

Abbie G. Sanderson Papers

Yale Divinity School Library Record Group No. 149

Finding aid for collection available at:

<http://hdl.handle.net/10079/fa/divinity.149>

Series: IV. Collected Material

Box / folder: 8 / 68

Folder label: Newspaper clippings regarding missionaries in China under Communists

Dates: 1948-1951

For copyright information see: <http://www.library.yale.edu/div/permissions.html>

Originals of collection held at:

Yale Divinity School Library, 409 Prospect Street, New Haven, CT 0511
(divinity.library@yale.edu)

Scanning and computer output microfilm prepared by Conversion Service Associates LLC, Shelton, CT with financial support from The Center for Christian Studies, Shantou University, 243 Da Xue Road, Shantou, Guangdong, China 515063

5 Missionaries From Bay State Held by Reds

Lawrence Priest
Among 62 More
Americans Identified

The Communists in China have 62 Americans, including five Massachusetts missionaries, in prison or under house arrest, the State Department announced yesterday.

Held in jail is Most Rev. Philip Cate, Jesuit Bishop of Suichow (Tungshan), China. A native of Lawrence, he was taken prisoner last Dec. 5 by the Communists and led off to jail with no explanation for his arrest. Eight Canadian priests and one brother were placed under house arrest at the same time.

Under house arrest are Rev. Donald W. Chagny, Maryknoll Fathers, of Amherst; Rev. Joseph P. Levin, Maryknoll Fathers, of Framingham; Rev. John J. Tootney, Maryknoll Fathers, of New Bedford, and Rev. Loren E. Moran, Baptist missionary, former pastor of the Union Congregational Church, South End.

The list was made public by the State Department as it admitted that two years of secret diplomatic negotiations seeking release of those held have produced few results.

Several hours after the State Department released the list, Montreal headquarters of the Jesuit Mission in China announced the names of one priest jailed by the Communists in China and six under house arrest.

Rev. Eugene Lamon of Alberta is in jail "somewhere in China."

Under house arrest at the Szechow Jesuit mission are Rev. Auguste Gauthier, of Grosse or Rimouski District of Quebec; Rev. Maurice Gagnon, Quebec City; Rev. Maurice Beltrame, Montreal; Rev. Marc Hardy, Sherb. Que.; Rev. Honoré LaFayette, Montreal; Rev. Edmond LaFleche, Winnipeg.

Rev. Mark Tennien To Speak on China At St. Michael's

Rev. Mark Tennien, the Maryknoll missionary who will tell of his imprisonment by the Chinese Reds tomorrow night in Memorial Auditorium, visits his alma mater tonight.

A graduate of the class of 1932 at St. Michael's College, the famed missionary author will speak at 8:15 to the student body and faculty in Austin Hall.

The St. Michael's College Mission Crusade, headed by William Doyle, is making arrangements for the talk.

His brother, Rev. William Tennien, pastor of St. Mark's Church and also a St. Michael's alumnus, will be a guest.

Both have also been invited to be guests at the Faculty Wine Club which is holding a covered-dish supper this evening at 6:30 in the college library.

Views On China, By Past Missionary

WATERBURY, July 26—“I feel sure there will always be a China. The present war waves are only on the surface of deep waters. The storm will pass I do believe, and China will take her place among the nations of the world.”

This assertion was made by Rev. Harold Robinson, who has been a missionary in China for the past 35 years under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

When interviewed in the living room of the home in Waterbury of his sister, Mrs. Mabel Mabana, whom he and Mrs. Robinson were visiting, Rev. Robinson expressed the opinion that the present Korean situation is helping China realize how futile the fighting is when united with Russia and that they will eventually get fed up with it and want to co-operate more with the Western nations.

Defends Chinese

He defended the Chinese people by saying that they know only what the government wants them to know. They are led to believe that the South Koreans attack the North Koreans and that America is helping them. They sincerely believe that in helping North Korea they are saving their own country. Both he and Mrs. Robinson concurred that the armies of China are “pretty well trained.” China has plenty of manpower but the equipment is provided by Russia.

