

W-40

WELFARE DP'S

8 R4 - L3

MEMORANDUM

COCS - 920

27 December 1946.

31 December 1946.

To. All Chief Regional Representatives, UNRRA.

From: J. Saper, Director, Displaced Persons Division.
UNRRA, 370 N. Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Subject: Monthly Statistical Report of Internally Displaced
Persons' Movements.

There seems to be a continuing misunderstanding as to how the Table No. 10 of the Monthly Report should be prepared. In most cases the statistical figures cannot be reconciled.

"Number" under "Number, End of Period" should be the actual population of a reporting camp as of the reporting date. "Change from End of Preceding Period" will be the "plus" or "minus" change in population due to the movements of people "in" and "out" of the reporting camp for the period under review. For example, if "Change from the End of the Preceding Period" is a "plus" 300 people, then the number of all "arrivals" or "intakes" to a camp would necessarily be 300 more than all types of "departures" during the month under review.

Conversely, it follows then that if the "Change from the End of the preceding Period" is a "minus" 300 people, the "departures" of all kinds must be 300 more than all of the "arrivals" during the period.

In view of the closing down of the Internally Displaced Persons program, there may be only a few statistical reports on Table No. 10 yet to be completed. It would be appreciated, however, that such reports, as are yet to come, be more carefully prepared, so that the figures on movements, reported for each camp can be reconciled.

December 16, 1946.

TO: Y.S. Chow, Director of Division of Relief,
CNRRA

FROM: Wallace Hoffman
Deputy Chief Supervisor
Changsha Area

SUBJECT: Municipal Refugee Center. Report of disturbance December 15.

W40

On Sunday, December 15th I was visited by the Chief cook and one of his assistants from the Municipal Refugee Center. The assistant cook had a minor cut and several bruises which they stated had been inflicted by one of the staff members of the Center, as a result of a quarrel over the daily allotment of food to the cooks.

I immediately went to the camp with the cooks. There I met Mr. Lieu, Director of the 1st Refugee Center who was recently placed in control of the Municipal Refugee Center. After talking with various staff members refugees, and other cooks I found the following to represent the facts of the situation:

For about a week there has been friction between staff members of the Center and the cooks. The cooks are under the direction of Major Greaves, Mass Feeding Specialist. Because of their separation from the administration of the camp they have taken the attitude that they are 'privele ged'. They have not conformed to regulations for the camp established by the Director and have resented his efforts to control their operation. Early in the week the cooks were required to return all empty tins to the director so that they could be sold and money applied toward operation of the camp. Resenting this they have turned the tins back with holes punched in both top and bottom of the cans, rendering them useless for sale. More than a case of such tins were examined by me. The manager of the camp also states that the cooks have insisted upon drawing more than the necessary allotment of tinned food and that when he refused to release it a quarrel developed. Numerous refugees also stated that they had observed the chief cook on occasion, taking canned food to his home which is located near the main gate of the camp. Other complaints of improper conduct on the part of the cooks were made but because of lack of proof are not cited herewith. However the temper of the inmates of the camp was extremely hostile toward the chief cook and the assistant in question. Because of this I felt it was unwise and unsafe to permit these two individuals to remain in the camp. I therefore instructed them to leave the camp immediately and not return until I so instructed them. Meanwhile I made arrangements with the remaining two cooks to prepare camp meals for the next two days. The management of the camp will immediately begin the installation of their own kitchen facilities so that the use of the cooker can be dispensed with and the kitchen placed under the full control and supervision of the Director of the Camp. This can be completed on Tuesday December 17th and the mobile unit can be removed on that date.

I have communicated with Major Greaves by telegram and advised him of the action taken and requested him to make arrangements for the reassignment of the mobile cooking unit and the four cooks.

RECEIVED
DATE 27 Oct.
NUMBER
ACTION
SUBJECT

MEMORANDUM

19 February 1946.

TO: UNRRA Regional Directors

FROM: Benjamin H. Kizer, Director, UNRRA, China Office.

SUBJECT: Policy on UNRRA Operations on Behalf of Externally Displaced Europeans in China.

This memorandum is intended as a summary comprehensive statement of present policies of the UNRRA China Office as they affect work with Externally Displaced Europeans in China. It is to be regarded as the first of a series of policy bulletins which will be issued from time to time as the operations on behalf of European externally displaced persons develop.

1. Basis of Operations

By decision of UNRRA Headquarters in Washington it has been established that UNRRA operations in China on behalf of European externally displaced persons will be conducted as a direct UNRRA operation. Under the terms of this decision UNRRA will be responsible for the provision of food, medical supplies, clothing and other materials in kind to European displaced persons in need who are eligible for UNRRA assistance as defined below: (No cash relief is contemplated in the scope of this operation for the present.)

It should be noted that for the present non-European externally displaced persons (e.g. Koreans, Filipinos) are not eligible for assistance under this program of direct UNRRA operations.

2. Eligibility

The categories of eligibility of externally displaced Europeans in China for assistance under this program of direct UNRRA operation are set forth in Resolutions 10, 60, 71 and 73 of the Council of UNRRA. For convenience, the substance of these resolutions as they apply to European externally displaced persons in China may be summarized as follows:

a. Europeans who left their countries of nationality or residence in Europe because of occupation by the Civil or Military Authorities of Germany, Italy or any of their satellite nations, after 1 September 1939.

b. Other Europeans who arrived in China from outside Chinese territory after July 18, 1937 having been displaced from their places of residence as a result of the Sino-Japanese war, or who having arrived in China since that date have been unable to return to their countries of nationality or settled residence because of either the Sino-Japanese or the European war. Furthermore, persons formerly resident in Germany or Austria who left those countries after 10 January 1933 on account of race, religion or political beliefs, or who left Czechoslovakia after September 1938, are also eligible for assistance. It should be specifically noted that nationals of countries which were neutral throughout the war (e.g. Switzerland, Turkey, Spain, Portugal, etc.) are excluded from the scope of any direct UNRRA displaced persons operation in China.

3. Registration

It is contemplated that as early as feasible a complete registration of European displaced persons in China as defined in the preceding paragraph should be conducted by UNRRA. Forms for this purpose have been prepared and will be available for distribution shortly. They will be transmitted to all regional offices with accompanying instructions regarding their use and a detailed statement concerning registration procedures will form the subject of a special displaced persons directive to be issued shortly. (This registration has already been performed in Shanghai; this paragraph therefore does not apply to Shanghai Regional Office.)

4. Assistance to European Externally Displaced Persons

The categories of persons eligible for direct UNRRA assistance and the type of assistance to be given has been set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 above. Actual assistance is, of course, only to those eligible persons who are actually in need. Regional offices should make estimates of the amount of food, medical supplies and clothing which are required to meet the needs of destitute European displaced persons who are eligible for such assistance and should forward such estimates to UNRRA, China Office. Shipments will be made as soon as feasible. Upon receipt of these supplies the regional office will arrange for distribution. Wherever in the judgment of the regional office it is feasible to use, or to stimulate the organization of representative groups of eligible European displaced persons to assist in the administration of such distribution, this should be done.

It should be specifically noted that the decision of the Washington Headquarters of UNRRA to administer relief to European displaced persons in China as a direct UNRRA operation was reached on the basis of an agreement between the UNRRA China Office and CNRRA establishing a division of responsibility between these two organizations for this purpose. By this agreement, CNRRA has

accepted responsibility for finding adequate shelter for European displaced persons who are receiving direct assistance from UNRRA wherever such shelter is at present inadequate; for assisting in finding employment for skilled unemployed European displaced persons; and for providing to the appropriate Chinese Authorities any guarantees which may be required by the latter in accordance with the law promulgated by the Central Chinese Government in Chungking, November 27th, 1945, governing the status of Germans, Austrians, and German refugees in China. UNRRA regional offices should call upon CNRRA for the discharge of these responsibilities as the necessity arises and should keep the displaced persons division of the UNRRA China Office informed. They should also keep the regional office of CNRRA advised of activities on behalf of externally displaced Europeans.

For the information of the regional offices there is herewith summarized the regulation of November 27th above referred to. Except for German citizens who are accused of collaboration with the Japanese who will in such cases be dealt with in accordance with Chinese law, all Germans former Austrians and German Jews in China shall be repatriated unless the Ministries of the Interior and Foreign Affairs sanction their further stay in China. Before their repatriation, however, they may submit a substantial guarantee provided by a Chinese or foreign national and apply to the provincial and municipal governments for approval of their further temporary stay in China. Those unable to supply a guarantee shall be segregated under the administration of the competent provincial and municipal governments. Regulations for repatriation will be issued by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and other institutions concerned.

The reference above made to CNRRA's undertaking to provide necessary guarantees refers to the guarantee required in the promulgation to prevent the segregation referred to. CNRRA's undertaking in this respect is contained in a letter dated December 22, 1945 from Dr. T.F.Tsiang stating that during the period of CNRRA's existence, CNRRA would regard German refugees as its proteges and would furnish such guarantee as the Ministries of the Interior and Foreign Affairs might require.

5. Repatriation

UNRRA is prepared to assist in the repatriation or return to countries of previous settled residence all United Nations nationals and other Europeans eligible for assistance as defined in paragraph 2 above, who are desirous of such repatriation or return, where their governments are not undertaking such repatriation. It should be emphasized that it is not a function of

UNRRA to repatriate or return to countries of former residence persons who do not wish such repatriation or return.

A first appropriation of \$300,000. has been approved for the expenses of such repatriation. When the registration mentioned in paragraph 3 has been completed and information regarding persons desirous of repatriation or return has been obtained, regional offices should forward the lists of eligible persons for whom repatriation or return is requested to the Displaced Persons Division of UNRRA China Office. Detailed instructions regarding further procedures will be issued at a later date.

