ANDERSON, DR. ALBIN
GARFIELD & MRS. ANDERSON
(ne HATTIE FLORENCE PETERSON)
My Fiery Baptism.

BY GEORGE W. RIGGS, D.D.

After being in France nearly six months and being under fire for quite a long time it was on Sunday night, July 14, 1918, when the third battle of the Marne broke out that I had an experience that will be engraven upon my memory as long as that faculty continues to exist.

As I sat there in my dug-out all alone and for hours keeping my gas mask on because many shells were the horrible gas shells, I could hear the shells as they came with thunderous force and broke all around me. I could discern also from the sound that they were approaching, my dug-out and soon they would be exploding all around me.

That wonderful old hymn of Wesley's came to me with special emphasis and blessing, with little changes in the words.

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly.
While the thunder (terror) roll
While the tempest still is high.
Hide me, O my Savior, hide,
Till the storm (of shell) is past;
Safe into the (morning) guide,
O (protect) my soul at last."

Then as the thud of the shells fell close to me and I felt them coming closer to me, my prayer was—

"Cover my defenseless head
With the shadow of Thy wing."

At length some shrapnel hit the roof of my dug-out and the dirt began to tumble down. I drew near the entrance when another hit struck it on the edge. I then thought it was time to get out and seek some safer refuge if possible. So I climbed out and made the most rapid flight to the captain's dug-out, which was

"in danger. When I

hear a shell coming I would prostrate myself flat upon the ground. At length I reached the stone wall of the Chateau, climbed over hastily and was soon under its shelter, but I was not there long before a sight met my eyes which was reassuring to our American side of the situation. There passed along a big procession of German prisoners. All of them had cast away their arms, some their helmets, and some were wounded. Many were very young boys and they were glad, most of them said, to be captured, as they were tired and worn and knew they would not have to be killed.

The next thing that confronted me were the wounded being brought in to the first aid station at the old Chateau in charge of the doctors and medical corps. Here was plenty of work for all, and that day and the next were days of unceasing activity among the wounded and suffering. I assisted in dressing wounded Americans, French and German, and after their wounds were dressed we took them to big cellars underneath the Chateau and provided beds and mattresses for all.

One American, I remember, had a shot wound that pierced his back and evidently passed through his lungs. I gave him a drink and tried to soothe him as he cried out, "I can't breathe, I can't breathe." I put my arm beneath his head and tried to soothe him, and when I was called to attend to another wounded he would cry, "Don't leave me, don't leave me." It was not long before..."
Vera Eleanor Anderson, born November 11, 1911
Ruth Elizabeth Anderson, born October 6, 1914
John Alfred Anderson born Nov. 11, 1919

Pater Alfred Anderson
520 North Oakland Ave. Chicago Ill.
Dr. A. Garfield Anderson
(c/o Bethany Homes
1950 N. Ashland Ave.
Chicago 40, Illinois 60640

Harry Greenberg
Assistant Treasurer
1/17/71

WORLD DIVISION - REFORMED UNION

FROM:

Dr. A. Garfield Anderson
c/o Bethany Homes
1950 N. Ashland Ave.
Chicago 40, Illinois 60640

TO:

Deceased
(Survived by wife)

Effective Date: March 1, 1971

Please record the following change of address:

Callings Program Board
Area President - Rhodesia
Education and Cultivation
Mail Room
Radial Secretary
Social Secretary
Gifts Processing
Methodist Women's Magazine
News Department
Recording Secretary

Kane, Lydia Chin - Room 11th
Dr. Joel Norby - Room 1531
Mr. Robert Head - Room 1705
Evans, Lois - Room 116
Dr. Louis H. - Room 21B
Miss Dorothy - Room 116
Miss Carol Hub - Room 111
Miss Marian - Room 1340
Miss Ann Thiels - Room 1402

Please record the following change of address:
RILOGRAPHICAL DATA
For the Recording Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions
150 Fifth Ave., New York

Name Mrs. G. Garfield Anderson
address 5000 W. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill. (Keyo, Chino)

1. Work (since 1931):
   Place       Kind of Work        Date
Pyung Yang, Korea  Housewife  June 21, 1931
(Skeyo, Chino, Skey)  Teacher in piano inst.
1 S. S. Church
   Missionary's widow

2. Children known only
   Reuhl; Eng стоим
   John; Wilfred
   Howard; Lafe

3. Nearest relatives
   Name
   Rev. W. J. Reemaker
   address
   1700 W. Windermere Ave., Chicago 5

4. Further information requested
MISSIONARY SOCIETY
OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

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I.: I

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150 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK, JANUARY 10, 1906

Dear Brother:

The Secretaries have constant need of the information asked for in this circular. It was sent to all our foreign missionaries in 1896 and 1901, and the replies are on file. But new missionaries go to the field, and additional information is needed from those who kindly made response five years ago.