He further stated that Russia is doing a good job in trying to break down literacy for which China has been noted. Adult education classes have been organized to teach them to read and write.

Rev. and Mrs. Robinson returned to their native land permanently last January after much delay in getting cleared by the government. There have been great restrictions in China since Communism began to hold sway in 1949. “There is no freedom in China,” he said. “No one can travel from one place to another without permission from the police.” It was even impossible for the missionaries to go into the country to visit the many little churches. Such a situation in China, according to Rev. Robinson, is part of world revolution caused by economic conditions and social unrest in many parts of the world because so many people don't have enough to eat and their living conditions are “miserable.”

“Communism promises them a few and better life with far better living conditions. China sees Russia become a strong nation by using Communism and Chinese people who have succumbed, believe that China too will become strong,” he said.

Religion A Superstition

“Under the new rule Catholics fare worse than Protestants, although Communism has no use for either. Communists believe that religion of any kind is a superstition and will eventually die of its own accord since it has no value.”

When questioned about the mass executions by Communists, Rev. Robinson said he had personally seen no sign of it. He stated that they were told about the execution of groups of so-called “landlords,” Nationalist supporters.

The Communist policeman who gave Rev. and Mrs. Robinson permission to leave the country said “This situation has nothing to do with me personally, and he hoped that when we got to America we'd tell the Americans that the Chinese people still think of Americans as friends.”

“I feel that the work done by the missionaries will not be destroyed,” he asserted fervently. “The real Christians will always be Christians.”

Rev. Robinson said that the American Board has been working nearly a hundred years building up schools and hospitals without any support from the Chinese government although the Chinese people, America, Britain and other nationalities have contributed. Whether the Chinese government will make any reimbursement for the buildings and facilities, Rev. Robinson couldn't say; all he did know was that the jeep he used for his work was sold and the money realized returned to the American Board.

Native of Vermont

Rev. Robinson was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary in New York city and was assigned directly to foreign work. He was born and raised in Warren, and was graduated from Spaulding High School in 1904. He and Mrs. Robinson, a native of Washington state, met on board ship in 1910 while going from San Francisco to Honolulu where both were assigned to teach in a mission school. She taught English. They returned to America in 1920 when they were married in Spokane, Wash., and went to China immediately after their marriage. Their two elder children, sons, were born in China, but the third, a girl, was born in Barre while they were on a vacation here. The couple now have seven grandchildren.

They recalled an unfortunate incident occurred here the last time. When the United States government placed an embargo on Chinese goods, China retaliated and thus, their ship, a 12,000 ton steamer, was practically empty. When a wave struck the ship, the center on which Mrs. Robinson was sitting broke loose; she was thrown across the deck and fractured both arms.

They are spending the summer visiting old friends and left Waterbury on Tuesday for Burlington, where they will visit Rev. and Mrs. Louis Gilbert with whom they worked in China. They were good friends and neighbors. Rev. Gilbert is now pastor of the College Street Congregational Church.

They will then visit friends in Barre and then on to Warren for a visit with his brother, George Robinson and his sisters, Mrs. Ernest Brooks, Mrs. Charles DeForest and Mrs. R. F. Moulton of Fayston.

“While we enjoyed our work in China, it is wonderful to come back home,” Rev. Robinson said. “We don't ever expect to go back now and will eventually settle in Southern California, where I hope to find something to do. Many returned missionaries have established themselves in Chatsworth, Calif., and we may settle near there.”



'In My Village, Chinese Reds Shot 800 Guerillas,' Reports Rev. Mark Tennien

"In my village there were 1,000 guerillas. Eight hundred of them were shot while I was there."

So declared Rev. Mark Tennien, shown above baptizing a Chinese convert in the days before the Chinese Reds took him prisoner.

"With their network of informers," continued Father Tennien, "the Reds will get those other 400 who are still free."

While he was prisoner, Father Tennien said he and the others being held were required to sing Red songs before their meals; otherwise, no food.

