

CHURCH COMMITTEE ON OVERSEAS RELIEF
AND RECONSTRUCTION - C H I N A

CHURCH COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF IN ASIA

including Church Committee for China Relief

CONSTITUTED BY

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA
THE FOREIGN MISSIONS CONFERENCE OF NORTH AMERICA
CHINA FAMINE RELIEF U.S.A., INCORPORATED

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December 6, 1944

Dr. Harry Cassidy
UNRRA
1344 Connecticut Ave.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Cassidy:

I regret that two days have passed since my return from Washington without getting this letter off to you in view of your leaving so soon.

Let me express my great appreciation of your courtesy and open-mindedness in our conference last Saturday.

Some of my closest associates concerned about training are out of town this week. Therefore I can only outline some of the points of view expressed in our conference.

Several hundred missionaries will be ready to return to China when the time is ripe. Some of these should have special training before returning, not only to equip themselves for relief and rehabilitation work but to become better leaders of their foreign and Chinese colleagues.

In addition there are at least 300 missionaries who will go back to Southeast Asia, The Philippines, Korea and ultimately to Japan. Those due to go to Burma, Malaya, Netherlands Indies, and The Philippines need immediate consideration.

Therefore, we ask:

1. Can groups of China missionaries come to Maryland Training Center to get quick orientation on UNRRA's program and policies in China - without the area and language study which they do not need? That would enable them and through them their associates to be more effective cooperators in the UNRRA program.

2. If so, we shall be keenly interested in possible short-term special courses at the Training Center or in the University itself in such fields as (a) Relief and Rehabilitation Techniques; (b) Elementary Medical Aid and Public Health; (c) Child Care; (d) Family Adjustments; (e) Counseling and Group Work; (f) Rural Life and Agricultural Projects; (g) Cooperatives.

Dr. Harry Cassidy.

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December 6, 1944.

We cannot expect that all such courses can be offered at Maryland but hope that you or your successor and colleagues will find some of them possible. It may be well to state that we think that six-weeks courses would be most feasible.

Again I emphasize the values to UNRRA in having this special personnel on the field. Some of them might be made available for the UNRRA staff if desired.

I shall appreciate a word from you personally before you leave, especially as to who will take over for you immediately.

With all good wishes for you in your new career, I am

Sincerely,

Fred Atkins Moore
Director

FAM:mj

P. S. - You offered to send me or have sent a selected list of your special lecturers who might be available for similar use in conferences or other educational programs for some missionaries. We shall be particularly grateful for such a list.

F.A.M.

Facts About the
CHURCH COMMITTEE FOR CHINA RELIEF
and its Work in China

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Facts About the
CHURCH COMMITTEE FOR CHINA RELIEF
and its Work in China

The Church Committee for China Relief was constituted in July 1938 by the following bodies:

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America
The Foreign Missions Conference of North America
China Famine Relief, U.S.A., Inc. (Organized in 1928)

Its members have been chosen, from the beginning, by the constituting bodies. Thus it has been and is the official agency of the Protestant Churches of the United States. In China however there have always been Catholic representatives on the American Advisory Committee and its branch committees.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Church Committee for China Relief is to bring relief to as many of the civilian war victims in China as the funds at its disposal permit, and in so doing to provide an avenue through which the churches and Christian people of America can express in tangible form their concern for those in China who are civilian casualties in the common world struggle.

HISTORY

Built upon Previous Efforts

When the Church Committee came into being, the war between Japan and China had been raging for ten months, and various relief organizations had been doing what they could to alleviate distress. Mission stations had become havens of refuge to thousands of women and children seeking protection from the dangers that threatened them. Wounded people had received treatment in mission hospitals. Mission workers had assisted in the distribution of grain provided by the American Red Cross. But by this time these shipments of grain had practically ceased, and the missions found themselves surrounded by vast suffering but with few resources for alleviating this distress. So the Church Committee for China Relief was organized in America to enable them to continue their works of mercy. It took over the already existing relief machinery, including the American Advisory Committee (AAC) in Shanghai and various regional and local relief agencies.

