwan.

Li, Chi-sheng

General army officer, born in Kwangsi, 1886; graduate, Peking Staff College; commander, 4th army, 1924; chief of staff, National Revolutionary Army, 1928; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1927; state councillor, National Government, 1928; inspector-general of military training, 1932-33; member, National Military Council, since 1938; director, Generalissimo's headquarters in Kweilin, since 1941; address, Generalissimo's Headquarters, Kweilin.

Li, Chien-hsun

professor, born in Hopei, 1884; B.S. (1918), M.A. (1919), and Ph.D. (1925).

Columbia; professor, National Southeast, National Tsing Hua, Yenching, National Peiping Normal universities, 1926-27; dean, Graduate School, and head, education department, National Northwest Normal College, since 1939; address, National Northwest Normal College, Chengku, Shensi.

Li, Chien-ting

government official, born in Hupeh, 1902; graduate, Hupeh Law College; now member, People's Political Council; address, Chungking Office, Hupeh Provincial Government, Chungking.

Li, Ching-lin (prefers Shison Chinglin Lee)

government official, born in Anhwei, 1895; B.A. Univ. of Nanking, 1920; M.S. (1929), and Ph.D. (1933), Illinois; director, department of land administration, Ministry of Interior, 1940-42; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1942; author, *A Comparative Study of Chinese and American Farm Tenancy Systems and Land Financial System*, University of Illinois Press; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Li, Ching-tsai

party leader, born in Honan, 1887; D.Sc. Michigan; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1931.

Li, Chu-yi

government official, born in Shansi, 1887; graduate, Univ. of Shansi, 1909; member and finance commissioner, Suiyuan Provincial Government, since 1934; address, Shenpa, Suiyuan.

Li, Chun-yu

geologist, born in Honan, 1904; B.S. National Peking Univ., 1928; Ph.D. Berlin, 1937; director, Szechwan Geological Survey, 1938-42; professor, National Central Univ., 1940-42; director, National Geological Survey of China, since 1942; address, National Geological Survey of China, Feipei, Szechwan.

Li, Chung-hsiang

educator, graduate, National Chiaotung Univ., Tangshan, 1920; professor, Anhwei Univ., 1928-30; member, People's Political Council, since 1942; address, Lolu, Kuofulu, Chungking.

Li, Fang-kwei

linguist, born in Shansi, 1902; B.A. Michigan, 1926; M.A. (1927) and Ph.D. (1928), Chicago; Fellow, Rockefeller Foundation, 1929-30; visiting professor of Chinese linguistics, Yale, 1937-39;

now research fellow, Academia Sinica; author of *Mattole*, and *Athabaskan Language*, Univ. of Chicago Press, 1930; *The Tai Language of Lungshou*, Commercial Press, 1940; member, Linguistic Society of America and American Oriental Society; address, Nanchi, Szechwan.

Li, Fu-lin

General army officer, born in Kwangtung, 1872; commander, 5th army, 1926; now member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, and Councillor, Military Advisory Council; holder of Blue Sky and White Sun Medal; address, 16, Lissa Shang Lu, Kweilin, Kwangsi.

Li, Han-huen

Lieut.-General government official, born in Kwangtung, 1895; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commander, 3rd independent division, 1932; commander, 6th division, 1935; commander, 155th Division, 1936; commander, 64th army, 1937; commander, 29th army corps, 1938; deputy-commander, 8th group army, 1938; commander-in-chief, 35th group army, 1939; now governor of Kwangtung; address, Chinghuchun, Kukong, Kwangtung.

Li, Hsiang-yuan

fishery expert, government official, born in Kwangtung, 1898; B.S. National Peking Univ., 1929; professor, Peiping Fu Jen Univ., 1930-31; professor, National Sun Yat-sen Univ., 1934-36; director, Kwangsi Fish Raising Laboratory, 1936-41; technical expert, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and director, fresh water fish raising laboratory, since 1941.

Li, Hung-wen

government official, born in Shansi, 1881; graduate, Shansi Univ., and Japanese Law College; former member, Shansi Provincial Government, and finance commissioner; member, Hopei Provincial Government, and finance commissioner; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, 14, Fei Lan Sze, Chungking.

Li, Jen-jen

party leader, born in Kwangsi, 1889; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1931.

Li, Keng-yuan (prefers Lee, Kun-yeng)

government official, born in Yunnan, 1879; graduate, Japanese Military Cadets' Academy; minister of agriculture and

commerce, 1922; premier, 1923; supervisory commissioner of Yunnan and Kweichow since 1939; address, Supervisory Commissioner's Office, Tali, Yunnan.

Li, Kiang

government official, born in Shansi, 1902; graduate, National Peking Univ., 1926; member, Shansi Provincial Government, since 1938.

Li, Kuo-ching

merchant, mining engineer, born in Hunan, 1892; now general manager, Wah Chang Trading Corporation, largest Chinese export and import firm in New York; address, Wah Chang Trading Corporation, New York.

Li, Li-chou (prefers Pek Hie Lie)

government official, born in Fukien, 1901; B.A. Meiji Univ., Japan, 1931; professor, Fukien College; now member, People's Political Council; address, Sheng Li Society, Liencheng, Fukien.

Li, Lien-fang

educator, born in Hupeh, 1879; education commissioner, Honan, 1921-22; dean, Wuchang Normal College, 1923-25; dean of school of arts, Honan Univ., 1929-35; member, People's Political Council, since 1940; address, P.O. Box 5, Ching Mu Kuan, Chungking.

Li, Li-min

government official, born in Anhwei; graduate, Tsing Hua College; secretary-general, Chekiang Provincial Government, since 1937; address, Chekiang Provincial Government, Chekiang.

Li, Lie-chun

General army officer, born in Kiangsi, 1883; graduate, Japanese Military Cadets' Academy; former military governor of Kiangsi and Anhwei; now state councillor, National Government; and senior councillor, National Military Council; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1924; elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1935.

Li, Meng

journalist, born in Kwangsi, 1906; B.A. Fuh Tan Univ., 1928; Ph.D. Paris Univ., 1936; managing director, *Kwangsi Daily News*, since 1942; address, 5, North Huan Hu Road, Kweilin, Kwangsi.

Li, Ming

banker, born in Chekiang, 1886; graduate, Yamaguchi Commercial College, Japan; some time chairman, board of directors,

Central Bank of China; now chairman, board of directors, and general manager, Chekiang Industrial Bank.

Li, Ming-chung

government official, born in Honan, 1887; member, Honan Provincial Government, since 1939; address, Honan Provincial Government, Lushan, Honan.

Li, Ming Ho

metallurgist, government official, born in Nanking, 1888; C.B. Wisconsin, 1913; former steel refining engineer, Hanyang Steel and Iron Works; director, mining department, Ministry of Industry, and later Ministry of Economic Affairs, since 1938; address, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Chungking.

Li, Pei-chi

government official, born in Hopei, 1888; graduate, Military Academy of the Three Northeastern Provinces; former governor of Hopei, minister of personal registration; now governor, Honan Province; address, Honan Provincial Government, Lushan, Honan.

Li, Pei-en (prefers Baen E. Lee)

college president, born in Chekiang, 1889; M.A. Chicago, 1921; president, Hangchow Christian College, since 1929.

Li, Pei-tien

government official, born in Yunnan, 1893; B.A. Meiji Univ., Tokyo, 1920; now member and civil affairs commissioner, Yunnan Provincial Government, and member, standing committee, National Relief Commission; address, Civil Affairs Department, Kunming.

Li, Pei-yen

industrialist, born in Yunnan, 1886; founder and president, Kunhua Coal and Iron Company, Kunming Machine Works; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, Sih Kia Hsiang, Kunming.

Li, Ping-hsien

General army officer, government official, born in Kwangtung, 1893; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commander-in-chief, 12th route army, 1928; defense commissioner, Kwangsi border, 1931-35; now vice-commander-in-chief, 5th War Area, and governor, Anhwei Province.

Li, Shih-chia

Rear Admiral naval officer, born in Fukien, 1894; vice-minister of navy, 1931; commander, Mawei Forts, 1934-37.

Li, Shih-cheng

police officer, born in Chekiang, 1896; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy, 1925; Japanese Infantry School, 1930; Japanese Police Academy, 1932; dean, Central Police Academy, since 1936; address, Central Police Academy, Chungking.

Li, Shou-houa (see Li, Shu-hua).**Li, Shu-hua (prefers Li, Shou-houa)**

physicist, born in Hopei, 1889; ingenieur agricole, Univ. of Toulouse, 1918; licence es-sciences (1919) and docteur es-sciences (1922), Paris; vice-minister of education, and acting minister, 1931; acting director, National Academy of Peiping, since 1933; address, National Academy of Peiping, Kunming.

Li, Shu-tien

college president, born in Hopei, 1900; B.S. Peiyang Univ., 1923; Ph.D. Cornell, 1926; president, Tangshan Engineering College, 1930-32; president, Peiyang Engineering College, 1932-37.

Li, Shun-ching

government official, professor; born in Shantung, 1893; B.S. Univ. of Nanking, 1919; M.S. Yale, 1921; Ph.D. Chicago, 1923; president, Anhwei Provincial Univ., 1934-38; professor, National Central Univ., 1938-40; director, department of forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, since 1938; address, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Chungking.

Li, Siao-ting

government official, retired army commander, born in Honan, 1892; commander, New 14th division, 1930; member, Control Yuan, since 1942; address, Control Yuan, Chungking.

Li, Ssu-kuang (prefers J. S. Lee)

geologist, professor, born in Hupeh; M.S. and D.Sc. Birmingham Univ.; director, geological research institute, Academia Sinica, 1930-33; professor and head, department of geology, National Peking Univ., since 1933; lectured in England under auspices of Universities' China Committee in London, 1935; author of *The Earth's Age*.

Li, Tai-chu

government official, born in Kwangtung, 1905; B.A. Fuh Tan Univ., Ph.D. New York; general manager, China National Tea Corporation, since May, 1941; address, 121, Chung Hua Road, Chungking.

Li, Teh-chao

government official, born in Kiangsi, graduate, Tokyo Imperial Univ.; member, Kiangsi Provincial Government, since 1931, and chairman, board of directors, Yu Ming Bank, Kiangsi, since 1939; address, Kiangsi Provincial Government, Taiho, Kiangsi.

Li, Ti-chun (prefers T. T. Li)

diplomatic official, born in Hupeh, 1901; B.A. and Ph.D. Wisconsin; director, information department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1933-40; minister to Cuba, since 1940; address, Chinese Legation, Havana, Cuba.

Li, Ting-an

health expert, born in Kwangtung, 1899; M.D. P.U.M.C.; Ph.D. Harvard; director, Public Health Bureau, Greater Shanghai, 1932-37; president, National Institute of Health, 1938-42; now professor of public health, National Central Univ.

Li, Tsu-chung

government official, born in Hopei, 1898; graduate, National Peking Univ., 1923; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1936; now supervisory commissioner, Honan-Shantung Area, Control Yuan; address, Honan-Shantung Supervisory Commissioner's Office, Loyang.

Li, Tzu-ting

journalist, government official, born in Shensi; B.A. National Peking Univ., 1923; member, People's Political Council, since 1940; founder and president, *Sihing Daily News*, Sian, since 1937; address, *Sihing Daily News*, Sian, Shensi.

Li, Tsu-wen

party leader, born in Kwangtung, 1884; elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1935.

Li, Tsung-huang

government official, born in Yunnan, 1888; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1924; elected member, Kuomintang C. E. C., 1935; now vice-minister of interior; address, Ministry of Interior, Chungking.

Li, Tsung-jen

General army officer, born in Kwangsi, 1890; graduate, Kweilin Military Academy; commander, 7th army, 1926; member, Military Council, and commander, 3rd route army, 1927; commander-in-chief, 4th group army, 1928; governor, Anloer Province, 1938; now commander-in-chief, 5th War Area.

Li, T. T. (see Li, Ti-chun).**Li, Tu**

General army officer, born in Liaoning, 1880; one of the volunteer leaders in the north-eastern provinces, since 1932.

Li, Wen-fan

party leader, born in Kwangtung, 1885; graduate, Tokyo Law College; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1929; now state councillor, National Government; address, Central Kuomintang Hqrs, Chungking.

Li, Yang-ching (prefers Lee, Yong-king)

government official, born in Kwangtung, 1894; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1910; and National Peking Univ., 1921; now member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee; and civil affairs commissioner, Hunan Provincial Government; address, Department of Civil Affairs, Leiyang, Hunan.

Li, Yi-an

party leader, born in Kwangtung, 1885; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1931.

Li, Yin-lin

university president, born in Kwangtung, 1894; B.A. Oberlin, 1920; Ph.D. (honorary), Oberlin, 1939; vice-president, Lingnan Univ., 1927-30; secretary-general, Canton Y.M.C.A., 1931-34 and 1936-37; president, Lingnan Univ., since 1937; address, Lingnan Univ., Kukong, Kwangtung.

Li, Yu-ying

government and party leader; born in Hopei, 1882; elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1924; director, National Academy of Peiping, since 1920; address, National Academy of Peiping, Kunming.

Liang, Han-chao

government official, born in Kwangtung, 1901; secretary-general, Legislative Yuan, 1933-38; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1931; now vice-minister, political training board, National Military Council; address, Political Training Board, Chungking.

Liang, Hsi

professor, born in Chekiang, 1883; B.S. Tokyo Imperial Univ., 1916; studied forest chemistry in Forstliche Hochschule, Tharandt, Saxony, 1923-28; professor, National Central Univ., since 1934; appointed by the Ministry of

Education "Ministry-appointed Professor," 1942; address, National Central University, Chungking.

Liang, Hsiao-chu (prefers S. C. Leung) Y.M.C.A. leader, born in Kwangtung, 1889; M.A. Vanderbilt; now secretary-general, National Committee, Y.M.C.A.; address, National Committee, Y.M.C.A., Chungking.

Liang, Hubert S. (see Liang, Shih-chun).**Liang, Shang-tung**

government official, born in Shansi, 1888; graduate, Birmingham, 1912; military delegate to Paris Peace Conference, 1918-19; delegate to League of Nations, Geneva, 1920-22; Mayor of Peiping, 1930; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, People's Political Council Chungking.

Liang, Shih-chun (prefers Hubert S. Liang)

professor, journalist, born in Kiangsi, 1902; B.A. DePauw Univ., 1925; M.A. Chicago, 1926; chairman, department of journalism, Yenching University, 1935-37; director of promotion, Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, since 1940; address, Koloshan, Chungking.

Liang, Shu-min

professor, social reformer, born in Kwangsi, 1894; professor, National Peking University, 1917-24; founder and professor, Institute of Local Self-government in Honan, 1929-30; founder and president, Shantung Institute of Rural Reconstruction at Tsouping, 1931-1936; address, Mien Jen Middle School, Peipei, Szechwan.

