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Liang, Hubert S
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COURSE IN JOURNALISM
DEPAUW UNIVERSITY
GREENCASTLE, INDIANA

January 7, 1929

Mr. Vernon Nash
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Nash:

I am very glad to give you the address of Herbert S. Liang the Chinese student who graduated from Depauw as a major in Journalism and who went from here to the international desk of the Detroit News.

After working on the News Liang returned to China to take up some form of journalistic activity and I did not know what he was doing until I received a copy of a publication last October which was put out by the students in journalism in Shanghai College under the direction of Mr. Liang who was professor of journalism at that institution. The booklet stated that he was assigned to develop a full course at Shanghai College and that he had organized the first press club in China. His address is 20 Museum Road, Shanghai, China.

I have the highest regard for Liang both as a christian gentleman and as a student. In my class in newswriting and editing he took prizes in competition with forty American students. He has a keen mind and seems to be absolutely devoted to the profession of journalism. I cannot imagine a better prospect for you if you can persuade him to leave his position in Shanghai College.

If I can be of further service to you call upon me. I would appreciate a letter from you after you have talked with Liang telling me your impressions of him and the results of your interview. I am following his career with great interest.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ L. E. Mitchell

Professor of Journalism

original
sent J. C. S. 1/10/29

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Copy to Mr. Hedrick.

H. S. Liang

November 28, 1932

President Walter Williams,
University of Missouri,
Columbia, Mo.

Dear President Williams:

I have just received a letter from Dr. Stuart under date of October 27th, in which the following paragraph concerning Mr. H. S. Liang occurs:

"H. S. Liang - He has been a secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in Shanghai, and has now gone to the States with his chief, Dr. David Yui, to help in publicity for the Chinese government, until next summer. Just before his unexpected departure he had consulted with me and our Journalism people about joining our staff in that department, and all concerned believe that he is a desirable addition. It depends of course on whether we can secure the funds necessary, and with this problem in view he had offered to help in an effort among Chinese in Shanghai, which this trip has of course prevented. It might be worthwhile to get in touch with him and have him help in this special effort in the States. Address: Chinese Legation, Washington."

I am sure you would be glad to make use of Mr. Liang and I am submitting this to you with the view of securing your suggestions as to what use we ought to make of Mr. Liang.

The letters have been forwarded to you, and I hope have already reached you in good condition. We want to cooperate just as fully as possible and we would be glad to have you keep us in touch with the results of this appeal and advise us as to what part you wish us to take in the follow-up of these matters.

In a letter from Dr. Stuart dated November 2nd, the following paragraph concerning Dean Martin occurs:

"Dean Martin tells me that he is expecting to arrive in New York during the latter part of the first week in January, and except for about two days which will be otherwise occupied,

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Pres. Walter Williams

-2-

Nov. 28, 1932

could give a few days to helping in the launching of our Journalism efforts. I shall ask him to inform you by cable or otherwise as to exact dates when he is able to do so. Meanwhile Nash ought to have arrived in New York and conferences be planned as to this whole project with the utilization of Dean Martin for personal solicitation of the most important men, or at any rate for interviews with them:- such persons as Bickel, Roy Howard, Dewart, Ochs or Finley of the N. Y. Times, etc."

Please advise us as to your wishes in connection with Dean Martin.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely,

A.

N. Gist Gee,
Vice-President.

1176

Cee

December 9, 1932

Dear Mr. Liang:

At the suggestion of President Walter Williams of the University of Missouri, who has been most active in the promotion of the journalism work of Yenching University, I am writing to ask if you will be good enough to give us your assistance in promoting this work as you visit various cities. We are just beginning a rather active effort to secure enough funds to carry the Yenching School of Journalism on through 1933 and when we know just what cities you will visit may be able to place in your hands certain information and names of interested persons - or persons who might become interested - for you to contact, if you are willing to do this. President Williams suggests that you might be in position to help us in this way and I am sure any help which you may be able to give this cause as you are traveling through the country in your regular duties would be highly appreciated by all of us.

If you are in New York City please look us up. If I am not here, please inquire for Mr. Hedrick who is usually in New York, or see Miss McCoy who is always in the office and can arrange for a conference for you with Mr. Hedrick.