A brother of the Rev. William A. Tennien, pastor of St. Mark's Church, Burlington, the Maryland missionary will lecture on China in the Memorial Auditorium here Tuesday, April 22.

Rev. Raymond Cramer of St. Mark's Church is in charge of this benefit lecture.

Two Americans Jailed By Reds Die; Others Held

Vigorous Publicity Now Is Believed To Affect Chinese

By FRED HAMFORD

HONG KONG, Tuesday, Dec. 11 (AP)—At least two Americans jailed by the Communists in China have died in recent months, according to the information received in Hong Kong from the Red mainland.

Dr. W. L. Wallace, a Baptist missionary, died in Wuchow jail in Kwangsi Province last spring. His death was never explained and some believe he was killed.

Philip Chao, an elderly retired businessman, was reported to have died in Tsingtao. He had been released from prison before his death, sources said.

Chao was among 22 Americans listed as prisoners of the Reds in a special statement issued by Senator Knowland (R-Calif.), last weekend in Los Angeles.

Knowland's announcement received conspicuous display in Hong Kong newspapers, although all the arrests listed had been printed before in place-meal items.

Change in Publicity Policy

There was some opinion here that vigorous publicity might have some effect on the Chinese Reds.

Until now it has been the habit of almost everyone to try to withhold names and information of arrested persons, lest publicity increase their danger. However, the news leaked out in almost every case and did not seem to affect the 'captives' treatment one way or another.

The late Dr. Wallace was not on Knowland's list, which had been supplied to the senator by the State Department. At least one other prisoner was not listed. He was Father Harold Travers of Beverly, Mass., jailed in Yuan-Ling, Hunan Province since last July.

Travers was arrested at the same time the Catholic Bishop Gilbert O'Gara of Ontario, Canada, and Father Paul Urtinger were jailed in Yuan-Ling Diocese for resisting Red efforts to create an "independent" Catholic Church. Urtinger was listed by Senator Knowland as a prisoner. Some Believed Executed

Reports reaching Hong Kong Monday from Shanghai said 120 Americans were on a list of 87 foreigners granted permission to leave Red China. They were Cornell Franklin, a widely known American attorney, and John D. Tobin, a retired U. S. Navy yeoman who has lived in Shanghai many years. Franklin's law partner Robert Bryan, has been held incommunicado since his arrest in Shanghai last Feb. 12.

Knowland's disclosure emphasized the Americans who are held by the Reds. There is also a sizable list of other nationalities in Red jails.

These include French, Swedish, Latvian, Italian and Spanish nationals and missionaries. The number of stateless Germans, White Russians and Central Europeans in Communist jails can only be guessed. From time to time the arrests of such unfortunate have become known.

Some stateless foreigners were believed to have been executed on spurious charges.

Reds Assail Old Chinese Family Religious Beliefs

Others Have Been Defeated In Drive On 'Useless Gods'

By MILTON MARMOE

HONG KONG, 18 — China's Communist rulers have launched an assault on the Chinese people's most ancient religious beliefs.

It is being carried on with the same ruthlessness with which the Chinese Communists strive to uproot Christianity.

Latest objects of attack have been the Taoist priests of Kwangtung Province and the family temples of worship, as well as those of the earth gods among the peasants in South China.

The Red rulers recently drove 11 Taoist priests from Cloud Hill Temple in the South China village of Ngawan.

They seized the premises and 142 acres of land which the priests had bought with donations from worshippers.

Destroy Small Shrines

Hong Kong Chinese newspapers said the priests, with no place of refuge, pleaded for mercy from the Red soldiers. They were beaten and the oldest was left to die in the temple.

The Communists announced that the bronze bells and incense burners in the temple would be melted into "something useful to the People's Communist Government."

An attack on the family and earth gods began with the destruction of small brick shrines on the

hills of South China. There are millions of these in China.

The Reds declared that these represent "a trace of feudalism which hampers the furthering of Marxism and Leninism."

The Communists declared the shrines were useless and a "willy waste of money for the superstitious."