6. Resettlement

Persons who do not wish to remain in China, but who on the other hand are desirous of moving to countries other than countries of their previous nationality or settled residence, do not come within the repatriation activities described in the preceding paragraph. Such persons are the responsibility of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees whose Assistant Director, Mr. M. W. Beckelman, is in Shanghai, on a three month's mission. He has given us the following statement regarding Intergovernmental Committee operations in respect to European displaced persons in China.

"Eligible for assistance from the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees are all persons who, as a result of events in Europe, have had to leave or may have to leave their countries of residence because of the danger to their lives or liberties on account of their race, religion or political beliefs. The practical application of the foregoing statement to European refugees in China makes eligible for assistance all former Germans, Austrians and stateless persons who have left Europe because of persecution by the Nazis or because of the invasion of their countries of nationality or residence during the war. Persons of established nationality who have been displaced by Nazi persecution or the war who are of nationalities who do not at present enjoy consular or diplomatic representation in China are likewise eligible for Intergovernmental Committee assistance."

The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees will assist in providing funds for the transportation of such persons to countries of resettlement. Until the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees establishes a permanent office in this area, UNRRA will provide the technical service of arranging transportation for such persons against reimbursement by the Intergovernmental Committee for expenditures incurred. Such expenditures include transportation, visa fees, landing costs and similar items related to movement and transportation. UNRRA Regional Offices should handle such cases in the same manner as repatriation described in paragraph 5 above and should keep separate records which when

forwarded to UNRRA China Office will make possible the presentation of claims for reimbursement by the Intergovernmental Committee. It should be noted in processing applications for resettlement, UNRRA Regional Offices should make a reasonable effort to ascertain whether the applicant himself is in a position to contribute wholly or in part to the costs of his transportation, and to obtain such payment wherever feasible as an offset against the cost which the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees will be called upon to meet. A separate directive on this point will be issued at an early date.

7. Tracing of Relatives

It is the intention of the Displaced Persons Division, UNRRA, China Office to facilitate the tracing of relatives in other parts of the world of European displaced persons in China. A detailed statement regarding tracing procedure will form the subject of a separate memorandum. Meanwhile, regional offices should accept enquiries of this character from European displaced persons with the explanation that action will be taken upon them as soon as feasible. Enquiries from other sources may also be referred to UNRRA Regional Offices for tracing within their areas.

8. General

It should be remembered that Europeans in China who are not displaced persons within the meaning of paragraphs 1 and 2 above, who are destitute and in need of assistance are the concern of UNRRA on the same basis as all other persons in China. Applications of this character should therefore be referred to UNRRA Regional Office.

Pending information concerning the establishment of a permanent IGCR Far Eastern Office, interested persons may address enquiries concerning the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees to Mr. M.W. Beckelman, Assistant Director, Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, care of UNRRA, China Office.

Special problems involving Jewish residents of China which lie outside the scope of UNRRA activities may be referred to the Far Eastern Office of the American Joint Distribution Committee which is a voluntary organization specifically concerned with Jewish questions and which cooperates with UNRRA. Its Far Eastern representative is Mr. Charles Jordan. He may be addressed at Room 708, Park Hotel, Shanghai.

COPY

MEMORANDUM

28 March 1946

RECEIVED
DATE 27 Oct.
NO.
ACTION
INDEXED

TO: UNRRA Regional Directors

FROM: Benjamin H. Kizer, Director, UNRRA, China Office

SUBJECT: Amendment to Memorandum of 19 February 1946,
Subject: Policy on UNRRA Operations on Behalf of
Externally Displaced Europeans in China.

As a result of instructions received from Washington Headquarters of UNRRA, the following change should be made in Section 6, on page 4 of Memorandum of 19 February 1946. For the present, in the third paragraph the following substitution should be made:

The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees will assist in providing funds for the transportation of such persons to countries of resettlement. Until the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees establishes a permanent office in this area, UNRRA will provide the technical service of arranging transportation for such persons. All other questions connected with resettlement should be referred to the Far Eastern Office, American Joint Distribution Committee, 137 Peking Road, Shanghai, which will act as agent for the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees in this matter.

COPY

RECEIVED
DATE . 27 Oct.
MEMBER
REASON
SUBJECT
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MEMORANDUM

11 May 1946

TO: UNRRA REGIONAL DIRECTORS

FROM: Benjamin H. Kizer, Director, UNRRA, China Office

SUBJECT: Eligibility of German and Austrian Refugees for UNRRA assistance.

With reference to our Memorandum of February 19th on the subject of UNRRA assistance to Displaced Europeans in China, the following cabled policy ruling has now been received from Washington:

Begins: UNRRA accepts responsibility for the care and repatriation of German and Austrian refugees in China, who are otherwise eligible, if they were obliged to leave their own country or place of origin, or former residence, or were deported therefrom by action of the Nazis because of race, religion or activities in favour of the United Nations, regardless of whether their leaving occurred prior to September 1st, 1939. Ends

The importance of this directive lies in the concluding words of the above cable. Please act accordingly.

C N R R A
Bureau of Relief

INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPATRIATION OF OVERSEAS CHINESE
DISPLACED PERSONS

Circular No. 12

RECEIVED

DATE 22 Oct

NUMBER 11/11/11

ACTION 11/11/11

SUBJECT 3/11/11

W40

The large scale repatriation of Overseas Chinese to their countries of pre-war domicile will commence shortly. UNRRA has allocated funds and is organized to undertake the repatriation of 42,000 such displaced persons from Chinese ports. A budget has been prepared and submitted to the Executive Yuan covering the estimated CNRRA expenditure for care and movement to the ports. A great deal of the necessary work will devolve on the different regions. In order that the program shall be carried out systematically and efficiently, the following points are brought to your attention:-

1. The investigation of claimants for repatriation and the registration of Overseas Chinese displaced persons is being carried out by the Overseas Affairs Commission.
2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has undertaken negotiations with the various governments to obtain the necessary clearances for Overseas Chinese displaced persons to return to their homes. In certain cases such negotiations are being carried out by UNRRA. When the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or UNRRA has obtained clearance for any group of persons, the UNRRA Repatriation Office will be informed and will then advise the respective Regional Offices when and at which port shipping facilities will be available. The respective Regional Offices will also be informed when the displaced persons should be moved to the ports. This will usually be after shipping has been obtained and as close as possible to the date of embarkation.
3. Acting on the registrations of the Overseas Affairs Commission, the clearances of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or UNRRA, and after UNRRA has called them forward for embarkation, the displaced persons will be assembled by the Regional Offices which will arrange the movement to the designated port of embarkation, usually Canton, Swatow, Amoy or Foochow.
4. Regions should screen all the displaced persons it is proposed to move with a view to ensuring that all those with sufficient private means pay their own fares and are not given monetary assistance. Those unable to pay for their own transportation will be provided transportation by CNRRA and may be fed during the journey or given money in lieu on the same scale as internally displaced persons. Those able to pay their own repatriation costs may be allowed to travel in the earlier shipments in order to encourage those with funds to pay their own fares.

5. As a general rule Overseas Chinese displaced persons will not be housed in camps pending embarkation. Only those people who are destitute and unable to provide their own accommodation will be given shelter. This also will be on a similar scale to the shelter for internally displaced persons although it will be preferable for them to be housed separately. No shelter or food should be given by CARRA to Overseas Chinese who have been residing in embarkation port cities.
6. Necessary facilities for housing these destitute persons should be planned and prepared in advance, commensurate with the expected rate of flow of displaced persons. In this connection, considerations of economy are of paramount importance. No funds are available for new buildings. Existing facilities should be used and if necessary minimum repairs carried out.
7. Those displaced persons at present in and around ports of embarkation should be moved first.
8. To avoid congestion in the ports no moves will be organized from the interior to the coast until the displaced persons are called forward or the port office agrees to receive them. The port offices and UNRRA will give sufficient warning of shipments to allow these movements to take place in good order. When displaced persons have been dispatched from maritime provinces the inland provinces will be asked to forward their displaced persons to the maritime provinces where they will await the call of embarkation.
9. CARRA will not undertake to house or care in any way for those refugees who move to ports of embarkation independently.
10. In general, the tempo of movement to the coast will be that of the shipping movement arranged by UNRRA.
11. The regulations already prescribed for the treatment of internally displaced persons and their care during movement will apply to the Overseas Chinese displaced persons.
12. Any publicity which the Regional Office may release regarding repatriation of Overseas Chinese should emphasize the importance of all registered displaced persons waiting in their present homes. Every effort must be made to avoid having large numbers of displaced persons at ports of embarkation for long periods of time awaiting transportation. Funds for this entire operation are limited and it is important that suffering due to lack of food and shelter be minimized.

The present UNRRA repatriation arrangements will expire next March. Shipping schedules cannot be delayed to suit our convenience. Regions will realize the necessity for good organization and expedition in carrying out this program. Specific requests for facilities and supplies for the ports of embarkation will be made to this office which will from time to time make the necessary grants. Regions will prepare budgets to cover the cost of movement to the coast and care during movement. These budgets will be submitted to this Headquarters for approval.

(The above is a translation of Directive No. 14042 issued in Chinese 11 September, 1946.)

24th September, 1946.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
HUNAN REGIONAL OFFICE
HUNAN BIBLE INSTITUTE
CHANGSHA HUNAN CHINA

DATE: 9 October 1946

TO: Director J. C. Yu
CNRRA

FROM: Luther T. Hoffman
UNRRA Chief Regional Representative

SUBJECT: Refugee Camps, Hengyang

Mr Rummel reports the following situation in regard to the problem of the camp population in Hengyang. The Changsha CNRRA office sent a wire on Saturday, October 5, to Mr Shung at Hengyang to immediately close the camps. This action is not possible as the following facts will indicate.