Liang, Ssu-cheng

architect, born in Kwangtung, 1901; B.Arch. Pennsylvania, 1927; M.Arch. Pennsylvania, 1927; Harvard Graduate School (Fine Arts), 1927-28; professor, National Northeastern Univ., 1928-31; professor, National Peking Univ. and National Tsing Hua Univ., 1932-33; research fellow, Institute for Research in Chinese Architecture, since 1931; research fellow, Academia Sinica, since 1941; address, Lichuan, Nanchi, Szechwan.

Liang, Teng-hou

government official, born in Shansi, 1906; graduate, Univ. of Shansi, 1931; member, Shansi Provincial Government, since 1938.

Liang, Tsung-tai

poet, professor, born in Kwangtung, 1904; studied at Geneva, 1924-25; Paris, 1925-29, Berlin and Heidelberg, 1929-30; professor and dean, department of foreign languages, National Fuh Tan Univ., since 1937; author of several volumes of poems and books on poetry; address, National Fuh Tan Univ., Chungking.

Lie, Pek Hie (see **Li, Li-chou**).

Lieu, D. K. (see **Liu, Ta-chun**).

Lieu, O. S. (see **Liu, Hung-sheng**).

Lim, Keng-lian (see **Lin, Ching-lien**).

Lim, Robert K. S. (see **Lin, Ke-sheng**).

Lin, Chi-han

government official, born in Shanghai, 1906; licence en sciences politiques et diplomatiques, Louvain, 1929; licence en droit maritime, Brussels, 1930; docteur en droit, Brussels, 1931; secretary and head of protocol section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, since 1940; address, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chungking.

Lin, Ching-jen

university president, born in Fukien, 1898; B.A. Fukien Christian Univ.; M.A. Oberlin and Harvard; president, Fukienn Christian Univ., since 1927.

Lin Ching-lien (prefers **Lim Kenglian**)

overseas leader, born in Fukien, 1895; member, People's Political Council, since 1492; address, 34, Wu Shih Road, Chungking.

Lin, Chi-yung

government official, born in Kwangtung; chemical engineer, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, N. Y., U. S. A., 1924; chairman, committee for the supervision of the removal of factories from Shanghai to the interior, 1937-38; senior expert, Ministry of Economic Affairs, since 1938; director of field work, Industrial and Mining Adjustment Administration, since 1938; author, *The Removal of Private Factories to the Interior*, 1942; address, Industrial and Mining Adjustment Administration, Chungking.

Lin, D. Y. (see **Lin, Tao-yang**).

Lin, Feng-mien

artist, born in Kwangtung, 1898; graduate, Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, 1927; president, National College of Fine Arts, Hangchow, 1928-37.

Lin, Ho-cheng

government official, born in Fukien, 1905; graduate, Nanyang College; M.A. Yale and Columbia, 1927; member, Control Yuan, since 1939; address, Control Yuan.

Lin, Hung-hsun

government official, engineer, born in Kwangtung, 1894; B.S. Nanyang Univ., 1915; studied structural engineering and obtained practical experience in American Bridge Co.; former director and chief engineer, Canton-Hankow Railway; now director, Tienshni-Paohki Railway Engineering Bureau.

Lin, Ke-sheng (prefers **Robert K. S. Lim**)

surgeon, native of Fukien, born in Singapore; M.B. and Ch.B. (1919), Ph.D. (1920), and D.Sc. (1924), Edinburgh; Goodsir Memorial Fellow (1920), Edinburgh; F.R.S.E. lecturer, Edinburgh, 1919-23; professor and head, department of physiology, Peiping Union Medical College, since 1924; director, Chinese Red Cross Medical Relief Corps, 1937-42; general adviser, Chinese Red Cross Society, since 1943; editor, *Chinese Journal of Physiology*.

Lin, Lei

party leader, born in Kwangtung, 1902; Ph.D. New York; former professor, Univ. of Hawaii; now executive member, Kuomintang Headquarters, U. S. A.; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935.

Lin, Ping

government official, born in Honan, 1894; B.A. Stanford, 1916; M.A. Columbia, 1917; Ph.D. Clark, 1919; minister to Cuba, 1929-35; leader, Chinese Goodwill Mission to Siam, 1936; now secretary-general, barter commission, Foreign Trade Commission; address, Barter Commission Chungking.

Lin, Po-sen

army officer, born in Kwangtung, 1896; graduate, Paoting Military Academy and Tokyo Gunnery and Engineering School; dean, Army Engineers' School, since 1935; address, Lin's Ancestral Temple, Tsiao Ling, Kwangtung.

Lin, Tao-yang (prefers **D. Y. Lin**)

agricultural and forestry expert, born in Kwangtung, 1888; B.S. State College, Massachusetts, 1912; M.F. Yale, 1914; director, Central Forestry Bureau, 1930; China's delegate to 5th Pacific Science

Congress, Vancouver, 1933, and elected chairman, standing committee on forest resources, Pacific Science Congress; now member, Yellow River Conservancy Commission; address, Yellow River Conservancy Commission, Chungking.

Lin, Sen

president, National Government, born in Fukien, 1864; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1924; elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1920; state councillor, National Government, 1928-31; vice-president, then acting president, Legislative Yuan, 1928-31; president, National Government, since 1932; address, National Government, Chungking.

Lin, Tung-chi

professor, born in Fukien, 1906; B.A. Michigan, 1928; M.A. California, 1929; Ph.D. California, 1934; lecturer, Mills College, California, 1930-32; instructor, California, 1932-34; professor, Nankai Univ., 1934-37; dean, college of arts and letters, National Yunnan Univ., since 1937; address, National Yunnan Univ., Kunming, Yunnan.

Lin, Yi-chung

government official, born in Kwangtung, 1892; graduate, Canton Normal College; member and civil affairs commissioner, Kwangtung Provincial Government, 1929-36; vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, 1940-42; member, Control Yuan, since 1942; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1932; address, * Central Kuomintang Headquarters, Chungking.

Lin, Yu-tang

author, born at Changchow, Fukien, in 1895; M.A. Harvard, 1921; Dr. Phil. Leipzig, 1923; professor, National Peking Univ., 1923-26; head, English department, National Peking Women's Normal Univ., 1926; dean, college of arts and letters, Amoy Univ., 1926; joined Academia Sinica in 1930; author of American popular sellers: *My Country and My People*, *The Importance of Living*, *Moment in Peking*, etc., left China in 1936 for Europe and America where he stayed and engaged in authorship; resolved to come back to Chungking "to see the war through" in 1940; but returned to America as bombings in Chungking handicapped his work in writing books; address, c/o John Day Company, New York, U.S.A.

Lin, Yueh

government official, born in Honan, 1882; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1935; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Lin, Yung-kai

government official, born in Kwangtung, 1884; M.A. Syracuse; mayor of Canton, 1927; governor of Kwangtung, 1931-36; chairman, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, 1937; minister of audit, since 1938; elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1929; address, Ministry of Audit, Chungking.

Liou, Oui-tao (see **Liu, Wei-tao**).

Liou, Tchen-ngo (see **Liu, Shang-ngo**).

Liu, Che

government official, born in Kirin, 1888; graduate, Peking Law College; minister of education, 1927-28; president, Harbin Industrial College, 1930-31; member, Peiping Political Council, and then Hopei-Chahar Political Council, 1933-37; now state councillor, National Government; address, National Government, Chungking.

Liu, Cheng-hua

General retired army officer, born in Honan, 1886; former field commander, 11th route army, and governor of Anhwei; elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1935.

Liu, Chi-wen

government official, born in Kwangtung, 1890; studied at College of Law and Political Economy, Japan, 1915-17; London School of Economics, 1924-25; Cambridge, 1925-26; mayor, Nanking, 1927, 1928-30; superintendent of customs, Shanghai, 1930-31; mayor, Canton, 1932-36; political vice-minister, Ministry of Audit, since 1937; elected member, Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, 1929; address, 16, Chialing Villa, Chungking.

Liu, Chien-chun

party leader, born in Kweichow, 1904; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935.

Liu, Chien-hsu

General army officer, born in Hunan, 1891; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commander-in-chief, 4th route army, 1935; pacification commissioner of Fukien-Chekiang-Kiangsi-Anhwei border area, 1936; now commander-in-chief, 10th group army, and governor, Fukien Province; address, Fukien Provincial Government, Yungan, Fukien.

Liu, Chih-ping

government official, born in Shantung, 1899; graduate, National Peking Engineering College, 1926; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1940; address, Legislative Yuan.

Liu, Hai-shu

artist, born in Kiangsu, 1895; former president, Academy of Fine Arts, Shanghai; commissioned by Executive Yuan to hold Chinese art exhibitions in Europe, 1935; painter of many well-known pictures.

Liu, Han-chung

army officer, born in Liaoning, 1894; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1922, and Field Artillery School, Japan, 1925; commanding officer of artillery, 3rd War Area, 1937; commanding officer of artillery, 9th War Area, 1937; supervisor of artillery, Board of Military Training, National Military Council, since 1938; address, P. O. Box 1, Pishan, Szechwan.

Liu, Hou-wu

government official, born in Kwangtung, 1891; graduate, Liangkwan High Technical School, 1910; member, Control Yuan; supervisory commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, since 1939; address, Kweilin, Kwangsi.

Liu, Hung-sheng (prefers O. S. Lieu) government official, industrialist, born in Chekiang, 1888; former general manager, China Merchants Steam Navigation Company; general manager, Match Monopoly Company, Ministry of Finance, since 1942; address, Match Monopoly Company, Lin Sen Road, Chungking.

Liu, J. Heng (see Liu, Jui-heng).

Liu, Jo-wan (prefers John Niu)

Catholic priest, born in Hopei, 1899; B.A. Fu Jen Univ., Peiping, 1933; former publisher of *Yi Shih Pao*, Chungking; acting vicar apostolic of Vicariate of Hanchung, Shensi, since 1942; address, Catholic Church, Hanchung, Shensi.

Liu, Ju-ming

General army officer, born in Hopei; commander, 143rd Division, 1936; governor, Chahar Province, 1936-37; now commander-in-chief of a group army on Hupeh-Honan border.

Liu, Jui-heng (prefers J. Heng Liu) health expert, born in Hopei, 1899; B.S. (1909) and M.D. (1915), Harvard; vice-minister and then minister of health, 1928-30; director, National Health Administration, 1930-38.

Liu, Ke-chun (prefers Keetsin Liu)

government official, born in Kiangsi, 1894; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1934; address, Legislative Yuan.

Liu, Keetsin (see Liu, Ke-chun).

Liu, Keh-shu

government official, born in Hunan, 1905; studied at London Univ.; former member and secretary-general, Hupeh Provincial Government; now director, political training department, 6th War Area Headquarters.

Liu, Kuan-shun

government official, born in Shansi, 1876; graduate, Peking Imperial College, 1905; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1928; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Liu, Kuang-pel

co-operative director, native of Liaoning, born, 1895; commercial engineer, Cincinnati, 1925; commissioner of civil affairs, Kansu, 1935-37; secretary-general, Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, 1938-40; director of field work, Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, since 1940; address, Koloshan, Chungking.

Liu, Mrs. Herman C. E. (see Wang, Li-ming).

Liu, Pin-ling

professor, born in Hunan, 1892; LL.B. National Peking Univ., 1917; studied in London School of Economics and Political Science, 1910-12, and Univ. of Berlin, 1913; professor and head, department of economics, and concurrently dean, College of Law, National Wuhan Univ., since 1932; author of *The Development of Chinese Industry from 1860 to 1935*; address, National Wuhan Univ., Loshan, Szechwan.

Liu, Po-min

cultural worker, born in Chekiang, 1900; graduate, College of Law, Japan; now member, People's Political Council, and director, China Cultural Service; address, 39, Tsu Chi Street, Chungking.

Liu, Pu-tung

government official, born in Liaoning, 1906; studied at London School of

Economics and Political Science; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1942; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Liu, Shang-ching

government official, born in Liaoning, 1880; graduate, Mukden Law College; minister of interior, 1931; elected state councillor, National Government, 1932; governor, Anhwei Province, 1937; vice-president, Control Yuan, since 1942; address, Control Yuan, Chungking.

Liu, Sheng-ngo (prefers Liou Tchen-ngo)

botanist, born in Shantung, 1898; D.Sc.; director, Botanical Research Institute, National Academy of Peiping, since 1929; address, National Academy of Peiping, Kunming.

Liu, Shih

General army officer, born in Kiangsi, 1893; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commander, nationalist 1st division, 1927-30; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1929; governor, Honan Province, 1930-37; commander-in-chief, 1st War Area, 1937-39; now garrison commander, Chungking area; address, Chungking Garrison Headquarters, Chungking.

Liu, Shih-shun

diplomat, born in Kiangsi, 1900; B.A. Johns Hopkins, 1921; M.A. Harvard, 1923; Ph.D. Columbia, 1925; director, European and American affairs department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1932-41; minister to Canada, since 1941; address, Chinese Legation, Ottawa.

Liu, Shih-yi

army officer, born in Kiangsi, 1880; commander, 31st army, 1937-38; vice-minister, Military Training Board, National Military Council, since 1938; address, P.O. Box 171, Chungking.

Liu, Ta-chun (prefers D. K. Lieu)

economist, government official, born in Kiangsu, 1891; B.A. Michigan, 1915; F.R.A.S.; now director, Research Institute of Economics, National Military Council; author, *Foreign Investments in China and China's Industries and Finance*.

Liu, Tao-yuan

government official, born in Shantung, 1903; B.A. National Peking Univ., 1933; member and educational commissioner, Shantung Provincial Government, since 1942

Liu, Ting-fang

(prefers Timothy Tingfang Lew) professor, born in Chekiang, 1891; B.A. (1914), M.A. (1915) and Ph.D. (1920), Columbia; B.D. Yale, 1918; professor of theology and psychology, Yenching Univ., since 1926.

Liu, Tso-jen

government official, born in Kiangsu, 1906; B.A. Univ. of Nanking, 1929; member, Kwangtung Provincial Government, since 1940; address, Kwangtung Provincial Government, Kukong, Kwangtung.

Liu, To-chuan

General government official, born in Liaoning, 1896; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; governor of Jehol, since 1942; address, 22, Tsao Pa Tse Hsiang, Tan Tse Shih, Chungking.

Liu, Tung

government official, born in Fukien, 1883; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1933; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Liu, Wei-chih

party official, born in Kwangtung, 1892; now minister, overseas affairs board, Kuomintang; address, Overseas Affairs Board, Chungking.

Liu, Wei-tao (prefers Liou, Oul-tao)

professor, born in Szechwan, 1900; licence d'enseignement es sciences physiques; docteur detat es sciences physiques, Paris, 1929; director, chemical research institute, National Academy of Peiping, since 1930; concurrently professor, Sino-French Univ.; address, National Academy of Peiping, Kunming.