Will you fill out the blank for yourself and family and return to this office promptly?

Yours sincerely,

THE MISSIONARY SECRETARIES.

(Please answer these questions AS CORRECTLY AS POSSIBLE with the data at hand)

1. Place and date of answer Seoul, Korea, Jan. 30th, 1911.

2. Full name of missionary and date of birth Albin Fairfield Anderson, M. D.
   April 13th, 1862.


4. Date of appointment to our work About Sept. 20th, 1910.


6. Date of departure from home to engage in our work Dec. 5th, 1910.

7. Date of arrival on the mission field Jan. 4th, 1911.

8. Has service under this Society been continuous since your first appointment? If not, when, why, and how long was it interrupted? It has only recently begun.

9. Fields of labor and dates (month and year) 9 weeks, 3 days - Jan. 4th to Jan. 30th, 1911.

   Language study.

11. Employment at the present time

12. Date of marriage: Nov. 16th, 1910.

13. Wife's full name: Hattie Florence Anderson

14. Date of wife's birth: Sept. 2nd, 1885.

15. Children's full names and date of birth respectively (and date of death, if any have died)
   - Emma Eleanor: Nov. 11, 1911.

RETURN HOME

16. Names of persons returning, dates, and reasons of return (if more than one return state these particulars in each case)

17. Dates of leaving to return to the field, and names of persons returning...

18. Names and addresses of persons who are your representatives in the United States in family or business matters
   - (1) Family
     - Address: S. 17th St. and N. 14th Ave. Lincoln, Nebr.
   - (2) Business

19. Code names to indicate said representatives in cable messages
   - (1) Family
     - Can't know yet.
   - (2) Business
BIOGRAPHICAL DATA
For the Recording Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions
150 Fifth Ave., New York

Name: Anderson, A. Garfield, M. D.

Address: 5000 No. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1. Work (since June 29th, 1938):

Place: P'yongyang, Korea
Find of Work: Supt. of hosp. and x-ray
Date: June 29th, 1938

3. Children (now only):

Ruth Elizabeth
John Alfred
Robert Garfield

3. Nearest relatives:

Name: Mrs. Rev. M. P. Clemaker
Address: 1700 Winnebago Ave., Chicago

4. Further information:

At the 25th anniversary of the annexation of Corea (1910) the government general gave me a certificate of "merit for social works" and three silver cups.
THE X-RAY EQUIPMENT. A year has passed since we acquired this fine equipment, and we can report that it has been a wonderful help. We would feel lost without it now. And it is a satisfaction to do this work as it should be done. A patient was X-rayed and found to have tuberculosis of the spine. He got panicky in mind and then got his friends to send him to Japan to a "large and famous hospital" for consultation. He was examined and X-rayed, but among 25 X-ray machines not one could produce a first class picture, the professor apologized for them, confessed that he was ashamed of them and advised him to return here for a good picture. Far better to have one good machine than 25 poor ones! To the friends who donated this equipment we give our hearty thanks once more.

SOME SOUL CURES. A broken piece of pottery hurled in a fight struck a man over the eye and ruined his sight for life. He came to us for treatment, and though we could not restore his sight, he got a vision of Christ, his soul was saved, and he could truly say "whereas I was blind, now I see."

Another man tells us how he had been an enemy of things Christian, persecuting all believers, kicking them and abusing them; but he was impressed by the things he saw and heard while a patient, he had time to read the Scripture and think, and he was soundly converted. He now gives all his time to the spreading of the Good News, which is new and real to him now. His hard heart was softened by the ministry of love. There were at least 50 others who became sincere Christians during the year, and many Christians were blessed and brought closer to Christ.

30:8 FACTS THAT SPEAK

1. Local Receipts, $25,000
   An increase of 20% over last year and 80% of the entire budget.
   An average treatment brings in 15 or 20 cents, and an operation $5, so $25,000 represents much work. A day laborer makes 20 cents a day and a skilled laborer $1-$2, so they are paying all they can afford for treatment. We cannot raise the fees till economic conditions improve.

