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January 9th, 1934

Dear Dr Stuart:-

I have just returned from a visit to the Rockefeller Foundation in connection with Mr Band's application. I had a most pleasant interview with Dr Hansen; Dr Weaver was in the hospital for an operation.

As I knew would be the case, Mr Hansen said that this application would have to go through Mr Gunn and since Mr Band was an Englishman possibly the Paris office might have to be consulted about the final arrangements. It is, however, a matter which Mr Gunn will decide and I would suggest that the matter be taken up with him immediately. I explained that the application had been sent here because you did not know that Mr Gunn has left U.S.A. As a matter of fact, he is sailing from Vancouver on the 12th of this month so he will be back in China about the time this letter reaches you.

I gave the Foundation the set of reprints sent me and asked that they send these to Mr Gunn for they were retaining the ones which were sent here.

I hope very much that you can get Mr Gunn to Peiping soon invite him to speak to your Sociölogy group on his observations in Mexico and show him and his wife a little social attention. All of these things will give him an opportunity to know your group better. The Natural Science group might also meet him socially. This would help.

Very sincerely,

R. S. S.

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* COPY *

George Holt Physics Laboratory
The University of Liverpool

10th July 1934.

I have much pleasure in supporting the application of Mr. William Band for a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship of Study and Research.

I knew Mr. Band intimately at Liverpool University, where he graduated with a First Class Degree in the Honours School of Physics in June 1926, obtaining a Master's Degree in Science a year later. While acting as a Demonstrator in this Department, Mr. Band, in conjunction with his colleague Mr. A.J. Maddock, very ably carried out research under my direction on Crystal Structure by means of X-Rays. Their work has proved invaluable to the development of this subject by subsequent workers in this department, particularly by Messrs. Beever and Lipson on the structure of crystals possessing water of crystallization. Mr. Band also gave me very valuable assistance during part of my work on the Magnetic Rotatory Dispersion of Cobalt Sulphate in the Ultraviolet.

His energy and enthusiasm for experimental research, combined with his natural ability for theoretical investigations, should, in my opinion, contribute much to the Foundation of a first rate School of Physics in Peiping University.

(signed) R.W. ROBERTS, D.Sc.
Lecturer in Physics

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George Holt Physics Laboratory
The University of Liverpool

14th Aug., 1934.

I have the greatest pleasure in supporting the application of Mr. Wm. Band, M.Sc., for a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship; for I am confident that Mr. Band is just the type of scholar for whom such assistance would prove of the greatest benefit at this point of his career. A year's study and research at Harvard would give just the stimulus to his active and original mind which it requires after several years of "banishment" from these influences and contacts which he would experience were he living in America or Europe.

I am not in the least exaggerating when I say that he was one of the very best students who have passed through the Honours School of Physics in this University during the past twenty years - the period during which I have been on the staff. Usually an Honours graduate undertakes some experimental research for the M.Sc. degree in his first postgraduate year of study. Mr. Band, however, elected to proceed with theoretical work and at the end of the year presented a thesis in which he made a critical comparison of the two treatments of the general relativity theory by Einstein and by Whitehead. Professor Eddington who as external examiner read the thesis commented on it in very favourable terms, stating that it fell only little short of the standard on which one would ordinarily award a Ph.D. degree in this country. In his further postgraduate study, Mr. Band while still maintaining an active interest in theoretical work entered also on a successful course of experimental research, so that at the conclusion of his University career he was exceptionally well equipped for his age on the mathematical and practical sides of physical science.

At this time I became aware that Mr. Band had an ardent desire to undertake missionary work in China or India, and I naturally felt that he was sacrificing the prospect of becoming a distinguished teacher at home if he should follow this very powerful impulse. Therefore when I learnt of his appointment at Yenching University it seemed to me that it was a very happy event, inasmuch as it partially satisfied his own aspirations and at the same time gave him good opportunity for the use of his

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abilities and training. It would indeed be a most undeserved repercussion of his own idealistic attitude to his vocation if his acceptance of a post abroad should give an impression that he was not up to the standard of ability and knowledge which would have placed him "in the running" for a University lectureship in England. I beg to state in most emphatic terms that had he remained in this country, I am sure he would sooner or later have been appointed at a University, since students who were certainly not superior to him in character and ability have left this University to take up such posts.

(signed) JAMES RICE, M.A.
Associate-Professor of Physics

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George Holt Physics Laboratory
The University of Liverpool

16th July 1934.

I have much pleasure in recommending Mr. WILLIAM BAND, now Chairman of the Department of Physics at the Yenching University, Peiping, China, to the Rockefeller Foundation for appointment to a Fellowship for Study and Research at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Mr. Band was one of my Students in the University of Liverpool and obtained a First-Class in the Honours School of Physics in 1926. He then held a Demonstratorship in Physics in my Department for three years, giving assistance with the teaching in the Laboratory and occupying himself in research, both theoretical and experimental. In December 1927 he was awarded the Degree of M.Sc. for a thesis on Whitehead's treatment of Relativity. In 1929 I recommended him to Professor Sir. J.J. Thomson for a Grant from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and for admission to the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, under his direction, but before effect could be given to this, Mr. Band was offered an appointment at Peiping and it was felt that the opportunity which thus presented itself should be accepted.

The list of published papers which Mr. Band has already to his credit testifies to the wisdom of the choice which he made and to his exceptional fitness to profit by the stimulus and widened experience which a Fellowship at Harvard would afford him.

(signed) L.R. WILBERFORCE
Professor of Physics

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping China

理學院院長室
COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCES
OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

December 7, 1934

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
"YENTA."

The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Gentlemen:

I am very glad to recommend Mr. William Band to the Rockefeller Foundation for a fellowship for the study of physics at Harvard University. Mr. Band came to us as an instructor in physics in 1929, and has been promoted first to a lecturer and later to an assistant professorship. For the past three years he has been chairman of the Department. He has been highly successful in his activities as a teacher and as an investigator. Under his leadership the Department has developed a research program that has attracted able students. His own work has been mostly in the field of experimental physics but he has a real interest in the theoretical field and has done some work of significance here. The other members of our physics staff are chiefly interested in the experimental side and we are agreed that further development of Mr. Band's training in the mathematical and theoretical branches of the subject will be of most significance in the future development of physics here in China.

Mr. Band has had most satisfactory relations with students and colleagues. We consider him to be a young man of exceptional promise and feel certain that he will make significant contribution to science. We therefore earnestly hope that the Foundation will find it possible to provide means which will make a year's advanced study available to him at this point in his career, when it will be of most value in his development. Since all of his previous training has been obtained in England, we are anxious that the year be

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The Rockefeller Foundation

December 7, 1934

spent in America in order that he may obtain the American point
of view.

Most sincerely yours,

Stanley D. Wilson

Stanley D. Wilson
Dean, College of Natural Sciences

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

To The Rockefeller Foundation

Application for Fellowship for Advanced Study in Physics
at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

by William Band, Yenching University, Peiping, China

The applicant's sabbatical leave from Yenching falls due during the session 1935-1936. His salary on the present scale would not be sufficient to permit residence in America with the degree of comfort and convenience needed for efficient study; leave would have therefore to be spent at home in England and the time used in making observations among and contacts with the various English Universities, and in private studying in mathematics and mathematical physics.

However, it is felt that the applicant already knows the English point of view well enough, and that a much more profitable year could be spent in America, if sufficient financial support could be obtained; while such a plan would still permit of contacts being made with English centres if funds were sufficient to permit travelling in one direction via Great Britain and Europe.

The Fellowship most desired would be enough to cover the entire travelling and living expenses of the applicant and his wife throughout their fourteen months' absence from Yenching.

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Fellowship Application

William Band

Plan of Study

Realizing from his experiences at Yenching University that many Chinese students have a considerable natural aptitude for theoretical work, but that at the same time there are practically no centres in China where training in Theoretical Physics receives adequate attention, the applicant plans to specialize along such lines in order to bring back to Yenching a better stimulus for more complete and proportionate development therein. His chief interest has been in the philosophical basis of modern theoretical physics, and he hopes among other things to prepare for cooperation in a "joint major" scheme between physics and philosophy.