*cc to JKS
C. W. Pres. Williams*

Mr. H. S. Liang
Chinese Legation
Washington, D. C.

Dict. by BMH to LM

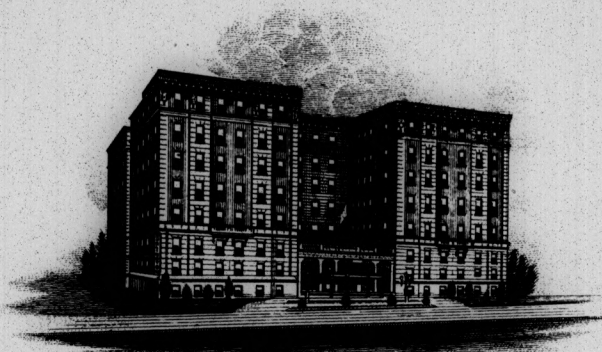
Sincerely yours,

H. Gist Gee

H. Gist Gee
Vice President

*BMH asked
LM to
sign this*

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THE BURLINGTON HOTEL

380 ROOMS FIREPROOF

VERMONT AVENUE AT THOMAS CIRCLE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PRIVATE OFFICE

Dec. 14, 1932

Dr. N. Gist Gee,
Yenching University,
American office,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Gee:

on C L Wash. D. C.

Your kind letter of December 9th duly came to hand. Indeed I shall be glad to help in any way I can in the undertaking in the interest of the Yenching School of Journalism. I am sorry that I did not receive your letter while in New York where I stayed for fully a month until December 8th, or I would have surely come to call on you at your office.

I shall be in Washington for at least the next month or so. Just when I shall be in New York again it is difficult to say just now. Whenever I do come again I shall make a call on you. Meanwhile, if there is any assistance that I can render right here in Washington, please do not hesitate to let me know. And if by any chance you happen to come this way please look me up. You can reach me at The Burlington Hotel.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

H. S. Liang
H. S. Liang

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping China

系學聞新
Department of Journalism

Dec. 6, 1935

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

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I am writing to report to you briefly on my recent visit in Hongkong and Canton, from which I returned a little over a week ago. Altogether I spent eight days in both of these places. Despite this rather brief period I succeeded in establishing some truly worth while contacts not only for our Department but for the University as a whole. These contacts, if properly cultivated, will, I am sure, greatly add to our prestige and support in that section of the country. One man I met in Hongkong who deserves special mention, it seems, is Major Robert Hotung, Jr., son of Sir Robert Hotung and proprietor of the leading Chinese daily of South China, the Kung Sheng Pao. I had a very pleasant visit with him, in the course of which I had the opportunity of acquainting him with the situation of our Department and of paving the way for a subsequent appeal either to him or to his father. This morning a letter from K. Ma to Stephen Tsai contains this paragraph which will be of interest to you and which I freely translate as follows:

"Mr. Shih, Sir Robert Hotung's confidential secretary, invited me and Bishop Hall to have lunch with him this noon, at which I had the full opportunity of laying before him our case. According to Mr. Shih, Sir Robert Hotung takes a great interest in journalism and will be in a position to give a truly substantial amount, say \$100,000 as a permanent endowment to our journalism work. Mr. Shih has further promised to put the thing through for us. It is the opinion of the Bishop that if Mr. Shih, who enjoys almost unbounded confidence of Sir Robert Hotung, undertakes the responsibility to do it the prospect for success is very good indeed."

You may also be interested to know that Major Robert Hotung whom I mentioned above maintains a close connection with the Young Marshall. Knowing of this relationship I told the Young Marshall of my conversation with Major Hotung in Hongkong when I saw him again in Nanking and expressed the hope that he would say a good word for us when the time comes for our presenting a formal appeal to the Hotungs. To this the Young Marshall readily agreed. I believe that with proper cultivation and approach and with the help of the Bishop, Sir Robert's secretary, and the Young Marshall we stand a good chance of getting a substantial sum from the Hotungs.