The present population of the three camps and the hospital is approximately 1100 persons. Within the next two weeks about 350 physically well people will be returned to their homes and one camp will be closed. The balance of approximately 750 persons are ill, with leg ulcers predominating, and others are seriously ill with malaria, dysentery, beri beri, and other malnutrition diseases. These conditions do not improve rapidly and it will be necessary to continue the camp operation on a hospital basis for an extended period.

It must be remembered that these people are those most seriously affected by malnutrition occurring during the famine period. Both CNRRA and UNRRA have responsibility to take all steps necessary to restore them to as good a measure of health as possible.

Of the CN\$30,000,000 budget granted, roughly CN\$10,000,000 remains, which it is estimated will carry the administrative overhead for possibly two months as no additional capital outlay is necessary.

It is necessary to continue open provision for release of supplies to this camp operation on the basis of the remaining population, and at the rate of the ration established by Major Graves. Instructions to this effect should be issued to the Field Supervisor and to the Transportation Superintendent. At the same time, the Field Supervisors should be instructed to assume responsibility for supervision of the operation of the camps. I would suggest also that the telegraphed instructions sent to Hengyang on Saturday be modified in light of the above information.

In conclusion, I am informed that every effort is being made to send home all refugees who can go home, and both CNRRA and UNRRA must continue the medical camp care as long as necessary for those who are too ill to be sent home immediately.

HHR:ms

W40

RECEIVED
DATE 18 Sept
HARRIS
Jensen
Spofford
W 40
Return to
Spofford
Mr. Hoffman
OK

STATEMENT OF POLICY ON POLITICAL REFUGEES

Enquiries have been received by the China Office for a clarification of UNRRA's policy with respect to the so-called political refugees or persons who have left their homes because of the current political unrest. One cardinal principle is that UNRRA supplies must not be used to advance any political cause. Reports from the field indicate that various refugee associations are highly political in nature. On the other hand, another basic principle to be borne in mind is that when persons are in dire need they are entitled to assistance under the CNRRA/UNRRA program, largely because there are no other facilities such as a well-developed public assistance scheme from which they can secure the necessary help.

The results of eight years of Japanese occupation and the aftermath of current civil disturbances both contribute to general distress and suffering among low income groups, and it may be almost impossible, even for highly trained students of social problems, to distinguish between those two causes. CNRRA or UNRRA cannot at this juncture fix the responsibility for the cause of their distress and use that as a basis for either granting or refusing relief. The resources which CNRRA has at its disposal should be used to satisfy the legitimate needs of all persons within the liberated area. With the above general principles as a background, the following specific rules as to political refugees are enunciated:

1. Political refugees are not entitled to priority or any consideration because of the fact that they have suffered loss by being compelled to leave their homes. The fact that a person is a political refugee does not in itself make him eligible for CNRRA relief supplies.
2. The fact that a person is a political refugee, on the other hand, is not in itself reason to bar him from receiving CNRRA relief supplies and services if, on the basis of his need and the resources available, he would otherwise be eligible to receive such relief.
3. Under no circumstances should relief supplies be turned over directly to political authorities or the refugee associations for distribution to the members of the various provincial refugee association. NB

4. CNRRA's ordinary rules and practices as to determining need and eligibility for assistance should be applied in all cases involving so-called political refugees. The list of those eligible should not be made up by any organization other than CNRRA.
5. Because of the political pressure often associated with those refugee associations it is necessary that extra efforts be spent by UNRRA in consulting with CNRRA as to plans for distributions and in getting reports from CNRRA, and of carefully observing all such distributions.
6. The degree of relief assistance given to needy political refugees should not exceed the degree of relief given to other persons in the region whose needs are equal.

Translation

Source:- From Chung Hwa Shih Pao, Dated 11/7/46.

Local News:- It is learned that in Hengyang refugees are sick and the number of deaths has increased due to shortage of relief medicines. Therefore, CNRRA's Hunan Regional Office has sent a letter to the Hsiang-Ya Medical College asking eight senior class students together with two experienced staff members from Hunan Regional Office, CNRRA to go to Hengyang with Director Yu for undertaking the medical work in the Hengyang refugee centers.

Another News:- 110 lbs of glucose solution, quinine pills, and sulfonamide etc, arrived at Hankow which were bought by CNRRA's Hunan Regional Office, and will be transported to Hengyang shortly for the use in various hospitals.

[illegible]

Translated by,

Liu Hsi Chun.

Liu Hsi Chun.

RECEIVED
DATE 17 Sept.
NUMBER
ACTION
SUBJECT

2 July 1946

MEMORANDUM

TO : All Chief Regional Representatives.
Attention: Displaced Persons Officers

FROM : J. Saper, Chief Displaced Persons Division

SUBJECT: Transportation of Displaced Persons and Refugees
on CWT Coastwise Voyages.

The following Memorandum was addressed to all CWT Department Heads and all CWT Port Representatives by P.A. Cavanaugh, Director, Water Transportation, on 25 June 1946:

Please refer to my memorandum of 12 June on the above subject which is hereby revoked.

Effective immediately authorization is hereby granted to carry displaced persons and refugees on CWT craft on coastwise voyages. The number of persons to be carried on board at any time, (including officers, crew, pilots, first class passengers), shall not exceed the internal carrying capacity of life-saving equipment. To be more specific, each person on board must be provided with one life preserver and the total number of human bodies aboard shall not exceed the internal carrying capacity of all life-rafts and/or boats.

Please confirm your understanding of this directive.

It is hoped that this arrangement will prove of assistance in refugee repatriation operations.

W40

NUMBER UNCL 0 010050

TIME SENT : 1. June, 1946.

TO : UNRRA SHANGHAI
FROM : UNRRA CHANGSHA
RE : Transportation by
Navy LSTs
COPY : Cable Office 1.

CLASS : Urgent.
CK : 45 words

D

RAY UNRRA SHANGHAI

UNSC0 010050 CNRRA REQUESTS SECURE NECESSARY
APPROVAL OF ADMINIRAL FOR TRANSPORTING INTERNALLY
DISPLACED PERSONS YOYANG TO HANKOW ANKING SHANGHAI
AND LATER FROM CHANGSHA BY NAVY LSTs ON RETURN TRIPS
CAN THIS ALSO BE DONE BY CNRRA LSTs IF SPACE AVAILABLE

HOFFMAN

1. June, 1946.

LTH
LUTHER T. HOFFMAN
Regional Director,
UNRRA Hunan Regional Office,
Changsha.

W40.

Telegram from Nanking

UNRRA REGIONAL DIRECTOR CHANGSHA
MORRIS LEWIS CNRRA NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERSONNEL PROCEEDING
CHANGSHA CONCERNED WITH STUDY DISPLACED PERSONS.
WILL APPRECIATE COOPERATION .
ADVISE CNRRA REGIONAL DIRECTOR POWER
ADVISE CNRRA NANKING

Recd - 1/6
noon

W 40.

cc to
Lawson
CNRRA
Dahlgren
file

LIST OF REFUGEE TRANSIT CAMPS AND/OR REFUGEE SERVICE CENTRES
ESTABLISHED IN CHINA BY CNRRA REGIONAL OFFICES

I. Hunan Regional Office:

- (a) Ch'ang-sha Refugee Service Centre
- (b) Heng-Yang Refugee Service Centre -- Sub-centre -- Heng-san
- (c) Shao-Yang Refugee Service Centre
- (d) Yueh-Yang Refugee Service Centre
- (e) Ling-ling Refugee Service Centre
- (f) Yuan-ling Refugee Service Centre
- (g) Ch'ang-te Refugee Service Centre
- (h) Chi-kiang Refugee Service Centre -- Sub-centre -- Lei-yang
- (i) Ch'en-hsien Refugee Service Centre

II. Hupeh Regional Office:

(a) Hankow Refugee Service Centre:

- 1. One registration station
- 2. One hostel
- 3. One enquiring office

(b) Sah-shih Transit Camp

(c) I-ch'ang Transit Camp (has now been expanded)

III. Kiangsi Regional Office:

- (a) Nan-ch'ang Refugee Service Centre
- (b) Chiu-kiang Refugee Service Centre
- (c) Lin-ch'uen Refugee Service Centre -- (has been moved to Shang-jao recently)
- (d) Chi-an Refugee Service Centre
- (e) Chang-shui Refugee Service Centre
- (f) Kan-Hsien Refugee Service Centre

IV. Anhwei Regional Office:

- (a) Wuhu Refugee Transit Camp
- (b) Pangfou Refugee Transit Camp
- (c) An-king Refugee Transit Camp
- (d) T'un-ch'i Refugee Transit Camp

V. Chekiang-Fukien Regional Office:

- (a) Hangchow No. 1 Refugee Transit Camp
- (b) Ning-po Refugee Transit Camp
- (c) Lan-ch'i Refugee Transit Camp
- (d) Wen-chow Refugee Transit Camp
- (e) Foo-chow Refugee Transit Camp
- (f) Amoy Refugee Transit Camp

Note: from (B) to (F) not yet established

VI. Honan Regional Office:

- (a) Lo-ynag Refugee Service Centre
- (b) Kei-feng Refugee Service Centre
- (c) Ch'eng-chow Refugee Service Centre
- (d) Hsu-ch'ang Refugee Service Centre
- (e) San-chow Refugee Service Centre

Note: not yet established

VII. Kiangsu-Nanking Regional Office:

(a) Nanking Refugee Transit Camp

VIII. Canton Regional Office:

(a) Wu-chow Refugee Transit Camp

IX. Shantung-Tsingtao Regional Office:

(a) Going to establish forty-five refugee hostels

MEMORANDUM

11 May 1946

TO: UNRRA REGIONAL DIRECTORS

FROM: Ralph W. Elmstead, Director of Operations, Office
UNRRA, China Office

SUBJECT: Repatriation of German Residents

Information has been received from the U.S. War Department that the U.S. Military Authorities in Germany are prepared to receive back into the U.S. Zone, Anti-Nazis who were bona-fide pre-war residents in the territory now comprising the above zone, and who can support themselves.