Since coming to Yenching the applicant has published two papers on Theoretical Physics, and supervised one Master Thesis the results of which it is hoped shortly to publish; but the bulk of his time has been occupied with experimental researches in Thermoelectricity and Thermomagnetism, as will be seen from the list of published papers included with this application. It is generally admitted that an experimental problem is not only easier and "safer" for a student who is most anxious to secure results for publication but also constitutes one of the best of disciplines for the Chinese student; and experimental work will always claim its share of the applicant's time and interest. However, other colleagues in the department are equally interested in the experimental side; the return of Dr. Hsieh from California Institute of Technology and the fact that Mr. Meng at the same Institute is specializing in Experimental Radio under Professor Potapenko, will relieve the applicant considerably of his responsibility for experimental thesis supervision.

In consultation with Professor Birkhoff of Harvard, when he was visiting Peiping in April 1934, the following outline of studies was suggested:

Prof. Huntington	Fundamental Concepts of Mathematics
Prof. Whitehead	Seminars in Metaphysics and in Logic
Prof. Birkhoff	Advanced Quantum Theory
Prof. Bridgeman	Electron Theory and Relativity
Prof. Van Vleck	Group Theory

Fellowship Application

William Band

Plan of Study, continued

These courses together with research on a technical problem in mathematical physics as suggested by Professor Birkhoff, would form the basis of innumerable and invaluable contacts with staff members and other research men at Harvard. These men form a group under whom the applicant feels he could best obtain the help needed.

Academic Qualifications

- 1925 B.Sc. Class 1. University of Liverpool.
Pure mathematics Dr. R.O. Street
Applied mathematics Prof. J. Proudman, F.R.S.
Physics Prof. L.R. Wilberforce
- 1926 Honours B.Sc. First Class. University of Liverpool.
Experimental Physics Dr. R.W. Roberts
Theoretical Physics Prof. J. Rice
- 1926 Oliver Lodge Prizeman.
- 1927 M.Sc. University of Liverpool.
Thesis: "On Whitehead's Theory of Relativity".
Professor: J. Rice, M.A.
External Examiner: Prof. A.S. Eddington, F.R.S.

Personal Details

Born: August 27, 1906;
Wallasey, Cheshire, England.

Family Address: 17, Kingsway, Wallasey.

Married: August 1931. Children: None.

Societies: The Physical Society, London.
The Physical Society of China.

Fellowship Application

William Band

Teaching Experience

- 1926-1929 University of Liverpool
Ungraded Lecturer & Demonstrator in Physics.
- 1929-1931 Yenching University
Instructor in Theoretical Physics
Courses on mathematical physics,
vector and tensor analysis, and
general theory of relativity.
Seminar on philosophy of modern physics.
- 1931-1932 Yenching University
Lecturer in Theoretical Physics.
Courses on thermodynamics,
quantum theory,
analytical mechanics, and
general theory of relativity.
- 1932-1933 Yenching University
Assistant Professor & Chairman of Department of Physics.
Courses on advanced theoretical optics,
electromagnetic theory,
analytical mechanics, and
wave mechanics.
Supervision of three M.S. theses,
and one B.S. thesis.
- 1933-1934 Yenching University
Assistant Professor & Chairman of Department of Physics.
Courses on freshman physics,
premedical physics,
quantum mechanics, and
statistical theories.
Supervision of seven M.S. theses,
and two B.S. theses.
- 1934-1935 Yenching University
Assistant Professor & Chairman of Department of Physics.
Courses on freshman physics,
premedical physics,
quantum mechanics,
tensor analysis and relativity theory.
Supervision of three M.S. theses.

Fellowship Application

William Band

Partial List of Publications by Applicant

1. Philosophical Magazine, March 1929;
"Whitehead's Theory of Absolute Acceleration."
Proves Whitehead's theory predicts a large non-actual
annually fluctuating spectral shift in all near
stellar objects.
2. Journal of Scientific Instruments, July 1929;
"An X-Ray Tube with Detachable Ends and Electrodes."
With A.J. Maddock.
Describes constructional details of tube made in
connection with thesis work of joint author at
George Holt Physics Laboratory, University of
Liverpool.
3. Proceedings of The Physical Society, August 1930, Vol. 42,
541-546;
"Classical Quantum Theory and X-Ray Excitation by Canal
Rays and Alpha Particles."
Shows it is impossible to excite X-Rays by alpha
particles or protons of normal experimental energies.
4. Physical Review, October 15, 1930, Vol. 36, 1405-1412;
"A New Relativity Theory of the Unified Physical Field."
Relativity description of tracks of mass-charges in
any field using indeterminate "metric tensor" field.
Discusses limitations in track-theory due to
observational indeterminacy.
5. Physical Review, May 1, 1931, Vol. 37, 1164-1170;
"Wave Particles as Transmitted Possibilities:
Quantum Postulates Deduced from Logical Relativity."
Postulates all events have minimum identical four
dimensional extent. Particle tracks used in previous
paper deduced by an analysis based on Whitehead's
philosophy.
6. Journal of Scientific Instruments, August 1931, Vol. 8, 247-250;
"Improving the Control and Self-Rectification of Gas
X-Ray Tubes."
Describes new design and tests made of rectification
efficiency.

Fellowship Application

William Band

Publications, continued

7. Proceedings of The Physical Society, March 1932, Vol. 44, 166-168;
"Some Thermomagnetic Effects in Nickel and Iron."
With Shih-chen T'ao.
Describes an EMF in Nickel and Iron wires produced by simultaneous application of longitudinal magnetization and temperature gradient. Hysteresis of the effect in Iron is discovered.
8. Proceedings of The Physical Society, July 1933, Vol. 45, 602-609;
"Thermomagnetic Hysteresis in Steel."
With W.Y. Chang.
Detailed analysis of the new hysteresis as dependent on temperature. Explanation of its negative form in terms of Gerlach's theory of spontaneous magnetisation.
9. Proceedings of The Physical Society, June 1934, Vol. 46, 515-522;
"The Longitudinal Thermo-Electric Effect (I): Copper."
With P.C. Feng.
Analysis of observations on Benedick's EMF in homogeneous wire circuits. Potential gradient is found to be a function of temperature gradient including square and cube terms hitherto neglected. The new constants are found as functions of tension.
10. The Lingnan Science Journal, October 1933, Vol. 12, 571-579;
"Analysis of Two Years' Observations of Visible and Ultra Violet Solarisation in Peiping."
With M.C. Wang and S.Y. Ch'en.
Observations made by photoelectric cells and chemical method concurrently. Correlations with weather records discussed.
11. "The Longitudinal Thermoelectric Effect (II): Aluminum."
Communicated Physical Society, August 1934;
With W.C. Li.
Benedick's EMF due to unsymmetrical mapped heating of homogeneous wires of aluminum.

Fellowship Application

William Band

Publications, continued

12. "The Longitudinal Thermoelectric Effect (III): Nickel under Longitudinal Magnetization."
Communicated Physical Society, August 1934;
With T.H. Pi.
The EMF in Nickel is greatly changed by magnetization. The new constants are calculated as functions of magnetic field and of tension.
13. "The Longitudinal Thermoelectric Effect (IV): Analysis of Results with Aluminum."
Communicated Physical Society, September 1934;
Discontinuity in structure of aluminum at 80°C needed for success of analysis; direct test by thermoelectric e.m.f. cooling curves verifies postulate.
14. "Spectral Analysis of Ultra Violet Light Transmitted Through Chinese Window Papers."
Communicated by Professor Bowen (California Institute of Technology) to the Journal of The Optical Society of America.
With S.Y. Ch'en and C.Y. Meng.
Microphotometer and Sector-photometer analysis of Spectral transmission of Hg arc ultra violet transmission as far as 2900 AU. through numerous Chinese window papers is described. Angle scattering is measured and total transmission integrated. The effect of oiling paper is studied.
15. For The Bulletin of The National Geological Survey of China.
"Thermal Transmission through China Soils."
With K.C. Wu.
Tests of loams and clays (collected and mechanically analysed by the Survey) carried out with specially constructed apparatus using improved disc and guard-ring method. Effect of humidity, pressure and temperature range studied.

Fellowship Application

William Band

Publications, continued

16. In Preparation:

"Relations between Unified Field Theory and Wave Mechanics."

With H.Y. Hsd.

Develops the Unified Field Theory in a Hamiltonian form and shows how this leads to relativistic wave equation of Dirac if classical method of transposition is used.

17. In Preparation:

"Longitudinal Thermoelectric Effect (V): Silver, (VI): Mercury."

With Ch'en Jen-lich.

