

raids and 11,801 bombs dropped. Such was the holocaust from which the 30,000,000 fled.<sup>1</sup>

The National Relief Commission, established by the Chinese government in April, 1938, assisted 3,461,621 people through 22 stations, 120 substations, and 155 rest houses. Thousands of refugees were settled and led into productive enterprises: textile factories, varied vocational training, laundries, and the manufacture of paper, leather, or soap. The Chinese industrial cooperatives are creating a new economic and social future for the nation. From August, 1937, to October, 1938, the government appropriated a monthly average of \$9,240,666 (Chinese currency) for the relief of flood and war victims. This is a gallant story, but when viewed against the appalling misery of myriad thousands of derelict families it is but a drop in the bucket. A quatrain<sup>2</sup> by the Christian poet, Wang Yao-tung, hints, with Chinese reticence, at the tragedy:

Machine-gun bullets sweep low like the falling of cold stars,  
And like angry thunder the roar reverberates;  
The spray of blood in the shadows of the waters—  
Anguished cries of mothers calling sons and daughters.

Vast government reconstruction projects, schools, colleges, churches, hospitals, industrial enterprises—all tell the same tale of destruction. Seventy per cent of the rapidly growing

<sup>1</sup> Interesting and informative articles on the great Chinese migration and its effects are: "China Moves Inland," by Anna Louise Strong, *Asia*, May, 1938, pp. 369-372; "Thanks to Japan," by Pearl S. Buck, *Asia*, May, 1938, pp. 279-280; "China Moves Inland," by four authors, condensed from four articles in *Asia*, in *Reader's Digest*, May, 1939, pp. 72-76. Also the pamphlet by Earl Cressy, *China Marches toward the Cross*, New York, Friendship Press, 1938, pp. 44-53.

<sup>2</sup> Translated by the author from "Escape on the Lake," in *Going through the Baptism of Fire*, by Luther Shao, Shanghai, Association Press, 1939, p. 55.