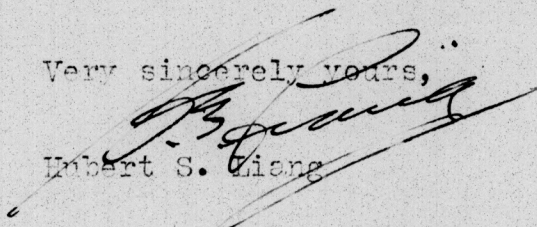
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You undoubtedly have learned about the assassination of Sun Chuan-fang. Last week I wrote a long letter to his son Sun Chia-chun regarding the possibility of endowing a chair in journalism in memory of his father to follow out the idea which was presented to the Old Marshall before his death. I am going to Tientsin next week to see how best this can be followed ^{up} and I shall keep you informed of any important developments.

The situation in and around Peiping, though outwardly calm, is exceedingly tense and is pregnant with possibilities. Just what the next phase of development will be it is of course very difficult to foretell. One thing, however, seems abundantly clear, namely, the Japanese are absolutely determined to detach, as the next step of their program, Hopei and Chahar from the control of the Central Government in name as well as in fact, and the showdown may come much sooner than is generally expected. So far our students have kept themselves in remarkable restraint. But just for how much longer they can continue to keep themselves thus is a question that is uppermost in the minds of some of us. How one wishes you were right here with us instead of thousands of miles away from us at this time!

With kindest personal regards.

Very sincerely yours,


Herbert S. Liang

January 2, 1936

Mr. Hubert S. Liang
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Hubert:

I was very glad to have your letter and to learn of the encouragements during your trip south. The possibility of getting so substantial a gift from Sir Robert Hotung is especially gratifying and I shall await further news with eager interest. I am glad to know that you are taking up the possibilities of a contribution from the estate of General Sun Chuanfang. His son ought to be able to help in this matter.

Regarding the situation in North China, I need scarcely assure you that it is being watched with the intensest interest. I am coming more and more to feel that at least until further developments make it intolerable we should plan to carry on where we are.

Dean Martin is in the city and I have had some quite reassuring consultations with him and Mr. James W. Brown. If our plans are confirmed by the people in charge of the Walter Williams memorial Foundation, Vernon will be called for at once to assist in that effort and Yenching will come in for its proper share in whatever sum is secured. You will have learned by cable the outcome of the meeting which is to be held on the 10th but if the action is favorable this will help you to understand what is happening. Mrs. Williams will doubtless be fully qualified to take Vernon's place.

My sympathetic remembrance to Florence and best wishes to you both as well as to the Department during 1936.

Very sincerely yours,

JLS:MP

HUBERT S. LIANG

123 Boulevard de Montigny
Shanghai, China
Nov. 5, 1937

Dear Friend:

It has been sometime since my last letter. During this intervening period much has transpired in this part of the world. Japanese aggression has culminated in the present undeclared war on China which rages everywhere.

From all indications it threatens to be a protracted struggle, creating a critical situation in the Far East, a situation that is fraught with tremendous consequences not only for China but for the entire world. What is the background of this situation? And what are its realities? The enclosed copy of a speech which I recently gave here and which represents not only my own views but the views of a large section of the thinking Chinese public will, I hope, help to answer in some measure those questions. It is with this hope that I am sending it to you.

With all good wishes,

I am,

Sincerely yours,

Hubert S. Liang

HUBERT S. LIANG

123 Boulevard de Montigny
Shanghai, China
February 15th, 1938

Dear Friend:

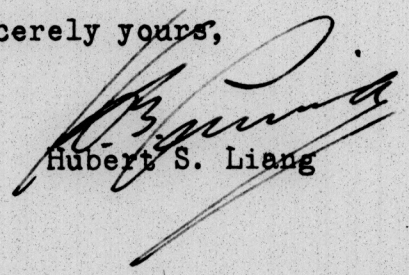
After six months of fighting the pertinent question naturally arises: Where is this Sino-Japanese war heading for?

Not only is this question uppermost in the minds of those most directly affected by the situation here in the Far East but as well in the minds of those who have world peace and order close at heart in the other parts of the world.

While prediction is always unwise particularly with reference to a situation as complicated and swiftly-moving as the present situation in the Far East, still one may be permitted to draw certain tentative conclusions on the basis of the phenomena now observable. Among these conclusions the following two are outstanding: (1) This struggle is to be a long and protracted one. That is, there won't be any such thing as an easy and quick "knock-out blow" as Prince Konoye, premier of Japan, had earlier predicted or hoped for. (2) Whatever the outcome of the present war the final victory will not go to Japan. For a somewhat fuller explanation of the above two points the enclosed may be of interest to you.