Take Over Family Halls

The people of China for ages have offered sacrifices of grain and other food at these temples of the gods of earth. It is a family practice tied up with ancestor worship.

The Communists want to smash the family life of China, which are perhaps the strongest social fabric in the ancient land.

The larger family halls of worship, capable of holding several hundred persons, have been turned

ed into detention centers by the Communists. They are to be torn down later.

The shrines are much smaller. They usually are three to four feet tall. A curved roof covers the brick structure. Inside the shrine are Chinese characters telling which god is being worshipped. An image usually is placed inside.

The family halls, on the other hand, are the sites of large gatherings on birth or death days.

Many who watch the systematic endeavor in Red China to change the minds of the great masses of people wonder what the reaction will be to the drive against the earth gods of the peasants.

They recall that 100 years ago Hong Hsin-Chuan, the ruthless fanatic who led the Taiping rebellion, likewise started out to destroy the vestiges of ancestor worship and the worship of the earth gods in South China.

His provoked violent reaction and his rebellion ultimately collapsed.

Reds 'Remodeling' Minds Through Terror in China

Father Tennen Tells Crowd of 1,200 About Communist Methods

Every person in China is being subjected to the mental torture of Communist indoctrination, Rev. Mark Tennen told an audience of more than 1,200 in the Memorial Auditorium last night.

"Through terror induced by constant accusations, spying, arrests and physical atrocities," the Maryknoll missionary said, "the Reds are 'remodeling' minds.

The result is mental confusion, some are driven insane. When I think of what is being done to children—lots of four to seven—and what they will be in a few years, I don't know how China will ever be freed from Communism.

Nationalist Government Best

Father Tennen declared the Nationalist government under Chiang Kai-Shek was probably the best government China ever had up to the present time.

This was in answer to a query from the audience, following his lecture. The questioner asked whether the Nationalist government would be adequate for China if it could come back into power.

The 50-year-old priest, who suf-

fered the indignities and watchfulness of imprisonment in a Red jail, described the cruelty and unspeakable ugliness of the Communist executions, with their parades, speeches, yells, "almost like a football game."

Evidence 'Framed'

He told of the trials with "framed" evidence — a gun planted in the home of a bishop, bullets hidden in a priest's bag, opium placed under the mattress of a nun.

Then the search, the finding of the "evidence" — and the public trial. The screamed accusations; the shouts, the curses, the invectives from the spectators, then their "unanimous" vote. All this, he said, was carefully rehearsed beforehand.

Priests Suffer Harshships

Father Tennen said there are about 3,000 native Catholic priests left in China. He estimated that about one-third are now in prison, the rest in better circumstances. Some work as laborers, carrying wood so that they may carry on their religious work, preserve the faith by underground means.

In the question and answer period, Father Tennen was assisted by a former neighbor, Rev. George Gilligan of the Maryknoll Fathers who spent five months in a Communist prison.

To aid the questioners, Rev. Edward Pilemonov manned a portable microphone.

Arrangements for the lecture were under the direction of Rev. Raymond Cronan of St. Mark's Church.

Methodist Bishop Dies After Reds Force China Stay

BOSTON, Dec. 12 AP—Bishop George Charles Lacy, 61, of the Methodist Church, denied permission by the Chinese Reds to leave China for the past year, died in a hospital in Foochow Dec. 11, according to word received here today.

Methodist Church headquarters in Boston said it had been informed he died of a heart attack in Union Hospital—an institution jointly maintained by several Protestant denominations.

Bishop Lacy was born in Foochow of missionary parents. He leaves a son, Rev. Creighton Lacy, recently returned from missionary work there to become pastor of the West Side Hill Methodist Church in Waterbury, Conn.

He was the author of several religious works.

A Missionary

The Reds Expelled



DR. AND MRS. EMANUEL GIEDT
She was waiting when the ship came in

17 Months Under Guard

Baptist Envoy to China Tells of 'Confession'

By RICHARD REINHARDT

The Chinese Communists got the confession they wanted from Dr. Emanuel Giedt, a fragile and white-haired Baptist missionary, in a house on the island of Kik-Chieh.