18. In Preparation:

"Search for Discontinuity at 80°C in the Temperature-Resistance Curve of Aluminum."

With Hsd Tsung-yueh.

Note: Reference Nr. 5 above was described in "Science Service", May 15, 1931, as one of their "most important articles of the year."

Locally printed for use at Yenching:

"A Laboratory Manual in College Physics", 1934.

A Chinese version is in preparation by one of the writer's colleagues, and when complete a bilingual edition will be published for wider circulation.

Respectfully submitted by
William Band

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

December 8, 1934

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Professor G.D. Birkhoff
Department of Mathematics
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts
U. S. A.

Dear Professor Birkhoff:

Since my last letter, the University has finally decided to go ahead with plans for our furlough during the session 1935-1936. Application is being made to the Rockefeller Foundation for a Fellowship, and it is hoped that even if a full Fellowship is not granted, at least sufficient additional funds can be obtained to make residence in Cambridge possible.

We should be very grateful for whatever you could do towards expediting the application to the Foundation, and in helping us to make the necessary arrangements for admission to Harvard University.

Copies of the formal application are being sent to both the New York and Paris offices of the Foundation, and to our Vice-President, Dr. N.G. Gee, in New York; and a copy is also enclosed herewith.

Very many thanks for your generous offer of help in this matter, and trusting that it will not cause you undue inconvenience, I am

Very sincerely yours,

William Band

William Band

wb: jw

December 8 1934

The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Gentlemen:

This letter is written in order to endorse the enclosed application from Mr. William Band. Full details are given by himself and in the accompanying letter from Dean Wilson.

There is little I need to add except to assure you in the strongest possible terms of the opinion held here regarding Mr. Band's qualifications. He is a young man whose record thus far holds fine promise for the future. He takes an unusual interest in his students, both in regard to their studies and in their more personal welfare.

I am well aware that fellowships granted to residents in China are in general confined to those of Chinese nationality. Mr. Band, however, as an Englishman might possibly be granted the fellowship as to a European, and the privilege he is asking for would thus concern three countries and continents. His work is in fact an instance of the international character of scientific study. From the standpoint of our own University, for which the Foundation has already done so much, there could scarcely be a grant of this nature which would count more for strengthening the quality of our science teaching and research more than this one requested for Mr. Band.

Because of the European aspect of this application we are sending a copy of all of the material enclosed herewith to your Paris Office.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) J. LEIGHTON STUART

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December 22nd, 1934

Professor William Band,
Yenching University,
Paiping,
China.

Dear Professor Band:-

Your radio message came through promptly and was forwarded by air mail to us here. I am sending you a reply after the Christmas holidays.

I am sending this on to you at once since it may be able to reach you by the time Mr Guon arrives in China. He is leaving New York tomorrow on his return trip. It would be well for you to get in touch with him at once upon his return to China. He will have the determination of all fellowships from China and it would be well for you to try to fit your plans in some way into his general program for China for this is going to be the basis of practically all grants out there for the future. If you can show in some way your relationship to that program then it is likely that he will give careful consideration to your application. He indicated that he was interested in Yenching simply because of her contribution to the general rural program which the R.F. had approved. It would be well for the science departments to begin now to turn their emphasis far enough in that direction to get in the picture for the coming three or four years. I wonder if you could make some suggestions as to possible use of the radio in spreading information of a practical nature to the country villages- this might attract Mr Guon.

With all good wishes for the Christmas season to you and the other friends there, I am
Very sincerely,
Ray

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA.

系學理物院學理
COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

TELEGRAPH ADDRESSES
"YENCHING"

December 5th, 1938.

Dr. B. A. Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,
N.Y., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Garside,

President Stuart has written to you about the coming need for Physics teachers, and it seems advisable to let you have some details concerning the particular kind of qualifications which would best fit in with the work of this Department.

An experimental physicist with one or more year's teaching experience, with a Ph.D., would be preferred; with plenty of ideas for research, and enough initiative to carry out such ideas under comparatively isolated conditions. The teaching work we most need would include a year course on radio for sophomores, two lectures and one laboratory per week; a more advanced course in a special field in radio (e.g. ultra high frequency work, vacuum tubes, etc.); and developing research projects in this field in cooperation with candidates for Master degree.

A more experienced teacher is also needed to take charge of Freshman College Physics; it is most essential that this be a Chinese teacher and of course we are making every effort to find such a person here in China. Our experience of repeated failure to persuade any such person to come here last summer, inclines us to pessimism as regards our present efforts, and any contacts you could make in the United States would be very helpful.

There is a greatly increased interest in physics here, and a correspondingly increasing demand for physicists. We should not be doing our duty by our students if we fail them in this situation.

With very best wishes and many thanks for your kind help.

Sincerely yours,

William Band
William Band,
Chairman of Physics Dept.

*Ans. to J. Stuart
3-22-39*

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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTAI"

December 27, 1938

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JOINT OFFICE

Dr. ...
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,
N.Y., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. ...

President ... has written to ... about the coming
year for ... and it seems ... to let you
have some ... concerning the ... of ...
things which will best fit in with the work of the department.

An experimental physicist with one or two years
teaching experience, with a B.S. would be preferred; with
plans of ideas for research, and enough initiative to carry
out ...
teaching work we most need would include a ... course on
radio for ... the features and one laboratory per
week; a more advanced course in a special field in radio (e.g.
high frequency work, vacuum tubes, etc.); and developing
research projects in this field in cooperation with candidates
for Master degrees.

A more experienced teacher is also needed to take
charge of the ... physics; it is ... essential that
this be a Chinese teacher and of course we are making every
effort to find such a person here in China. Our experience
of repeated failure to persuade any such person to come here
last summer, inclines us to pessimism as regards our present
efforts, and any contacts you could make in the United States
would be very helpful.

There is a greatly increased interest in physics here
and a correspondingly increasing demand for physicists. We
should not be doing our duty by our students if we fail them
in this situation.

With very best wishes and many thanks for your kind
help.

Sincerely yours,
William ...
William ...
Chairman of Physics Dept.

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA.

系學理物院學理
COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

March 17, 1941.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City
N. Y., U.S.A.

Dear Friends,

We are purchasing two "diffraction grating" at a cost of US\$150 from Mr. Julius Pearson, of California Institute of Technology, and asking him to mail them to you. We are sending him the money in advance from here. Mr. Pearson is a personal friend of our Dr. Ch'en Shang-yi who was in Cal. Tech. at the time of his appointment on our staff here, and we are getting a special price. Since this is not a commercial transaction through the usual importing agents, we feel it would be safer if the goods could be carried by someone coming out here, and we are asking Mr. Steven Ts'ai if he would be willing to do this. The equipment is small and robust, so, will transport easily enough. The only danger is that, if one is opened for inspection, it must not be touched. There are 25000 ruled lines per inch on its surface, and if touched the whole thing is ruined.

If Mr. Ts'ai is unwilling to do this, or if he has already left for China before the goods reach you, would you be so kind as to find someone else willing to bring them to us, for example Dr. E.O. Wilson.

With very many thanks,

Sincerely yours,

William Band

William Band
Chairman of Physics Dept.

Carbon to Mr. Ts'ai.

INDEXED

Ack 4/23/41

*W. Ts'ai
4/19/41*

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June 24, 1941

Ack
9/17/41

Mr. William Reed
Tsinghua University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Mr. Reed:

Now that we have received word that Stephen Tsai has arrived at Yenching, I am hoping that your letter of March 17th has been satisfactorily answered and that you have received the diffraction grating in good order.

With sincerest personal wishes to you, I am

Very truly yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/s

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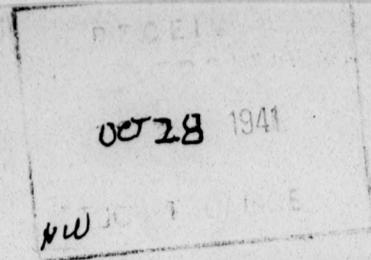
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YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA.

系學理物院學理
COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS



TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Sept. 17, 1941.

Mr. C. A. Evans
Associate Treasurer
Associated Boards for
Christian Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York N. Y.
U. S. A.

file

Dear Mr. Evans,

Thank you for your note of June 24th regarding the diffraction gratings. Stephen Ts'ai was a little too nervous to take responsibility for their safe transportation and left them to Louis Wolfers. Dr. Wolfers arrived safely a few days ago, and we now have the gratings in good order. They are also in good time for our work. I want to thank you for your valuable help and interest in this matter, and reciprocate your kind personal wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

William Band

William Band
Chairman of Physics Dept.