With the best of greetings.

Sincerely yours,


Hubert S. Liang

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HUBERT S. LIANG

123 Boulevard de Montigny
Shanghai, China
March 24, 1938

Dear Friend:

I have just returned from a brief visit to Canton and Hongkong.

Conditions in the South are quite encouraging. Canton, despite almost daily air-raids remains steady and remarkably unperturbed. Business goes on as usual, even during the air-raids. Indeed, certain lines of business in Canton are registering a decidedly upward trend. The daily train service between Canton and Hankow and between Canton and Kowloon is being excellently maintained despite the intensive Japanese bombings for the last three or four months.

Nevertheless, Canton is anticipating a general Japanese attack sooner or later, and is making preparations accordingly to resist this onslaught, if and when that should come. However, the Japanese will not find it an easy task to attack Kwangtung. In the first place, the province is fairly well fortified against attack either from land or sea. Secondly, the spirit of the people is high and is thoroughly anti-Japanese. Thirdly, the people of Kwangtung are well organized and well armed. It is estimated that at least half a million people scattered in different villages are equipped with armaments of various types ranging from pistols to trench mortars and machine guns. The general opinion in Canton is that the Japanese will not dare to launch an attack on Kwangtung unless they can afford to devote at least four divisions (60,000 men) exclusively to that purpose, and even then the success of their efforts will be of a dubious nature at best.

Reports from Hankow and other parts of the country are equally reassuring. The morale of the people throughout the country is well kept up. Even in Shanghai, which is now practically a solitary island surrounded by hostile forces, the spirit of the three million Chinese in the city is kept at a remarkably high level.

On the military fronts an increasing co-ordination is being witnessed. As for munitions, authentic reports have it that during

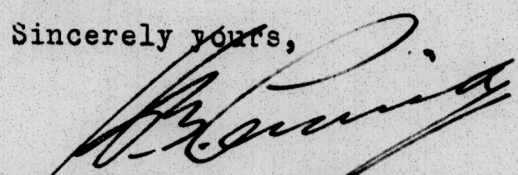
the last three months enough has been stored up to keep the war going at its present scale for at least another year, even if the supply from outside were to be cut off tomorrow. Moreover, Chinese arsenals in different places in the country are working day and night turning out lighter types of armaments which are essential in maneuvering and guerrilla warfare. Forty divisions of new recruits (600,000 men) are under training, and at least one third of these can be pressed into active service at the front in a month or two. The air-force is steadily being strengthened. Guerrilla tactics are being increasingly systematized and intensified and are playing disastrous havoc upon the Japanese army in the occupied areas and are proving quite effective in harassing the enemy's lines of supplies and communications.

China's financial situation, all manner of undermining tactics of the enemy to the contrary notwithstanding, remains steady, and according to all observable indications it can go on for quite some time yet before showing signs of strain such as characterises the Japanese financial structure of today.

This does not mean that China is not being confronted with serious problems. She is, and she is trying to solve them in a spirit that is at once courageous and realistic. But it is safe to say that the most critical period for China is now definitely passed. We are now going along on our second wind. The Government and people alike are facing the future with confidence, and are pressing forward toward that future with undaunted determination and vigor, realising that this is positively our last chance to resist a mortal enemy and to become a truly free and independent nation.

With all good wishes and regards,

Sincerely yours,



P.S.-Enclosed herewith please find copy of a reprinted article:
"Japan's Puppet Governments in China."

February 4, 1939

Mr. Hubert S. Liang,
Hotel McAlpin,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Liang:

Our sincerest thanks for your willingness to arrange your plans so you can be in New York for the Yenching dinner on the evening of February 28th. I know that your presence will do much to make the event a success.

The dinner will be announced as our mid-winter Yenching gathering of friends. While it will not be publicly announced, we will privately inform Mr. McBrier's friends that it will be primarily for the purpose of paying honor to him for all the services he has rendered to Yenching, to Christian higher education, and to China during the past quarter-century. The dinner will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and will begin at 7:15, with a reception at 7:00. We plan to have a select group of between 100 and 150 present. Mr. Henry R. Luce has agreed to serve as Toastmaster, subject to a slight possibility that he might be called away from the city about that time.