The following particulars are required in each case:-

1. Name
2. Age
3. Sex
4. Exact Location of Pre-War Residence
5. Previous Occupation

Returns, including Nil returns, should reach this Office as soon as possible. In cases where there are likely to be postal delays, they should be cabled.

Mr. Samson

Date April 20, 1946 Source: Central Daily News
Changsha

According to the report of CNRRA Headquarters based on 14 Regional Offices, the displaced persons totalled some 30,000,000 immediately after the Japanese surrender, of which 1,000,000 were cared for and some 100,000 repatriated by various CNRRA Regional Offices.

The CNRRA spokesman expressed that the repatriation of displaced persons in the past was limited due to communication difficulties. At present, the water is getting higher gradually. In addition to those owned by both public and private enterprises so that the number of repatriation of displaced persons is expected to be increasing hereafter.

遣送難民還鄉

行政院善後救濟委員會
總務處利用聯總船隻加速進行

【中央社南京十九日電】行政院善後救濟委員會，統計全國難民，自日本投降時開始，總數約達三千萬人。經行總務處分署收容者，總數約達一百萬人；業經遣送還鄉者，總數約達十萬人。據該署負責人表示：遣送難民工作，過去因交通問題，多受限制；但自前江永日漲，行總除商各公私港營船隻以外，復將盡量利用聯總船隻，以遣送難民。今後遣送難民之數，必可逐日增加。

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT
U.N.R.R. - China Office
REGISTRATION RECORD
for
EUROPEAN DISPLACED PERSONS

For use of Externally Displaced Europeans

Introductory Statement

a. Read the instructions before you attempt to fill out a form. It will save you and everyone concerned a lot of time and effort.

b. Refer often to the instructions just as you use a dictionary to "look up" the specific meaning or spelling of a word. No one can possibly remember indefinitely all the precise shades of meaning in all the definitions.

c. Remember that the card properly filled out should give a continuous personal history of the registrant for purposes of repatriation.

d. The interviewer should sign and date the record card filled out by him.

Item 1. - Registration Number

The interviewer shall enter in this space the registration number assigned to the registrant at such time as he registers. This number is to be known as the Registration number.

Item 2. - Nationality

The interviewer shall enter the nationality of the registrant, that is the country of which the registrant claims to be a citizen. The interviewer shall make it clear to the registrant that even though he or she may claim a certain nationality the claims will require final confirmation by the country concerned before the rights of citizenship will be established or fully recognized. If the registrant does not at present claim to be a national of any country, the word "stateless" should be inserted here.

Item 3. - Head of Family

Elicit carefully whether the registrant is the one responsible for the family group, and mark accordingly. If so, all the questions on the card must be filled out. If the registrant is not the head of the family, the following question can be left blank: 17, 18, 19, and 20 (unless it concerns grown up children who desire to remain in the country or have other wishes than the head of the family) 27. Possibly (but not necessarily), Items 34 to 38.

Items 4, 5, & 6. - Family Name, First and Second Names, Women's Maiden Names

In these spaces the interviewer should print in full the family name and the first and second given names, and in cases of married women, the maiden name. The registrant is likely to have some identification documents; he should be asked to show them in order to insure the correct spelling of his name.

Item 7. - Address

In this space should be entered the present residential address of the registrant.

Item 8. - Sex

The interviewer will enter in this space "M" for male and "F" for female.

Item 9. - Marital Status

The interviewer will enter in this space "S" for single, "M" for married, "W" for widow or widower, and "D" for divorced.

Item 10. - Birthdate

The interviewer will enter in this space the birthdate of the registrant by entering in figures first the day of the month, then the month, then the year, for example: 16/2/1912.

Item 11 & 12 - Birthplace

The interviewer will enter in this space the exact birth place of the registrant, that is city or village and country. For verification and exact spelling, etc. as much use as possible should be made of the identification documents.

Item 13 - Religion

The interviewer will enter the religion of the registrant. If the individual has any objections to stating his or her religion, the interviewer will explain that the answer to this question is optional. The interviewer will use the following symbols:

P.	Protestant
R.C.	Roman Catholic
G.O.	Greek Orthodox
A.	Arabian
M.	Muslim
O.	Others

Item 14 & 15 - Trade or Profession, Major and Others

The interviewer will enter in Items 14 and 15 the major trade or profession as stated by the registrant. The interviewer

will explain that the major trade or profession should be that for which the registrant considers himself best qualified. In the case of young children, housewives, or persons obviously unable to work, the interviewer should make an appropriate entry in the space. In Item 14, the interviewer will note such other trades or occupations for which the registrant states that he has qualifications. These are to be entered in the order of the registrant's preference. If the present occupation of the registrant should not be covered by either of these statements, an entry to that effect can be made, space permitting, under Item 14, or under remarks. In this case it would be advisable to make the notation "see remarks".

Item 16. - Languages

The interviewer will enter in the space those languages which the registrant can read, write, or speak, in the order desired by the registrant, preferably in the order of fluency.

Item 17, & 18. - Accompanying Relatives

Under Item 17 should be entered the number of the accompanying relatives and under Item 18 the registration number of each member. If anybody other than a relative belongs to the family group, this should be entered also as the family is defined as the group of individuals belonging to the same household. The head of the family shall be the oldest living male, or any other person who acts as spokesman for the group. Where the registrant is not the Head of the Family, fill out under 17 & 18 the registration number of the Head of the Family. (Question 1.)

Item 19. - Reason for Displacement

The interviewer will enter in this space the reason for displacement and use the following symbols to designate such reason:

M.O.	Military Order
L.F.	Labor Force
P.O.W.	Prisoner of War
P.E.	Political Exile
R.E.	Religious Exile
R.A.C.	Racial Exile
V.E.	Voluntary Exile

Item 20. - Last Residential Address

Here should be entered the last permanent address of the registrant before displacement.

Item 21. - Countries Resided in Since 1937

In this space should be entered every country in which the registrant has resided for some time since August, 1937. If the registrant just stayed in a country temporarily en route for some other destination, this country should not be included.

Item 22. & 23. - Date and Point of Entry

In this space should be entered the date of entry into China and the point of entry. If it is at all possible these statements should be verified.

Items 24. & 25. - Desired Repatriation

The interviewer will enter in this space the desired destination of the registrant, indicating the city and country. The interviewer will explain to the registrant that careful consideration should be given to the selection of the desired destination. He must also point out the fact that before being able to enter certain countries, the government of that country must also declare its willingness to accept them. If the registrant does not wish to be repatriated or returned to a country of former residence, enter in this space either China or the name of the country into which he wishes to migrate. In the latter case the interviewer will make it perfectly clear that no assurance can be given as to the feasibility of such desired resettlement.

Item 26. - Amount and Kind of Currency in Possession

Probably in the final wording, this question will be omitted because even if the individual would give a truthful answer to this question, it is quite impossible to say how much of this currency would be in his possession by the time he is ready to migrate, in view of the fact that the migration date is an uncertain one for large groups of European refugees. It might be a good thing to insert this question because it is conceivable that the registrant is still in possession of currency of his own country which, while of no value or use to him in China, might again have some value after repatriation.

Item 27. - Property Other than Cash of Luggage in China

In this case the interviewer must fill in any sizeable property the registrant may have in China as real estate, shops, etc. If the registrant intends to take any valuable movable property other than luggage out of China, it must be stated here because it may be necessary to iron out difficulties concerning export license, duties, etc.

IDENTIFYING DOCUMENTS

Items 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. & 33. - Identifying Documents

The interviewer should request of the registrant all documents and papers of identification which may be in the registrant's possession. The interviewer should note the nature of the documents, specify the type of document, and identifying number, the date and place of issue, by whom it was issued, and finally the date of expiration of the document. Should the

applicant be in possession of more than one document, it is necessary to register every one of them as they may serve to establish the fact that the applicant has been resident in the countries which issued the document.

RELATIVES OR INTERESTED PERSONS ABROAD

Items 34 & 35. - Names and Location

The full name and address should be printed clearly.

Item 36. - As of

In this column should be entered the most recent date at which the related person was known to have resided at the address given.

If it is impossible to enter exact details in Items 35 and 36, any information the registrant may have must be entered under "Remarks" because through the office of one or other tracing bureau it may be possible to contact the relative in question.

Item 37. - Relationship

In this space the interviewer should enter the relationship between the registrant and the person abroad. Where there is no relationship, this fact should be indicated. Appropriate symbols should be used to indicate the relationship. N.R. should be used where there is no relationship.

Item 38. - Citizen of

The nationality of the relative in question should be noted in this space.

Remarks

In the space reserved for remarks, the interviewer shall, except for the particulars already mentioned, enter any such information which he thinks might be important in the handling of the case.

Medical Data

Instructions for filling in the medical data can be made out only by the medical department. In every case a record of medical inspection and classification as to physical condition should be made. The record of the registrant's record of immunization and vaccination will be entered in this space.

FINAL CLEARANCE

Item . - Date of Departure

Item . - Identification Papers Given

In many instances a duplicate of this registration card will be given as an identification paper. It might, however, be possible that another identification card will be decided upon. The kind of whatever document is finally given to the registrant should be entered in this space. If any other identification papers are furnished, this fact should be entered.

Item . - Repatriated by

In this space should be entered the repatriation agency which in most cases will be UNRRA.

Item . - Destination

W-40

Changsha

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
EMBANKMENT BUILDING
370 NORTH SOOCHOW ROAD
SHANGHAI

25 MAR. 1946

21 March 1946
CORS-082

Mr. Horatio Hawkins,
Acting Director,
UNRRA Regional Office,
Changsha.