WB:KHL

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E S C A P E

Early on the morning of December 8, 1941 there was a serene peace on the campus of Yenching University near Peiping. Fortunately no Japanese were watching a certain gate of the campus, for they would have seen a small group unostentatiously starting off in a car to the Western Hills. Two Western professors, William Band, and Michael Lindsay, together with their wives, had long before this day planned to escape to free territory when war broke out between Japan and the Allies. A few minutes earlier they had heard a flash over the radio that the Japanese had attacked Pearl Harbor. They were able to escape before the Japanese reached the campus.

Then began a strange and strenuous *Odyssey*. The Bands and the Lindsays found friends among the guerrillas of the Western Hills. They traveled through high mountains, and across the semi-arid plateaux of China's Northwest. They traveled through fighting armies, and through No Man's Land. Always they were treated with courtesy and consideration by the Chinese, who considered them as guests, and gave them of their best without regard to payment.

Some six months after leaving Peiping they reached Szechwan province, full of gratitude and praise for the help they had received from their many Chinese friends who had helped them on the way, and very thankful to be in the land of free men.

ESCAPE FROM PEIPING

Four graphic accounts of the way eight foreigners were guided by guerrilla troops through Japanese blockades to safety in the Border Region, with editorial comment from the New China Daily.

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The following translations from Border Region newspapers have been sent to China Aid Council by Mme. Sun Yat-sen, President of the China Defence League, to show some of the wartime conditions of the Guerrilla Northwest. China Aid Council, through United China Relief, sends funds for medical work and for nursery schools in this area. The International Peace Hospital, mentioned in Professor Band's account, is one of four such hospitals being partially supported by American funds and Dr. Bethune, referred to in the editorial, organized these medical centers with the cooperation of China Aid Council and similar Canadian groups. The translations were made in September, 1942, as follows:

FOREWORD

After the outbreak of the Pacific war, a number of China's foreign friends escaped from Peiping to North China - to the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Border Region and Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region. Until now, altogether eight persons have already ^{arrived} in our Border Regions, according to reports published by the New China Daily. In this pamphlet we have collected four articles written by the escapees themselves and one editorial which appeared in the New China Daily. We are very sorry that we have not yet been able to ascertain the full and accurate names of the two Frenchmen and the Dutchman, so we can only retranslate these three names as best we can from Chinese translations.

Mr. and Mrs. William Band - Mr. Band is a noted professor at Yenching University and concurrently Head of the Physics Department of this University. He is a successful scientist and has been professor at the University for more than ten years. Both of them are British.

Mr. Michael Lindsay - British. He was a tutor of the Department of Economics, Yenching University. He had twice visited the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Border Region before. Mrs. Lindsay, nee Lee Shiao-ying, was a Yenching student. They were married in 1940.

Mr. George Vloune (retranslated from Chinese) - French. He is a first lieutenant, and was at one time French vice consul in Mukden. Later he lived in Peiping for eight years.

Mr. Karl Brunsky (retranslated from Chinese) - A Dutch engineer.

Mr. Grey Martel Hull - American, manager of the Peiping Branch of the National City Bank of New York. He arrived in the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Border Region several months ago.

Mr. Tange (retranslated from Chinese) - French. Former Peiping correspondent of the Shanghai Times.

ON THE RESCUE OF OUR FOREIGN FRIENDS
AND THEIR ARRIVAL IN YENAN

(Editorial, New China Daily, August 21, 1942)

Risking many dangers, several foreign friends, among them some Englishmen and some Frenchmen, have recently succeeded in escaping from Peiping and have now safely arrived at Yen-an. From their own reports we know that the reason for their escape, even at the risk of their lives, was their determination to participate in the fight against Fascism and not to submit to their alternative of being prisoners of war under the Japanese. So they had tried to get in touch with guerrilla detachments operating in the vicinity of Peiping, and after having established contact with our army they finally reached Free China with the assistance and under the protection of our army.

We have frequently expressed our willingness to cooperate with all our foreign friends. In May 1941 the Border Region Government published the following regulation: "Every foreigner is permitted to travel freely in the Border Region and to engage in any kind of anti-Japanese economic or cultural activities, under the condition that the laws and rights of the Chinese Republic be respected."

In the past few years foreign friends have constantly given us encouragement and help, have shared our fight in the war of resistance and our work for the construction of a new China. Here again we take the opportunity to express our deep appreciation and gratitude to them and as an illustration of this spirit of friendship and international cooperation we wish to give a few examples of the work of some of our friends.

First, we wish to thank those foreign journalists who, in spite of all obstacles, managed to get into the Border Region and who through the vivid descriptions of their brilliant pens, put before an international public the true picture of China's Northwest. They have therefore played a very important role in the promotion of international understanding and unity.

Second, we wish to thank all the foreign doctors and nurses who have come to help us. The scientifically backward regions around Yen-an and in the bases behind the enemy's lines were in these times of bloodshed and devastation, deprived of any kind of medical organization, all the more dependent on the help of foreign friends. Therefore we are most grateful for all the magnificent work that has already been achieved by them in this field.

We remember the Canadian Dr. Bethune who gave his life for his work. He died of blood-poisoning after the operation of a wounded soldier. We further appreciate the help of those foreign friends who made the establishment of the Bethune Memorial Hospital possible; we wish to thank the Indian Medical Unit and Dr. Gogov of the USSR. All of them have braved the hardest living conditions and constant dangers to give the people and the armed forces of North China the necessary medical attention. Their noble spirit, their love of mankind, their international fellowship are worthy of our sincere admiration and praise.

Also in the field of reconstruction foreign friends are participating in our work. Mr. Michael Lindsay and Mr. William Band have remained in the Hopei-Chahar-Shansi Border Region after their escape from Peiping in order to help in its construction. Another escapee, the Dutch engineer Brunsky, also expressed the wish to work in Yen-an. This shows their sympathy with the cause of Chinese national liberation. In Chingyang there are some Spanish priests who explained their intention to buy construction bonds of the Border Region, as follows:

"Yen-an has guaranteed the freedom of preaching and religious belief. The Border Region is poor; it needs money to undertake constructive work, so we must help. If it were not for the war in Europe, we would have done more."

These few examples show clearly the spirit of good will and the sympathy of our foreign friends to the Border Region.

We wish to mention the patriotic spirit and the resolute anti-Fascist determination of our French friends, Tonge and Vlouné, Dutch friend Brunsky, and Professors Michael Lindsay and William Band and their wives who arrived in the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Border Region recently. Several of them have written accounts of their recent escape from Peiping expressing their irreconcilable hatred of the Japanese. "We know now," said our friend Tonge, "that unity is strength."

TO SHANSI-CHAHAR-HOPEI BORDER REGION

By William Band

(Retranslated from New China Daily, August 22, 1942)

On December 8, 1941, at eight o'clock in the morning, a series of knocks "bang! bang! bang!" was heard from the front door. The night before I had gone to bed very late, so I had just shaved and was putting on my trousers. The urgent knocks at the door seemed to imply that something important must have happened.

"The Japanese-American war has broken out. Can you be ready in twenty minutes?", Mr. Lindsay was shouting at the door.

"Of course!"

"I have brought you a pistol. Won't you carry it?"

Indeed I can shoot an air gun very exactly, but I had never used a real pistol. However, in case there were Japanese soldiers patrolling by the front gate, or some armed policemen on the road should stop us, we would make use of it, as both our wives, who fled with us, agreed.

Mr. Lindsay had arranged for an automobile for us, and so we rushed out the school gate. Seeing no soldiers by the gate the car turned right directly and the school policeman managed to direct it with his hands as usual. When the car came to the crossing, the police let a Japanese truck pass which moved quickly away ahead of us, but we overtook it at a high speed, and a Japanese, walking along the road, was nearly crushed by the automobile.

Halfway we avoided the armed policemen center, yet we had to stop at a place where the Japanese soldiers were doing target practice. We left the car and, watched carefully by the Japanese patrolling soldiers, we climbed a hill. We were in a hurry but the Japs know nothing about us, because they had not yet learned the news that the Pacific war had already broken out. The enemy's liaison work was rather slow.