Shift from Shanghai to Chungking

Upon the fall of Shanghai in December 1941, by previous arrangement, the branch committee in Chungking, known as the West China Coordinating Committee, was asked to take over complete responsibility for the work of the Church Committee in all of free China and to assume the name of the American Advisory Committee.

Participation in United China Relief

Since March 1941 the Church Committee has been a participating agency of United China Relief with responsibility for disaster relief, aid to civilian hospitals (85% of which are mission hospitals), and partial aid to the orphanages of Mme. Chiang Kai Shek and to private orphanages. Disaster relief has been the major responsibility (aid to war victims and refugees, and to the victims of drought, floods and other natural calamities). Since the organization of UCR the Church Committee has had the responsibility of securing funds from the American churches.

New Organization in 1944.

At the request of its constituting bodies early in 1944 the Church Committee for China Relief was expanded to become the Church Committee for Relief in Asia with responsibility for securing church funds for famine relief in India and planning for postwar relief and rehabilitation in the occupied countries of Asia and ultimately in Japan. CCCR continues as an organization but as a sub-committee of CCRA, with complete responsibility for its ongoing relief service in China and as a participating agency of United China Relief.

POLICY

It has been the policy of the Church Committee and of its agency in China, the American Advisory Committee, to administer its general relief funds without regard to the religious or political affiliation of the recipients. Any civilians suffering through war activities or natural disasters and who are not being assisted by other agencies are eligible for assistance. The Church Committee and its representatives consistently emphasize the reconstruction and rehabilitation types of relief and engage in direct relief only in major disasters where the greatest number of people can be kept alive by direct feeding and allied forms of direct relief. In areas adjacent to the front-lines it is often impossible to do much in the way of rehabilitation. Capital funds and goods put into such regions may be lost to the enemy when the Japanese armies make a sudden push. However, in spite of the fact that in the last two years China has suffered in some areas disasters of such magnitude that the major portion of the Church Committee funds have been required for disaster relief, the ideal of rehabilitation is never lost from sight and direct relief is shifted to a program of helping people to help themselves at the earliest possible moment.

ORGANIZATION

The American Advisory Committee has established regional Committees in all the needy areas of free China, and the regional committees have in turn set up local committees. Such committees, while usually headed by missionaries and Chinese Church leaders,

contain in their memberships cross sections of their respective communities: all Christian groups, including Catholics, all nationalities, business and professional people, government representatives, and particularly representatives of other relief organizations, governmental or private. The American Advisory Committee also has field supervisors of relief in the more critical areas. These supervisors are usually missionaries because they are the people with experience who are most readily available, but at present there is one Chinese field man.

PERSONNEL

Present members of the Church Committee for China Relief

Dr. Roswell P. Barnes, Associate General Secretary, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America
Mr. Eugene E. Barnett, General Secretary, YMCA National Council and International Committee
Dr. P. O. Bersell, President, Augustana Synod and National Lutheran Council
Dr. F. T. Cartwright, China Secretary, Methodist Board of Foreign Missions
Dr. A. V. Casselman, Secretary, Evangelical & Reformed Mission Board
Bishop A. R. Clippinger, Church of the United Brethren
Dr. J. W. Decker, Secretary, International Missionary Council
Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield, China Secretary, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Congregational Christian)
Dr. Elmer A. Fridell, Northern Baptist Board Secretary
Mr. Sidney D. Gamble, President, Princeton-Yenching Foundation
Rev. George C. Hood, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York
Dr. Edward H. Hume, Secretary, Christian Medical Council for Overseas Work
Col. A. B. Humphrey, veteran friend of China
Dr. M. T. Rankin, Secretary for the Orient, Southern Baptist Board
Mr. J. H. Reisner, Secretary, Agricultural Missions & Christian Rural Fellowship
Dr. Lloyd S. Ruland, Presbyterian USA Board Secretary, Chairman of East Asia Committee of Foreign Missions Conference
Mrs. Arthur M. Sherman, Secretary, Women's Auxiliary, Protestant Episcopal Church
Mr. Harper Sibley, Former President U. S. Chamber of Commerce and of U. S. O.
Dr. H. Kerr Taylor, Education Secretary, Presbyterian US Board
Dr. Samuel Trexler, President, United Lutheran Board of Foreign Missions
Rt. Rev. H. St. George Tucker, Presiding Bishop, Protestant Episcopal Church
Rev. A. F. Ufford, retired China Baptist Missionary
Dr. William R. Ward, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company
Bishop Herbert Welch, Chairman, Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief

Consultant:

Mr. C. W. Pettitt, Business Manager, N.Y.C. YMCA, formerly in China

Present Members of the American Advisory Committee

Honorary Chairman - Hon. Clarence E. Gauss, American Ambassador
Chairman - Dr. Arthur N. Young, Ministry of Finance
Vice-Chairman - Mr. K.M. Hsu, Manager, Kinchong Banking Corp.
Secretary - Mr. Maurice E. Votaw, Ministry of Information
Treasurer - Dr. C. Bertram Rappe, Methodist Mission
Director - Dr. Robert T. Henry, Methodist Mission

Dr. A. S. Allen, Superintendent, Canadian Mission Hospital,
Chungking, Chairman, Canadian Red Cross China
Committee

Mr. G. Findlay Andrew, First Secretary, British Embassy
Mr. Millard D. Arnold, National City Bank of New York
Mr. Malcolm Booker, Secretary, Australian Legation
Rev. Arthur B. Coole, Methodist Mission and Inter-Mission Business
Office

Mrs. E. H. Cressy, wife of Secretary of National Christian Council
Mr. Dwight W. Edwards, Field Director, United China Relief
Mr. C. H. Fei, Central Trust of China
Mr. S. C. Leung, General Secretary, National Committee, Y.M.C.A.
Mr. Peter Wei Lin, Trust Department, Bank of China
Mrs. Liu Chi Wen, wife of Vice Minister of Audit
Rev. Cormac Shanahan, O.F.M., Catholic Mission Medical Service
of China

Rev. Mark A. Tennien, M.M., American Catholic Foreign Mission
Society

Mrs. K. C. Wu, wife of Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs

The following are out of China and therefore temporarily suspended from membership in A.A.C.:

Mr. H. C. Chang, Ministry of Social Affairs
Bishop W. Y. Chen, Methodist Church, General Secretary, National
Christian Council
Rev. Frank W. Price, Nanking Theological Seminary
Dr. Arthur N. Young, Ministry of Finance
Bishop Paul Yu-Pin, Vicar Apostolic of Nanking (Catholic)

Director: Robert T. Henry, Methodist Missionary, became
Director in February 1944, being sent to China by his mission
board for this service. Dr. Henry served in Soochow for
twenty years. In the autumn of 1941 he became Field Director
of the Shanghai Advisory Committee and in the course of duty
was caught in Hongkong in December 1942. He succeeded
Arnold B. Vaught who, for five years up to February, 1944,
had been the executive, first of the West China Coordinating
Committee, a branch of the Shanghai American Advisory Com-
mittee, and then of the AAC in Chungking after the fall of
Shanghai. All his associates in Chungking and the Church
Committee in New York have expressed profound appreciation
of his able and devoted leadership.