We would like you to be the first speaker, and would suggest that you speak between 20 and 25 minutes. We would suggest as your topic something along the line of the splendid contribution Yenching is making to China. Perhaps "What Yenching Means to the Youth of China" might be of maximum interest to the group who will be present. We suggest that you begin by describing briefly what Yenching is doing in the midst of the present conflict, then tell of how it has during the past and present drawn its students from all parts of China, then tell something of student life on the campus, and finally give a description of what Yenching graduates are doing in positions of leadership throughout China today. Concrete illustrations are of course more convincing than general statements. It would be in order to make some appreciative reference to what the Yenching trustees and friends in America are doing, though as yet it would be premature to pay too definite a tribute to Mr. McBrier by name, as Dr. Hume will do that later. - These are merely suggestions, you may find it better to deal with the subject in some entirely different way.

Dr. Hume will be the second speaker. He will give his observations as to how Yenching has grown through the years and will discuss particularly the activities here in America and Mr. McBrier's share in them. We hope that Yenching is sending us authority to confer an honorary degree on Mr. McBrier, but will have to wait for final word on that until later.

We will of course take care of your travel and other expenses. If there are any special details you would care to discuss

-2-

I'd be glad to talk with you tomorrow. My telephone is Edgescombe 4-9684. I would also like to know what subject you would like us to put on the program.

With all good wishes for your travelling and speaking, and looking forward to seeing you again on the 28th, I am

Cordially yours,

P. S. As to dress - most of the guests at the dinner will be in dinner or evening clothes. 'As for yourself', no western dress is nearly so attractive and appropriate for our Chinese colleagues as your own national costume. But that is entirely subject to your choice.

1188



JOHN J. WOELFLE
MANAGER

CABLE ADDRESS
HOTALPIN NEW YORK

HOTEL MC ALPIN

BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

February 5, 1939

Mr. B. A. Garside
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Garside:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your good letter of February 4, 1939 and to say that barring any unforeseen development I expect to return to New York from Chicago in time to attend the meeting to be held at Hotel Waldorf-Astoria at 7:00 p. m. February 28th.

As regards the title of my speech I have the following two suggestions:

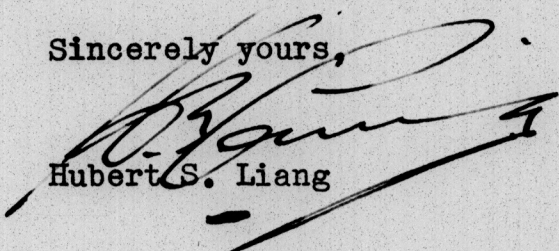
1. Yenching and the New China, or

2. What Yenching Means to Young China.

Please select the one that seems to you more suitable for the occasion. I shall try to develop my theme along some such lines as you suggested.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,


Hubert S. Liang

" ONE BLOCK FROM PENNSYLVANIA STATION "
PLAN TO VISIT NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1939

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UNIVERSITIES
FEB 6 1939
JOINT OFFICE

March 1, 1939

Dear Dr. Liang:

Herewith is the check covering the expenses of your trip to New York for the dinner last night.

Let me again express to you our warm appreciation for your friendship and generosity in doing all this travelling and giving so much of your time to share in this event in Mr. McBrier's honor. Your presence and your excellent address contributed greatly to the success of the evening and to the enjoyment of everyone who was present.

I hope that we will be seeing you in New York from time to time.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MP
Encl.

May 23, 1939

Dear Mr. Liang:

The Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China invite you to their Annual Dinner, which is to be held at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on June 2nd.

You will see from the enclosed invitation that the program promises to be of an unusually high order. We hope that you will find it possible to be with us and by your presence to contribute to the pleasure and success of the evening.

Will you be good enough to let us know at your earliest convenience if we are to expect you. It is understood, of course, that you would be coming as our guest.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Hubert S. Liang
China Institute in America
119 West 57th Street
New York, N. Y.