After endless questioning they made him write out that he was a spy, that the other missionaries of Swatow, 180 miles north of Hong Kong on the South China coast, were his spy ring, and that the American Baptist Foreign Missions organization had plotted imperialist repression.

When they had filed his signed statements away and had held him in an isolated room for 17 months, they got him free last January 2 to return to America.

Dr. Giedt arrived in San Francisco yesterday on the American President Lines steamer President Cleveland from Hong Kong.

He passed his 84th birthday, the age of retirement, as a prisoner last February.

From the day the Communists came "gradually" into Swatow in October, 1949, the pressure against the foreign missionaries had steadily increased. Dr. Giedt's wife, Frances, had returned to their American home in Rochester, N. Y. Religious services, in the guise of tea parties, were carried on in houses. All meetings were forbidden.

"On the last day of December, in 1950, they began to inventory our private houses," Dr. Giedt said.

"They made us write out and sign a statement that they had behaved politely and had not damaged anything. It was true—they considered all this property theirs from that time forward, and I was made to promise not to damage or destroy anything.

"On the 20th of April, 1951, I was just about half through breakfast. Two men, from the foreign affairs department, with half a dozen armed guards, came and said, 'Just go on with your breakfast. We won't disturb you.'

"Later, the chief officer, told me, 'Now you sit down and write a confession in English.'

"I asked, 'What do you want me to confess? What have I done?'

"He said, 'You know, you know.' But he gave me no hint what to write.

"I wrote three pages of typewriter-size paper in longhand, listing my statements as mission secretary.

"He said, 'This is not satisfactory.' I hadn't said enough.

"So I typed three pages, and then I had about 30 items of lines I had signed against them. Each one as telling other missionaries that our mail was being censored, and reporting to America that our people needed permits to leave China.

"But he made me write more, and after two weeks of questioning in my own house, I had written five and a half pages.

"On the 20th of April, 1951, they gave me a half hour to prepare to move somewhere. I thought they would take me to prison and kill me.

"But they took me to Miss Abbie Sanderson's house, one of our missionaries' houses, on Kik-Chieh island about a mile across the bay from Swatow. There were four

Metropolis Part Two San Francisco Chronicle

PAGE 17 CCCAAA
Sunday, Feb. 1, 1953

of us Baptists and a Catholic priest.

"There the 'interrogating' continued, three times daily, morning, afternoon and night. The worst was at night.

"The armed guards never left us unobserved for a minute. We were each in a room on the first floor—five rooms built around two sides of an open court. We were allowed to keep our servants, to cook for us and provide us with warm water for baths every other day.

"But it was absolutely forbidden, under heavy threats, to talk to each other.

"At first they had not indicated that they were suspecting me as a spy. I had made the statement 'You may shoot me if you will, but I will not confess I am a spy.' I was not a spy.

"Then the interviewer would say, 'Just admit you did spy work, then.'

"When they wore me down into physical weakness, I was willing to sign anything for peace. A member of the foreign affairs department came, and told me my colleague (Loren Moon, sub-secretary of the mission and another prisoner) had admitted doing spy work. He showed me the signed statement, and I said that Loren had admitted sending information to America.

"I saw then that there was really no principle at stake. I would have died for a principle, but they didn't want to shoot me. They wanted a statement.

"So I signed the same statement. Then they began on this tack: spy work is necessarily connected with a government. So they got me to sign a statement just as they wanted it.

"Finally, on the 6th of August, 1951, they took us to Swatow. They put us into a Catholic French hospital, and simply made the Catholics move out. I was prepared to die.

"But we were not subjected to any physical torture. In June, last year, a man came from Canton to review our cases.

"Apparently, without any real reason, it seemed that the Communists had decided to clean us out of their house."

"When the President Cleveland dipped into Mission Rock pier, Mrs. Giedt was waiting. Three of the Giedts' four sons—Eugene, of Auburn, Harold, of San Mateo, and David, of Redlands, were prepared to welcome their father for a three-week stay in California before he returns to Rochester, New York.