RECEIVED
DATE <i>3rd Apr</i>
NUMBER
ACTION <i>Miss Jones</i>
SUBJECT

Dear Mr. Hawkins:

Enquiries are being received in this office regarding the position of externally displaced Chinese now awaiting return to their overseas homes. For your information, I am enclosing copy of a memorandum on this subject which has been forwarded to Washington. Copies have also been forwarded to the Officer in charge of externally displaced persons, CNRRA, and he has undertaken to secure any fresh data he can regarding overseas Chinese in order to bring the memorandum up to date.

In the meantime, a clear definition of Washington's policy in the matter of externally displaced Chinese has been urgently requested. It seems probable that a large proportion of these refugees were visitors to China before the war started and are not, therefore, strictly eligible for UNRRA assistance. In view, however, of the present destitute condition of many of them we have asked that some special provision be made for their repatriation.

As regards displaced Formosans, our understanding is that as they are now Chinese subjects, those displaced in China or Formosa must be considered internally displaced persons and as such they became CNRRA's responsibility. On the other hand those who became displaced abroad as a result of the war are entitled to UNRRA assistance in returning to their homes. We have asked the Director General, CNRRA, for confirmation of this understanding.

Instructions regarding UNRRA responsibility for repatriating externally displaced Koreans will be forwarded to you shortly. In the meantime the Repatriation Office, U.S. China Theatre Command, has informed us that the U.S. Army Korean Repatriation Programme has been halted. It is hoped that it will re-commence again later. The care of destitute Koreans is now CNRRA's responsibility, but you will, of course, afford the local CNRRA Regional Office any assistance in this connection which it may require.

Sincerely yours

Ralph W. Olmstead

Ralph W. Olmstead
Director of Operations, UNRRA, China Office

Encl.

Encl with CSCS 082

MEMORANDUM ON THE GENERAL POSITION OF EXTERNALLY DISPLACED
OVERSEAS CHINESE

The following memorandum sets forth in general terms the position of externally displaced overseas Chinese according to data now available in this office.

1. POSITION IN CHINA

(1.1) Up to November 3rd, 1945, 183,085 Overseas Chinese had registered at the Branch Offices of the Overseas Affairs Commission. Further registrations were anticipated.

The breakdown of this figure was as follows:

<u>Domicile</u>	<u>Number</u>
Indo China	2,386
Burma	21,461
Borneo	1,345
Malaya	21,268
Siam	1,415
N.E.I.	11,836
Philippines	18,864
Formosa	1,200 (See below)
Other Countries	344
Domicile unknown	102,966
 TOTAL	 183,085

(These figures are now being checked by C.N.R.R.A. with the Overseas Affairs Commission)

In addition CNRRA estimated that about 1,000,000 were displaced from Hongkong. These, however, have been returning to the Colony and to the Kowloon Leased Territory in large numbers and it seems unlikely that they will constitute a CNRRA-UNRRA problem--except possibly for one or two groups now centered in Shanghai and elsewhere.

In addition to the number (1200) quoted above, who claim to be displaced from Formosa, there are also some 30,000 to 50,000 Formosans (now Chinese subjects) who are in China and who wish to return to their homeland.

Some 3,000 have indicated their ability to pay their own passage.

1,804 were recently repatriated under arrangements made by Colonel Wittman of U.S. Army Repatriation Office.

(1.2) Concentration Zones in China

According to the Overseas Affairs Commission, the vast majority of overseas Chinese are concentrated in the provinces of:

Kwantung
Fukien
Szechuan
Kwangsi
Kweichow
Yunnan

The present arrangement is that CNRRA, with UNRRA's assistance in the form of personnel and supplies, will be responsible for the care of these refugees until they embark, when they will become UNRRA's charge. Many of these overseas Chinese are living in an appalling state of destitution and it seems imperative that something should be done to improve their living conditions at once, especially as it will inevitably be some months at least before they can be sent back to their overseas homes.

In December last Dr. Jensen visited the overseas concentration center at Toishan, lying 100 miles to the south west of Canton, and reported that 80% of the refugees were in desperate straits. Some were even selling their clothes to buy rice, etc. Malaria and dysentery had broken out and there were no hospital facilities.

Similar conditions, according to Dr. Jensen, prevailed in other concentration centers in Kwangtung province.

(1.3) Eligibility for UNRRA Assistance

It is not yet known in this office how many of the overseas Chinese who have registered with the Overseas Affairs Commission are actually eligible for UNRRA assistance, i.e. how and when were they displaced. In view, however, of the desperate straits to which many of them have been reduced, it is not anticipated that the UNRRA Resolutions regarding the categories of displaced persons with whom it is authorized to deal, will be interpreted too strictly. No emigration can, however, be permitted at present.

(1.4) Attitude of South East Asia Governments Towards the Return of Overseas Chinese

While, generally speaking, the governments concerned in South East Asia appear willing to readmit overseas Chinese who were formerly domiciled in their territories, they will require evidence that they were in fact so domiciled.

This will probably entail the sending of Refugee Committees from each of the major overseas groups to the countries concerned with full details of each individual in their groups in order that a check can be made at the other end.

The position of these governments is that while they are willing to readmit formerly domiciled Chinese to their territories, they cannot admit immigrants at present owing to the deplorable conditions now prevailing for the most part in South East Asia, e.g. shortage of food and other essential commodities, war devastation and lack of accommodation.

Against this they would be only too willing to readmit those Chinese who would not become a drain on governmental resources and who would be able to assist in the rehabilitation of the countries concerned. This applies particularly to Malaya.

2. POSITION IN MALAYA

(2.1) 500 Chinese from Swatow

This group had been brought to Malaya as labourers by the Japanese and were anxious to return to their homeland as soon as possible. Owing, however, to the appalling war devastation at Swatow, Lieut.-Colonel Pickering of the Refugee and Displaced Persons Branch, British Military Administration, Malaya,

said he hoped to send one or two delegates from the group by air to Swatow to investigate conditions there, the idea being that for the moment they might be better off where they were in Malaya.

(2.2) 850 Formosans

This group has been put into camps and is now waiting repatriation. They are disliked by the local populace because of their collaborationist activities with the Japanese. They will be repatriated as soon as circumstances permit.

(2.3) 3497 Chinese Displaced from Malaya now in Siam

These were taken to Siam by the Japanese to work on the Burma-Siam railway. They were being well looked after by the British Military Authorities who are sending them back to Malaya as quickly as possible. An acute shortage of shipping was, however, delaying their return.

In all, some 3,000 displaced Chinese had been brought back to Malaya from various parts of the world by January, 1946. Only a few of these came from China.

(2.4) 21,268 Overseas Chinese Displaced from Malaya now in China
(see Table under China heading paragraph 1)

The British Military Administration in Malaya had no knowledge of these refugees and Mr. M.E. Dening of the British Foreign Office, now Political Adviser to Admiral Mountbatten, stated that the Chinese Government had initiated no negotiations for the return of overseas Chinese to territories in the South East Asia Command. Lieut.-Colonel Pickering, referred to above, undertook to make plans forthwith for their return to Malaya and proposed to take the matter up with the Chinese Consul General who was expected to arrive in Singapore early in February. According to Lieut.-Colonel Pickering it would be necessary to obtain the following particulars of each refugee:

Name
Sex
Age
Place of Birth
Address in Malaya
Occupation
State of Health (fit for work or not)
Financial position (independent or capable of living on own funds for 12 months or destitute)
Reason for coming to Malaya
Has applicant friends or family in Malaya with whom to reside immediately on arrival

He proposed that a representative committee of these refugees should be sent ahead to Malaya bringing full documentation. Each case could then be quickly investigated, reception arrangements made and the movement back started.

This procedure has been adopted in the case of 4,000 refugees from Malaya now in India.

Lieut.-Colonel Pickering further stated that it was intended to issue a Government statement shortly saying that all bona fide Malayan residents, including Chinese, Tamils, etc. now abroad, would be permitted to return.

-4-

The British Military Administration in Malaya could not undertake to provide shipping to bring Chinese back owing to the acute shipping shortage.

3. POSITION IN BURMA

(3.1) Externally Displaced Chinese in Burma

No figures were available but it was believed that if there were any, the figure was very small.

(3.2) 21,461 Displaced Chinese from Burma now in China (see Table under China heading paragraph 1)

By the end of December 1945 no agreement had been reached between the Chinese Government and the Government of Burma regarding the return of these refugees, but the Frontier Areas Department of the latter government reported that large numbers of them were already drifting back into Burma along the Burma Road. Mr. Naylor of the Social Services Branch, stated that he had originally made plans to receive some 30,000 Chinese displaced persons from China, but in view of the report referred to above, he had revised his plans and was now making arrangements to receive and disperse only 15,000. He expressed the hope that CIBRA-UNRRA would take care of these refugees on the China side of the border until they could be moved across.

This would necessitate the establishment of camps and refugee centers at Wanting on the border and appears to be a project which should receive immediate attention--if it has not already been dealt with. 0

On the Burma side the road is in good condition, but reports received in Kunming indicated that the 500 mile stretch between Kunming and Wanting is in a bad state, as well as being bandit-infested. In view of the shipping shortage, it seems probable that the vast bulk of these ex-Burma refugees will have to return to their homes by the Burma Road. Consequently any steps which can be taken to repair the road on the China side and free it from bandits would serve a humanitarian purpose.

Sir Robert MacDougall, Counsellor to the Governor, said he proposed to invite a member of the Chinese Government to come to Rangoon to discuss the matter of the return of Burma-domiciled Chinese and hoped that a member of the British Embassy in Chungking would accompany him. (Since then I have heard from the above Embassy in Chungking that this invitation has been received but owing to staff shortages the Embassy can not spare anyone to go at present).