2. Free Work value, $10,000.
   This valuation based on average receipts.

3. Dispensary visits, 24,000.
   An increase of 11%.

4. In-patients, 1096.
   An increase of 17%.

5. Deficit for year, $55.00

These facts mean that we are doing a needy work, that the people here are doing nobly with their support and appreciate the service, and that we cannot carry on without generous aid from Mission Boards and friends.
The next class, A year has passed since we acquired
this fine equipment, and we can report that it has been wonderful
help. We could feel lost without it now, and it is a satisfaction to
do this work as it should be done. A patient was X-rayed and found
to have tuberculosis of the spine. He got pneumonia in mind and then
his friends to send him to Japan to a fluage and among hospitals for
consultation. He was examined and X-rayed, but among 25 X-ray machines
not one could produce a first class picture. The professor explained
for them, confirmed that he was ashamed of them and advised him to return
here for a good picture. For better to have one good machine than
25 poor ones. So the students have discarded this equipment to give our
hearty thanks once more.

Sensation-Chills. A broken piece of pottery hurled in
a fight struck a man over the eye and ruined his sight for life. We sent
him for treatment, and though we could not restore his sight, he got
a vision of Christ, his soul was saved, and he could truly say when
as I was blind, now I see.

Another man tells us how he had been in an enemy of things Christian,
persecuting all believers, kicking them and abusing them, but he
was impressed by the things he saw and heard while a patient, he had
time to read the Scripture and think, and he was soundly converted. He
now gives all his time to the spreading of the good news which is new
and real to him. His heart was softened by the ministry of love. There were at least 250 others who became sincere Christians during
the year, and many Christians were cleared out brought closer to
Christ.

30th November, 1919.

1. Local Receipts. $8,000.
   An increase of $5,000 over last year and 1/4 of the entire budget.
   An average treatment being 15 or 20 cents, and in addition the
   sum of $8,000 represents wage labor. Only labor costs 15 cents a
   day, the skilled laborer 1.50, to say we regular all these costs for
   treatment. But cannot make the case that the case will continue to
   improve.

2. Overseas visitors. 150.
   This valuation based on medical examination.

3. Dispensary visitors. 40,000.
   A increase of 15.

4. In-patients. 1,500.
   A increase of 20.

5. Solicitor for year. $50.

These facts mean what we are doing is really work, that the
people have been doing really, with their support, and appreciate the service
and that we cannot carry on without everyone old friends.

Boards and friends.
Dr. Anderson Heads Leper Colony

Illinois-born A. Garfield Anderson, M.D., who after thirty years of medical service under the Methodist Church in Union Christian Hospital, Pyongyang, Korea, was transferred to Nyadiri, Southern Rhodesia, Africa, to build a new hospital and medical service "from the ground" has been drafted by the British Government for additional medical work. The Government has asked him to superintend a clinic and hospital and a leper colony of 500 patients, at a place twenty miles from Nyadiri; and also a small hospital thirty miles in another direction. Trained male nurses carry on the regular treatments and services. "Here we do not have to pay duty on imported drugs or equipment as we did in Korea", says Dr. Anderson. "The Government gives us a grant and helps with the drug bill......At Nyadiri I am the only doctor in a large area — the nearest being at Salisbury, eighty miles away."
A Hospital in Leiden

Dr. Custodes, the Director of the Hospital in Leiden, was a man of great integrity and humanity. He served as a physician and surgeon at the hospital for many years, and his reputation was such that he was sought after by patients from all over Europe. His dedication to the medical profession was unmatched, and he was a member of the British Medical Association, which was a very rare honor for a medical doctor in Leiden.

In 1811, Dr. Custodes was appointed to the position of Director of the Hospital, a position he held until 1842. During his tenure, the hospital underwent significant improvements, and he was instrumental in expanding the facilities and increasing the number of patients it could serve. His leadership was characterized by a deep commitment to the education and training of medical students.

But, when it came to the hospital's finances, Dr. Custodes was not so successful. He had to make difficult decisions, such as reducing the number of patients admitted and increasing the fees for services. He was known for his frugality, and he was often criticized for his parsimony.