Liu, Wen-hui

General government official, born in Szechwan; 1893; commander, Nationalist 24th division, 1926; commander, Szechwan-Sikang Frontier Defense Force, since 1927; governor of Szechwan, 1929; chairman, committee for creation of Sikang Province, 1935; deputy director, Generalissimo's Chungking Headquarters, 1938; governor of Sikang, since 1939; address, Sikang Provincial Government, Kangting, Sikang.

Liu, Wen-tao

government official, born in Hupeh, 1894; graduate, Paoting Military Academy and Paris Law College; mayor of Hankow, 1929-31; minister to Germany and Austria, 1931-33; minister to Italy, 1933-34; ambassador to Italy, 1934-37,

elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1929; now member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee.

Liu, Yao-chang

journalist, government official, born in Hopei, 1897; B.A. National Peking Univ., 1922; now member, People's Political Council; address, People's Political Council, Chungking.

Liu, Yin-fu

government official, engineer, born in Hupeh, 1890; ingenieur des mines, Univ. of Liege, Belgium; director, department of industry, Ministry of Industry, 1938; director, Gold Mining Administration, Ministry of Economic Affairs, since 1939; address, Gold Mining Administration, Hsiaolungkan, Chungking.

Liu, Ying-ku

General

army official, born in Chekiang, 1894; commander, 87th army, 1938-39; deputy commander, 19th group army, 1939-42; acting commander-in-chief, 19th group army, since 1942.

Lo, Cheng

government official, born in Honan, 1901; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1923; member and director of peace preservation headquarters, Honan Provincial Government; address, Chan Yin, Lushan, Honan.

Lo, Chiu-luen

educator, born in Chekiang, 1896; graduate, National Peking Univ.; studied in Princeton, Columbia, London, Berlin, and Paris universities; president, National Tsing Hua Univ., 1928; dean, Central Political Institute, 1930-33; chancellor, National Central Univ., 1932-41; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1931; now supervisory commissioner of Sinkiang; author of *A New Outlook of Life*, one of the best sellers in 1942; address, C/o Central Kuomintang Headquarters, Chungking.

Lo, Chilin C. (see Lo, Chuen).

Lo, Chuan-hua (prefers Lowe Chuan-hua)

writer, government official, born in Kiangsi, 1902; Ph.B. Chicago, 1923; for some time lecturer on Chinese affairs for Extension Divisions of universities of Wisconsin, Kansas and Minnesota; head, Industrial Department, Y.M.C.A. National Committee of China, 1928-34; director, Shanghai office, China

International Famine Relief Commission, 1934-38; author, *China's Labor Problems, Facing Labor Issues in China, Japan's Economic Offensive in China*, etc.; director, Calcutta Office, Ministry of Information, since 1942; address, 29, Stephen Court, Park Street, Calcutta.

Lo, Hsueh-lien (prefers H. Shelley Lowe)

motion picture producer, born in Kwangtung, 1902; B.A. Yenching Univ.; now director, Central Motion Picture Studio, Ministry of Information; address, Central Motion Picture Studio, Chungking.

Lo, Lung-chi

educator, journalist; born in Kiangsi, 1896; M.A. Wisconsin, 1925; Ph.D. Columbia, 1928; former professor, National Southwest Associated Univ.; editor, *Yi Shih Pao*, Tientsin; managing director, *Peiping Morning Post*; member, People's Political Council, 1938-42; now contributing editor, Ministry of Education; address, 1, Sheng Ping Hsiang, Kunming.

Lo, Mei-huan

government official, born in Chekiang, 1905; B.A. Great China Univ., 1926; M.A. Southern California, 1930; director of land affairs, Hwai River Conservancy Commission, 1935-39; member, Ningxia Provincial Government, and education commissioner, 1939-42; director of education for Mongolia and Tibet, Ministry of Education, since 1942; address, Ministry of Education.

Lo, Mei-lun (prefers Millan L. Loh)

government official, born in Chekiang; B.C.E. National Chiao Tung Univ.; research fellow, Manchester Engineering College; member and director of communications, Sikang Provincial Government; address, Sikang Provincial Government, Kangting.

Lo Shang Chien Chan

Tibetan leader, born in Tibet, 1888; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935.

Lo, Ting

government official, born in Hunan, 1887; LL.B. Tokyo Imperial Univ., 1918; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1928; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Lo, Yi-chun

government official, born in Kwangtung; elected reserve member, Kuomintang

Central Executive Committee, 1935; now member, Kwangtung Provincial Government.

Lo, Yun-yen

government official, born in Kiangsi, 1890; M.A. and Ph.D., Syracuse; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1933; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Loh, Millan L. (see Lo, Mei-lun).

Loo, C. T. (see Lu, Chih-teh).

Louis, Binnan J. (see Lei, Pei-hung).

Lowe, Chuan-hua (see Lo, Chuan-hua).

Lowe, H. Shelley (see Lo, Hsueh-lien).

Lu, Chao

General

army officer, born in Szechwan, 1891; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; aide-de-camp to chairman of National Government, since 1931; address, National Government, Chungking.

Lu, Chi-hsin (prefers David C. H. Lu)

journalist, native of Kwangtung, born in New York, 1906; B.A. Yenching Univ., 1929; M.A. Missouri, 1931; manager, Hongkong office, Central News Agency, 1936-40; Central News Agency correspondent in Washington, since 1941; address, Central News Agency of China, 2800, Woodley Road, Washington, D.C.

Lu, Chien

educator, born in Nanking, 1905; B.A. Southwest Univ., 1926; former professor, National Chunan and Central universities; editor, National Compilation Bureau; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; president, Fukien Music Conservatory, since 1942; author, *The Trumpet of National Resurgence* (poems), translated into English by Miss G. M. Taylor; address, Fukien Music Conservatory, Chishan, Fukien.

Lu, Chih-teh

(prefers C. T. Loo)

army medical director, born in 1900; M.D., P. U. M. C.; director-general, medical department, Board of Transport and Supplies, since 1938; director-general, army medical administration, Ministry of War, since 1939; address, Army Medical Administration, Chungking.

Lu, Chih-wei (prefers C. W. Luh)

college president, psychologist, born in Chekiang, 1894; Ph.D. Chicago; professor, Yenching Univ., since 1927

acting chancellor, same institution, 1934-41.

Lu, Chun (prefers John Lee)

meteorologist, born in Kiangsu, 1902; B.S. National Central Univ., 1928; studied in Berlin, Hamburg, and Frankfurt; A.M., 1930-34; acting director, research institute of meteorology, Academia Sinica, since 1934; address, Research Institute of Meteorology, Peipei, Szechwan.

Lu, Chung-lin

government official, born in Szechwan, 1880; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1928; address, 3, Tze Sheng Miao Street, Kiangtsin, Szechwan.

Lu, Chung-lin

General

government official, born in Hopei, 1883; former garrison commander of Peking, governor of Chahar; minister of war; governor of Hopei; now member, Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang.

Lu, David C. H. (see Lu, Chi-hsin).

Lu, Fu

government official, born in Peiping, 1879; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1942; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Lu, Fu-ting

Lieut.-General

army officer, born in Anhwei, 1890; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commander, railway transportation headquarters, National Military Council, since 1940; address, Railway Transportation Headquarters, Kuo Fu Road, Chungking.

Lu, Han

General

army officer, born in Yunnan, 1908; graduate, Yunnan Military Academy; former commander, 60th army; commander, 10th army corps; now commander-in-chief, 1st group army; address, Kunming, Yunnan.

Lu, Kuang-mien

co-operative director, born in Liaoning, 1906; B.S. National Peking Univ., 1927; studied at Aberdeen Univ., England, 1927-31; director, Northwest Regional Headquarters, Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, since 1938; address, Northwest Headquarters, Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, Paoki, Shensi.

Lu, Kuei-hsiang

government official, born in Kiangsu, 1900; now member and reconstruction commissioner, Fukien Provincial Government; address, Yungan, Fukien.

elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1929; now member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee.

Liu, Yao-chang

journalist, government official, born in Hopei, 1897; B.A. National Peking Univ., 1922; now member, People's Political Council; address, People's Political Council, Chungking.

Liu, Yin-fu

government official, engineer, born in Hupeh, 1890; ingenieur des mines, Univ. of Liege, Belgium; director, department of industry, Ministry of Industry, 1938; director, Gold Mining Administration, Ministry of Economic Affairs, since 1939; address, Gold Mining Administration, Hsiaolungkan, Chungking.

Liu, Ying-ku

General

army official, born in Chekiang, 1894; commander, 87th army, 1938-39; deputy commander, 19th group army, 1939-42; acting commander-in-chief, 19th group army, since 1942.

Lo, Cheng

government official, born in Honan, 1901; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1923; member and director of peace preservation headquarters, Honan Provincial Government; address, Chan Yin, Lushan, Honan.

Lo, Chia-luen

educator, born in Chekiang, 1896; graduate, National Peking Univ.; studied in Princeton, Columbia, London, Berlin, and Paris universities; president, National Tsing Hua Univ., 1928; dean, Central Political Institute, 1930-33; chancellor, National Central Univ., 1932-41; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1931; now supervisory commissioner of Sinkiang; author of *A New Outlook of Life*, one of the best sellers in 1942; address, C/o Central Kuomintang Headquarters, Chungking.

Lo, Chilin C. (see Lo, Chuen).

Lo, Chuan-hua (prefers Lowe Chuan-hua)

writer, government official, born in Kiangsi, 1902; Ph.B. Chicago, 1923; for some time lecturer on Chinese affairs for Extension Divisions of universities of Wisconsin, Kansas and Minnesota; head, Industrial Department, Y.M.C.A. National Committee of China, 1928-34; director, Shanghai office, China

International Famine Relief Commission, 1934-38; author, *China's Labor Problems, Facing Labor Issues in China, Japan's Economic Offensive in China*, etc.; director, Calcutta Office, Ministry of Information, since 1942; address, 29, Stephen Court, Park Street, Calcutta.

Lo, Hsueh-lien (prefers H. Shelley Lowe)

motion picture producer, born in Kwangtung, 1902; B.A. Yenching Univ., now director, Central Motion Picture Studio, Ministry of Information; address, Central Motion Picture Studio, Chungking.

Lo, Lung-chi

educator, journalist; born in Kiangsi, 1896; M.A. Wisconsin, 1925; Ph.D. Columbia, 1928; former professor, National Southwest Associated Univ.; editor, *Yi Shih Pao*, Tientsin; managing director, *Peiping Morning Post*; member, People's Political Council, 1938-42; now contributing editor, Ministry of Education; address, 1, Sheng Ping Hsiang, Kunming.

Lo, Mei-huan

government official, born in Chekiang, 1905; B.A. Great China Univ., 1926; M.A. Southern California, 1930; director of land affairs, Hwai River Conservancy Commission, 1935-39; member, Ningxia Provincial Government, and education commissioner, 1939-42; director of education for Mongolia and Tibet, Ministry of Education, since 1942; address, Ministry of Education.

Lo, Mei-lun (prefers Millan L. Loh)

government official, born in Chekiang; B.C.E. National Chiaotung Univ.; research fellow, Manchester Engineering College; member and director of communications, Sikang Provincial Government; address, Sikang Provincial Government, Kangting.

Lo Shang Chien Chan

Tibetan leader, born in Tibet, 1885; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935.

Lo, Ting

government official, born in Hunan, 1887; LL.B. Tokyo Imperial Univ., 1918; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1928; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Lo, Yi-chun

government official, born in Kwangtung, elected reserve member, Kuomintang

Central Executive Committee, 1935; now member, Kwangtung Provincial Government.

Lo, Yun-yen

government official, born in Kiangsi, 1890; M.A. and Ph.D., Syracuse; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1933; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Loh, Millan L. (see Lo, Mei-lun).

Loo, C. T. (see Lu, Chih-teh).

Louis, Binnan J. (see Lei, Pei-hung).

Lowe, Chuan-hua (see Lo, Chuan-hua).

Lowe, H. Shelley (see Lo, Hsueh-lien).

Lu, Chao

General

army officer, born in Szechwan, 1891; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; aide-de-camp to chairman of National Government, since 1931; address, National Government, Chungking.

Lu, Chi-hsin (prefers David C. H. Lu)

journalist, native of Kwangtung, born in New York, 1908; B.A. Yenching Univ., 1929; M.A. Missouri, 1931; manager, Hongkong office, Central News Agency, 1936-40; Central News Agency correspondent in Washington, since 1941; address, Central News Agency of China, 2800, Woodley Road, Washington, D.C.

Lu, Chien

educator, born in Nanking, 1905; B.A. Southwest Univ., 1926; former professor, National Chinan and Central universities; editor, National Compilation Bureau; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; president, Fukien Music Conservatory, since 1942; author, *The Trumpet of National Resurgence* (poems), translated into English by Miss G. M. Taylor; address, Fukien Music Conservatory, Chishan, Fukien.

Lu, Chih-teh

(prefers C. T. Loo)

army medical director, born in 1900; M.D., P. U. M. C.; director-general, medical department, Board of Transport and Supplies, since 1938; director-general, army medical administration, Ministry of War, since 1939; address, Army Medical Administration, Chungking.

Lu, Chih-wei (prefers C. W. Luh)

college president, psychologist, born in Chekiang, 1894; Ph.D. Chicago; professor, Yenching Univ., since 1927

acting chancellor, same institution, 1934-41.

Lu, Chun (prefers John Lee)

meteorologist, born in Kiangsu, 1902; B.S. National Central Univ., 1928; studied in Berlin, Hamburg, and Frankfurt; A.M., 1930-34; acting director, research institute of meteorology, Academia Sinica, since 1934; address, Research Institute of Meteorology, Peipei, Szechwan.

Lu, Chung-lin

government official, born in Szechwan, 1880; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1928; address, 3, Tze Sheng Miao Street, Kiangtsin, Szechwan.

Lu, Chung-lin

General

government official, born in Hopei, 1883; former garrison commander of Peking, governor of Chahar; minister of war; governor of Hopei; now member, Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang.

Lu, David C. H. (see Lu, Chi-hsin).

Lu, Fu

government official, born in Peiping, 1879; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1942; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Lu, Fu-ting

Lieut.-General

army officer, born in Anhwei, 1890; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commander, railway transportation headquarters, National Military Council, since 1940; address, Railway Transportation Headquarters, Kuo Fu Road, Chungking.

Lu, Han

General

army officer, born in Yunnan, 1908; graduate, Yunnan Military Academy; former commander, 60th army; commander, 10th army corps; now commander-in-chief, 1st group army; address, Kunming, Yunnan.

Lu, Kuang-mien

co-operative director, born in Liaoning, 1906; B.S. National Peking Univ., 1927; studied at Aberdeen Univ., England, 1927-31; director, Northwest Regional Headquarters, Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, since 1938; address, Northwest Headquarters, Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, Paoki, Shensi.

Lu, Kuei-hsiang

government official, born in Kiangsu, 1900; now member and reconstruction commissioner, Fukien Provincial Government; address, Yungan, Fukien.

Lu, Pei-chang

government official, born in Anhwei, 1893; B.S. Univ. of Nanking, 1919; chief secretary, Ministry of Finance, and member, Foreign Trade Commission; address, Ministry of Finance, Chungking.