It is probable that in Burma, as in Malaya, a refugee committee, furnished with full documentation regarding the refugees, will first have to be sent to Rangoon.

(3.3) 2000 to 3000 Chinese Displaced from Burma now in India

This group was being looked after by the Government of India and the question of their transportation back to Burma was under discussion between the Governments of India and Burma.

4. POSITION IN SIAM

(4.1) 525 Chinese from China

This figure has been furnished by CNRRA and includes 141 Chinese prisoners of war from Burma, 369 civilians and soldiers from China and 25 Formosans. It was reported in Bangkok that 20 Formosans who had served in the Japanese Army are being held as prisoners of war. It is not known whether these are included in the 25 Formosans referred to above. With regard to the repatriation of the group mentioned in paragraph 1, a letter has been sent to Brigadier A.T. Wilson Brand, Chief of the British Military Mission, Siam, asking whether there is any likelihood of shipping facilities being available for these refugees in the future. It has also been suggested to CNRRA that it might be possible for the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok to take up the matter direct with the British Military Mission.

(4.2) 1415 Chinese Displaced from Siam now in China (see Table under China heading Paragraph 1)

The British Military Mission had no knowledge of these displaced persons. The question of their return will presumably be taken up by the Chinese Ambassador in Siam with the Siamese Government.

It may be well to point out here that Siam is almost the only country in the Far East where there is now an abundance of rice. Consequently it is questionable whether the Chinese refugees there may not be better off where they are for the time being.

5. POSITION IN INDO-CHINA

(5.1) 750 Chinese Displaced from China

This group includes 204 prisoners of war, 500 forced labourers and 43 girls. The latter are being looked after in a large house at Phnom-Penh while most of the prisoners of war and forced labourers are in good camps at Saigon, Cholon, and Phnom-Penh.

The French Authorities stated in January that the Chinese Military Mission at Hanoi had sent an officer to Saigon to arrange for the repatriation of these refugees. Arrangements were now complete, but no shipping transportation was available at present.

In addition to the above group an undetermined number of Chinese displaced persons from Hongkong are living with relatives and friends in the Saigon area. It is estimated that they will total several hundreds when they are all uncovered.

No information was available regarding the position of displaced persons in the area north of the 16th Parallel which is now under Chinese Military Administration.

(5.2) 2386 Displaced Chinese from Indo China now in China
(see Table under China heading Paragraph 1)

Owing to the present disturbed state of the country the question of the return of the above refugees was not discussed with the French Authorities. It is possible, however, that the Chinese Military Mission at Hanoi may have the matter in hand.

6. POSITION IN N.E.I.

(6.1) 1200 Chinese Displaced from China

According to the British Military Mission, Batavia, the above were visitors who were caught by the war in N.E.I. Owing to internal strife in this country, there is little prospect of bringing them back at present.

(6.2) 200 Chinese Displaced from Hongkong now in Palembang, Sumatra

The circumstances of their arrival in the N.E.I. are unknown.

(6.3) 11,800 Chinese Displaced from N.E.I. now in China
(see Table under China heading Paragraph 1)

Dutch Officials in Batavia had no knowledge of this group. They stated that it would be impossible for them to return until the political situation in the N.E.I. had been restored. A Chinese Consul General arrived in Batavia in January last and the question of repatriating this group will presumably be taken up by him in due course.

7. POSITION IN THE PHILIPPINES

(7.1) 4,000 Chinese Displaced from China

Some 3,000 of this group have already been repatriated from Manila and it is anticipated that the problem of displaced Chinese in the Philippines will soon be liquidated.

Reception and dispersal arrangements in China are in the hands of CNRRA.

(7.2) 18,864 Chinese Displaced from the Philippines now in China
(see Table under China heading Paragraph 1)

No official information is available at present regarding the attitude of the Philippine Government towards the return of these refugees. It is believed, however, that their return would not be welcomed at present owing to the deplorable state of the country.

8. POSITION IN JAPAN

(8.1) 31,657 Chinese displaced in Japan

The repatriation of this group is being handled by the U.S. Army in conjunction with the Chinese Military Mission in Japan. It is unlikely that these displaced persons will become a CNRRA-UNRRA problem except in so far as their reception and dispersal in China are concerned. Transit camps have been established for them outside Tientsin and UNRRA food supplies have been sent to these camps.

9. POSITION IN NEW BRITAIN

(9.1) 7,500 Displaced Chinese from China

CNRRA reports that this group is in need of food and clothing and all of them want to be repatriated.

They consist of 741 ex-prisoners of war, 750 civilians and 6,465 forced labourers from Formosa. Since the Japanese surrender they have been cared for by the Australian Army who have undertaken to repatriate them as soon as possible. A cable has been sent enquiring when and at what port or ports they may be expected to arrive.

10. POSITION IN GERMANY

(10.1) 7,000 to 8,000 Displaced Chinese in Hamburg

According to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs 7,000 to 8,000 Chinese Seamen, now in Hamburg, wish to be repatriated. The matter has been referred to Central Headquarters, Germany, by the London Office.

11. The following table is a summary of the position regarding overseas Chinese displaced abroad awaiting repatriation to China.

<u>Present Location</u>	<u>Number</u>
Malaya	500 (from Swatow)
Malaya	850 (from Formosa)
Siam	525
Indo China (south of 16th parallel)	750
N.E.I.	1200
Philippines	4000 (majority now repatriated)
Japan	31,657 (care and repatriation are military concern)
New Britain	7500 (care and repatriation are in hands of Australian Army)
Germany	7000 to 8000

In addition to the above it is probable that there are other isolated groups in various parts of the world which will be uncovered in due course.

12. IMMEDIATE ACTION NEEDED

(12.1) 21,268 Overseas Chinese in China ex-Malaya

While everything possible will be done to expedite the return of these overseas refugees, it is hoped that steps will be taken at once to improve their living conditions in the provinces of Kwangtung and Fukien, particularly as regards food and medical supplies, clothing and hospital facilities. The same also applies to other overseas Chinese groups now concentrated in these provinces. (see section 1.2 above). Details of each refugee should be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the British Military Administration in Malaya, set forth in Section 2.4 above.

When this has been completed, a representative committee of the group should be formed to take all the necessary documentation to Singapore by air for checking.

(12.2) 21,461 Chinese Displaced from Burma

Large numbers of these refugees are already drifting back into Burma and refugee camps should be established in or near Wanting on the border to take care of these drifters. In the meantime steps should be taken to protect them from bandits along the Kunning - Wanting stretch of road which is also badly in need of repair.

There may be other points along the border where such camps should be established. CNFRA can doubtless advise on this.

Organized movements of this refugee group back to Burma will have to wait the outcome of negotiations between the Chinese Government and the Government of Burma. (see section 3.2 above). Large convoys of trucks will eventually be needed to transport the refugees.

(12.3) 18,864 Chinese Displaced from the Philippines

Steps should be taken to ascertain the present attitude of the Philippine Government with regard to the return of these refugees.

A further memorandum on the subject of sea transportation for displaced Chinese is being prepared.

D. CLARKE/b

27 February 1946

Changsha

W-40

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
EMBANKMENT BUILDING
370 NORTH SOOCHOW ROAD

SHANGHAI

22 March 1946

CocS-081

Mr. Horatio Hawkins,
Acting Director,
UNRRA Regional Office,
Changsha.

RECEIVED	<i>3 April</i>
DATE
NUMBER
ACTION	<i>message for</i>
SUBJECT

Dear Mr. Hawkins:

The status of Formosans in so far as UNRRA is concerned, has for some time past been under review. Washington recently proposed that if CNRRA would state that Formosans are regarded as Chinese nationals, UNRRA would treat Formosans on this basis. This would mean that Formosans displaced abroad would be considered eligible for UNRRA assistance in returning to their homeland.

On the other hand Formosans displaced in China would be considered internally displaced Chinese and consequently the responsibility of CNRRA.

A letter has now been received from the Deputy Director General, CNRRA, accepting this proposal and you will accordingly be guided by its provisions in future.

Sincerely yours

Ralph W. Olmstead

Ralph W. Olmstead
Director of Operations, UNRRA, China Office

THREE STARS BOND
MADE IN U.S.A.

MEMORANDUM

13 March 1946.

TO: UNRRA REGIONAL DIRECTORS

FROM: Benjamin H. Kizer, Director, UNRRA, China Office.

SUBJECT: Policy on UNRRA Operations on Behalf of Externally Displaced Koreans.

The following General Counsel Rulings have now been received from Washington regarding the eligibility of displaced Korean persons for UNRRA assistance:

"1. Displaced Koreans are not considered United Nations nationals.

2. Resolution 76 does not authorize assistance to Externally Displaced Koreans.

3. Some Koreans may be considered "Intruded Persons" under Resolution 47. Accordingly, if the Chinese Government requests the Administration's assistance in returning them to Korea, the Administration has authority to do so, provided agreement is reached between the Administration and the appropriate Military Command in Korea. Expenses incurred in such operations shall be charged to Korea and, if possible, ultimately recovered from that country. We believe Korean forced laborers and Korean officials who served the Japanese may be considered intruded persons under Resolution 47.

4. In some cases Koreans in China may come within the persecuted group class of Resolution 60. This would cover Koreans who have been active against the Japanese and who have been placed in concentration camps or otherwise obliged to leave their residences by action of the Japanese and who are found in liberated territory."

The Director General has decided not to request Council authorization to assist all externally displaced Koreans. It is possible, however, that further representation will be made to Washington in this connection.

Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Director General of CNRRA has been notified of the above four Rulings, and informed that UNRRA will be prepared to assist displaced Koreans to the best of its ability in emergency situations within the authorized limits.