One day after, we were in contact with the guerrilla units of the 18th Group Army. At midnight, December 9th to 10th, we began to walk on in a hurry. We arrived at the guerrilla base at five o'clock in the morning of the 10th. During the climbing, we felt tired and were panting. After a pause of several minutes on a heap of stones from where we could see whether there were any Japanese, we climbed again with all our strength. The morning we arrived at the base, we experienced for the first time in our lives the comfort of a brick bed warmed by fire.

During the meal we ate bowls of fresh millet gruel, and it tasted as delicious as Peking duck. We regretted that we couldn't stay there longer.

At five o'clock in the afternoon, we started again. In the dark night we passed several villages silently so that we might not be found by the villagers. After midnight we had walked 50 li (16 or 17 miles). When we came to a house in a certain village, we shouted for the inhabitants in order to get a rest. The whole village was awakened by us. The men climbed up to a hill with their weapons, for they thought the Japanese soldiers had come. We feared also that the Japs might really come at night, and we had to be very careful. We slept on a cold brick bed for a little while and we set off the next morning before dawn.

We passed several villages which had been burned down by the enemy, a proof of the Japanese brutal behavior. Next morning we found a family living on a hillock where we stayed from the 12th to the 26th, getting ready to trudge again every day. During this period the people in the village had fled three times, for they heard that the enemy was passing by the neighboring village, or it was reported that the enemy had come to the other end of the village. But the enemy did not come. In the two weeks we ate millet and walnuts every day, and our kind host often carried back some cabbage and mutton from the market for us.

On the 25th of December, there came the good news that the 18th Group Army prepared to convoy us through the blockade lines to the headquarters of the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Army District (Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Border Region). On the 26th we passed a blockade line of the enemy which lay only 300 meters from an enemy fort. They were fast asleep then. We trudged from seven o'clock early in the morning till eleven o'clock late at night, and we were quite tired that day.

At seven o'clock in the morning the next day, we set off again, climbing over a very high mountain - it took us one hour and a half to go down the mountain. An icicle of about three inches long was hanging from Mr. Lindsay's beard, for it was very cold, and I had blisters ^{one of} on my heels. Therefore at five o'clock in the afternoon we had to stop somewhere in a village. We had to pass a dangerous blockade line the next day, and so we got up very early in the morning.

When we passed the line, we saw a dark flame about ten li (three miles) from us in a certain village and we thought that the enemy had just passed. We climbed hurriedly and dared not stop even after we had gone across the line. When we came to a village, the people were all frightened and some were running away, because the enemy had come there the day before. After we told them who we were, they stopped and talked. However, when we asked them to give us some water, they urged us to go away. "You should not stop here, the enemy will come here anytime." We had no choice but to climb again. Having traversed several ravines, we arrived at a village. We drank some water there. As we asked for more they also urged us: "Hurry up, the enemy will probably come!" and we had to start again.

After half an hour, we arrived at a camp of the 18th Group Army. It was now one o'clock in the afternoon. That night a man from the village we had just passed, came running to us and said that ten minutes after we had stopped to slake our thirst the enemy came there. They forced the people to attend a meeting. After the meeting, several men were arrested and one was shot at the meeting. We had really had a narrow escape, but we felt very sorry for the people.

That night we slept rather comfortably. Though we had scarcely recovered, we set off again till at four o'clock in the afternoon we had completed 60 li (20 miles) with empty stomachs. As the day before, we slept well that night. We prepared to start at half past eight in the morning, but early in the morning of the 30th the enemy was ahead of us. Consequently, we had to rearrange our time so that when we passed the line it was just midnight. The families along the way were reminded to have their dogs bound with cords beforehand and to stop them from barking in order not to awaken the enemy. We started. When we were climbing a hill, we heard barks but soon the sounds stopped. Thus we safely passed. Indeed, if the enemy should really have been awakened by us, our convoy forces would have inflicted heavy casualties on them with their machine guns.

That night we slept in a village that was just burned by the enemy. We slept rather comfortably and felt recovered. At two o'clock the next morning we took our breakfast. After that we went to sleep for two hours. At five we started again. Before evening we passed a blockade line, and then we arrived at another place quartered by the 18th Group Army. At eight o'clock A.M. the next day, after our breakfast we set off again, and it was only 50 li from this place to the base of Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Army District. We were quite tired by that time and so we resolved to do these 50 li in two days.

When we arrived there, it would be just New Year's Day. But the delegates of the 18th Group Army Headquarters came to welcome us and so we decided to complete the 50 li in one day.

On the eve of the year 1941 we arrived at Headquarters. We were so hungry and tired and the meal prepared for us was so plentiful, that we had a meal which we had never dreamed of in the three preceding weeks. We ate so much that we could scarcely move the next day.

At 18th GA Headquarters, we remained for four weeks; there we got news about Yenching University after we had left Peiping. We were told that the enemy had entered the school ten minutes after we had left there. We were very fortunate indeed. We did not have warm clothes and so the Headquarters had winter clothes made for us. Mr. Lindsay worked in the radio station of the 18th Group Army and I gave several lectures about the principles of Radio in the Radio School. I finished my work quickly and we left there soon after.

From Headquarters to the Border Region, we had to traverse one blockade line of the enemy. Besides we had to go across a great mountain range about 90 li (30 miles) long. We completed this section from one o'clock in the morning of the first day to half past one in the morning of the next day. At every station we were welcomed by a reception - a chorus or an anti-fascist meeting was celebrated in our honor. It is only a distance of five days, but we spent four weeks. We visited every place along the road. In one army sub-district, we stayed for five days. We attended two drama performances and admired the excellent acting.

From the North China Union of Universities to the third sub-district we spent a whole week. This week we visited the Branch Hospital of the Army District, Bethune's International Peace Hospital, Hygienic College (it is called Yenan Medical University of China now) and the Headquarters of the Special Commissioner of the sub-district. The Cultural Working Corps of the Union of Universities performed Gogol's "Inspector" to welcome us. Their achievements in the fields of education and hygienic work greatly surprised

us and we could not but admire them. We stayed at the Engineering and Metallurgical Bureau for one or two days and I was struck by their work. We thought that for the construction of a new democratic China the foundation work is being laid by those new scientists who were working here in this Army District.

When we came to the Hot Springs, we consulted for a long while with the constructor of the Martyrs' Tower about the construction of a new hospital. In the Anti-Japanese University we visited the Military Middle School and the University Department. All the organizations at the University received us warmly. I was greatly interested in the teaching program of the various fields of science and I hope to cooperate with them so that work in these fields can be promoted.

What impressed me most is that when I was visiting the Martyrs' Tower, I found it destroyed by the enemy. I suppose, by destroying the architecture constructed in token of the thousands of martyrs who died on the front, the enemy thereby felt that he had threatened innumerable other heroes. We have seen many of these heroes ourselves. We have seen them sing merrily and heroically by the side of their burnt houses or by their beloved ones who were killed by the enemy. These people will never stop; their spirit is unconquerable.

In simple words, my impression towards the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Border Region may be summarized:

- a) The army and people in the Border Region are very kind to us. We fear that we can't accept more from them. We only think how we can serve the Border Region so that we can repay them a little.
- b) In a very short period of time the Border Region has carried out social and political reforms thoroughly, from the old feudalism to the most modern democracy, from the slavery of women to the equality of the sexes, from illiteracy to popular education. This has not been easy because the Border Region is behind the enemy lines and under threat of constant destruction. But they have successfully completed their tasks. It is a revolutionary and incredible miracle that has occurred in the world's history.

FROM PEIPING TO THE SHENSI-KANSU-NINGHSIA BORDER REGION

By Tange

(Retranslated from New China Daily, Aug. 21, 1942)

In June 1940, after the armistice between Germany and France was signed, I asked the French authorities in Indo-China for leave in order to go back to my home in Peiping from which I had long been separated. After arriving there, I realized quickly that under Japanese rule no freedom of press is possible and that unless we fight against all those who want to destroy the freedom of thought and the freedom of the press, we shall never be able to live a peaceful life again.

Therefore I made up my mind to leave Peiping and go to North Africa via Shanghai and Singapore. As unexpected as lightning, however, the Pacific war broke out, and since the Japanese controlled all coastline traffic from that day on, I had to give up all plans of travelling by boat. With the help of a map I discovered that the only way to reach my aim to join General de Gaulle's army in Syria or North Africa was to go through the interior of China and that I would have to start right there from Peiping.