Lu, Tang-ping

government official, born in Hunan, 1898; elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1935; member and education commissioner, Honan Provincial Government, since 1936; address, Department of Education, Lushan, Honan.

Lu, Tso-fu

government official, industrialist; born in Szechwan; founder and general manager, Ming Sung Industrial Co., since 1925; vice-minister of Communications, 1938-42; director, National Food Administration, 1940-41; address, Ming Sung Industrial Co., Chungking.

Lu, Tung-sun

professor, government official, born in Chekiang, 1896; M.A. Paris, 1923; former professor in National Central Univ. and Central Political Institute; chairman, foreign affairs committee, Legislative Yuan; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1928, and chairman, economic affairs committee, same Yuan, since 1941; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Lu, Yu-kang

party worker, born in Kwangtung, 1893; B.A. National Peking Univ.; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1935; address, Kien Yi Store, Shuikow, Sunyi, Kwangtung.

Luh, C. W. (see Lu, Chih-wel).**Lung, Yun**

General army officer, born in Yunnan, 1888; graduate, Yunnan Military Academy; former commander-in-chief, 13th route army, 1927; governor of Yunnan, since 1927; director, generalissimo's headquarters at Kunming, since 1940; address, Yunnan Provincial Government Kunming, Yunnan.

Ly, J. Usang (see Li, Chao-huan).**Ma, Chan-shan**

General army officer, born in Liaoning, 1887; garrison commander of Heiho, Heilungkiang, 1929; acting governor, Heilungkiang Province, 1931; resisted Japanese invasion with headquarters at Hailun; appointed commander-in-chief,

Northeastern Assault Army after the war broke out, and appointed governor, Heilungkiang Province, in 1941; address, Heilungkiang Provincial Government, Chungking.

Ma, Chao-chun

party leader, born in Kwangtung, 1887; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1931; former mayor, Nanking; now vice-minister, Kuomintang organization board; address, Organization Board, Chungking.

Ma, Cheng-feng

educator, born in Honan, 1906; graduate, Central Military Academy; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, 5, Hsiao Kia Street, Loyang, Honan.

Ma, Hsin-yeh

journalist, professor, born in Chekiang; B.J. Missouri, 1934; former professor and dean, department of journalism, Central Political Institute; Far Eastern correspondent, *Journalism Quarterly*, U.S.A.; now director, press department, Ministry of Information; address, Ministry of Information, Chungking.

Ma, Hung-kuei

General army officer, government official, born in Kansu, 1892; graduate, Kansu Military Academy; now commander-in-chief, 17th group army, and governor, Ningsia Province; address, Ningsia Provincial Government, Sining.

Ma, Jo-han (prefers John Mo)

physical director, born in Fukien, 1873; B.A. St. John's Univ., 1911; B.P.E. (1920) and M.P.E. (1925), Springfield; professor and physical director, National Tsing Hua Univ., since 1914; concurrently physical director, National Southwest Associated Univ.; address, National Southwest Associated Univ., Kunming.

Ma, John (see Ma, Jo-han).**Ma, Liang (prefers K. L. Malliang)**

government official, born in Liaoning, 1905; graduate, Fu Jen Univ., Peiping; member, National Relief Commission, 1938; member, People's Political Council, and member, opium suppression committee, Ministry of Interior, since 1938; address, 78, Chingtang Chieh, Chungking.

Ma, Lin

General government official, born in Kansu, 1880; governor, Chinghai Province, 1933-38;

state councillor, National Government, since 1938; address, c/o National Government, Chungking.

Ma, Lin-fu

government official, born in Shensi, 1884; LL.B. Meiji Univ., 1911; education commissioner, Shensi, 1924; member, Anhwei Provincial Government, and civil affairs commissioner, 1933; councillor, Executive Yuan, 1937; member, Shensi Provincial Government, since 1941; address, South Main Street, Sian, Shensi.

Ma, Pu-ching

General army officer, born in Kansu; former commander, 2nd cavalry division; commander, 5th cavalry division; now commander, 5th cavalry army; reclamation commissioner at Tsaidam, Chinghai, since 1942; address, Sining, Chinghai.

Ma, Pu-fang

General army officer, born in Kansu, 1903; former commander, new 9th division; commander, new 2nd army; now commander, 82nd army, and governor, Chinghai Province; address, Sining, Chinghai.

Ma, Tai-chun

government official, born in Hopei, 1880; M.A. Harvard, 1910; director, salt department, Ministry of Finance, since April, 1937; address, Ministry of Finance, Chungking.

Ma, Tsung-yung

government official, born in Kweichow, 1896; B.A. Tokyo Imperial Univ., 1929; member, People's Political Council, since 1942; address, People's Political Council, Chungking.

Ma, Yao-nan

government official, born in Kansu, 1884; member, Control Yuan, since 1938; address, Control Yuan, Chungking.

Ma, Yin-chu

economist, government official, born in Chekiang, 1884; B.A. Yale, 1910; M.A. and Ph.D., Columbia; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1928; author of *The New Financial Policy of China* and *Economic Reform of China*.

Mai Ssu Wu Teh (prefers Masud)

Moslem leader, born in Sinkiang, 1888; now member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee; state councillor, National Government; and member, People's Political Council.

Malliang, K. L. (see Ma, Liang).**Mao, Chien-wu**

journalist, born in Kiangsi, 1909; publisher, *Ta Kang Pao* and *Ta Kang Wan Pao*, Hengyang; address, Hengyang.

Mao, Ching-hsiang

government official, born in Chekiang, 1899; graduate, National Agricultural College, France; secretary, generalissimo's headquarters, since 1929; chief secretary, confidential secretariat, National Military Council, since 1932; deputy-director, technical research department, National Military Council; address, P. O. Box 149, Chungking.

Mao, Fu-cheng

Lieut.-General army officer, born in Chengtu, Szechwan, 1894; graduate, Japanese Military Cadets' Academy, 1919; director of communications; Board of Military Supplies, 1936-37; superintendent of engineers, Board of Training, National Military Council, since 1939; address, P. O. Box 1, Pishan, Szechwan.

Mao, I-sheng (prefers Thomson Eason Mao)

engineer, born in Kiangsi, 1896; graduate, Tangshan Engineering College, 1916; M.C.E. Cornell, 1917; D.Eng. Carnegie Institute of Technology, 1920; president, Tangshan Engineering College, 1924-26; president, Peiyang Univ., 1928-32; director, engineering bureau for constructions of Chientang river bridge, 1933; now director, engineering bureau, Lunghai Railway.

Mao, Thomson Eason (see Mao, I-sheng).**Mao, Tseh-tung**

communist leader, born in Hunan, 1893; founded Chinese Communist Party in 1921 in Shanghai; organized Hunan Autumn Corps Uprising in 1927, starting Red Army movement; now at Yen-an; address, Yen-an, Shensi.

Mao, Tsu-chuan

government official, born in Kiangsu; graduate, Tokyo Law College; president, administrative court, 1933-43; secretary-general, Judicial Yuan, since 1943; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1931; address, Judicial Yuan Chungking.

Mao, Tun (see Shen Yen-ping).**Masud (see Mai, Ssu Wu Teh).**

Mei, Ching-chou (prefers **K. C. Mui**)

consular official, born in Kwangtung, 1895; B.A., Oberlin, 1921; M.A., Chicago; Chinese consul-general, Honolulu, since 1933; address, Chinese Consulate-General Honolulu.

Mei, Ju-ao

government official, born in Kiangsi, 1904; graduate, National Tsing Hua Univ., 1924; B.A. Stanford, 1926; J.D. Chicago, 1928; professor, Nankai Univ., 1930-31, National Wuhan Univ., 1931-33; member, Legislative Yuan, and chief editor, Sun Yat-sen Memorial Education and Cultural Institute, since 1935; address, Peipei, Szechwan.

Mei, Kuang-ti

educator, born in Anhwei, 1901; B.A. Northwestern Univ., U. S. A., 1915; graduate work, Harvard; head, department of English, Nankai Univ., 1920; professor, Teachers' College, Nanking, 1920-23; head, department of western literature, Southeastern Univ., Nanking, 1922-24; lecturer (1924-29); assistant professor (1929-36), Harvard; vice-dean, 1936-39; dean, since 1939, college of arts, and science, National Chekiang Univ.; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, National Chekiang University, Tsungyi, Kweichow.

Mei, Kung-jen

party and government official, born in Liaoning, 1895; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935; now member, Control Yuan; address, Control Yuan, Chungking.

Mei, Shu-tseng

government official, born in Szechwan, 1899; graduate, National Peking and Jena (Germany) Univ.; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1934; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Mei, Yi-chi

university president, born in Hopei, 1889; B.A. M.A. and C.E. Cornell; director, Chinese Educational Mission to U. S. A., 1929-31; president, National Tsing Hua Univ., since 1931; member, executive council, National Southwest Associated Univ., since 1938; address, National Southwest Associated Univ., Kunming.

Mei, Yi-lin

physician, born in Hopei, 1896; B.A. Chicago; M.D. Rush College; Ph.D. Johns Hopkins; director, army medica-

administration, Ministry of War, 1933-37; director, bureau of public health, Chungking, 1940-42; superintendent, Central Hospital, Chungking, since 1943.

Mei, Yi-pao

professor, born in Hopei, 1900; B.A. Oberlin, 1924; Ph.D. Chicago, 1927; Cologne Univ., Germany, 1927-28; acting president, Oberlin-in-China, 1934-1936; dean, college of arts and letters, Yenching Univ., 1936-38; director, Kansu Science Education Institute, Lanchow, 1938-40; head of secretariat, Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, 1940-41; acting chancellor, Yenching, since 1942; address, Yenching University, Chengtu, Szechwan.

Men, Ping-yueh **Lieut.-General**

army officer, born in Hopei, 1890; graduate, Staff College, 1919; superintendent of cavalry, Board of Military Training, National Military Council, since 1940; address, Board of Military Training, Chungking.

Miao, Pei-cheng

party and government official, born in Shansi, 1894; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935; now supervisory commissioner, Hunan-Hupeh; address, Supervisory Commissioner's Office, Enshih, Hupeh.

Miao, Pei-nan **Lieut.-General**

army officer, born in Kwangtung, 1889; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935; now chief of staff, 4th war area headquarters.

Mo, Teh-hui

government official, born in Liaoning, 1882; president, Chinese Eastern Railway, 1929; Chinese delegate to Sino-Russian Conference, Moscow, 1930; member, presidium, People's Political Council, since 1942; address, People's Political Council, Chungking.

Mou, Chung-heng **Major-General**

government official, born in Shantung, 1889; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1929; commander, 51st army, 1939-42; governor of Shantung since 1898.

Mui, K. C. (see **Mei, Ching-chou**).**Nan, Ying-keng**

government official, born in Shansi, 1905; B.A. Syracuse, 1928; M.A. Cornell, 1930; member, National Relief Commission, since 1942; address, National Relief Commission, Chungking.

Ning, Tsao-wu

government official, born in Shansi, 1896; graduate, Kieo Univ., Tokyo, 1926; secretary-general, Shansi Provincial Government, since 1941.

Niu, John (see **Liu, Jo-wan**).**Ny, Tsi-ze** (see **Yen, Chi-tsu**).**Nyien, K. K.** (see **Yen, Chai-chuan**).**Ou, Fang-pu**

party leader, born in Kwangtung, 1892; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1931.

Ou, Tsuin-chen (see **Wu, Chun-sheng**).**Ou, Yuan-hual**

educator, government official, born in Fukien, 1893; B.A. National South-eastern Univ., 1918; M.A. Columbia, 1919; LL.D. Northwestern, 1930; vice-president, Great China Univ., and dean of school of education, 1924-40; member, People's Political Council, 1938-40; member, Kweichow Provincial Government, and education commissioner, since 1940; address, Kweichow Provincial Government, Kweiyang, Kweichow.

Ou-Yang, Lun

(prefers **O'yang Lun**)

mechanical engineer, government official, born in Anhwei, 1898; B.S. National Chiao Tung Univ., 1925; M.C.E. Purdue Univ., 1927; director, department of industry, Ministry of Economic Affairs, since 1939; address, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Chungking.

O'Yang, Lun (see **Ou-Yang Lun**).**Pai, Chung-hsi**

army officer, born in Kwangsi, 1893; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commander, 13th army, and acting chief of staff, Nationalist Forces, 1926; garrison commander, Shanghai and Woosung Area, 1927; now minister, Military Training Board, National Military Council, and deputy chief of staff of Chinese Army; address, Military Training Board, Chungking.

Pai, Pao-ching

government official, born in Chahar, 1909; graduate, National Peking Univ., 1935; member, Chahar Provincial Government, 1939; civil affairs commissioner, Chahar Provincial Government, since 1942; address, Chahar Provincial Government, Loyang, Honan.

Pai, Peng-fei

(prefers **P. F. Peh**)

government official, born in Kwangsi, 1889; LL.B. Tokyo Imperial Univ., Japan, 1922; professor, National Peking Univ., 1922-31; Kwangsi Univ., 1928-29; dean, school of Law, National Peiping Univ., 1931-37; president, National Kwangsi Univ., 1938-39; member, Control Yuan, and member, Army Discipline Corps, since 1940; address, 17, Victory Terrace, Loho Road, Kweilin, Kwangsi.

Pan, Francis K. (see **Pan, Kuang-chun**).**Pan, Koun Bih** (see **Pan Kung-pi**).**Pan, Kuang-chun** (prefers **Francis K. Pan**)

government official, born in Kiangsu, 1907; B.A. Dartmouth, 1926; M.C.S. Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, 1927; D.C.S. New York, 1928; chief secretary, Ministry of Railways, 1935-37; director, department of administration and department of personnel, Ministry of Communications, 1937-42; director, National Highway Transportation Administration, 1940-41; counsellor, Ministry of Communications, since 1942; address, 2, Hsin Tsun, Liang Lu Kou, Chungking.

Pan, Kung-chan

party and government official, born in Chekiang, 1895; graduate, St. John's Univ.; editor, *Shun Pao*, Shanghai, 1920; director, social affairs bureau, Shanghai Municipal Government, 1929-31; director, education bureau, same city, 1932-37; vice-minister of information, 1938-42; elected member, standing committee, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1942; address, Central Kuomintang Headquarters, Chungking.

Pan, Kung-pi (prefers **Pan Koun Bih**)

journalist, born in Kiangsu, 1895; graduate, Nanyang College, 1914; manager, 1920-25; editor-in-chief, 1925-27; general manager, 1927-30; editor-in-chief, 1930-37, *China Times*; editor-in-chief, *Shun Pao*, Shanghai, 1938-41; editor-in-chief, *Singapore Daily News*, Singapore, 1941-42; department director, Central Kuomintang Headquarters, since 1942; address, 4, Kincheng Villa, Chungking.