Regional Offices should be guided by the above Counsel Rulings and should report to the Mission any emergency situations which may arise involving displaced Koreans eligible for assistance under the terms of these rulings.

In the meantime, the Repatriation Office, U. S. Army Theatre Command, has been urged to repatriate as many displaced Koreans of all types as possible.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND
REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

CHINA OFFICE

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER
NO. 3.1 - 004

19 March 1946

SUBJECT: TRACING OF EXTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS OUTSIDE OF OR
IN CHINA

1. Purpose

The purpose of this order is to prescribe a procedure for tracing externally displaced persons inside or outside of China.

2. General

The office receiving a request to trace a displaced person in its area shall devote every effort to locate the individual by contacting local authorities, banks, etc.

3. Procedure

3.1 Use of Form DIS-24, "UNRRA Tracing Card Inquiry"

Form DIS-24, "UNRRA Tracing Card Inquiry" (copy attached), should be used to record data on persons to be traced either outside or in China.

3.12 The form should be completed in triplicate.

3.13 The original and second copies should be routed through the Displaced Persons Division, China Office Headquarters. The third copy should be retained in the originating office.

3.14 All copies, though routed through the China Office Headquarters, should be addressed to the UNRRA office in the locality in which the displaced was last known to be, e.g. one of the Regional Offices or to the UNRRA Office in Washington, London, Sydney, Manila.

3.15 If a photograph accompanies the request, it should be pasted to the back of the form after noting its attachment on the first page.

3.16 The number of inquiries received and completed each month should be included in the monthly reports from the Regions.

3. Use of Form DIS-23 "UNRRA Registration Record for Displaced Persons"

3.21 Form DIS-23 "UNRRA Registration Record for Displaced Persons", (copy attached), should be used to register all externally displaced Europeans.

3.22 The attached instructions for filling out the record should be carefully followed by the interviewer.

3.23 After completion of the record, it shall be filed for future reference.

4. Effective Date

This order is effective on and after this date.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
CHINA OFFICE

TRACING CARD

INQUIRY

(Office Making Inquiry)

TO: UNRRA OFFICE -- Washington ___ London ___ No. ___
 Sydney ___ Manila ___ Date _____

1. NAME	Birth Date	Birth Place	Nationality
_____ (Surname)	_____	_____	_____
_____ (First and Second Names)	_____	_____	_____
Others in)	_____	_____	_____
Family In-)	_____	_____	_____
quired For)	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

2. Last Known Address: _____

3. Date Last Heard Of: _____

4. Name and Address of Inquirer: _____

5. Please send report to this office.

 Regional Director

REPORT

(To be filled in by Office doing Tracing)

TO: DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION, CHINA OFFICE.

INQUIRY RECEIVED (Date) _____ FORWARDED FOR ACTION TO _____ DATE _____

FOLLOWING REPORT RECEIVED FROM _____ DATE _____

Person(s) Inquired About Are Living At _____

Health & Welfare Condition _____

Repatriation Status _____

Other Information _____

Not Located _____

(Signed) _____

(Prepare in Triplicate)

Mar. 4th, 1946

Changning, Hunan

Dear Mr. Hawkins:

Firstly we appreciate very much the sincere friendship and ^{the} deep sympathy of American friends with China. For your help in Hunan and your attention to the famine of Changning, we, acting as the representatives of 400,000 people of Changning, express our heartfelt thanks.

Changning, being situated in the middle of Hengyang, Huiyang, and Xiyang where it is ~~now~~ ^{badly affected} by drought and war destruction, is the most distressed area. It was occupied by Japanese for a period of one year. In addition to the occupation, there were bandits and vagabonds everywhere in the district. It was also seriously affected by last year's drought. A loss of 1,540,000 piculs of grain and 580,000 piculs of other foodstuff was reported. It was estimated that during the Hunan-Kwangsi Drive, the total loss of houses, furniture, clothes and properties, both public + private, amounted to \$10,000,000,000.

Now there are about 100,000 refugees in the whole district, who are eating husks and grass. Some 20 people died from starvation in San Yi, Yinlung, and Sung-Pei. We can ~~not~~ imagine how those people, who are struggling against starvation, can live in the days to come!

The refugees of Changning are shouting for help and are expecting urgent relief. We give you honestly the above information and hope you will take immediate and effective means to help those people in distress.

A lot of thanks to you,
yours truly,
Chow Chung-hua, the Magistrate of Changning.
Chow Li-chien, the President of the ^{People's} Council of Changning.

哈金絲先生：

我首先感謝

貴國人士對於敝國同胞偉大
的友誼與同情！尤其是

先生對於湖南的救助與對於
我們常寧災情之關切，我謹
代表常寧四十萬災民敬致
誠懇的謝意。

常寧是湘南慘重災區的核心，
因為它的外圍是衡陽、耒陽、祁陽。
陽。祁陽、衡陽、耒陽、祁陽是湖南
第一等災區，常寧在這些縣分
中間，災情的慘重，更是有過
之而不及。由於過去全縣整二
十年的淪陷，由於過去全縣土匪
和游勇的橫行，更由於去歲_{連年}歲_華全

縣慘重的旱災，總計損失稻
谷五百餘拾萬担，雜糧伍拾
捌萬担。損失房屋器具衣物及
公私財產價值總計達五百萬萬
元。現在全縣災民數十萬，多以米
糠草根為糧食，松柏三益、蔭龍
三鄉已經餓死或拾餘人。掙扎
在飢餓線上的災民，不知如何度過

那些未來的日子，真是不堪設想！
常寧災民在所求援助，渴望
救濟。我謹以誠意，白
先生陳述這些災情，及所望
先生以迅速有效的方法，把這些
走上死亡道上的災民救活起來。

末了，白

先生致誠懇的敬禮！

常寧縣縣長周仲衡
常寧縣參議會議長周利謙



廿五年四月

1945

Chambers
Am. Rawkins.

EXCERPT FROM C.N.R.R.A. HEAD OFFICE

Abstract: Measures to be taken towards
Italian Nationals in China



According to the regulations governing foreign nationals in China promulgated by the Executive Yuan, the Italian nationals in China fall under two categories. The first category comprises: (1) spies; (2) collaborators of the Japanese; (3) disarmed army and navy personnel; (4) followers of Mussolini still inclined to Fascism. The second category comprises all those others who do not fall under the first category. Italian nationals of the first category are to be sent to and kept in concentration camps and regarded as enemy nationals and prisoners of war; those of the second category are treated as on an equal footing with other foreign nationals in China and are therefore entitled to repatriation by U.N.R.R.A. and C.N.R.R.A..

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Regional Office of Hunan, CNRRA

Service Centers Scheme for Refugees in Transit

The Regional Office of Hunan, CNRRA, plans to establish Service Centers for refugees in transit along important lines of communication. The scheme is as follows :

I. Service Center Workers

- 1 Director
- 1 Deputy Director
- 1 Accountant - The Deputy Director to be concurrently responsible as accountant
- 5 Secretaries - Transportation and Resettlement, Welfare, Registration and statistics, Business, and Correspondence.
- 5 Assistants to secretaries

II. Advisory Committee

Invite 7-15 people from the local city, representing different Governmental, Military, Party, Youth Corps, Churches, Allied Friends, and other relief organizations, to form an Advisory Committee to give counsel to the executive of the Service Center. The Director and the Deputy Director of the Center are also to be included as members of the Committee. The Standing Committee consists of a Chairman, a Vice-chairman and a Corresponding Secretary. The General Meeting should be held once a month. The executive staff should report to the Committee on the work and its problems, so that the Committee can assist in the developing of the work.

III. Items of Service

- 1. Shelter - To provide lodging for transient refugees while waiting for transportation (3-5 days). Public buildings like schools, temples, family shrines or large private houses, which can accommodate 400 people should be found and used. The following

should be included : bed rooms, dining room, kitchen, bath house, delousing room, latrine, clinic, washing room and laundry site. Shelters should be at places where the source of water is near. Architects should be asked to study the building construction.

2. Food - To provide daily two meals of dry rice with vegetables.

One bowl of vegetables, and one bowl of soup, with sufficient oil and salt. Chopsticks and rice bowls to be provided. Ten people to be seated at one table.

3. Rice Gruel Kitchen - To open one or two Rice Gruel Kitchens to be opened in the city for the local refugees. The maximum number of refugees to be provided for is 2,000 per day and limited only to the aged, weak, sick and helpless women and children. Two meals of rice gruel to be provided daily. (10 a.m. and 4 p.m.) Investigations should be made of the refugees living in public places and tickets to be issued. In issuing tickets, local authorities shall be asked to assist and that investigations be carried out at night to ensure a complete check up. Priority should be given to those who are in most desperate straits.

4. Winter Clothing

a. Padded overcoats and padded quilts - The work of making overcoats and quilts shall be done by refugees paying them a proper wage of work done. The necessary cloth and cotton to be used shall be purchased by the help of the local Chamber of Commerce and gentry. In case of limited funds only padded overcoats shall be made for they can be used in the day time as clothes and at night as quilts. There should be three sizes, one for men, one for women and another for children. In case of padded quilts, the weight of cotton should not exceed 5 catties, per quilt. Cloth bags to be made for cotton padding instead of old method. Work should not be done by a few tailors and any one shop. Reliable persons should be engaged for cutting and storing. Refugees be employed to sew the clothes.

Work Relief be adopted so that the winter clothing project can be doubly useful, namely, work done and workers helped. Clear records materials, cutting and payment of wages should be kept.

- b. Winter Clothing Distribution The need is great and the supply is low, care must be taken therefore that padded quilts or overcoats be given to those who are really in urgent need. The city should be divided into districts and representatives of local authorities together with the paochangs and Chaichangs be asked to assist in organizing groups of investigators to go to public places looking for those who are in urgent need. Priority must be given to the aged, to sick, feeble women and children. Tickets to be printed according to the number of overcoats and quilts made. Different colored tickets may be used to denote different sizes. Name, sex, age and native place are to be filled in when giving out the tickets. Place and time to secure clothing should be clearly written in. It is considered wise to make investigation at night as refugees go out to beg in the day time.