Despite these challenges, Dr. Custodes remained dedicated to his work, and his contributions to the medical profession were significant. He was a true leader, and his legacy lives on in the memories of his patients and colleagues.
ancient and fabulous city of Peking and it was
infallible. Usually, and after the
proclamation, Christian several months got his
reach it with. We found many times that
Christian, was eager for the building trade. The
same year he was in charge of the Hospital of
Hospital at the hills of

In 1923 the

Christian, Hospital of Peking was on the

was comprised by the Red Cross, where with

Of the Hospital, which

in 1936, the


Dr. Anderson, only a few

in the

of the Chinese in 1936.
Mission Hospital Rescues Triplets

Triplets -- two boys and a girl -- born out in the bush of Southern Rhodesia, Africa, fifty miles from Nyadiri, were taken to the Methodist Hospital in Nyadiri two days after their mother died. It was then July -- the middle of the South African winter, and they were but a few days old. Kindly neighbors took them the fifty miles by bus, their bodies covered with only a piece of calico -- while adults were wearing overcoats.

"At first sight we despaired of bringing them up," says Dr. A. Garfield Anderson, of Chicago, superintendent and surgeon of the Hospital. "But at the end of seven months they weighed about seventeen pounds each, and today they are the joy of the hospital and the special pride of Miss Alice Whitney, the nurse.

"In the old days in Africa, twins or triplets were put to death immediately after birth, because they were considered bad luck. But missionaries have changed the people's thinking in this regard, even their old grandfather visits them now -- they are 11 months old -- and his wrinkled face beams with delight.

The three have African names given them by the natives. Translated, the boys' names are: "Why Were We Left?", "How Shall We Grow?"; and the girl's, "What Will Make Us Happy?"
British Medical Society Honors Missionary

The Rev. A. Garfield Anderson, M.D., former medical missionary in Korea who is now serving in the new Methodist hospital at Nyadiri, Southern Rhodesia, and has also been "drafted" by British authorities in Rhodesia to superintend one of its leper colonies, has recently been honored by election to membership in the Mashonaland Branch of the British Medical Association. This is a signal honor to a "newcomer" to British Africa both because of the conservatism of the British medical men and the fact that there is no reciprocity between American and British medical societies.

*** *** *** ***
Albin Garfield Andersen is a graduate of the Methodist Parsonage. His father was the Reverend Alfred Anderson, a former minister and district superintendent of the Central Swedish Conference who died in 1921.

Dr. Andersen is also a graduate of a Methodist school, the Northwestern University, taking his A. B. in 1904 and his M. D. in his alma mater Medical School in 1906. He was born in 1882, joined the Student Volunteers in 1903, and sailed for Korea in 1906.

Dr. Andersen's wife, Mrs. Kathleen Петerson Anderson is a graduate of the Minneapolis State Normal school and before going to the field had experience both as a teacher and a nurse.

Dr. Andersen began his work in Jwonju, Korea. The Swedish Conference, both in America and in the Fatherland built the "Swedish Memorial Hospital" at Jwonju, and there Dr. Andersen labored until 1906, when he was transferred to Yangyang. The home-coming of a doctor there where we have our largest medical work in Korea made this change necessary. Dr. Andersen's last annual report of his work follows:

FYEONG YANG UNION CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL

C. Andersen, M. D., Superintendent

Report for 1907

"Every waking hour I think of you and thank God for what you have done for us," such were the words spoken into my ear one day by a grateful patient, and then she continued in the same strain until it was positively embarrassing to hear it.

While the routine work is much the same as in any hospital in any country, we see unusual cases and some that result from ignorance and superstition. These cases, of course, are not the rule; they are rather the exception. A little girl brought in with her foot dangling by rare threads of thread, nature having almost covered the undesirable portions. It was - as usual - for her, and the cause of it all was a cabbage and the fact that the poverty of her mother. A boy was brought in which had sharpened a sewing needle in the brain for 3 months; the poor mother was not sure what was wrong and put odd cords because she knew it would cost too much.

Another child suffered with a fracture of the leg, caused by the bite of an unworthy mother in a fit of anger. My means of the X-rays the cases were found to have copper needles in the woman, in one case, in the other (4). These lay among the intestines and some of them actually imbedded in the bone of the spinal column, having been driven in as treatment for symptoms of indigestion. This is an old method of treatment and not practiced among the enlightened people.
A Hospital Served Pyongyang

An Illinois-born physician and surgeon, son of a Methodist elderage in the old Central Swedish Conference, a veteran of thirty years of service as a medical missionary of the Methodist Church in Korea, today serves as head of the new mission hospital and clinical services at Nyadiri, Southern Rhodesia, Africa. So welcome is this doctor at Nyadiri — eighty miles from any other physician — that he has been invited by the British government authorities to superintend one of its leper colonies, and has been elected to membership in the very exclusive and conservative Mashonaland Branch of the British Medical Association — a very rare honor to be accorded an American.