Pan, Shu-luen

accountant, born in Kiangsu, 1895; B.A. St. John's Univ., 1921; M.A. (1923) and

Ph.D. (1924), Columbia; director, Li Hsin Accounting Office and Accounting School; address, Li Hsin Accounting Office, Chungking.

Pan, Siu-jen
government official, born in Suiyuan, 1893; education commissioner and member, Suiyuan Provincial Government, 1931-34; member, People's Political Council, 1938-40; member, Suiyuan Provincial Government, and education commissioner, since 1940.

Pan, Sti Nien (see **Pan Tze-nien**).

Pan, Tze-nien
(prefers **Sti Nien Pan**)
journalist, born in Kiangsu, 1892; graduate, National Peking Univ.; former professor, Peking, Franco-Chinese and Sino-Russian universities; and Shanghai Law College; managing director, *Sin Hua Jih Pao*, since 1937; address, 208, Minshen Road, Chungking.

Pan, Wen-hua **General**
army officer, born in Szechwan, 1888; mayor of Chungking, 1927-35; commander, 23rd army, 1935-38; 28th group army, 1938-42; deputy military affairs commissioner of Szechwan and Sikang, since 1938; military affairs commissioner, Szechwan-Shensi-Hupeh Border Area, 1938.

Pan, Yi-chi
government official, born in Hupeh, studied at Oxford, 1932-34; mayor of Hankow, 1929; member, Hupeh Provincial Government, 1937; secretary-general and director, political affairs department, 5th War Area Headquarters; vice-minister, of economic affairs, since 1939-43; now vice-minister of communication; address minister of communication, Chungking.

Pang, Ping-hsun **General**
government official, born in Hopei, 1883; graduate, Staff College, 1937; elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1935; commander-in-chief, 3rd army corps 1937; vice commander-in-chief, 2nd group army, 1938-39; commander-in-chief, 24th group army, since 1939; governor, Hopei Province, since 1940; vice commander-in-chief, Hopei-Shantung War Area, since 1939; address, Linhsien, Honan.

Peh, P. F. (see **Pal, Peng-fei**).

Pao, Chun-chien
consular official, born in Kiangsu, 1897; attended Cornell, Columbia, and Harvard;

former Chinese consul-general, Sydney, Australia; now Chinese consul-general, Calcutta, India.

Pao, Kai **Major-General**
army officer, born in Hunan, 1894; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; spokesman for National Military Council, since 1941; address, Board of Military Operations, Chungking.

Pei, Tsuyee (see **Pei, Tsu-yi**).

Pei, Tsu-yi
(prefers **Tsuyee Pei**)
banker, born in Kiangsu, 1893; connected with the Bank of China since 1916; general manager, Bank of China, since 1942; member, Chinese Currency Stabilization Board, since 1941; address, Bank of China, Chungking.

Pei, Wen-chung
geologist, palaeontologist, born in Hopei, 1898; graduate, National Peking Univ., discoverer of "Peking Man" in the vicinity of Peiping, 1931; discoverer of palaeolithic implements at same locality, 1933; address, National Geological Survey, Chungking.

Peng, Chao-hsien
government official, born in Shantung, 1899; graduate, Moscow Univ.; former consul-general at Habarovsk; director, department of statistics, Ministry of Interior; now member and civil affairs commissioner, Shensi Provincial Government; address, Shensi Provincial Government, Sian, Shensi.

Peng, Hsueh-pei
government official, born in Kiangsi, 1897; graduate, Tokyo Imperial and Brussels univ., vice-minister of interior, 1932; vice-minister of communications, 1937-41; now deputy secretary-general, Central Planning Board; address, Central Planning Board, Chungking.

Peng, Kuo-chun
party leader, born in Hunan, 1879; elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1935.

Peng, Po-chuan
government official-born in Kiangsi, 1895; graduate, Nanking Teachers' College, 1919; B.A. Stanford, 1926; M.A. Columbia, 1927; senior secretary, Ministry of Education, since 1941; address, Ministry of Education, Chungking.

Peng Teh-huai **General**
communist leader, born in Hunan, 1900; graduate, Hunan Military Academy

joined Chinese Communist Party in 1927; deputy commander-in-chief, 8th Route Army, and later deputy commander-in-chief, 18th Group Army, since 1937; address, Yen-an, Shensi.

Pi, Tso Kiung
government official, born in Hunan, 1898; graduate, National Forestry College, France; and Univ. of Forestry and Water Conservancy, France; director, Administration of Central Model Forestry Area, 1936-38; director, Kweichow Agricultural Improvement Administration, 1938-42; technical superintendent, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, since 1942; address, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Chungking.

Ping, Chih
zoologist, born in Honan, 1889; B.S.A. and Ph.D. Cornell; professor, National Southeast Univ., 1921-27; director, biological laboratory, Science Society of China, since 1922; director, Fan Memorial Institute of Biology, since 1928; author of *The Fossil Insects of China*.

Ping Hsin (see **Hsieh, Wan-ying**).

Po, Yu-hsiang
government official, born in Shansi, 1904; graduate, National Peiping Normal College, 1920; member and education commissioner, Shansi Provincial Government, since 1942.

Quo, Tai-chi (see **Kuo, Tai-chi**).

Sah, Adam Pen-tung (see **Sah, Pen-tung**).

Sah, F. K. (see **Sah, Fu-chun**).

Sah, Fu-chun (prefers **F. K. Sah**)
railway director and engineer, born in Fukien, 1886; B.S. Purdue Univ., 1910; chief technical expert, Ministry of Communications, since 1938; concurrently general manager, Szechwan-Yunnan Railway Co., and director, engineering bureau, Suifu-Kunming Railway, since 1942; address, c/o 326, Taiho Street, Kunming.

Sah, Pen-tung (prefers **Adam Pen-tung Sah**)
university president, born in Fukien, 1902; B.A. Stanford, 1924; E.E. (1925) and D.Sc. (1927), Worcester Polytechnic Institute; professor, National Tsing Hua Univ., 1928-37; now chancellor, National Amoy Univ.; address, National Amoy Univ., Changting, Fukien.

Sha-keh-tu-erh-cha-pu (see **Prince Sha**).

Prince Sha
(full name **Sha-keh-tu-erh-cha-pu**)
Mongolian leader, born at Chassack Banner, Ikhchao League, in 1875; now chief and garrison commander, Ikhchao League; chairman, Suiyuan Mongolian Autonomous Political Council; state councillor, National Government; address, Chassack League, Southern Suiyuan.

Shang, Cheng **General**
army officer, born in Hopei, 1884; graduate, Staff College; governor, Hopei Province, 1929; governor, Shansi Province, 1931; commander, 32nd army, 1931-37; governor, Honan Province, 1935-37; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1929; now director, main office, National Military Council, and director, foreign affairs bureau, same council; address, National Military Council, Chungking.

Shao, Hua
party leader, born in Anhwei, 1902; elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1935.

Shao, Li-tse
government official, born in Chekiang, 1882; chief secretary, Generalissimo's Headquarters, 1927-31; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1926; governor, Kansu Province, 1932; governor, Shensi Province, 1933-36; minister of publicity, 1937-38; ambassador to U.S.S.R., 1939-42; address, Central Kuomintang Headquarters, Chungking.

Shao, Yu-lin
government official, born in Chekiang, 1907; B.A. Kiuchiu Imperial Univ., Japan; consul-general at Yokohama, 1937-38; secretary, Generalissimo's Headquarters, since 1939; director, information department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, since 1941; address, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Shaw, Kinn-wei (see **Shou, Chin-wei**).

Shaw, Miachen S. (see **Shou, Mien-chen**).

Shen, Bozin D. Z. (see **Shen, Pal-hsien**).

Shen, Hsi-jui
government official, born in Kiangsu, in 1905; B.A. M.A. Dartmouth College,

U.S.A.; general-manager, Hunan-Kwangsi Railway, since 1937; deputy director, Postal Remittances and Savings Bank, since 1942; director, equipment and materials bureau, Ministry of Communications, since 1942; address, Ministry of Communications, Chungking.

Shen, Hung-lich Admiral government official, born in Hupeh, 1881; commander-in-chief, Northeastern Naval Squadron, 1923; mayor of Tsingtao, 1930-37; governor, Shantung Province, 1938-41; minister of agriculture and forestry, since 1942; secretary-general, National General Mobilization Council, since 1943; address, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Chungking.

Shen, James K. (see **Shen Ke-fei**).

Shen, Ke-fei (prefers **James K. Shen**) government official, physician; born in Chekiang, 1898; graduate, National Tsing Hua Univ., 1919; M.D. Western Reserve Univ., 1924; Director, Central Hospital, 1936-41; vice-director, National Health Administration, since June, 1940; address, 3, Hsin Tsun, Hsinchiao, Chungking.

Shen, Pai-hsien (prefers **Bozin D. Z. Shen**) government official, born in Chekiang, 1896; M.S. Iowa, 1925; acting vice-chairman, Hwai River Conservancy Commission, since 1939; president, Hydraulic Engineering Society of China; address, Hwai River Conservancy Commission, Chungking.

Shen, Shih-hua government official, diplomat, born in Chekiang, 1901; B.A. St. John's Univ., Shanghai; studied at Univ. of Berlin; director, department of administration, Ministry of Communications, 1933; acting director, Rangoon office, Transportation Control Administration, 1942; Chinese commissioner to India since 1942; address, Office of the Commissioner of the Republic of China, Jind House, Lytton Road, New Delhi, India.

Shen, Shih-tsai General military officer, born in Liaoning; now governor and Border Defense Commissioner, Sinkiang; address, Tihwa, Sinkiang.

Shen, Tsung-han agriculturist, born in Chekiang, 1895; M.A. Georgia State College of Agriculture, 1924; Ph.D. Cornell, 1927; professor, Univ. of Nanking 1926-37; vice-director,

National Agricultural Research Bureau, since 1934; vice-president, International Congress of Genetics, Edinburgh, 1939; address, National Agricultural Research Bureau, Peipei, Szechwan.

Shen, Tze-liang (prefers **William Z. L. Sung**)

university president, born in Chekiang, 1897; B.A. St. John's University; M.A. Columbia; hon. general secretary, China National Amateur Athletic Federation, since 1926; president, St. John's Univ., since 1940.

Shen, Tsung-wen novelist, born in Hunan, 1905; professor, National Southwest Associated Univ., since 1939; author of about 60 volumes of novels and short stories in modern style; address, National Southwest Associated Univ., Kunming.

Shen, Yen-ping novelist, better known by his pen name, Mao Tun; born in Chekiang; editor, *Short Story Monthly* (in Chinese), 1921-24; author of many novels, including *Midnight*.

Shen, Yi-mo government official, born in Chekiang, 1882; B.A. Kyoto Imperial Univ.; former professor, National Peking Univ.; president, National Peiping Univ.; chairman, Committee for Administration of Franco-Chinese Boxer Indemnity Funds; member of Hopei Provincial Government and education commissioner; member, Control Yuan, since 1939; address, Control Yuan, Chungking.

Sheng, Hsiao-ching labor welfare worker, born in Hunan, 1896; graduate, Peiyang Univ., 1921; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1942; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Shih, Chao-chi (prefers **Alfred Sao-ke Sze**)

retired diplomat, born in Kiangsu, April, 1877; B.A. (1901) and M.A. (1902) Cornell; LL.D. Univ. of Toronto, Canada, Columbia, Syracuse and Lafayette College; minister to Great Britain, 1914-21 and 1929-32; minister to United States, 1921-29 and 1933-35; ambassador to United States, 1935-36; Chinese delegate to Paris Peace Conference, 1919-20; chief Chinese delegate to Washington Conference, 1921-22; member, People's Political Council, 1938-42; now holds a position in the United States Government; address, c/o State Department, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Shih, Ching-ting General military officer, born in Shantung, 1896; graduate, Staff College; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935; former governor of Shantung; now senior staff officer, National Military Council; address, National Military Council, Chungking.

Shih, Lai (prefers **Louis Stone**) government official, born in Fukien; B.A. Coe College, Iowa, 1919; M.A. Columbia, 1921; member, National Relief Commission, since 1939; member, People's Political Council, since 1941; address, Fukien Provisional Assembly, Yungan, Fukien.

Shih, Ti-yuan government official, born in Szechwan, 1890; finance commissioner, Szechwan Provincial Government, and director, Szechwan Land Tax Bureau, since 1942; address, Department of Finance, Szechwan Provincial Government, Chengtu.

Shih, Tze-chou party leader, born in Tientsin, 1880; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee.

Shih, Wei-huan government official, born in Kweichow, 1895; graduate, Kyoto Imperial Univ., 1924; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1930; vice-director, Labor Bureau, Ministry of Social Affairs, since 1942; address, Labour Bureau, Chungking.

Shih, Ying government official, born in Hupeh, 1888; graduate, Toulouse Univ.; mayor of Nanking, 1932-35; minister of personnel, 1935; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1932; address, Enshih, Hupeh.

Shih, Yu-yi government official, born in Kirin, 1906; graduate, College of Law, Harbin; member, Chahar Provincial Government, since 1941; address, Chahar Provincial Government, Loyang.

Shou, Chin-wei (prefers **Kinn-wei Shaw**) government official, born in Chekiang, 1892; Ph.D. Columbia; former manager, China National Tea Corporation; Chinese employers' delegate to International Labor Conference, New York, 1942.

Shou, Mien-chen (prefers **Miachen S. Shaw**) co-operative expert, born in Chekiang; M.B.A. Washington State Univ., 1924; head, department of economics, Central Political Institute, 1929-35; director, graduate school of co-operation, Central Political Institute; now director, co-operative bureau, Ministry of Social Affairs; address, Ministry of Social Affairs, Chungking.

Sie, K. S. (see **Hsieh, Chia-sheng**).

Siu, Pingchang (see **Hsu, Ping-chang**).

Soong, T. V. (see **Sung Tze-wen**).

Stone, Louis (see **Shih, Lai**).

Su, Hsi-shun government official, born in Kwangsi, in May, 1890; B.A. Paris, 1917; Ph.D. Paris, 1919; former member and secretary-general, Kwangsi Provincial Government; member and education commissioner, Kwangsi Provincial Government, since 1940; address 20, 20, Kwei Hua Chieh, Kweilin.

Su, Ming government official, born in Hunan, 1904; now member, Anhwei Provincial Government, and director, Anhwei Food Bureau; address, Anhwei Food Bureau, Lihuang.

Sun, Cheng General army officer, born in Szechwan, 1892; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1914; garrison commander, northwestern district, Szechwan, 1933; commander, 41st army, 1937; now commander-in-chief, 23rd army corps; address, Ku Chung Shi Cheih, Chengtu, Szechwan.

Sun, Ching-ya party leader, born in Kiangsi, 1888; graduate, Fuh Tan Univ.; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1931.

Sun, Chiu-lu government official, born in Kiangsu, 1898; LL.B. National Peking Univ.; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1942; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Sun, Fo (see **Sun, Ke**).