Field Supervisors of Relief

Dr. John L. Benson, Augustana Lutheran Mission

Field Supervisors of Relief (cont'd)

Rev. Richard S. Bjorkdahl, Swedish Mission
 Rev. Albert H. Smit, Christian Reformed Mission
 Rev. Martin H. Hopkins, Presbyterian U.S. Mission
 assisted by Mr. McAdow Gam, Cumberland Presbyterian
 Dr. Paul V. Taylor, Evangelical and Reformed Mission

Regional Committees and Chairmen

(Many of these committees have been disrupted by the spring invasion)

<u>Honan</u>	Chengchow	- Chairman, Rev. W. H. Simpson, Canadian Church Mission Treasurer, Rev. E. P. Ashcraft, Free Methodist
	Hsuchang	- Rev. Russell E. Nelson, Augustana Lutheran
	Loyang	- Bishop Thomas M. Megan, S.V.D., Roman Catholic
	Lushan	- Rev. Andreas Bo, Norwegian Mission
	Yencheng	- Rev. Arthur R. Kennedy, China Inland Mission
<u>Hunan</u>	Changsha	- Dr. W. S. Flowers, British Red Cross Medical Unit (Operations now transferred to Yuanling - Chairman, Rev. George R. Snyder, Reformed Church, U.S., Mission)
<u>Hupei</u>	North	- Rev. C. Oscar Anderson, American Swedish
	South	- Rev. Ralph Reilly, O.F.M., Catholic
<u>Kiangsi</u>		- Mr. Chang Fu-liang, Rural Welfare Service
<u>Kwangsi</u>		- Mr. E. H. Lockwood, Y. M. C. A.
<u>Kwangtung</u>		- Rev. James A. Hunter, American Board (Congregational)
<u>Shensi</u>		- Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe, United Christian Missionary Society, University of Nanking
<u>Szechwan</u>	North	- directly under AAC
	South	- Mr. Arthur J. Allen, American Church Mission
<u>Yunnan</u>		- Dr. K. F. Yao, Provincial Health Commissioner
<u>Kweichow</u>		- Executive Secretary, Rev. J. P. Davies, Northern Baptist Mission
<u>Chekiang-Fukien</u>		

Advantages of using Missionary Personnel

There have been many definite advantages of using missionary personnel to administer relief:

1. Their salaries are provided by mission boards so they can serve without cost to relief funds.
2. Mission buildings, such as schools and hospitals, are available for relief work without cost for rent.
3. Missionaries are already trained for their work; they know the language and they know the people.
4. Missionaries have devoted and competent Chinese associates -- doctors, nurses, pastors, deaconesses, teachers and voluntary workers, who make investigations and registrations, prepare food, conduct schools for refugee children, give medical treatments, supervise work relief projects, assist in contacts with government officials, etc.
5. Missions have long had their own facilities for transmitting funds, keeping accounts and making audits. Consequently, when missionaries are entrusted with relief funds, public confidence in their honest administration is assured.

Participation by other Americans

Though the actual distribution of relief has been entrusted mainly to missionaries, other Americans have given valuable leadership, particularly as members of AAC, first in Shanghai, and since 1941 in Chungking.

Chinese Members

In 1942, upon recommendation of the Church Committee, AAC added eight representative leaders to its membership. One of them, Bishop W. Y. Chen, was immediately elected chairman of AAC.

Other Nationals

In view of the increasing integration of British, Canadian and Australian relief funds with those of AAC and its provincial committees, representatives of these countries have been added to AAC membership. Furthermore, most of the provincial committees contain in their membership nationals of other countries as well as those of China and the United States. These are missionaries or members of the Salt Revenue Administration and the Chinese Maritime Customs service.

RELATED AGENCIES

1. International Relief Committee of China which interlocks with and receives subsidies from AAC. The latter average CH\$500,000 monthly. IRC is receiving agency for American Red Cross medical supplies and, insofar as possible, distributes them and purchased supplies among civilian hospitals free. Other purchased supplies are

distributed to the same hospitals at cost plus transportation charges, which makes the delivered price of the goods about one twentieth the market price. IRC also provides bonuses for Chinese doctors and nurses in civilian hospitals. US\$173,486 in 1943 from Church Committee funds.