October 5, 1939

I am writing this letter in the midst of an air raid. The first alarm has been sounded and we are waiting for the second urgent alarm to go into the dugout. This is the first time that the enemy planes have come over in the daytime for a long while. For the past week, seven nights in succession, they came around midnight and we had to stay in the dugout for three or four or five hours at a stretch. Of course, this is very disturbing to one's sleep. But the populace has taken it all with an amazing calm and steadiness, and remarkable order has been maintained. Upon my return here after ten months of absence I expected to find a demoralized Chungking, particularly after those most disastrous bombings in May. But I have been very pleasantly disappointed. Life marches on as usual in Chungking. Sometimes one is somewhat disturbed by this too much "usualness". It seems incongruous in a wartime capital.

The general situation is developing pretty much along the lines anticipated. Militarily, the struggle is rapidly entering the stalemate stage. Some say it is already in that stage. The Japanese may take two, three or four more cities, but that will by no means finish the war. If there is one prediction that one can make with comparative safety, it is that this war will be a long-drawn-out affair. And if England is prepared to wage a three-year war in Europe as Mr. Chamberlain intimates, it is safe to say this war here will last for at least another three years. The Far Eastern war, in other words, can only end after and not before the European war. Of course there are "peace" rumors and "peace" talks, but rumors and talks they will remain. One well-known

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GC	9/19

journalist friend in London asked me: "Will the integrity and determination of the Chinese Government carry this war to the bitter end?" My reply was: "It's not a matter of determination or integrity but of the very logic and objective realities of the situation. And they are that this war must be fought to a finish whether one likes it or not." Just now rumors are prevalent that the British Government is maneuvering for an imposed peace upon China or what is reminiscently termed a "Far Eastern Munich". I don't think the present regime in London is at all averse to some such arrangement if it really thinks it can get away with it. But one doubts if the British Government can get away with it, with the United States, with China, or even with Japan!

Resistance and Reconstruction. These are the key words of the policy of the Chinese Government. Indeed, they must be the key words of the policy of any government in China that wishes to command popular support. But to carry out in any adequate sense her program of national reconstruction during this period of national armed resistance she will need the co-operation and support of the friendly powers. The Chinese Industrial Co-operative movement, or, briefly, the C.I.C. is a case in point. Although still in its comparative infancy it has had a remarkable growth. In just over a year's time, more than 1,200 co-operative industries have been established, under the direction of five Regional Headquarters and 60 Depots. These industries, which cover more than 50 different products, have been established in the various strategic parts of the country. Not only is the C.I.C. backed by the Government, it enjoys the full confidence and support of practically all the leading Chinese bankers. About two million dollars have already been advanced as loans to these co-operatives by three of the leading Chinese banks. And more than half a million dollars in the form of contributions have come from patriotic overseas Chinese. As an instance of how this money is being used, I take at random various current projects of the C.I.C.; an army order for half a million blankets before the end of the year, another order for \$200,000 of padded overcoats for the soldiers; an order from the Chungking Garrison for 30,000 yards of cloth for uniforms, to be made locally, and an order for 20,000 pounds of surgical gauze and 20,000 first aid bags from the Army Medical Service to a few small co-ops in the Southeast. These are all small things, but they give an indication of the work the C.I.C. is doing to help the soldiers, quite apart from the vast amount of ordinary civilian goods it produces. As for their future plans and hopes, let me quote from a statement concerning them and their needs.

"After more than a year of work, the C.I.C. has reached the stage where it can be regarded as firmly based in the second and third economic defense zones, and is now ready to push

forward into the first zone in the front line and the "Occupied" territories."

"Regarded from a "win-the-war" point of view, the first zone has always been the most important, and the C.I.C. would have liked to be able from the first to concentrate its greatest energy on the development of 'guerrilla' industries near the front and behind the enemy lines. However, in practice a guerrilla army must have a base on which to draw for supplies and for personnel. The C.I.C., at the beginning, did not have such a base, and before it could strike out with its mobile industries, it had to build up an organisation and to train its forces in areas farther from the front."

"The past year has been spent in consolidation of the rear. From the Northwest, through Central China, to the Southeast Coast, a chain of small co-operative industries stretches in a great arc, buttressed in the centre by the third zone of Szechuan and Yunnan. Throughout this great second zone and the smaller third zone of economic defence, hundreds of small industrial co-operatives are turning out consumer goods for the local people, and providing the army and the army medical service with blankets, clothes, simple medical requisites and some small arms. These industries are firmly established and have played their part in training personnel for the next move, which is and must be, towards the front."