Rev. Mark Tennien Says He Was Freed By Reds Who Feared He Was Dying

Asserts It's Useless For Missionaries To Remain in Red China; Saw Executions

By MILTON MARMOR

HONG KONG, Dec. 15 (AP)—Two American Catholic priests, recently freed from Red China prison, said today there was no longer any sense in missionaries remaining in China.

The Rev. Mark Tennien, 51, of Buford, Va., who spent 15 years in China, said he was imprisoned in Kwangsi for three months and finally was released because his jailers believed he was dying of dysentery.

The other missionary, Rev. Thomas Stephen Langley, 47, of 140 Union ave., Framingham, Mass., who served 15 years in China, arrived in this British colony Wednesday after a public trial by the Reds in Kwangsi province, South China.

Father Tennien said a Communist official told him the first six months of the "land reform" in Kwangsi had brought about 180,000 to 190,000 executions.

Both priests said it was useless

for missionaries to remain in Red China because they are not permitted to carry on their work or even to move about.

"Under present circumstances, we can do more harm to Christians by remaining," said Father Tennien. "Perhaps they will not be persecuted as much when we are gone."

The terror is such, they said, that everyone talks in whispers.

Father Tennien said he managed to smuggle out a diary that he had kept in prison. It tells of indoctrination courses that he and other prisoners had to take, and quotes Chinese as privately saying "give us back the Japanese."

One Red official told him, "I have to eat this grain and praise the government."

Father Tennien said that from a few hundred yards distant he saw four persons marched to a hilltop cemetery and executed. They wore duncecaps inscribed with their alleged crimes.

Free Press Jan 21 - 1952

Chinese Missionary Home After Waiting 17 Months for Visa from Red Rulers

RHPTON, Jan. 20—Rev. Perry O. Hanson, who spent nearly a year and a half attempting to get out of Red China after serving as a missionary in that country since 1933, is visiting his son, Perry, Jr., here.

Mr. Hanson made formal application to the police in Tientsin, China, for an exit visa in August, 1950, but it was not granted until Dec. 1, 1951. The Communists took possession of Tientsin in June, 1949, and Mr. Hanson has been under Red control since that time. He arrived in the United States on Dec. 20, 1951.

While in Vermont he is also visiting his daughter, Ada Ruth Wodinsky in Rutland. Today he spoke at the Rutland Methodist Church.

Mr. Hanson said that since the Red occupation of China there has been a gradual lightening of the anti-religious policy, which aims to eliminate Buddhism and Taoism and the Christian Church, both Protestant and Catholic.

He said the situation in China is disconcerting for all Westerners, but Americans are treated worse than other nationals. Mr. Hanson said it was impossible during the last year for the Americans to visit or be visited by others, and there were but six Americans in that city of 700,000 people.



Rev. Perry O. Hanson, left, is shown with his son and grandson, Perry, Jr., and Perry, III.

His wife died last year, he added, and there is now only one American residing in Tientsin, except for three Catholics who are in prison.

Page 3 Burlington Free Press, Monday, April 21, 1952

Rev. Mark Tennien To Speak Thursday At Middlebury HS

MIDDLEBURY, April 20—"Give Communism 10 years in China and I don't know how you'll ever root it out." That is the opinion of a Marylander, who was forced to sing Communist songs for his supper during months of imprisonment in Red China, Rev. Mark A. Tennien of Pittsford.

Father Tennien, a brother of Mrs. C. O. Frost of Middlebury, will speak at the Middlebury High

School auditorium Thursday evening at 8, under the sponsorship of the Confraternity of the Holy Rosary, Knights of Columbus and Holy Name Society of St. Mary's Church.

The public is invited to attend.

Read the Free Press Want Ads daily for best results.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY **TYPEWRITERS**

NEW PORTABLES
REPAIRS and RENTALS
DUNBARSON

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

224 Church St. Telephone 2-2715

Father Tennien's New Book Reveals Communist Terror

Through the appalling revelations of Rev. Mark Tennien, Maryland missionary priest, the American public is given a taste of life under the rule of the Chinese Communists.