Together with another foreigner, a Dutch engineer, Mr. Brunsky who did not want to continue to work under the Japanese, I made a plan to escape to the Western Hills near Peiping and from there to go over to the lines of the 18th Group Army. Formerly we had known very little about this army which had kept the Japanese at bay for five years, limiting their sphere of influence and harassing them constantly. Just a short time ago Japanese newspapers had informed us that the remnant of this army had been completely annihilated, but we learned from people who were interested that 18th Group Army units were everywhere in the Western Hills and that we would easily find them if we decided to run the risk to get there. The risk consisted of getting through the blockade lines of the Japanese.

We were very satisfied with this information and in the afternoon of the 31st of January, we left the city through a little gate from the West City of Peiping which at that time was garrisoned by "puppet" troops. We went by motor-car as far as Pa Ta Chu, a place in the Western Hills famous for its scenery and waited there until it was dark. Then we climbed the hills for some distance until we came to our starting point, the small hut of a farmer, where we had previously brought some clothing, food and other things which we might have to use during our trip.

We started at ten o'clock at night, led by an old farmer who brought us to a desolate, little village in the hills. As we were now very near the Japanese patrolling lines he left us from time to time, disappearing in the dark in order to make some investigations. We had no idea where we were and there was nothing left but to wait for him and to follow his way. At daybreak we arrived at a little village in the vicinity of the blockade line. The local Self-Defence Army, however, which was very sympathetic with the 18th Group Army, helped to hide us during the daytime. At night they dispatched a guide to lead us to another village where we saw the

guerrilla units for the first time in our lives. When we learned that we had reached safety, we could hardly express how happy we were.

Since then, everywhere on our way we were provided with meals and quarters until we safely reached the Headquarters of the Commander of the Peiping Area, General Hsiao K'eh. I cannot say that our trip was entirely uneventful. Once we almost ran into about 100 Japanese patrolling the blockade line and another time when we crossed the River Fen, armoured cars of the Japanese swept the frozen river with their searchlights. But they failed to discover our small group of 40 men.

Wherever we went we were most heartily welcomed and received. This was true even in the most poverty-stricken regions west of Peiping, where most houses have been burnt down by the enemy, and in the devastated regions on both sides of the Tatung-Puhsien railway-line in Shansi. The spirit among the soldiers, the commanders and the political workers in the 18th Group Army is one of friendly co-operation and comradeship. Their common belief in final victory and their burning desire to acquire knowledge made us realize that here a new China is being built.

This new China is a democratic China where there is no room for any injustice and internal strife. This made me very happy, as I had formerly witnessed all those disturbances created by internal disunity which finally invited Japanese aggression, just as our party conflicts in France had brought the invasion of our country.

At present I am safely on the road which will finally lead me to my far-away aim in Syria where I shall join the army of the Fighting French to fight for our common cause. I shall never forget that this was made possible through the kind assistance and cooperation of the 18th Group Army, the army that knows so well that "unity makes strength."

FROM PEIPING TO YENAN

By George Vlone

(Retranslated from Now China Daily, Sept. 2, 1942)

Thanks to the help of the 18th Group Army, I had an extraordinarily pleasant and a rather quick journey. It began as a picnic; I had only to go by train to Tan-che Shih, 25 miles from Peiping to escape from the city. Three days before I left Peiping, I went there to prepare for my journey. After a day's trip from Peiping, I met the 18th Group Army. In twenty-three days I arrived at the Headquarters of General Nieh. Only once within this period I experienced a night march. My journey to Yen-an took altogether three months and twenty days travelling. Under the escort of the 18th Group Army I had not met a single Japanese, although once when they found out that a large group of people (including three foreigners) were crossing the Tatung-Puchow railroad, they tried to pursue us.

I was a reserve officer in the French Navy, and had been a resident of Peiping since 1934. When the war broke out in Europe, navy officers of my age (40) were not called to arms. So I requested to be enlisted in the navy and offered to return at my own expense. At that time no one knew that France would be defeated so easily. I, as an officer, did, of course, not want to lose the chance of joining the army. Moreover, I like many others believed that the war would be protracted and difficult. Aside from the purely military standpoint, there were theoretical reasons which made it impossible for me to remain an onlooker. A new world is in the making; it is the duty of those who advocate progress, social justice and the moulding of a better society, to fight together with the people. The task of building a world of equality and justice can only be shouldered by those who risk their lives in war.

At the time when France was defeated, I was at Beirut together with the officers of the French naval base in Syria. In September 1940 I was discharged from the navy. At that time I tried to get to French Indo-China, for I thought the colony would go to war with Japan. When I was in Penang, Indo-China had already surrendered, so I had no other choice but to go back to Peiping. I lived there from November 1940 to April 1942.

Now, when the "Free France" campaign, under the leadership of Gen. de Gaulle is daily gathering momentum, all those who do not accept France as defeated, heartily support this movement. Syria, where I visited a year ago, was taken over by "Free France" in June 1941. And because of Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union, moreover, the war will be drawn out even longer.

I had enough money to live in Peiping for three years. Because I am a Frenchman, and my country is not at war with Japan, I could have lived undisturbed, and simply have waited for the war to be over. Yet how can one be so passive at a time when youths and even old men of the whole world are struggling for freedom and even laying down their lives for the cause? I decided to enlist once more in the army of "Free France". Any position would do for me whether in the navy or in the land forces, as officer or as private.

In November 1941, I asked the British Embassy in Peiping for a passport to Beirut or Alexandria. On the eighth of December, before I had gotten my passport, the Pacific War broke out. I was blockaded in Peiping. The first way for me to return to any Allied territory was thru the help of the 18th Group Army. It could be done by the route of Yen-an - Si'an - Lanchow - Soviet Union - Iran - Iraq - Syria, or by way of Chungking - Calcutta and then to my destination. But first of all how could I get in touch with the 18th Group Army?

The people of Peiping rarely know anything about the 18th Group Army. The propaganda agencies of the Japanese and the Puppet Government had proclaimed that there was no longer any army at all. Then after some time, they spoke of the 18th Group Army as of "bandits", who lived high up in the woods on the mountains, and who went down from their hiding places only at night to pillage the villages like the bandits in the novel "Shui Hu Chuan" (The title of the English translation is: "All Men Are Brothers.")

Of course, the Japanese and the Wang I-tangs can not admit that they themselves are the plunderers who rob and kill the people. In Peiping people rarely know that not far from this city there is a large region under the protection of the 18th Group Army and under the peaceful administration of the regular Chinese Government.

Because I did not succeed in meeting anyone who had connections with the 18th Group Army, I had to try my luck in all possible ways. Some friends told me that each walled city along the rivers was occupied by the Japanese. I thought that the best chance I had was to go straight over the mountains between the two rivers, a long way off the motor road and the coal mines. I went up the hills as far as I could, always following the sun. Not until I could make sure that there were not any Japanese near, did I go into large villages.

Since I had to go alone on my journey, I could not risk too many dangers. Before I actually left Peiping, I had made a preparatory trip to Chieh T'ai Shih and T'an Che Shih on the 26th and 27th of March. I took a train to Chang-sindien and walked to Chieh T'ai Shih by the highway. I met a company of Japanese soldiers there, and this made me feel very uneasy. At first they were very rude to me. The Japanese in command asked me, "Don't you know that there are many 18th Group Army soldiers on this road?"

"I don't know what the 18th Group Army is. I am just a traveler to the T'an Che Shih to shake off the dust of Peiping in the mountains and to look at the flowers while I am studying."

"Be honest: if you had known that we are here you would never have come here."

"Not at all, it is because I know you were here that I have come, for wherever there are Japanese soldiers one finds peace, prosperity and happiness."

"If that is so, then you better not go to T'an Che Shih. We can't help you there. You better be careful."

"Never mind, I'll try my luck."

They searched my satchel but I had carefully picked five or six books (including the Four Classics), so as to give the Japanese the impression, - In case I would meet any, - that some one who takes piles of books in his satchel, especially the books of Confucius, will never go over to the 18th Group Army. The scheme worked well. The Japanese became more polite and friendly. They offered me coffee and water to wash my feet with.

They asked me if I could tell them names of Japanese women.

I replied, "Yuigi, Hanako, Jumiko, Yukie." I told them that I had known two Japanese girls in my life. I parted with the first because I could not talk to her. With the second I could converse, yet we also parted. They showed me the photographs of movie stars in Tokyo and said that they were their girl friends. They requested me to show them the photograph of my girl friend. I said I had not taken it with me, because I did not know I would meet friends out here. But I would surely bring them the next time. I had only taken a picture of Schopenhauer with me. They wanted to see what he looked like and when they saw he was rather ugly they gave me two post-cards of the Tokyo movie stars. They again warned me that T'an Che Shih was not safe because of "bandits" so I must not sleep there by myself. Then we parted as the best of friends.