"Already, in the Northwest, steps have been taken to move into the territory alleged to be under enemy control. Training schools for co-operative organisers have been functioning for months on the outer fringe of the second economic defense zone, while some pioneering members of the C.I.C. have already crossed the enemy lines and are sending back reports that will help headquarters in formulating its plans for the guerrilla industry campaign. Already, the C.I.C. knows which industries must be particularly pushed in the "occupied" areas, it has started to co-operate with local military and civilian officials in the fighting zone, and is waiting only for funds before launching the economic counter-attack. In the area between Shanghai and Nanking and on the Central China fronts, the position is almost the same."

"Naturally, despite the importance of this guerrilla industry it cannot be fostered at the expense of the co-operatives which have been so painstakingly built up in the second and third zones. The workshops in these places must still be kept going and must expand with the increasing demand for consumer goods, now that the exigencies of transport and exchange have reduced China's imports still further. The capital funds of the C.I.C. are still insufficient for the

necessary expansion in the rear, let alone for pioneering into the front line areas. Nevertheless, this pioneering must be done, if Japan is to be driven back either militarily or economically. At this moment, all the energies of our workers must go to building up mobile co-operative workshops to supply the people and partisans behind the enemy lines with arms, clothing and medical supplies, while the energies of those of us who are in touch with financial circles in China and friends of China abroad, must be directed towards obtaining for us the money that will make the C.I.C.'s economic counter-attack an unequivocal success."

In closing, may I say a word about Sino-American relations. From all indications they are at the threshold of a golden era. The Chinese people deeply and universally appreciate the sympathy and goodwill displayed by the American people and the American government. It is sincerely to be hoped that this sympathy and this goodwill will be increasingly translated into concrete and significant actions which will redound not only to the mutual benefit of these two great Republics but will also lay the foundation for an enduring peace in the Pacific.

Personally, I must avail myself of this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to all my friends in America who have so generously helped to make my recent six months visit to the States such a pleasant and, I hope to some degree, a fruitful one.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely

Hubert S. Liang

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DEC 8 1939
JOINT OFFICE

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Chungking, China,
January 25, 1940.

Dear Friend:

Herewith I am sending you a copy of my report on my recent visit to the Northwest which was given here yesterday in the form of a radio broadcast.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Hubert S. Liang

1940/1/25
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IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF
CHINA'S NORTHWEST

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I have just returned from a rather extended trip to the Northwest, and I want to avail myself of this opportunity to share with you some of my chief impressions and observations of that important part of China, important not only because of its historical significance but because of its present strategic position and its unlimited potentialities.

When one visits this vital part of the country for the first time, what immediately impresses one is the vastness of the Great Northwest. It's virtually an empire by itself. After traversing its wide expanses in an airplane for hours and after threading through and around its many mountain ranges in a motor bus for days, one cannot help feeling what a hopeless task it is for the Japanese to try to conquer China. Even assuming that Japan were militarily strong enough to occupy all the rest of China, which of course is not and can never be the case, China can still fight back, with the Northwest as her military and economic base, and in time drive out all the Japanese from Chinese soil.

One of the good things about this war is the unprecedented development of China's hinterland. Of this hinterland, the Northwest is logically the backbone. By the Northwest I mean predominantly Kansu and Shensi. Despite its barren mountaintops and its sub-fertile soil, the Northwest is not poor--- as it is generally believed to be. There are abundant natural resources in the Northwest mostly hidden under the earth's surface. With systematic exploitation and development, coupled with large-scale reforestation, the Northwest can be made into an impregnable base, both in a military and economic sense, not only during this period of war against Japan, but also later, in the period of China's national reconstruction.

What can be done in the way of economic exploitation and development of the Northwest is foreshadowed by what has been done by the Industrial Co-operatives in that region. There are today in Northwest China some 547 co-operatives with a total membership of about 10,000. At least 94 percent of these co-operatives are making good profits which sometimes reach as high a figure as 20 or 30 percent. The total value of goods produced by the co-operatives in the Northwest is about \$2,000,000 per month. And this can be considered only a small beginning.