Sun, Jen-lin government official, born in Kwangsi, 1891; graduate, Kwangsi Law College; member, Kwangsi Provincial Government, and director of general administrative bureau, since 1940; address, Kwangsi Provincial Government, Kweilin, Kwangsi.

Sun, Ke (prefers Sun, Fo)
government official, born in Kwangtung, 1891; son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen; B.A. California, 1916; M.A. Columbia, 1917; mayor, Canton, 1921-22, 1923-24, and 1926; minister of finance, 1927-28; minister of railways, 1928-31; president, Executive Yuan, 1932; now president, Legislative Yuan; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Sun, Lien-chung **General**
army officer, born in Hopei, 1893; holder, Blue-sky White-sun Medal; former governor of Chinghai and Kansu; commander-in-chief, 26th route army; vice-commander-in-chief, 1st War Area; now vice-commander-in-chief, 5th War Area, and commander-in-chief, 2nd Group Army.

Sun, Peng-wen
sociologist, born in Kiangsu, 1892; B.A. National Peking Univ., 1918; M.A. Illinois, 1922; Ph.D. New York, 1925; studied at Columbia, 1922-24; at Chicago, 1925-26; professor, and dean of faculty, National Central Univ., 1929-41; director, department of higher education, Ministry of Education, 1930-32; professor and dean of teachers' college, National Central Univ., since 1941; appointed by Ministry of Education "Ministry-appointed Professor," 1942; author, *Principles of Sociology*, 1931, and *Social Problems in Modern China* (4 volumes), 1942; address, National Central Univ., Chungking.

Sun, Soong Ching-ling (see Madame Sun, Yat-sen).

Sun, Tung-hsuan **Lieut.-General**
army officer, born in Hopei, 1895; commander, 20th division, 1931; commander, 12th army, 1937; deputy commander, 3rd group army, 1938; commander-in-chief, 3rd group army, since 1938; address, Chiaoho, Hopei.

Sun, Wei-ju **General**
army officer, born in Shensi, 1894; commander, 38th army, 1932; commander, 31st army corps, 1938; commander, 4th group army, since 1939; address, 5, East Ten Street Lane, Sian, Shensi.

Madame Sun, Yat-sen (Sun, Soong Ching-ling)
Kuomintang leader, born at Shanghai, Kiangsu; B.A. Wesleyan College; married Dr. Sun, Yat-sen in 1915;

member, Central Executive Committee Kuomintang; address, c/o Central Party Hqrs., Chungking.

Sun, Yuan-liang **Lieut.-General**
army officer, born in Szechwan, 1904; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy; attended Japanese Military Cadets' Academy, 1927-29; commander, 88th division, 1933; studied military science and equipment in Europe and America in 1938; now fighting on the south-eastern front.

Sun, Yueh-chi
engineer, born in Chekiang, 1895; graduate, National Peiyang College, Columbia and Stanford Univ.; general manager, Kansu Oil Administration, and member, National Resources Commission; address, P.O. Box 7, Peipei, Szechwan.

Sun, Siu-feng
government official, born in Shensi, 1901; graduate, Shensi Law College; secretary-general, Chahar Provincial Government, since 1942; address, Chahar Provincial Government, Loyang.

Sung, Han-chang
banker, born in Chekiang, 1873; connected with Bank of China since 1912; chairman, board of directors, Bank of China, since 1942; address, Bank of China, Chungking.

Sung, Su-shih
journalist, born at Kunming, Yunnan, in April, 1903; former editor, *Central Daily News*; editor-in-chief, *Wuhan Daily News*; managing director, *Wuhan Daily News*, since 1941; address, *Wuhan Daily News*, Enshih, Hupeh.

Sung, Tze-wen (prefers T. V. Soong)
government official, born in Shanghai; B.A. Harvard, 1915; minister of finance, and vice-president, Executive Yuan, 1928-31 and 1932-33; acting president, Executive Yuan, 1932-33; chief delegate, World Economic Conference, London, 1933; chairman, board of directors, Bank of China, 1935-42; acting chairman, National Aeronautical Affairs Commission, 1938; now minister of foreign affairs; address, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chungking.

Sung, William Z. L. (see Shen, Tze-liang).

Sze, Alfred Sao-ke (see Shih, Chao chi).

Ta, Pu-sheng (prefers Haji Noor Mohamad Ta-pu-sun)
government official, born in Kiangsu, 1876; graduate, Azhar Univ., Cairo, 1923; counsellor, National Military Council, since 1938; member, People's Political Council, since 1942; address, c/o Kinoheng Bank, Sian, Shensi.

Ta-pu-sun Haji Noor Mohamad (see Ta, Pu-sheng).

Tai, Chi-tao (see Tai, Chuan-hsien).

Tai, Chuan-hsien (Tai, Chi-tao)
government official, born in Szechwan, 1890; studied at Japanese Imperial Univ., Tokyo; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1924; president, National Sun Yat-sen Univ., 1926-30; president, Examination Yuan, since 1928; address, Examination Yuan, Chungking.

Tai, Hsu (Monk)
Buddhist leader, born in Cheldiang, 1880; leader, Chinese Buddhist Mission to South Seas, 1941; now president, World Buddhist Institute and Chinese Buddhist Association; address, Han Tsang Yuan, Peipei, Chungking.

Tai, Kual-sheng (prefers K. S. Tai)
government official, born in Fukien, 1890; member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee; former special commissioner of Control Yuan for Kansu, Ningsia and Chinghai; now vice-minister, Board of Overseas Affairs, and member, Control Yuan; address, c/o Board of Overseas Affairs, Chungking.

Tai, K. S. (see Tai, Hual-sheng).

Tan, Ping-hsun
engineer, government official, born in Shantung, 1907; graduate, National Peiping Univ., 1931; director, Lushan (Kiangsi) Administration, 1936-38; director, Kiangsi Highway Bureau, 1938-42; director, Stage Transportation Administration, Ministry of Communications, since 1942; address, Stage Transportation Administration, Chungking.

Tan, Tao
government official, born in Hupeh, 1881; LL.B. Central Univ., Tokyo; senior secretary, National Government, and secretary-general, preparatory committee, National Institute of History, since 1937; address, National Government, Chungking.

Tan, Wen-ping
government official, born in Jehol, 1894; graduate, Chihli Law College; member, People's Political Council; address, c/o Kia Shih Chang Post Office, Palsien, Chungking.

Tang, Chi-ho (prefers Edgar C. Tang)
university president, born in Kiangsi, 1902; B.A. Boone College, 1922; B.J. and M.A. Missouri, 1927; M.A. (1929) and Ph.D. (1932), Harvard; president, Cheeloo University, since 1943; address, Cheeloo University, Chengtu.

Tang, Chi-yu
educator, government official; born in Kiangsu, 1894; B.Ag. Univ. of Nanking, 1920; M.A. Georgia, 1921; Ph.D. Cornell, 1924; professor, National Southeastern Univ., 1924-27; professor, National Sun Yat-sen Univ., 1927; professor, Central Political Institute, 1929-37; director, Kiangsi Reclamation Bureau, 1938-40; counsellor, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, since 1941; dean, School of Agriculture, Fuh Tan Univ., since 1941; author, *An Economic Study of Chinese Agriculture* (in English); address, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Chungking.

Tang, Edgar C. (see Tang, Chi-ho).

Tang, En-po **Lieut.-General**
army officer, born in Chekiang; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; former instructor, Whampoa Military Academy; commander, 13th army; now commander-in-chief, 31st group army.

Tang, Sheng-chih **General**
army officer, born in Hunan, 1885; commander, 5th army, 1929; chairman, Military Advisory Council, 1932-34; inspector-general, of military training, 1934; garrison commander of Nanking, 1937; now member, National Military Council; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1931; address, National Military Council, Chungking.

Tang, Shih-tsun **General**
army officer, born in Szechwan, 1886; commander 21st army, 1935; commander, 24th army corps, 1937; commander-in-chief, 23rd group army, since 1938; vice-commander-in-chief, 3rd War Area, since 1938.

Tang, Shou-chien
college president, born in Fukien, 1902; B.A. Morningside College, 1925; M.A.

Columbia, 1927; president, Fukien Provincial Teachers' College, since 1941; address, Nanping, Fukien.

Tang, Tao-yuan **General**
party leader, born in Hunan, 1889; elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1935; now member, Hunan Provincial Government.

Tang, Teh-cheng
journalist, native of Kwangtung; born in 1908; B.A. Yenching Univ., M.A. Missouri; Nanking correspondent, Associated Press, 1934-36; head, English department, Central News Agency, since 1935; address, Central News Agency, Chungking.

Tang, Teng-han
medical engineer, born in Fukien, 1900; D.Sc. Berlin, 1929; chief engineer, Central Pharmaceutical Industries, and British indemnity fund research lecturer, West China Union Univ., since 1939; address, P. O. Box 42, Chengtu.

Tang, Yi
police commissioner, born in Szechwan, 1902; graduate, Szechwan Law College; former police commissioner Chengtu; Chungking police commissioner since 1940; address, Chungking Police Bureau.

Tang Yueh
psychologist, born in Fukien, 1891; B.A. Cornell, 1917; Ph.D. Harvard, 1920; member, academic council, and research fellow, psychological research institute, Academia Sinica, since 1929; address, Psychological Research Institute, Kweilin.

Tao, Feng-shan
government official, born in Kiangsu, 1898; graduate, Chiaotung Univ., Peiping, 1919; deputy director, 1939; acting director, 1941; director, since 1942; department of tele-communications, Ministry of Communications; and director, Chinese Electrical Engineering Society; address, Ministry of Communications, Chungking.

Tao, Heng-chih (see **Tao, Hsin-chih**).

Tao, Hsin-chih (prefers **Heng Chih Tao**)
educator, born in Anhwei, 1893; B.A. Univ. of Nanking, 1914; M.A. Illinois, 1915; Post Graduate School, Columbia, 1915-17; principal, Hsiao Chuang School, 1927-30; member, People's Political Council, 1938-42; principal, Yu Tsai School, and Hsiao Chuang Research Institute, since 1939; address, Yu Tsai School, Chungking.

Tao, Hsuan
woman leader, born in Chekiang, 1899; graduate, National Peiping Women's Normal College, 1922; member, Legislative Yuan, 1928-35; director girls' department, Kuomintang Youth Corps, 1940-41; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, 71, Chang Kia Hua Yuan, Chungking.

Tao, L. K. (see **Tao, Meng-ho**).

Tao, Lu-chien
government official, born in Chekiang, 1889; graduate, Peking Translation College; charge d'affaires, Chinese Legation in Mexico, 1918-21; foreign affairs commissioner for Honan, 1924; counsellor and director of general affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1927-28; foreign affairs commissioner for Kwangtung, 1929; member, Legislative Yuan, 1933-35; administrative vice-minister and acting minister of interior, 1935; political vice-minister of interior, 1935-37; secretary-general and member, Hunan Provincial Government, 1937-38; civil affairs commissioner, 1938-42; member, Hunan Provincial Government, since 1937; address, Hunan Provincial Government, Changsha, Hunan.

Tao, Meng-ho (prefers **L. K. Tao**)
sociologist, professor, born in Hopei, 1888; B.Sc. London Univ., professor, National Peking Univ., 1914-27; dean, same institution, 1919; director, research institute of social sciences, Academia Sinica, since 1936; member, People's Political Council; since 1938; address, P. O. Box 1, Lichuang, Szechwan.

Tchang Si (see **Chang, Hsi**).

Tchang, Yitchou (see **Chang, Yi-chu**).

Tcheng, Soumay (see **Cheng, Yuh-siu**).

Tchou, Venfour F. (see **Chu, Fu-ting**).

Teng, Chia-yen
party and government leader, born in Kwangsi, 1888; now member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, and state councillor, National Government.

Teng, Ching-yang
party leader, born in Kwangtung, 1888; graduate, Meiji Univ., Tokyo; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1929.

Teng, Chun-kao
government official, born in Chinghai, 1900; B.A. Stanford; M.A. and Ph.D. Chicago; dean, 1929; president, 1929-36; Kansu College; member, Control Yuan, since 1941; address, Control Yuan, Chungking.

Teng, Han-hsiang
government official, born in Kweichow, 1887; former secretary-general, Szechwan Provincial Government; now general manager, Szechwan-Sikang Development Corporation; address, Szechwan-Sikang Development Corporation, Chengtu.

Teng, Hsi-hou **General**
army officer, born in Szechwan, 1889; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commander, 28th army, 1927; commander, 14th route army, 1928; commander, 4th army corps, 1937; commander-in-chief, 22nd group army, 1938; now military affairs commissioner of Szechwan and Sikang; address, Chengtu, Szechwan.

Teng, Kung-hsien
government official, born in Hunan, 1901; B.A. National Southeast Univ., 1925; M.A. Stanford, 1928; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1932; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Teng, Lung-kuang **Lieut.-General**
army officer, born in Kwangtung, 1895; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commander-in-chief, 35th group army, since 1940; address, Military P. O. No. 18, Kwangtung.

Teng, Pao-shan **General**
military officer, born in Kansu, 1894; graduate, Ili (Sinkiang) Military School; commander, 7th division, 1924; commander, new 1st army, 1933; commander, 21st army corps, 1937; commander-in-chief, Shansi-Shensi-Suiyuan border area, since 1939; elected member, Central Executive Committee, of Kuomintang, 1939; address, Yulin, Shensi.

Ti, Yin
party leader, born in Kiangsu, 1896; research fellow, Lyons Univ.; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1936; deputy secretary-general, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since 1942; address, Central Kuomintang Hqrs., Chungking.

Tiao, Min-chien (prefers **M. T. Z. Tiau**)
journalist, government official; born in Kwangtung, 1888; B.A. St. John's

Univ.; LL.B. and LL.D. London; founder and editor, *Peking Leader*, 1917-20; director, information department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1929-31; editor, *China Press Weekly*, 1935-37.

Tiao, Pei-jan
government official, born in Szechwan, 1902; B.A. National Southeast Univ., 1926; M.A. Illinois, 1933; director, finance bureau, Chungking Municipality, since 1939; address, Finance Bureau, Chungking.

Tiao, Tso-chien (prefers **Philip K. C. Tiau**)
diplomat, born in Kwangtung, 1880; B.A. St. John's Univ.; LL.B. and M.A. Cambridge; minister to Cuba, and Panama, 1921-26; managing director, *Peiping Leader*, 1928-33; consul-general at Singapore, 1933-35; foreign affairs commissioner, Kwangtung, 1936-38.

Tien, Chen-nan **Lieut.-General**
army officer, born in Honan, 1889; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1903; vice commander-in-chief, 2nd group army, since 1940.

Tien, Chung-chin
government official, professor; born in Kansu, 1899; M.A. (1927) and Ph.D. (1930), Illinois; professor, National Northeast Univ., 1930; member, Control Yuan, 1931; professor, National Central Univ. and Central Political Institute, 1931; education commissioner, Kansu, 1936; president, Kansu College, 1936; member, Control Yuan, since 1938; address, Control Yuan, Chungking.