I found out that T'an Che Shih wasn't occupied. The temple keeper told me the next time I could avoid going by the highway and come here by the footpaths in the hills. Indeed on my journey from Peiping to Yen-an only once near the Chieh T'ai Shih did I meet the Japanese. I chose April first as the day to begin my real journey. For in case the Japanese caught me and brought me back to Peiping, I could tell the others that it was an All Fools' Day joke, without losing my face. I had never thought that I could meet the 18th Group Army before I got to the Pai-hua Shan. How glad I was when I met them only 25 miles from the T'an Che Shih thirty hours after I had left Peiping.

On the first of April when I left Peiping I went again by train to Ch'ang Hsin Tien and took the luggage I had left in the T'an Che Shih on March 27th. Thus I would not rouse the suspicion of the Japanese gendarmes at Ch'ang Hsin Tien and at the city gates by taking with me too much luggage. On April first, I had in my suitcase only my navy uniform, military documents, and all other things had been taken to the T'an Che Shih before hand.

The rest of my journey proceeded smoothly. On 23rd of April I arrived at the Headquarters of General Nich. People told me that my journey had been very fast. I stayed there until May 26th, until Mr. Brunsky, Mr. Tange and I were escorted to the Second Sub-district, to prepare for our trip to Yen-an. After we had stayed there for three weeks we started on our journey.

On the night of June 22nd, together with a large group of soldiers, "small devils" and women, we crossed the Tatung-Puchow Railway. By the middle of July, we arrived at Yen-an, and even this part of the dangerous journey had been peaceful all through. Only once, the day we crossed the railway, did the Japs pursue us.

Two women gave birth on the way; one of the babies was named Tung Tung-pu because he was born east of the railway, the other was named Si Tung-pu, for he was born when we had already crossed the railway. My Jap horse could not keep up. Twice it fell down from the cliff and once I was nearly thrown into the valley. It was a wonder that he was still alive, but I had to abandon him.

Now I have the greatest hope to get to the Allied forces and to contribute my part in the struggle. I owe this entirely to the 18th Group Army which made it possible for me. Although they live simply themselves, they supplied us with the best food, clothing and lodging in all possible ways. Although on several occasions I wanted to pay them in cash they would not allow it and answered me most touchingly: "We all belong to one family, we have our common enemy - Fascism. Any French, English, American or Soviet fighter is dear to us as a brother of the same family and the same race."

This is an account of my whole journey. I want also to describe what impressions I got on the way.

I had passed two villages before meeting the 18th Group Army at Half-bridge. In the first village, Pei-ling, the soldiers of the "Puppet Army" asked me very politely about my destination. I told them that I was going to the Pei-hua Hills to spend my vacation in the mountains and to study there. They let me pass without difficulty. And in another village about three miles from Half-bridge the soldiers of I-tang's "Bogus Government" also let me pass in the same way. They were very reluctant to act, while I was passing the village. The soldiers of the villages knew that the 18th Group Army was nearby and they could see I was a foreigner trying to escape the Jap control, yet they took no action to stop me. When I expressed my surprise at this to the commander of the 18th Group Army, he smiled and said: "They are also Chinese. When the Japs are not there they just shut their eyes to this. We have been here for a year. They have not been in our way. They let us alone."

The second impression was that a New China was in construction in the area of the 18th Group Army. In every village young people, both boys and girls, were eagerly enlightening and educating the people with the principles of democracy and patriotism. They told the people that the family was no longer the center of their interest; that they should put the welfare of the nation in the most important place and that if you want to protect your family, you must protect the country first.

In the beginning the peasants did not show any enthusiasm for these ideas, but now they understand the truth of this. It was most evident in Hopei because of the two large cities there, as the people know more about the outside world. And then there were many students from Peiping, who could not get across the Tatung-Puchow railway. They had stayed in this area and became the most active and successful workers.

In Hopei the peasants went to the polls and they did it very seriously. The Government chosen by the people did very good work. The bank notes issued by the Border Region had sufficient reserves; the price of goods was stabilized and under strict control. Thus when the population was sure of a stable level of conditions, they readily accepted the thought

of progress, change and development and they were more friendly to the Army.

Except for the war, life has become much easier for the people. They look upon the 18th Group Army as a real People's Army. They help the Army in fighting, and only a very few of the inhabitants have become traitors. The soldiers help the peasants to cut the ripe grain, and the peasants help the Army to fight the enemy.

The poverty of the 18th Group Army is similar to conditions in the Army created by the French Revolution. It is evident enough that the 18th Group Army accomplishes the twofold task of resisting the enemy and educating the people.

The treatment of war prisoners also impressed me greatly. The prisoners got better food, clothing and lodging than the 18th Group Army themselves. They had a recreation center where they could have their own native games and entertainments. Once I saw them playing football with the Chief-of-Staff of General Nih's headquarters and many other officers and common soldiers. I had never seen anything like that in the First World War. In Europe the Chief-of-Staff of an Army would never play football with his subordinates, still less with the war prisoners. They all had the manners of well-educated people. The Chief-of-Staff of General Nih was a healthy young man. This youth was similar to Desaix who fought and died on the battlefield of Marengo. The Jap war prisoners could not only move about freely, they were free to go back if they did not want to stay with the 18th Group Army.

The way the prisoners were treated was not only magnanimous; it was very clever. The Japanese soldiers are also the sons of the people so they could not remain blind to the fact that they had no reason to kill others and to destroy their houses wherever they went. The peasants and workers in Japan under the oppression of the militarists cannot help being the instruments in the hands of the imperialists. How can it be otherwise? Let us hope that they will understand all this and let us hope that when Fascism is destroyed in Japan the war prisoners will be able to go back to their own country and tell the people how they have been treated by the peasants, soldiers and workers in China.

General Nih treated me with great generosity. Before we left the Headquarters he gave each one of us a hundred dollars saying: "West of the railway you pass through areas even poorer than this place and the provisions of the 18th Group Army can not give you suitable food, so you can use this money."

The secretary of General Nih could speak English fluently. He was our best friend and he insisted on our taking the money with us. My companions and myself were unwilling to do so because until now we had accepted their material help but money was a different matter. I felt I had already accepted too much and I had not given anything in return to the 18th Group Army. Nih said to me: "No matter we will help you in all possible ways. We cannot give you your daily bath or any conveniences, we cannot supply you with coffee, good food and drinks. But we give you the best we can get under present conditions, because we are very poor. Now we must part. Please accept the money, because you will

experience many hardships on the journey, and let us think that we have helped you as well as we are able."

There is only one way to express my gratitude for the good treatment: that is to join the army of "Free France" as fast as possible, and if that is impossible I am ready to join any other Allied forces and to help defeat the most dangerous of our enemies, the German Nazis, to make possible the realization of a new world.

At present my most urgent hope is that I shall be helped and protected elsewhere as I have been by the 18th Group Army, so that I can pass through territory within the shortest possible time. I have already spent more than three months on the way. If I continue my journey at this rate, I am afraid the war will be over before I reach my destination. Moreover, there is also another reason: I have enough money to get me to Allied territory but I must not remain too long in places where there is no exchange market, otherwise I shall spend all my money before reaching my destination. My money can only get me to Syria, Iran or India.

Therefore I hope the Chinese, British and all other authorities will assist me in securing a ticket to fly to Calcutta and directly from there I can complete my journey.

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WE CAN WIN OUR CAUSE

By Karl Brunsky

(Retranslated from the "Liberation Daily", July 31, 1942)

I was born in Holland and got my education there. After having graduated as an engineer, I traveled all over the world trying to get some experience and to enlarge my knowledge. Indeed I had traveled in a number of countries before I came to China, where I decided to stay as I liked the country very much. Soon after, I got a job in the Peiping Power Company, and I have been the chief engineer of that company for the last eight years.

There I lived a happy life and had many friends among Chinese and foreigners. I was deeply interested in the progress of New China. It is a hard task to rebuild such a great country as China. Fortunately she has many men who are far-sighted and selfless, inspired by their irresistible resolution to raise China to a great and splendid position. Japan has been anxiously watching this development and trying to impede China from further progress.