2. Friends Ambulance Unit, which is subsidized by AAC through IRC for transporting medical supplies to civilian hospitals.
3. National Christian Council, which administers special funds from American church sources for aid of Chinese church workers in overcoming inflation. US\$56,318, July 1943 to May 1944.
4. Chinese national, provincial and local governments have cooperated in large ways with AAC and its regional committees by special grants of funds, cooperation in making available stocks of rice or wheat, use of transport and many other facilities, etc. All this is in recognition of the efficiency and reliability of the AAC organization throughout free China.

DISASTER RELIEF

Under this heading is grouped all the rehabilitation work as well as the emergency and direct relief. The type of relief work done in the various areas has varied according to the particular needs of that area, the institutions and personnel available, and according to the activities of other relief agencies. The AAC has at all times endeavored to work in close cooperation with other agencies and avoid duplications.

Examples

In the Honan famines of 1942 and 1943, when hundreds of thousands were faced with starvation, the regional committees under AAC opened soup kitchens in some of the most needy areas. In other places uncooked grain was distributed. Often these projects were carried on in cooperation with local officials. In a few places refugee camps were established where chiefly women, children and old men were cared for. Cash grants were made in outlying areas where it was impractical to supervise the distribution of food. Seed grain was loaned for the planting of each crop following a famine period. In many regions small industrial projects were set up that helped the people to support themselves, such as cotton spinning and weaving, the knitting of stockings, the making of towels, sandals, etc. In the cotton work we had the cooperation of the Cotton Control Board, which released quantities of cotton to our projects for those left destitute by the Yellow River floods in 1943. The hospitals (chiefly mission institutions) cooperated by operating free clinics, and in the summer of 1943 two medical teams were sent to the province partly supported by the AAC. Our Com-

mittees along the Yellow River, particularly that at Loyang, were constantly giving assistance to refugees, largely students, fleeing from the occupied areas. The famines left in their wake a large number of orphans and half-orphans, estimated at 20,000 in the Province of Honan. The AAC has subsidized some of the existing orphanages to enable them to take in some of these famine children, and has also set up new institutions where necessary and possible. Also grants have been made to the Provincial Governor's wife for her child welfare work.

Another bad famine area in 1942 and 1943 was the Sz Yap in southern Kwangtung Province. Unlike Honan, this Kwangtung situation was chiefly a town famine. Except for a drought early in 1942 the farmers have been able to raise enough to feed themselves, but in normal times the area produced enough rice to feed the population for only three months of the year. Since the imports from Indo-China were cut off the town people starve. About 40% of the people in Toishan County starved to death in the first seven months of 1943. The local relief committee sponsored by the AAC opened soup kitchens in the worst centers and by early 1944 was feeding 14,000 people one meal of gruel daily. Six emergency orphanages were opened where 800 children, whose parents have succumbed to starvation, are being cared for and given schooling. Because of the desperateness of the situation in the Sz Yap not much could be done in the way of rehabilitation, but a notable exception was a dam built by famine labor which has brought thousands of acres of hitherto unproductive land under cultivation. In other parts of Kwangtung our committees have been able to initiate other constructive projects: loans for tools to enable refugee farmers to resume their trade, loans to small businesses, etc. Also much effort in Kwangtung has gone into assistance to refugees passing through from the occupied areas.

Northern Hunan is an example of the regions that have been devastated by military operations. Earlier in the war the AAC, through regional and local committees, maintained soup kitchens and refugee camps. In recent years the efforts have largely gone into rehabilitation of the area between Tungting Lake and Changsha, which has been three times devastated by enemy invasion (and is now occupied for a fourth time). The most effective form of rehabilitation has been loans to farmers for implements, animals and seed, and to small business men to enable them to resume trading. These loans have been made for short periods and without interest and have been repaid practically one hundred per cent.