In his new book, "No Secret Is Safe," Father Tennien has torn aside the bamboo curtain to reveal a shocking scene. The book is out today.

It is the story of Father Tennien's own experiences as a prisoner of the Chinese Reds. Told simply and with no attempt to dramatize, it is nevertheless frightening in its stark realism.

In the matter-of-factness of the descriptions, this chronicle of Communist cruelty loses some of the horror which surrounds the chain of events. Father Tennien's factual, ungarished style only serves to emphasize the horrible truth.

Bamboo Complacency

"No Secret Is Safe" is a book well calculated to banish complacency. For, of the things the missionary priest saw and lived, he writes:

"We cannot blame the Chinese for falling into the trap; it was too well disguised. We cannot blame them when they were hopelessly entrapped and ceased to fight back.

"They are human. And now, having seen Communists take over and enslave a nation, I do not hold with those Americans who naively say, 'It cannot happen here! For it can!'"

Readers Accompany Priest

Beginning with the coming of the Communist to Kwangsi Province (Father Tennien's home for 30 years) readers will move side-by-side with the courageous priest through a series of sickening, terrifying experiences.

They will feel the lulling nature of the earlier deceptions by which the Chinese Reds begin their conquest. Then gradually they will find themselves, with the author, in the Communists' mesh of fear.

For terror, as Father Tennien shows, is a quality for which these inhuman followers of Stalin have special talents.

Most graphically this is shown in their "indoctrination" methods, a system of spiritual and mental cruelty that is worse, in its effects,

than physical torture. For that can end in death.

Indoctrination Drugs Minds

Indoctrination is calculated to drug minds, day after day, week after week, so that the victims will think and act and talk only in channels of the Party Line. It is accomplished under iron discipline and frightful punishments.

Prisoners suffering under chains and ropes and blows go about singing the praises and the glories of the Communist regime.

The very songs—and as a prisoner, Father Tennien was forced to learn and to sing them—were, in fact, the means of enabling him to record the facts his book discloses.

Could Buy Notebooks

The priest was permitted to buy notebooks in which to copy down the songs, and for almost every situation, and the notebooks also served as his diary.

How Father Tennien managed to get this diary out of China will not be revealed in this review. To do so would spoil for the reader one of the book's most intriguing chapters.

As a source of truth about the Communists, "No Secret Is Safe" is a book which every American should read.

True Press
March 28-1952

Red Firing Squads Busy Slaughtering Chinese Merchants

By FRED HAMPTON

HONG KONG, March 26 (U)—Picture yourself as a small merchant in Shanghai, the bustling metropolis of Eastern China now under Red rule.

Travelers say the city is living under an ordeal of terror. One 25-year resident newly arrived here said, "This is the worst I ever saw the town terrified."

Even Shanghai Red publications such as Liberation tell daily of the troubles but blame them on the private merchant. The city is in the middle of an "anti-corruption, anti-waste, anti-bureaucracy" campaign.

The small shop owner is not accused directly of tax evasion, corruption, bribery or malpractice. That is not the Communist way.

You are the small merchant.

A loudspeaker suddenly appears and blares out that you will be arrested soon if you don't confess.

Firing Squads Busy

It strikes randomly day and night. Your customers cringe and slip away.

Banners festoon Shanghai streets, urging shop workers to "lay an almighty trap so that not a single lawless merchant can escape."

Travelers say:

Thousands of big and small merchants have been carted off. Firing squads work overtime. Trains leave daily for work camps.

Whole families of small merchants commit suicide when the Red pressure descends upon them.

This is the third spring of Communism in the city of the bustling wall.

Dec 10-1948

Many N. E. Missionaries Stay in China Despite Red Threat

By BERTHA PREPARED

Many New England missionaries of Protestant denominations have elected to remain at their posts in China despite the communist threat of Chinese Communist armies. American missionary leaders re-elected yesterday.