Literally, these co-operatives are putting new life and vitality into the communities in which they exist. Take Lanchow, the capital of Kansu, for instance. It was an extremely backward, drab, and dreary city. With the coming of the Sino-Japanese war and with the advance of the Industrial Co-operatives, Lanchow today is a "boom town", possessing a new vitality and a new outlook all its own. In and around Lanchow there are 53 co-operatives manufacturing goods ranging from army blankets and padded winter clothes for Chinese soldiers, to leather boots, fur coats, biscuits and paper for civilian use. China used to import all her army blankets from India. For the first time in her history, she is giving her fighting men blankets made of Chinese wool, woven by Chinese workers, on Chinese-made looms. Paper is another commodity China used to import from abroad. Practically all Chinese newspapers before the war were printed on paper imported from Canada, Sweden, or Japan. The newspapers in Lanchow today, however, are using paper produced by the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives.

Situated on the border of Kansu and Shensi, there used to be a hamlet, typical of many in that district, with a few houses and huts, and a handful of people. But today this same hamlet has become the model Co-operative Village of the Northwest. Its population has quadrupled during the past year. It boasts 35 co-operative factories and shops, one co-operative hospital, a co-operative training institute, and a co-operative laboratory, a recreation club for the co-operative members, and two schools—one a night school for the workers and the other a day school for their children. It is one of the few places in China where hydraulic power is most efficiently and scientifically used for productive purposes. Among its co-operatives it has one of the best and most completely equipped machine shops, which is turning out tools and simple machines not only for the use of the co-operatives in the village itself, but also for co-operatives in the other towns of Shensi and Kansu.

Paochi, about 150 miles from Sian, Shensi, where the Northwest Regional Headquarters of the C.I.C. is located, furnishes yet another striking example of how the Industrial Co-operatives are transforming the life of a community. When the first co-operative was organized in August 1938, Paochi was an obscure small town of no more than 50,000 people. Today, Paochi, with its population of 150,000 and its 73 co-operatives is really on the map and is one of the busiest and most prosperous cities in Shensi. Narrow alley-ways are giving way to wide paved streets, and its newly-built and imposing Victorious Gate (anticipating China's final victory over the Japanese) reminds one very much of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. Paochi has one

of the most honest, enterprising and progressive magistrates in China, who co-operates most closely with the C.I.C., so closely in fact that he is called a C.I.C. magistrate. Efficient and good local government is indeed a great and pressing need in the northwest, but progress is already being made in many districts.

No description of the Northwest is complete without answering two questions: (1) What about the Communist influence in the Northwest? And (2) What about the Russian influence in the Northwest? I travelled from Lanchow all the way to Tien-shui to Paochi and Shwangshihpoo and Hanchung, and then back to Chungking. Throughout my trip I did not meet a single Chinese Communist or anyone whom I knew to be a Communist. If the Chinese Communists have influence in the places I visited, I certainly did not feel it.

Now what about the Russian influence in the Northwest? One is aware something which may be called Russian influence in Lanchow, Kansu. There one sees shop-signs in Russian characters, and occasionally one sees in the Lanchow streets some Russian faces, but their appearance is so occasional that whenever they appear on the streets a crowd of children collects behind them, and calls them "Mister". The story behind this salutation "Mister", runs somewhat like this: when the Soviet pilots first came to Lanchow they wondered what they should be called. They didn't want to be called "foreign devils", naturally. And "Comrades" sounded a bit too Bolshevik. So as a compromise, they suggested that they be called "Mister." And so today, any white man appearing on the Lanchow streets is called "Mister". That, from what I could observe, is as far as the scope of the Russian influence goes in Lanchow.

The Japanese propagandists and diplomats are of course very busy these days in trying to give the world a lurid picture of a "Red China". The credulous and the uninitiated may easily be deceived by this sort of propaganda. But those who possess even a superficial knowledge of China and the Chinese know how difficult it would be for a country like China and a people like the Chinese to "go red" or to "turn communist". And supposing China does "go red" or "turn communist", whatever these phrases may mean, then we only have Japan to thank although perhaps together with Japan, some of the so-called Western Democracies.

The day after tomorrow the American-Japanese trade treaty will expire. Will the United States take yet another step forward in condemning the arch-aggressor, or will she retrace her steps, and conclude a new and perhaps a somewhat modified treaty with Japan, thus condoning and abetting her invasion of China? This is a momentous question, the answer to which may determine the course of events in this part of the world and in the world at large for decades, nay for centuries to come. America, may you choose right.

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