5. Medical Relief - Welfare work and medical relief should have good coordination from the very beginning so that a high efficiency be maintained. If possible a medical unit should go with relief workers. If this is not possible then close cooperation should exist between relief work and the local hospitals.

- a. Opening of free clinic for refugees and famine victims.
- b. Establishing of free hospital beds - Arrange with the local Health Centers or Mission Hospitals to receive refugee patients free. Some subsidy should be granted to hospitals for patients' food. Limited amount of drugs to be subsidized by CNRRA.
- c. Visiting Medical Units Visits to sick people who can't walk to the clinic.
- d. Preventive Work - Anti-epidemic injections to be given refugees.

- e. Sanitation - Care must be taken to clean the camp and latrines, removal of garbage etc. The medical Officers should superintend delousing, bathing latrines, scabies treatment etc.

6. Bathing and delousing

Delousing and bathing facilities should be provided. Separate bath rooms for men and women be provided. And a definite time for the supplying of hot water. Waiting room to be attached with the delousing room.

7. Supply of boiled water

A constant supply of boiled water be maintained in the camp, for the general health of the Camp.

8. Work Relief

- a. Except old, sick, pregnant, feeble women and children, cleaning, sweeping, carrying water, paying roads etc. should be assigned to the refugees in the camp.
- b. Help should be given able-bodied men who wish to stay and work so as to introduce them to secure jobs in other organizations.
- c. Camp servants and temporary workers may be chosen from among the refugees and wages be listed under work relief.

9. Transportation aid In order to relieve the burden of the local people and also to assist the refugees to return home sooner, it is imperative that the Service Center try every effort in seeking means of transportation. Contacting local authorities and transportation offices hiring boats, trucks, or other public conveyances. When all possibilities fail, the Service Center should organize walking groups.

10. Travel subsidy Distance to the next Service Center or the Service Stations of other organizations, shall be considered. Travelling aid grant should be given before leaving \$300 - 500 per man per day according to the price of living in the locality. Names, sex, age, native home and route of travel should be prepared and on the day of departure, money be dispensed to each individual as they

go on the junk or the train. Tickets of admission to the camp should then be returned. Control must be maintained so as to be sure each person gets properly started, and not to get the travel subsidy only. Refugees should be organized into groups and representatives be chosen from each group to look after business in transit.

IV. Registration procedures

1. When the refugees arrive at a camp for registration, an experienced staff member should check the refugees' badges and see if such a person is a transient refugee in accordance with the admission rules. Priority should be given to those with families.
2. Registration - The registrar should register the refugees according to their order of arrival. Names, sex, native place, from what place and destination, vocation, date of admission should be taken down. Then they are given admission badges. Refugees while in the Camp should bear badges so that they take advantage of the different facilities provided as haircut, bathing etc. Every night the registrar should write down on separate sheets, those going by one route or other routes, so that he can request the Transport Officer to arrange boats or other method of transport. Efficiency must be maintained while registering. Don't permit intentional delay. Care must be taken to get the refugees admitted as soon as possible. If there are more than 200 refugees waiting for registration, at least 5 staff members should attend to the business.

- V. Reception to the camp - The Welfare Office should assign refugees to go to definite rooms-single men in one group, single women in another and families in another group. Sick ones should be isolated. Families should be assigned together as far as possible. War-orphans should be kept together and helplessly crippled or aged people should be kept in one place. Reports should be sent in to this

Office asking for special form of relief.

VI. Welfare

1. On the first day of admission, all the newly arrived refugees should be gathered together and hold a meeting. The Director should welcome and give them words of comfort and then announce to them the regulations of the camp with any other information that the camp wants them to know.
2. Morning rising At six o'clock a rising bell should be rung, to denote time for getting up from bed. The Welfare Officers should visit different rooms at that time.
3. Orderlies Every refugee should keep his belongings in order. All the able-bodied men and women should participate in the work of cleaning the grounds, rooms, latrines and other places, in the compound. In the morning refugees should wash by groups. The camp should provide 20 wooden basins for use.
4. Food Chopsticks and bowls to be provided by the camp. Before every meal the refugees in charge of the dining room should prepare things in order. When the bell rings, the refugees should line up and go into the room by order. Then each table should have two representatives to fill the rice bowls for the people of their table. When the refugee leader announces "start", the meal will be on. Welfare Officers will be in the room to help maintain order. When they have finished their meal, they can leave at anytime.
5. Bathing In a camp of 400, at least 4 bathtubs for women and 4 for men. The section for women to be separate from that for men. It would be advisable to use shower baths for men, using bamboo tubes. Those who want to take baths have to register with Welfare Officers, securing a ticket. The amount of water for each bath to be limited to one barrel, and the time limited to be 20 minutes maximum. The bath house will be open for six hours a day.
6. Delousing The method of Delousing will be discussed separately.

Refugees also register for being deloused. If they do not have their own clothes into which to change, they can borrow camp clothes while they wait for their own clothes to be deloused.

7. Haircut The Camp should provide a set of hair dressing equipment and then employ refugee barbers to cut hair for those in the camp.
8. Washing Ten sets of washing tubs and boards, together with ropes for drying laundry should be provided.
9. Despatch of refugees Before their departure to the wharf or station, the camp should send staff members to see them off and organize them into groups. The representatives of each group will be subsidized with money to be used to buy lanterns, oil, paper etc. and if necessary to arrange business for the refugees en route.

VII. Relief for Refugee Children When entrusted by the Hunan Office of Children's Rescue Council, the Service Centers should pay attention to the following refugee children (1) Poor war orphans (2) Poor children of soldiers (3) Children of poor family.

Subsidy will be given to poor refugee children at the following rate :

1. Children with parents - \$500-1,000 each
2. Children without mothers - \$1,000-1,500 each
3. Children without fathers - \$1,500-2,000 each
4. Parentless - \$2,000 - 3,000 each
5. Travel aid to children going home - \$ 300 per head per diem.

(only within Hunan)

Reception Center for war orphans - Children who can be proved parentless and helpless will be admitted. The Reception Station is at Changsha. Children should therefore be sent to Changsha for admission.

VIII. Principles of Relief Administration

1. Attitude of workers : Refugees suffering from the effects of war or drought. Relief workers should be sympathetic to them and give aid as representing the Gov't in order to comfort them. Due

respect must be paid to the personality of each refugee. This is a matter of service, not of charity, and it should be remembered that every refugee must be treated as a person, not merely a case.

2. Efficiency - Relief should be given as soon as possible in order to meet the need of the sufferers. Workers should use their brains as well as their hands.
3. Direct Relief should be given as directly as possible to the refugees. The more intermediary stages, the less actual benefit accrues to the refugees.
4. Honesty - Relief workers should be honest, and their accounts, distribution of UNRRA supplies always open to examination by co-workers as well as to related organizations. Every cent should be rightly used.
5. Indiscriminate treatment for all - Schemes of relief should be carefully studied and then carried out. People under the same circumstances should be treated in the same way. Fairness must be maintained. Workers must not be partial to the relatives or acquaintances.
6. Accurate records must be kept of all relief work done, and bi-weekly reports made to this Office, listing the items of work and number of people helped.

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UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
Kwangsi Regional Office

LIUCHOW.
26 January, 1946.

Mr. Horatio Hawkins,
Acting Regional Director,
Hunan Regional Office, UNRRA,
CHANGSHA. HUNAN.

*answered
2. 19. 46
quoted
in # 077.*

Dear Mr. Hawkins,

RE TRANSPORT OF REFUGEES FROM KWANGSI TO HUNAN

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 21 which, I think, must have reached here before I returned from a visit to Shanghai. I am glad that you kindly informed me about conditions in Ling-ling. We were, as a matter of fact, aware of the situation there, since it is so nearly contiguous with our own region, and we have had to tell people on more than one occasion that appeals on behalf of Ling-ling should be addressed to you and not to us.

Long ago, I advocated over-all planning for the transport of refugees in Kwangsi, Hunan and Kwangtung, and I am sorry that the China Office did not find themselves able to put this suggestion into effect. In the early days here the most we could do from our Liuchow Office (then officially part of the South Kweichow Operations) was to help refugees who aimed at returning to Hunan or beyond to travel as far as Kweilin, where the AAC Committee helped them on their second stage. For some time now, however, we have been, as you know, shipping refugees from here right through to Hengyang, so such refugees as are now passing through the Ling-ling area are probably mostly starting from Kweilin. There has actually been some movement of refugees from Hunan into Kwangsi down this same route, but in the case of non-Hunanese refugees this is perhaps not so anomalous as would appear.

We understand that in Kweichow there are probably some 800,000 displaced persons who will want to be returning home, mostly through Liuchow. Probably more than half of these will be headed for Hunan or beyond. I feel with you that large scale movement of such persons is not yet to be encouraged, since, for the greater part, they have at least some slender means of existence where they now are, and may well create a serious problem, both for themselves and others, if they flock back into areas which still await adequate rehabilitation. I stated this view to Dr. T. F. Tsiang, and hope that CNRRA will plan carefully before adopting measures to solve this Kweichow problem.

Mr. Horatio Hawk as.

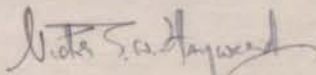
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26 January, 1946.

If your Mr. Tomkinson is my Mr. Leonard Tomkinson, please give him my kindest regards. Also, please convey my very warm personal greetings to Ifan and Sophie - old colleagues and valued friends of mine.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Victor E. W. Hayward,
Director,
Kwangsi Regional Office.