Eleven Congregational, 16 Episcopalian and seven Baptist missionaries as well as Methodist field workers have signaled intentions of staying in the troubled area of China.

Other missionaries, which include the aged, those due for retirement, or mothers with small children, have been transferred to posts in less troubled areas in China and to the Philippines. Some are being recalled to the United States.

The 75 Baptist missionaries in China from England, who will remain at their present posts include Allison E. Osborn, 75, of Townbridge of Cambridge, who is serving at Kiangsu, Kwangtung, about 75 miles from Hongkong.

Some Locals Will Remain

In a recent letter to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Osborn, the local missionaries were well aware of the trouble in the north but said she felt safe at the present were still quite a distance from her area.

Dr. and Mrs. Harold Thomas of Newton Center and Miss Willie P. Harris, R. D. of Fitchfield, will remain at the hospital in Nanking, not far from Shanghai.

Seaside Margaret Dover, R. M., of Milton will stay at her post in Kiangsu as will Abner G. Sanderson of South Berwick, Mr. stationed at Swatow. Miss T. Peterson of Newton will remain at Hangchow.

Among New Englanders who will be returned are Rev. and Mrs. S. P. Ufford of Newton Center who are stationed at Hangchow. After 40 years' service they were to be retired several years ago but elected to stay for another term. They are expected to return on a government transport from Shanghai.

If work becomes impossible in their present stations, Baptist missionaries in east and south China may ask for transfer to Japan, the Philippines or to India.

Definite information regarding the status of Methodist missionaries was



MISS BORNEIN

MISS BUEHL

not immediately available. A secretary, however, reported that it is expected most of the Methodist missionary workers will remain at their stations for the present.

Missionaries Will Decide

Dr. Earl H. Babin, China secretary of the Congregational group, said the board has decided to let each of its 40 missionaries determine whether they should remain because "they know the situation better than we do."

Twenty-seven of the 40 missionaries are definitely remaining," he said.

Episcopalian missionaries, except for the aged and infirm and those whose health might not stand additional hardships, and mothers with small children, will remain at their posts," the department of foreign missions of the Episcopal Church said.

Eleven Congregational New England missionaries who will remain in North China are:

Grave M. Baptian of Medford and a graduate of Wellesley at her faculty post in Yenching University, Peking.

Consuelo Bask, Wellesley graduate, at her stationing position in Stanley Memorial School, Tientsin.

Elmer Lovett of Locke, Mass. former Boston, Salem and Portland, Me. nurse, at Tangshien.

Rev. Harold W. Robinson, father of Warren, Vt. graduate of Dartmouth, at Tangshien.

Rev. William Lewis of Ridgefield, Conn., and graduate of Yale, at the Nanking Theological Seminary.

Dr. Lucius C. Porter, former Harvard lecturer, at Yenching University, Peking.

Rev. and Mrs. Everett V. Shaw

of New Haven, Conn., at Yu Ying-Bey's School, Peking.

Gladys M. Williams, former worker with the Boston City Missionary Society, at Tientsin, now under Communist domination.

Leora B. Cross of East Northfield, at Peking.

Four Episcopalian Sisters Stay

Among Episcopalian missionaries from New England who have decided to stay at their posts are the four sisters of the Order of St. Anne from Arlington, Rev. Mother Ursula, Sister Anna, Sister Helen and Sister Isabelle who are stationed in Hankow.

These sisters, with Sister Augusta, O.S.A., were evacuated from China to the Philippines during the war with Japan and were in Santo Tomas prison camp for months.

Sister AUGUSTA now is in a Boston hospital.

In Hankow are Olive Tangle, sister of Mrs. W. W. Nelson of 15 Vine Brook road, Lexington; Nina Johnson and Mrs. John Coo, both of Boston.

Canon, Welf of Malden is staying at St. Hilary's School in Wuchang. Bishop William P. Roberts of Winchester is remaining at his mission station at Shanghai as are Rev. and

Mrs. Ernest Parker of Newton. R. W. Lamphart of Worcester, a victim of years in a Japanese prison camp, has just returned to China after hospitalization in Boston.