In many ways Dr. Albin Garfield Anderson might be considered an "exile" in Africa. He belongs to Korea — he gave his life and service to Korea from 1910 to 1940. Then came the rumblings of World War II and he was one of those fortunate enough to be brought home by the Methodist Church just before the iron curtain fell before Japan and Korea....otherwise he would have been interned for the duration.

But, when the last shot of the War has been fired, Dr. Anderson will want to return to the people he has learned to love and understand and serve; and, what is more important, they will want their beloved physician to return to them. For Korea will need medical services as perhaps never before in its history, in the post-war years.....

Dr. Anderson first went to Korea in 1911. He had been trained for his ministry at the College of Liberal Arts and at the Medical School of Northwestern University; and has followed this by internship at Milwaukee Hospital, and in St. Francis Hospital, Wichita, Kansas, specializing in the use of X-ray which was then
coming into prominence as a tool of the medical profession.

His medical ministry began in the ancient and populous city of Pyengyang, just after Japan's annexation of Korea, and after the pre-annexation Christian revival movement had reached its peak. He found many thousands of Christian Koreans eager for his healing touch. For some years he was in charge of the Hall Memorial Hospital, named after Dr. William J. Hall, Methodist pioneer physician there. In 1923 the institution was enlarged to become the Union Christian Hospital of Pyengyang with Dr. Anderson as superintendent; the Presbyterians cooperated in its support.

Writing of his work in this hospital, Dr. Anderson said:

"While the routine work is much the same as in any hospital in any country, we see unusual cases and some that result from ignorance and superstition. These cases, of course, are not the rule, they are rather the exception.

"A little girl was brought in with her foot dangling by mere shreds of tissue, nature having almost severed the undesirable member. It was a tragedy for her, and the cause of it all was a snakebite and the ignorance and poverty of her mother.

"A baby was brought in which harbored a sewing needle in the brain for three months; the poor mother was not sure what was wrong and put off coming because she feared it would cost too much.

"Another child suffered with a fracture of the leg, caused by the blow of an unworthy mother in a fit of anger.

"By means of the X-ray two cases were found to have copper needles in the abdomen, in one case thirty-four, in the other forty-four. These lay among the intestines and some of them were actually imbedded in the bone of the spinal column, having been driven in as treatment for symptoms of indigestion. This is an old method of treatment and not practiced among the enlightened people.

"We would feel lost without the X-ray equipment now. And it is a satisfaction to do this work as it should be done. A patient was X-rayed and found to have
tuberculosis of the spine. He got panicky in mind and then got his friends to send him to Japan to a 'large and famous hospital' for consultation. He was examined and X-rayed, but among twenty-five X-ray machines not one could produce a first class picture. The professor apologized for them, confessed that he was ashamed of them and advised him to return here for a good picture. Far better to have one good machine than twenty-five poor ones!

"A broken piece of pottery hurled in a fight struck a man over the eye and ruined his sight for life. He came to us for treatment, and though we could not restore his sight, he got a vision of Christ, his soul was saved, and he could truly say 'whereas I was blind, now I see.'

"Another man tells us how he had been an enemy of things Christian, persecuting all believers, kicking them and abusing them; but he was impressed by the things he saw and heard while a patient. He had time to read the Scripture and to think, and he was soundly converted. He now gives all his time to the spreading of the Good News, which is new and real to him. His hard heart was softened by the ministry of love. There were at least 300 others who became sincere Christians during the year, and many Christians were blessed and brought closer to Christ."

No one in America knows today what condition the Union Christian Hospital in Pyongyang operates. However, mission funds have not gone into upkeep, repair, or equipment in several years.

Dr. Anderson, perhaps another doctor, and some nurses must eventually be assigned to reestablish the Hospital as a service institution for a people who have suffered tremendously through seven years of Asia's warfare.

The Crusade for Christ funds will help provide that reestablishment of hospital and of personnel.
ALBIN GARFIELD ANDERSON, M.D.
Pyong Yang, Korea

Albin Garfield Anderson is a graduate of the Methodist Parsonage. His father was the Reverend Alfred Anderson, a former minister and District Superintendent of the Central Swedish Conference who died in 1921.

Dr. Anderson is also a graduate of a Methodist School, the Northwestern University, taking his A. B. in 1904 and his M. D. in his Alma Mater Medical School in 1908. He was born in 1882, joined the Student Volunteers in 1905, and sailed for Korea in 1910.

Dr. Anderson’s wife, Mrs. Hattie Peterson Anderson is a graduate of the Minneapolis State Normal School and before going to the field had experience both as a teacher and a nurse.