The same program of loans to farmers and small business men was carried out in Eastern Kiangsi after the Japanese penetration and withdrawal along the railway line. More recently our Kiangsi committees have been engaged with service to large numbers of refugees from eastern Kwangtung. One of the most significant pieces of work in Kiangsi is the re-

habilitation scheme at Lichwan under the supervision of the Kiangsi Christian Rural Service Union. Selected refugee families are put onto vacant land. Government authorities provide implements, animals and seed. The AAC provides food for the initial period until the families can become productive. With such selected groups the greater number of families become completely self-supporting by the end of the first year, and the remainder by the end of the second year.

Methods - (1) Feeding

Feeding is usually done in the form of gruel kitchens where the people are given one meal a day of a balanced diet with a minimum number of calories. It has to be a minimum so that as many as possible can be fed in these famine areas. Careful investigations are made concerning each applicant and then tickets are issued. In circumstances where gruel kitchens are not practicable uncooked grain is distributed. Case investigations are made and tickets are issued in the same way as for the gruel kitchens. Only small amounts of grain are issued at a time to avoid the danger of its being sold by the recipient. Where there is sufficient staff available for handling it daily rations are issued, and never more than three or four days at a time.

Methods (2) Cash Grants

Cash grants are one of the least satisfactory forms of relief and are only resorted to when there is no other practicable means of relieving distress. Often they are for a specific purpose and are non-recurring, such as a grant to a man or women for capital for opening a small business, or a grant to refugees to help them on their way. Grants of the first type are made only after thorough investigations. In the case of refugees not much can be done in the way of investigation except to interview the applicant. However, trained and experienced relief workers become quite adept at spotting frauds. This is a type of relief where well experienced Chinese workers are usually more efficient than foreigners. Other cash grants are made periodically to individuals where it is not feasible to set up either a gruel kitchen or a grain distribution center. Cash grants are frequently made to groups, rather than individuals, for some form of cooperative enterprise where the members of the group can become self-supporting. Such groups are often organized under the auspices of a mission or church.

Methods (3) Loans

Loans are made only after careful investigation of need and the reliability of the applicant. For instance, in North Hunan the investigators first went out among the farmers in the devastated areas and took applications, checking the need and the reliability of each applicant in every possible way. Later another tour was made to distribute the loans. Applicants for loans are usually required to have guarantors. Loans are usually made without interest, although in some

places a nominal rate of interest has been charged as being more likely to impress the borrower with the responsibility for repayment. In each case the amount loaned is the minimum required to enable the borrower to get on his feet and become self-supporting.

Methods - (4) Work Relief

Wherever possible work has been provided for the recipients of relief, even if the projects did not enable those engaged in them to become self-supporting. It is healthier for the person to give something in return. Some projects, such as road building and repairing, dam construction, digging or repairing irrigation canals, etc., of community benefit have been carried out with Church Committee funds. These projects have always been conducted in cooperation with local officials. The principle followed is that the work must be something that will benefit the community as a whole or the recipients of relief themselves. It must not be a project that will benefit an individual or some group such as a church or mission only. In other words such relief projects are not used to benefit those who ought to pay for what they are getting. Another type of relief is the temporary project, such as the cotton spinning and weaving done by the Yellow River flood victims. If the workers could not make enough at the prevailing prices to support themselves the committees subsidized the work by paying above the market price for the products, and even then the support of the flood victims cost less than it would have under direct feeding, and it was better for morale to keep the people busy. Small projects, such as weaving and shoe making, have been used in refugee camps to keep people busy. Those admitted to the camps are usually the very young and the old and infirm, and therefore they are not very productive, and such work projects cannot be considered as leading to self-support. In Sian we had some spinning and weaving projects which had to be continually subsidized, but Honan refugees were learning a trade and after their period of training they were able to go out and support themselves. In such cases, though the project had to be continuously supported with funds, there was a stream of people passing through who went out equipped to support themselves.