Tien, Han
playwright, born in Hunan, 1898; graduate, Tokyo Normal College; author of a number of plays; now section chief, Cultural Work Committee, Political Training Board, National Military Council; address, 14, Tien Kuan Fu Street, Chungking.

Tien, Kun-shan
government official, born in Kansu, 1897; graduate, Chung Kuo Univ., Peiping; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935; now director, food bureau, Kansu.

Ting, Chao-wu
party leader, born in Fukien, 1885; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1931.

Ting, Chi-shih (prefers **Kieh-shie Ding**)
government official, born in Shantung, 1902; diploma-ingenieur, Technische

Hochschule Breslau, 1938; professor, National Tung Chih Univ., 1938-40; director of public works, Kunming Municipal Government, 1939-41; member, People's Political Council, since 1940; address, 60, You Lung Shan, Chungking.

Ting, Hsieh-lin

physicist, born in Kiangsi, 1892; M.S. Birmingham; director, research institute of physics, Academia Sinica, since 1928; address, Research Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Kweilin.

Ting, Shao-chi

government official, born in Hupeh, 1884; first secretary, Chinese embassy in Japan, 1931-33; councillor, same embassy, 1933-36; counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1936-42; advisor to same ministry since May, 1942; address, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chungking.

Ting, Shu-peng

government official, born in Anhwei, 1900; member, Hopei Provincial Government, since 1938; address, Hopei Provincial Government, Loyang, Honan.

Ting, Wei-fen

party leader, born in Shantung, 1976; graduate, Meiji Univ., Tokyo; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1924; now member, standing committee, Kuomintang C.E.C.; address, Central Kuomintang Hqrs., Chungking.

Tong, Hollington K. (see Tung, Hsien-kuang).

Tsai, Chiao

physiologist, professor, born in Kwangtung, 1897; B.A. Illinois, 1922; Ph.D. Chicago, 1924; professor, National Central Univ., since 1937; appointed by Ministry of Education "Ministry-appointed Professor," 1942; author, *Physiology*; known for his research in carbohydrate metabolism and anti-hemolytic action of cholesterol, lecithin and serum; address, Medical College, National Central Univ., Chengtu.

Tsai, Kwei (Miss)

Y.W.C.A. worker, born in Chekiang 1902; B.A. Ginling College for Women, 1927; M.A. Columbia, 1936; secretary-general, National Committee, Y.W.C.A., since 1937; address, Y.W.C.A., San Sheng Chieh, Chengtu.

Tsai, Ting-kai

General
army officer, born in Kwangtung, 1890; former commander, 10th division; commander, 60th division; commander, 19th army; commander, 19th route army; now commander, 18th group army.

Tsang, Chi-fang

university president, born in Liaoning, 1894; LL.B. Chung Kuo Univ., 1920; studied at universities of Illinois and California, 1920-23; chancellor, National Northeast Univ., since 1937; address, National Northeast Univ., Santai, Szechwan.

Tsao, Ching-yuan

government official, born in Szechwan, 1891; former counsellor, Executive Yuan, now member and civil affairs commissioner, Kweichow Provincial Government.

Tsao, Chung-chih

government official, born in Shantung, 1904; graduate, Cheeloo Univ., former member and finance commissioner, Honan Provincial Government; now director, sugar monopoly bureau, Ministry of Finance; address, Sugar Monopoly Bureau, Chungking.

Tsao, Fu-lin,

army officer, born in Hopei, 1892; commander, 14th division, 1927-28; commander, 1st army corps, 1929; commander, 14th army, 1929-31; 29th division, 1931-37; 55th army, 1937; deputy-commander, 3rd group army, since 1939.

Tsao, Hao-sen

General
government official, born in Kiangsi, 1887; graduate, Japanese Staff College, 1924; chief of staff, 2nd group army of Nationalist Revolutionary Forces, 1927-28; director, army administration, Ministry of War, 1928-31; vice-minister of war, 1931-42; governor of Kiangsi, since 1942; address, Kiangsi Provincial Government, Kiangsi.

Tsao, Ku-ping

Lieut.-General
journalist, born in Shanghai, 1896; B.A. Berlin Univ., 1927; editor, 1927-31; special correspondent in U.S.S.R., 1931; news editor, 1931-35; Nanking correspondent, 1935-37; manager, Hankow Edition, 1937-38, of the *Ta Kung Pao*; now manager, *Ta Kung Pao*, Chungking; address, *Ta Kung Pao*, Chungking.

Tsen, J. K. (see Tseng, Chi-kuan).

Tseng, Chi-kuan (prefers J. K. Tsen)
college president, born in Szechwan, 1893; B.A. Kagosima School of Agriculture and Forestry, Japan, 1915; president, National Northwest Polytechnical School, since 1939; address, National Northwest Polytechnical School, Lanchow.

Tseng, Hsu-pai

publicity director, writer, journalist; born in Kiangsu, 1894; B.A. St. John's Univ., 1918; managing director and editor, *Ta Wan Pao*, (China Evening News) Shanghai, 1932-36; councillor, National Military Council, 1931-37; director, international department, Ministry of Information, since 1937; author, *ABC of English Literature*, *ABC of American Literature*, and several novels; address, Ministry of Information, Chungking.

Tseng, Kuang-ching

party and government official, born in Szechwan, 1899; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935; now director, Political training department, 8th war area headquarters.

Tseng, T. K. (see Tseng, Yung-fu).

Tseng, Yang-fu

government official, born in Kwangtung, 1892; graduate, Peiyang and Pittsburgh Univ.; vice-minister of railways, 1935-36; mayor of Canton, 1936-37; director-general, Yunnan-Burma Railway Administration, since 1940; minister of communications, since 1942; director, National Highway Administration, since 1943; address, Ministry of Communications, Chungking.

Tseng, Yen

government official, born in Kwangsi, 1886; graduate, Central Univ., Japan; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1941; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Tseng, Yung-fu (prefers T. K. Tseng)

government official, born in Fukien 1882; studied at Peiyang Univ., King's College and Cambridge; minister to Norway and Sweden, 1926; vice-minister of railways, 1935-38; vice-minister of foreign affairs, 1938-41.

Tsien, Tai (see Chien, Tai).

Tsing, Li-pin (prefers King Li-pin)

physician; born in Chekiang, 1895; licencie es sciences and docteur es sciences, 1920; docteur en medicine, 1921; director, National Research Institute of Medicine and Pharmacology, since 1942; address, National Research Institute of Medicine and Pharmacology, Kunming.

Tsou, Lin

government official, born in Kwangtung, 1888; graduate, Peking Law College;

vice-minister of finance, 1932-39; member and finance commissioner, Kwangtung Provincial Government, 1940-42; chairman, Foreign Trade Commission, since 1942; address, Foreign Trade Commission, Chungking.

Tsou, Lu

government and Kuomintang leader; born in Kwangtung, 1884; graduate, Waseda Univ., Tokyo; elected state councillor, National Government, 1932; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1926; chancellor, National Sun Yat-sen Univ., 1931-40; address, Central Kuomintang Hqrs., Chungking.

Tsou, Shan-chun

government official, born in Kwangtung, 1903; graduate, Waseda Univ., Tokyo; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1942; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Tsou, Shang-yu

diplomat, born in 1897; graduate, Commercial Institute of Russia, 1918; former consul-general at Novosibirsk, U. S. S. R.; director, west Asiatic affairs department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; now minister to Turkey; address, Chinese Legation, Ankara, Turkey.

Tsou, Tso-hua

Lieut.-General
army officer, government official, born in Kirin, 1892; graduate, Japanese Military Cadets' Academy; member, Peiping Military Council, 1933; principal, Artillery School, 1934-39; commander-in-chief of artillery, National Military Council, since 1940; chairman, Kirin Provincial Government, since 1940; address, 40, Fu Hsing Villa, South Bank, Chungking.

Tsu, Y. Y. (see Chu, Yu-yu).

Tsul, Kuang-hsiu

party leader, born in Kwangtung, 1892; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1931.

Tsur, Y. T. (see Chou, I-chun).

Tu, Chung-yuan

railway director, and engineer, born in Szechwan, 1890; graduate, Tangshan Engineering College, 1914; M. Eng. Cornell, 1922; deputy superintendent and chief engineer, Yunnan-Burma Railway Administration, since 1941; acting director, Canton-Hankow Railway Administration, since 1942; vice-president, Chinese Engineering Society; address, Canton-Hankow Railway Administration, Hengyang, Hunan.

Tu, Jen-chi

government official, born in Shansi, 1904; now member, Shansi Provincial Government; address, Shansi Provincial Government.

Tu, Yuen-ten (see **Tu, Yun-tang**).

Tu, Yun-tang (prefers **Tu, Yuen-ten**) diplomat, born in Hupeh, 1897; B.A. National Peking Univ.; M.A. and Ph.D. Illinois; former consul-general at Manila; director, treaty department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; now minister to Panama, Costa Rica, and Honduras; address, Chinese Legation, Panama.

Tu, Yung

banker, industrialist, born in Shanghai, 1887; now chairman, board of directors, China Commercial Bank; address, China Commercial Bank, Chungking.

Tung, Chi-cheng

government official, born in Kirin, 1898; B.A. (1927) and LL.B. (1928), Missouri; dean, college of law, Kirin Provincial Univ., 1928-30; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1933; address, Legislative Yuan.

Tuan, Hsi-peng

government and party official, born in Kiangsi, 1896; B.A. National Peking Univ.; M.A. Columbia; vice-minister of education, 1932; now acting chairman, Kuomintang Central Training Committee; elected reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1931; address, Central Training Committee, Chungking.

Tuan, Mao-lan

diplomatic official, born in Anhwei, 1899; B.A. New York Univ., 1923; M.A. (1924) and Ph.D. (1927), Columbia; professor, Nankai Univ., 1934-37; senior secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1934-41; counsellor, Chinese Legation in Australia, and consul-general at Sydney, since 1941; address, Chinese Consulate-General, Sydney, Australia.

Tung, Hsien-kuang (prefers **Hollington K. Tong**)

journalist, publicity director, born in Chekiang, 1887; B.A. Missouri; Ph.D. (Hon.), Park College; editor and managing director, *China Press*, Shanghai, 1931-35; managing director, *China Times*, *Ta Wan Pao*, and *Shun Shih News Agency*, 1936; managing director, China Publishing Company, Shanghai, 1936; vice-minister of information, since 1938; authorized

biographer of *Chiang Kai-shek*, both in Chinese and English; address, Ministry of Information, Chungking.

Tung, Kuan-hsien

professor, born in Chahar, 1893; B.A. Waseda Univ., Tokyo, 1920; M.A. Columbia, 1923; studied at Berlin and London univ.; vice-minister of audit, 1930; professor and dean, department of economics, National Central Univ., 1933; member, Control Yuan, 1936; dean of faculty, National Central Univ., 1937-43; member, People's Political Council, since 1941; address, National Central Univ., Chungking.

Tung, Shih-chin

agricultural economist, born in Szechwan, 1900; M.S. and Ph.D. Cornell; former head, rural improvement department, China International Famine Relief Commission; professor and dean, college of agriculture, National Peiping Univ.; now director, Kiangsi Provincial Agricultural Institute; address, Kiangsi Provincial Agricultural Institute, Taiho, Kiangsi.

Tung, Tso-ping

archaeologist, born in Honan, 1895; graduate, Graduate School, National Peking Univ.; former professor, National Honan and Sun Yat-sen universities; now research fellow, Academia Sinica; address, P. O. Box 5, Nanchi, Szechwan.

Tyau, M. T. Z. (see **Tiao, Min-chien**).**Tyau, Philip K. C.** (see **Tiao, Tso-chien**).**Van, Tsing-kong** (see **Fan, Cheng-kang**).**Wan, Fu-lin**

General army officer, born in Kirin, 1880; former governor, Heilungkiang Province; commander, 53rd army; deputy-commander, 1st group army and 20th group army; commander, 26th army corps; commander, 20th group army; governor, Liaoning Province, since 1940; member, National Military Council, since 1942; address, 21, Foo Sheng Villa, South Bank, Chungking.

Wang, Cheng-ting (prefers **Chengting T. Wang**)

diplomat, born in Chekiang, 1882; B.A. Yale, 1910; acting minister of justice and commerce, 1912; vice-president of Senate, first Parliament of the Republic, 1913; general secretary, Y.M.C.A. of China, 1914; director-general, Shantung Rehabilitation Commission, 1927;

minister of foreign affairs, 1922; acting premier, 1922; minister of foreign affairs and minister of finance, 1926; director-general, Lunghai Railway, 1927; minister of foreign affairs, 1928-31; ambassador to United States, 1930-38; now reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee.

Wang, Chi-fu

government official, born in Yunan, 1895; former director, Yunnan Provincial Mint; director, general affairs department, Ministry of Interior; member, People's Political Council, since 1942; address, c/o People's Political Council, Chungking.

Wang, Chia-cheng

diplomatic official, born in Kirin, 1899; B.A. Kieo Univ., Tokyo; vice-minister of foreign affairs, 1930-32; delegate to League of Nations convention, 1931; member, People's Political Council, 1938-42; now advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; address, 28, Fu Hsin Village Hwangchuehya, South Bank, Chungking.

Wang, Chia-chi

biologist, born in Kiangsu, 1899; B.S. National Southeast Univ., 1923; Ph.D. Pennsylvania, 1928; research professor, biological research institute, Science Society of China, 1929-34; director, zoological and botanical research institute, Academia Sinica, since 1934; address, Zoological and Botanical Research Institute, Academia Sinica, Peipei, Szechwan.

Wang, Chin

professor, born in Chekiang, 1888; Ch.E. Lehigh Univ., 1915; M.S. Minnesota, 1936; dean, college of natural sciences, National Central Univ., 1926-27; dean, normal college, National Chekiang Univ., since 1937; address, National Chekiang Univ., Tsungyi, Kweichow.

Wang, Chin-chun

government official, born in Hopei, 1882; Ph. B. Yale, 1908; M.A. (1909) and Ph.D. (1911), Illinois; inventor of phonetic system for telegraphing Chinese characters; director, Chinese Government railway purchasing commission London, since 1931.

Wang, Ching-hsi (prefers **Ging-hsi Wang**)

psychologist, born in Shantung, 1897; LL.B. National Peking Univ., 1919; Ph.D. Johns Hopkins, 1923; director, psychological research institute, Academia Sinica, since 1934; address, Psychological Research Institute, Academia Sinica, Kweilin.

Wang, Ching-kuo Lieut.-General army officer, born in Shansi, 1893; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1918; commander, 5th army, 1928; garrison commander of Suiyuan, 1929; commander, 70th division, and garrison commander of western Suiyuan, 1931; commander, 19th army, 1936.

Wang, Chuan-sheng

party leader, born in Fukien, 1888; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935.