Dr. Anderson began his work in Wonju, Korea. The Swedish Conference, in America and the fatherland built the “Swedish Memorial Hospital” at Wonju, and there Dr. Anderson labored until 1920, when he was transferred to Pyeng Yang. The home-coming of a doctor there where we have our largest medical work in Korea made this change necessary. Dr. Anderson’s last Annual Report of his work follows:

Pyeng Yang Union Christian Hospital
A. G. Anderson, M. D., Superintendent
Report for 1927

“Every waking hour I think of you and thank God for what you have done for me.” Such were the words poured into my ear one day by a grateful patient. And then she continued in the same strain until it was positively embarrassing to hear it.

SOME TRAGEDY, SUPERSTITION AND IGNORANCE. While the routine work is much the same as in any hospital in any country, we are unusual cases and some that result from ignorance and superstition. These cases, of course, are not the rule, they are rather the exception. A little was brought in with her foot dangling by mere threads of tissue, nature having almost severed one undesirable member. It was a tragedy for her, and the cause of it all was a snakebite and the ignorance and poverty of her mother. A baby was brought in which had harbored a swarming needle in the brain for 3 months; the poor mother was not sure what was wrong and put off coming because she feared it would cost too much. Another child suffered with a fracture of the leg, caused by the blow of an unworthy mother in a fit of anger. By means of the X-ray two cases were found to have copper needles in the abdomen, in one case 54, in the other 44. These lay among the intestines and some of them actually imbedded in the bone of the spinal column, having been driven in as treatment for symptoms of indigestion. This is an old method of treatment and not practiced among the enlightened people.
Board of Foreign Missions
Methodist Episcopal Church
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dr. A. C. Anderson, medical missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Pyongyang, Korea, will represent the Board of Foreign Missions at the session of the Central Northwest Conference to be held in Methodist Church, Selection, on Friday morning, September 1. The Rev. Dr. Pearson is the pastor.

Dr. Anderson has been a missionary in Korea since 1911. For a number of years he was in charge of the Hall Hospital. In 1923, it was changed to the 'Union Christian Hospital' of Pyongyang, and a great work has been accomplished under the leadership of Dr. Anderson. He is its superintendent and has charge of the stone work.

At the 50th anniversary of the conversion of Korea (1933) Dr. Anderson received a certificate of 'outstanding service' and three silver cups from the Governor-General.

Dr. Anderson was born in Oregon, Illinois. He was graduated from the College of Liberal Arts and from the Medical School of Northwestern University. He served his internship in the Illinois Hospital and in the St. Louis Hospital.
CHICAGO PHYSICIAN RETURNS TO KOREAN POST

Dr. and Mrs. A. Garfield Anderson, of Chicago, Illinois, medical missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church in P'yongyang, Korea, will sail from San Francisco on the U.S. President Cleveland, on August 8th enroute for their mission station after a year's furlough spent in America. Dr. Anderson is in charge of the Hall Memorial Hospital maintained by the Methodist Episcopal Church in P'yongyang. Mrs. Anderson assists him in evangelistic and nursing work in the hospital. They have been in Korea as missionaries since 1911.

Dr. Anderson was born in Andover, Illinois, the son of the Rev. Alfred Anderson, now residing at 5600 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago. He was graduated from the College of Liberal Arts and from the Medical School of Northwestern University. He served his internship in the Milwaukee Hospital and in the St. Francis Hospital, Wichita, Kansas.

Mrs. Anderson was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, the daughter of Robert E. Peterson, now residing at 5612 Southport Avenue, Chicago. She was educated in the Minneapolis Business College and in the Minnesota State Normal School, Winona, Minnesota. She taught school in Illinois previous to her marriage to Dr. Anderson.
Dr. A. G. Anderson, medical missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in P'yongyang, Korea, will represent the Board of Foreign Missions at the session of the Central Northwest Conference to be held in Bethel Methodist Church, Jolim Bro, on Friday morning, September 1. The Rev. A. C. Scudder is the pastor.

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At the 25th anniversary of the annexation of Korea (1935) Dr. Anderson received a certificate of "merit for social work" and three silver cups from the Government-General.

Dr. Anderson was born in Andover, Illinois. He was graduated from the College of Liberal Arts and from the Medical School of Northwestern University. He served his internship in the Milwaukee Hospital and in the St. Thomas Hospital, Tokyo, Japan.
Photographs from this file have not been included but are available upon request. For more information please contact research@gcah.org