Methods (5) Rehabilitation

Reference has already been made to the colonization project at Lichwan, Kiangsi. There are other projects of the kind, but they differ widely in their set-up. Each has to fit the particular needs and conditions of the local situation and each depends on high grade personnel for management.

MEDICAL RELIEF

The Church Committee is responsible for what UCR contribution is made to the health of China through the private civilian hospitals, of which there are some two hundred. A large part of these hospitals are mission institutions, and according to the statistics of the National Health Adminis-

tration 85% of the beds available for civilian patients in free China are in the mission hospitals. In this service the Church Committee is working through the International Relief Committee of China and the Friends Ambulance Unit. The first service is the distribution of medical supplies to the private hospitals. Such supplies fall into two categories: (1) those sold to the hospitals at cost, and (2) those granted free. In the last two and a half years of blockade there has been an increasingly serious shortage of medical supplies in China. Most of the supplies currently available for distribution are from the American Red Cross and they are distributed as free grants to the hospitals, the Church Committee sharing with other organizations in bearing the cost of transportation within China. Many of the hospitals could not have kept open in these difficult years without this drug distribution service. The distribution is becoming more and more difficult due to the scarcity of spare parts for the Ambulance Unit trucks, and this service is in danger of having to stop unless either new trucks or spare parts reach the Friends Ambulance Unit soon. It may be noted in passing that the National Health Administration is also dependent on the FAU for the distribution of their supplies.

In the last two years the Church Committee, through the AAC and the IRC, has been making cash grants to the private hospitals to help them meet the increasing costs due to inflation. All hospitals that turn in the required reports receive a certain sum per bed as subsidy, which enables them to pay their staffs enough to continue their service. Due to the limitation of the funds available the amount received by each hospital is very small, and yet it has been just that little extra that has enabled some of these institutions to continue functioning and serving China.

CHILD WELFARE

The child welfare work supported by the Church Committee falls into three categories: (1) subsidies to national organizations such as the National Association for Refugee Children and the National China Welfare Association of China; (2) subsidies to private orphanages, most of which were in existence in pre-war times; (3) support of emergency orphanages in famine areas, such as those in the Sz Yap. We are not responsible for the institutions in the first two categories, and of course they must demonstrate a need and the ability to meet the need before they become eligible to receive grants from the AAC. The institutions in the third category are emergency, and therefore temporary, institutions and it is hoped when the emergency has passed to turn the children over to some permanent institution or to assist those in charge of them to find special sources of support.

STATISTICS

The following is a quotation from the 1943 report of the treasurer of the American Advisory Committee: "It has

been most difficult to collect information as to the number of people helped. Some committees have neglected to keep these vital statistics. The numbers given below are those actually reported to us, so that the number of those really aided is much greater. If to these were added the number of persons helped through grants to middle schools, child welfare, hospitals under medical relief, designated gifts and sundry grants the number probably would be doubled. A special report on child welfare is being prepared."

The table below gives what statistics are available on the number of persons aided in 1943:

	<u>Persons Aided</u>	<u>Chinese Dollars</u>	<u>Average Spent Per Person</u>
Cash grants	433,606	\$ 8,996,350.84	\$ 20.74
Clothing	15,016	3,402,335.40	226.58
Food	540,852	13,015,076.94	24.06
Loans	4,212	1,018,364.33	241.77
Lodging	7,958	1,072,125.05	134.72
Medical care	286,087	1,207,023.03	4.22
Seed grain	80,750	4,575,679.11	56.11
Travel aid	6,685	943,200.31	141.09
Sundry	7,312	1,714,147.73	234.42
Totals	1,382,478	\$35,944,302.74	\$ 26.00

It should be noted that the total disbursements of the AAC for the above categories of relief in 1943 was CH\$62,008,283.65. The balance unaccounted for in the above table was probably distributed in about the same proportions.