Wang, Chung-hui

government official, born in Kwangtung, 1882; D.C.L. Yale, 1904; called to English Bar at Inner Temple, 1907; minister of justice, 1912; president, law codification commission, 1917; chief justice, Supreme Court, 1920; delegate to Washington Conference, 1921-22; minister of justice, 1922; premier, 1922; judge, Permanent Court of International Justice, The Hague, 1923-24; minister of education, 1926; minister of justice, 1927-28; president, Judicial Yuan, 1928-31; judge, Permanent Court of International Justice, The Hague, 1930-35; minister of foreign affairs, 1937-41; now secretary-general, National Supreme Defense Council; address, National Supreme Defense Council Chungking.

Wang, Chung-lien Lieut.-General

army officer, born in Kiangsu, 1901; graduate, Whampoa Military Academy, 1923; commander, 89th division, 1934; commander, 85th army, 1937; deputy commander, 31st group army, since 1940; commander, 2nd route assault army, Shantung-Kiangsu-Anhwei-Honan border area, since 1941, address, Taihu, Anhwei.

Wang, Chengting T. (see **Wang, Cheng-ting**).**Wang, Ging-hsi** (see **Wang, Ching-hsi**).**Wang, Hsiao-lai**

merchant, born in Chekiang, 1886; now chairman, Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, and member, People's Political Council; address, c/o Bank of China, Chungking.

Wang, Hsien-chang

government official, born in Heilungkiang, 1876; graduate, Heilungkiang Law School, 1913; member, Control Yuan, since 1933; address, Control Yuan, Chungking.

Wang, Hsin-kung (prefers Wang, Sing-kung)

university president, born in Anhwei, 1888; studied in England, 1908-09; A.R.C.Sc. (Associated of Royal College of Science) and D.I.C. (Diploma of Imperial College); chancellor, National Wuhan Univ., since 1930; author, *Scientific Method and Introduction to Science*; address, National Wuhan Univ., Loshan, Szechwan.

Wang, Hua-cheng

government official, born in Kiangsu, 1903; B.A. Minnesota, 1924; Ph.D. Chicago, 1927; former professor of political science, National Tsing Hua Univ.; counsellor, Supreme National Defense Council, since 1939; director, treaty department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, since 1942; address, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Wang, Hual-min

government official, born in Shansi, 1892; LL.M. Northwestern Univ., U. S. A.; member and education commissioner, Shansi Provincial Government, since 1937.

Wang, I-han

government official, born in Fukien, 1896; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1941; address, Legislative Yuan.

Wang, K. Y. Tzu-kan (see Wang, Kuang-yu).**Wang, Kuan-ying**

government official, born in Kiangsi, 1901; graduate, National Southeast Univ.; M.A. 1928; Ph.D. 1929; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, 249, Shensi Street, Chungking.

Wang, Kuang-yu (prefers K. Y. Tzu-kan Wang)

physician, born in Kiangsi, 1882; B.A. Oberlin; M.Sc. Chicago; M.D. St. Louis Univ.; former superintendent, Changsha Union Hospital; president, Kiangsi Provincial Medical College; president, Yale-in-China Medical College; now president, National Chung Cheng Medical College.

Wang, Kun-lun

government official, born in Kiangsi, 1902; graduate, National Peking Univ.; now reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee; and member, Legislative Yuan; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Wang, Kung-yu

government official, born in Kiangsu, 1903; graduate, Chung Kuo Univ., 1927; member and civil affairs commissioner, Kiangsu Provincial Government, since 1939.

Wang, Kuo-hua

government official, born in Shensi, 1900; B.A. Colorado College, 1924; M.A. Chicago, 1926; former director, stage transportation administration, Ministry of Communications; now counsellor, Ministry of Communications; address, Ministry of Communications, Chungking.

Wang, Kuo-ying

government official, born in Shansi, 1895; graduate, National Peking Univ., 1919; member and reconstruction commissioner, Suiyuan Provincial Government, 1940-42; member, Suiyuan Provincial Government, and director, Suiyuan commodity control bureau, since 1942; address, Suiyuan Provincial Government, Shenpa, Suiyuan.

Wang, Li-ming (Mrs. Herman C. E. Liu)

social worker, born in Anhwei, 1897; B.A. Northwestern Univ., U.S.A.; secretary-general, Women's Christian Temperance Union; and member, People's Political Council; address, Liu Chuang, Chialing Villa, Chungking.

Wang, Lu-l

Kuomintang and government official, born in Shensi, 1899; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935; now supervisory commissioner of Shansi and Shensi.

Wang, Lucy C. (see Wang, Shih-ching).

Wang, Mao-kung Lieut.-General party leader, born in Hunan, 1890; graduate, Moscow Staff College; now reserve member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee.

Wang, Ping

government official, born in Shansi, 1890; secretary-general, Suiyuan Provincial Government, 1928; secretary-general, Hopei Provincial Government, 1929; secretary-general, Shansi Provincial Government, 1931; member, Shansi Provincial Government, and finance commissioner, since 1933; and director, Shansi Provincial Land Tax Bureau, since 1941; address, Shansi Provincial Government.

Wang, Ping-chun

government official, born in Hopei, 1889; elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1935; now member, Control Yuan and National Relief Commission.

Wang, Po-chun

government official, university president; born in Kweichow, 1885; minister of communications, 1928-31; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1929; elected state councillor, National Government, 1932; president, Great China Univ., since 1928; address, Great China Univ., Kweiyang, Kweichow.

Wang, Pu-han

government official, born in Shensi, 1893; B.S. Meiji Univ.; now member, People's Political Council; address, People's Political Council, Chungking.

Wang Shih-ching (Miss, prefers Lucy C. Wang)

college president, born in Fukien, 1899; B.A. Iowa; M.A. Michigan; president, Hua Nan College for Women, since 1930; address, Hua Nan College for Women, Nanping, Fukien.

Wang, Shih-chieh

government official, born in Hupeh, 1891; B.Sc. London; docteur en droit, Paris, 1920; professor, National Peking Univ., 1921-27; director, law codification bureau, 1927-28; member, Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, 1928; member, Legislative Yuan, 1928-30; president, National Wuhan Univ., 1929-34; minister of education, 1933-37; minister of information, 1934-42; now secretary-general, People's Political Council and Central Planning Board, and chief councillor, National Military Council; address, People's Political Council, Chungking.

Wang, Shih-ying

co-operative expert, born in Fukien, 1901; B.A. Fuh Tan Univ., professor 1936-38; dean, 1939; graduate school of co-operation, Central Political Institute, 1936-38; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, c/o Liming Book Company, South Hot Springs, Chungking.

Wang, Shu-chang

General army officer, born in Liaoning; graduate, Tokyo Military Cadets' Academy; governor, Hopei Province, 1931-32; garrison commander, Peiping and Tientsin, 1933-35; vice-president, Military Advisory Council, since 1937; address, Military Advisory Council, Chungking.

Wang, Shu-han

party and government leader, born in Liaoning, 1879; elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1935; now state councillor, National Government.

Wang, Shu-tseng

government official, born in Kiangsu, 1913; B.A. Hangchow Christian College, 1933; member, Control Yuan, since 1940; address, Control Yuan, Chungking.

Wang, Shun-chih

government official, born in Kwangsi, 1891; member and finance commissioner, Kwangsi Provincial Government, since 1942; address, Finance Department, Kweilin.

Wang, Sing-kung (see Wang, Hsin-kung).**Wang, Su-fang**

government official, born in Kweichow, 1900; graduate, National Southeast Univ., 1925; member and civil affairs commissioner, Kansu Provincial Government, since 1942; elected member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1935; address, Civil Affairs Department, Lanchow, Kansu.

Wang, Tsan-shu

General military officer, born in Szechwan, 1886; former commander, 44th army; governor Szechwan Province; now commander-in-chief, 29th group army.

Wang, Tsao-shih

professor, born in Kiangsi, 1903; B.A. (1927), M.A. (1928) and Ph.D. (1929), Wisconsin; professor in Shanghai universities, 1930-33; member, People's Political Council, 1938-42; publisher, *Frontline Daily*, since 1939; address, *Frontline Daily*, Kian, Kiangsi.

Wang, Tse-chung

party official, born in Shantung, 1901; graduate, National Peking Univ., elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1935; now secretary-general, Kuomintang C.S.C.; address, Central Kuomintang Hqs., Chungking.

Wang, Tse-ting

government official, born in Shansi, 1904; graduate, National Peking Univ., 1927; secretary, 1931-36; counsellor, 1937-42; member, since 1942; Suiyuan Provincial Government; address, 8, Lin Hua Street, Chungking.

Wang, Tseng-shan (prefers Jelaeddin Wanzinshan)

government official, born in Shantung, 1902; B.A. Yeaching Univ., 1925; M.A.

Istanbul Univ., 1930; member Legislative Yuan, since 1932; address, Legislative Yuan.

Wang, Tso-jan

educator, born in Liaoning, 1894; B.A. Peiping Normal College, 1922; M.A. Columbia, 1926; acting chancellor, National Northeast Univ., 1932-37; member, People's Political Council, 1938-42; editor-in-chief, *Chinese Diplomatic Dictionary*, 1937.

Wang, Tso-hsiang

government official, born in Chekiang, 1897; graduate, Peiyang Medical College; studied public health at Johns Hopkins; former director, health bureau, Nanking; director, health bureau, Yunnan-Burma Highway; director, health bureau, Chungking, since 1943; address, Chungking Municipal Government, Chungking.

Wang, Tze-fu

government official, native of Hunan; B.A. Waseda Univ., and research student London Univ.; member and civil affairs commissioner, Kiangsi Provincial Government, since 1936; address, Taiho, Kiangsi.

Wang, Tung

government official, born in Kiangsu; 1889; attended Waseda Univ., Japan; professor, National Central Univ., 1927-37; dean, college of arts, National Central Univ., 1929-37; member, Control Yuan, since 1938; address, Control Yuan, Chungking.

Wang, Tung-yuan Lieut.-General

government official, born in Anhwei, 1898; graduate, Paoting Military Academy; commander, 73rd army, 1937; commander, 34th army corps, 1938; director of training, *San Min Cline I* Youth Corps, 1939; vice-minister, political training board, National Military Council, since 1940; dean, Central Training Corps, since 1940; address, P. O. Box 164, Chungking.

Wang, Yin-san

journalist, party worker, born in Honan, 1910; graduate, Chaoyang Univ., 1936; president, *Honan Kuomin Daily News*, since 1934; member, People's Political Council, since 1938; address, *Kuomin Daily News*, Lushan, Honan.

Wang, Yu-chang

born in Heilungkiang, 1889; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1918; member, People's Political Council.

Wang, Yu-chiao

government official, born in Honan, 1888; former member, People's Political Council, 1938; member, Honan Provincial Government, since 1940; address, Honan Provincial Government, Loyang, Honan.

Wang, Yu-hsiang

government official, born in Hunan, 1888; B.A. Chicago; M.A. New York; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1933; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Wang, Yun-sen

journalist, born in Hopei, 1901; editor-in-chief, *Ta Kung Pao*, author, *Sixty Years of Sino-Japanese Relations* (seven volumes); address, *Ta Kung Pao*, Chungking.

Wang, Yun-wu

publisher, educator, writer, born in Kwangtung, 1887; now managing director and editor-in-chief, Commercial Press; editor-in-chief, *Wan Yu Wen Ku* (*The Complete Library*, consisting of thousands of volumes of standard works in all branches of knowledge, sufficient in itself to constitute a nucleus of a small-sized library); inventor of a system of Chinese lexicography known as the "four-corner numeral system"; address, Commercial Press, Chungking.

Wang, Yung-ping

government official, born in Shansi, 1882; educated in Japan; former minister of justice; vice-chairman, law research committee, Judicial Yuan; chairman, commission for the disciplinary punishment of public functionaries, Judicial Yuan, since 1938; address, Judicial Yuan, Chungking.

Wang, Yung-tsan

government official, born in Shantung, 1891; graduate, Paoting Military Academy, 1914; member, Chahar Provincial Government, since 1942; address, Chahar Provincial Government, Loyang.

Wanzinshan, Jelaeddin (see Wang, Tseng-shang).

Wei, Francis Cho-min (see Wei, Tso-min).

Wei, Huai

government official, born in Fukien, 1882; member, Legislative Yuan, 1928-31; director, civil affairs department, National Government, since 1932; address, National Government, Chungking.

Wei, Li-huang

General army officer, born in Anhwei, 1897; graduate, Staff College; former commander-in-chief, 14th group army; deputy commander, 2nd War Area; commander, 1st War Area; now member, National Military Council; address, National Military Council, Chungking.

Wei, Tao-ming

diplomat, born in Kiangsu, 1898; docteur en droit, Paris; minister of justice, 1928-29; mayor of Nanking, 1930-31; ambassador to U. S. A., since 1942; address, Chinese Embassy, Washington, D.C.

Wei, Ting-sheng

economist, born in Hupeh, 1891; member, Legislative Yuan, since 1928; professor of economics, National Fuh Tan Univ., since 1940; address, Legislative Yuan, Chungking.

Wei, Tso-min (prefers Francis Chomin Wei)

college president, born in Kwangtung, 1889; B.A. (1911) and M.A. (1915), Boone Univ.; M.A. Harvard, 1919; Hon. D.C.L. Univ. of the South, U. S. A., 1927; Ph.D. London, 1929; president, Hua Chung College, since 1929; lecturer at Yale, Harvard, Chicago and Columbia, 1934-35; visiting professor of ethics, Yale, 1937-38; member, People's Political Council, 1938-42; address, Hua Chung College, Tali, Yunnan.

Wei, Yi-fu

government official, born in Chekiang, 1887; M.E. Cornell; former professor, Chiao Tung and Railway Univ.; chairman, Railway Technical Committee, president, Eurasia Aviation Company, vice-president, China National Aviation Corporation, superintendent, Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, Peiping-Hankow Railway, superintendent, Post Office; chief technical supervisor, Ministry of Communications, since 1927; address, Ministry of Communications, Chungking.

Wei, Yung-chen

government official, born in Kwangsi, 1900; graduate, Moscow Sun Yat-sen Univ. and Berlin Univ.; member and civil affairs commissioner, Anhwei Provincial Government, since 1940; address, Anhwei Provincial Government, Lihwang, Anhwei.

Wen, Chun

government official, born in Kiangsi, 1885; graduate, Waseda Univ., Tokyo; member and finance commissioner,

Kiangsi Provincial Government, since 1932; address, Department of Finance, Taiho, Kiangsi.

Wen, Chun-tien

government official, born in Hupeh, 1910; graduate, National Southeast Univ., 1926, and Nanking School of Fine Arts, 1923; director, department of rites and customs, Ministry of Interior, since 1938; address, Ministry of Interior, Chungking.

Wen, Yi-yu

government official, born in Hupeh, 1900; graduate, National Wuchang Commercial College; elected member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, 1935; now director-general of accounting, National Government; address, Directorate of Accounting, National Government, Chungking.

Wen, Yuan-ning

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