The Japanese invaded the richest province of China, Manchuria, thus inflicting a fatal blow on her. China was then very weak and she had to bear the hardship. She appealed to the powers for justice, but got nothing in return except fruitless meetings, protests and sympathetic speeches.

Then, arrogant Japan took another step. Under some pretense, she instigated the long-plotted Marco Polo Bridge "Incident". This time, however, China resolved to fight to the last - to die rather than surrender. At the present time the Japanese militarists know very well that they are practically defeated, and that it is only a question of time when they will be driven out of Chinese territory.

We see once more the fight between might and justice, between oppression and freedom, between aggressors and people. The freedom-loving people may set their hearts at ease, because the outcome of the war is very clear.

Watching the incessant waves of Japanese aggression, I believed a year ago that the war between Japan and the United Nations was inevitable. At present, the Britain-America-Holland bloc is clearly on the side of China. Unless Japan stops her invasion of China, it is impossible to come to any agreement with her.

But Japan invaded Indo-China and was massing large portions of her air and land forces right there for the sake of so-called "defence". These continually occurring actions are well known, and it is needless to relate them here in detail. I should like to write down something about the situation in Peiping and what happened there.

Owing to the shortage of houses, thousands of Chinese inhabitants and shopkeepers were driven out of Peiping so that the Japanese could have living quarters there.

Besides, the Japanese hurriedly built new quarters in the western suburbs of Peiping, providing lodgings for thousands of Japanese. They constructed several highways leading to these quarters, which passed through the land, houses and other buildings of the population. They said that they would compensate the people for their losses, but so far nothing has been done. Commodity prices have risen to six times as much as in 1937. Sometimes, a thing that never had happened before, for several days we had no meat, vegetables or eggs. The price of flour, the main foodstuff of the Chinese, cost 30 or 40 dollars per bag, while nationals of fascist countries could buy it from the Japanese authorities for 16 dollars per bag.

We had been short of coal for the past years, because large quantities of coal were shipped to Japan. Even inferior coal from Manchuria (in the past only poor people bought this kind of coal) cost 40 dollars per ton. The company I worked for was owned by Englishmen, and therefore it was very difficult to buy sufficient quantities of coal for the plant. We had to buy it from a Japanese transportation company which would always give us an insufficient amount. It was no use to complain about it. The Chinese staff members of British and American companies were often arrested and searched and many were forced to resign. In addition, the Japanese compelled the people to work in labour-gangs on the roads, and transferred young workers to Manchuria.

Our manager was a Chinese named Chu Sin who was concurrently a staff member in the "Puppet" government of Peiping. Each time he came to attend a meeting, there would be a group of patrolling guards at the door of the meeting place with pistols in their hands, and before he left there nobody was allowed to come in.

Every morning, thousands of Japanese soldiers were drilled in the playground of the Legation Quarter. Besides, many Chinese were driven to parades. The Japanese set up maps of the world in various places, for the purpose of showing the regions the Japanese had occupied. According to these maps Japanese troops had entered Australia and California a long time ago.

Generally, the Chinese inhabitants could do nothing but to bear with it. In the newspapers, we read every day that many people had committed suicide and that others had died of starvation.

I had determined long ago to escape to Free China territory and therefore I made the necessary preparations. I brought parcels of daily necessities, such as clothing, to a farmer in Pa Ta Chu whom I knew very well.

On the eighth of December the Pacific War broke out. On the same day some Japanese gendarmes came to my house and put me in custody. Several hours immediately after the outbreak of the war, regulations regarding the nationals of Great Britain, the U.S.A. and Holland were pasted on the walls of the Legation Quarter. It must have required at least several days to print these.

Two Japanese engineers came to our company to "assist" us. According to their own statements, they were transferred here a week ago from Changkiakow and they knew nothing about their work until several hours before they had come here. They lived in my house and apparently they were charged to watch me. At that time I had no way to cope with the circumstances. I made up my mind, however, to run away as soon as possible, because I did not want to work for the Japanese or even to be associated with them for three reasons: 1) I have lived in China for a long time. I have many Chinese friends and therefore I did not want to do anything harmful to them. 2) I did not want to work for the enemy of my country. 3) I wanted to be free and not to be used by the Fascists.

From that day on I observed them closely and waited patiently for some chance. I know that I was watched. I was not allowed to move more than five kilometers from my home, and I would have to pass through the walls of Peiping which was garrisoned by Japanese gendarmes and "puppet" troops, and where everyone would surely be examined. A French friend of mine named "Tange" (Chinese version) who wanted to join the "Free French Army" had agreed to escape together with me. He also made the necessary preparations.

On the 31st of January, a Saturday, we decided to escape. I told the Japanese that I was going to play cards with several friends that night, so that I could have more time to run away before they were wondering about my not coming back in time. That night, a friend, a national of a neutral country, took me out of the walled city of Peiping in a car with a neutral flag. Fortunately, the car got out freely without any interruption. Outside the city, we drove the car full speed to Pa Ta Chu, to the farmer's hut where I had brought my parcels beforehand. And then I began my journey.

We were often very hungry and the long trip made us very tired. Several times we found out that the Japanese were on our path, but the 18th Group Army directed us safely, skilfully and courageously. We stayed for 33 days at the Headquarters of General Nieh Yung-tsung and we were received most warmly and hospitably. At first I planned to go to Chungking and then to Java (my family is in Java) where I might be of use to my country. However, since the Japanese occupied Singapore and Java, this was no longer possible.

During the past few months I have learned much about the 18th Group Army. I feel that we are fighting for the same cause and I have made up my mind to remain here with the 18th Group Army men, and I am very proud that I have determined to fight against our common enemy together with them.

For three months I remained in West Hopei where I was able to observe closely the work of the 18th Group Army. I admired their loyalty to their country, their serious, gentle and yet resolute manner, and I admired their active and cheerful attitude in the face of difficult circumstances.

After that I started again on my long and rather troublesome journey. Again I witnessed the close cooperation of the various units of the 18th Group Army and noted that they accomplished their tasks steadily and efficiently. We were safely brought through three provinces to Shensi to the centre of activity in the rear of the 18th Group Army where I resolved to stay until the final victory comes.

We are convinced that: with our united efforts and cooperation, under the leadership of our clear-minded commander, we can win our cause, we can free the people from the oppression of the enemy and let them all enjoy a full and happy life.

For the fulfillment of this great task, we must make every effort to cooperate closely and to do our duty faithfully.

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THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION X
49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

November 18, 1942.

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Gentlemen:

I am enclosing a letter from Mr.

William D. Band inquiring about his son, William
Band, Professor of Physics at Yenching. I would
appreciate it very much if you would be good
enough to write directly to Mr. Band.

Sincerely yours,

Anna W. Appleby

Yenching University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

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40 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

November 18, 1942

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Sincerely yours,
Thomas W. Woodruff

Yenching University,
120 Fatch Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

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From Mr Wm D. Band

% Mr Brayshaw

TBA

Wotton Cottage

Dean Row

Wilmslow

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England

To The Trustees of Yenching University
Peiping China.

ackd. by 11/20/42

Gentlemen

My son Wm Band, Professor of Physics etc at
the above University was reported in our newspapers
here to have escaped into Guerrilla territory last
October, together with his wife & Mr & Mrs Lindsay.

I have received no word from or about them
and should be extremely grateful if you would
be so kind as to send me any information you
may have about their escape and the prospects
of their ultimate safety. I am naturally very
anxious about them.

I am
Yours faithfully
Wm D. Band

November 30, 1942

Mr. William D. Band
c/o Mr. Brayshaw
Mistram Cottage
Dean Row
Wilmslow, North Manchester, England

Dear Mr. Band:

It is true that William Band escaped from Yenching University and after seven months of travel through interior China arrived at Chengtu and has taken up his work with the Yenching unit which has been started there with 277 students.

The days just prior to December 8th were very tense in and around Peking and Messrs Lindsay and Band had their highpowered radio turned on almost incessantly. In the early hours of December 8th, the message came across that Japan had attacked Pearl Harbor and was at war with the United States and Great Britain. They grabbed their duffle bags and commandeered the President's car and chauffeur and drove at once to the Black Pond approximately nine miles from the city and left the car and chauffeur and proceeded to the mountains. No word was received until they turned up in Chengtu seven months later.

If any word comes to hand, I will let you know at once.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

(regular mail)

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CAE/B

(regular mail)

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