

Kiangsu-Nanking Regional Office
Field Trip -- Mary Palevsky

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UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
CHINA OFFICE

IN REPLY REFER TO:

MEMORANDUM

13 January 1947

TO: Glen E. Edgerton
Major General, USA

FROM: Douglas P. Falconer *DPF*

SUBJECT: *↑* Report of Field Trip
Kiangsu-Nanking Region

Attached please find report of field trip made by Miss Palevsky to the Kiangsu-Nanking Region. I am also attaching various supporting documents including a letter from the Chief Regional Representative in which he suggests certain personnel changes under the run-down program.

If you will kindly return this report with your comments or criticisms to the Division of Regional Administration, that office will be glad to transmit to the proper operating divisions such recommendations as you approve. Mr. Samson and I concur in general with the suggestions made.

*My views are
in the margin.*

Let 1/15

Attachments

*Noted
Shaw*

MEMORANDUM

6 January 1946

TO: Glen E. Edgerton
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FROM: Henry T. Samson

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Attachments

HTSamson:egw
cc: OD (1)
Registry (2)

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REPORT OF FIELD TRIP
Kiangsu-Nanking Region
December 9-21

I. BACKGROUND

The history of Kiangsu Province during the past year underscores the futility of carrying on a relief and rehabilitation program in the midst of a civil war. Under the impact of stepped-up warfare between the Communists and the Nationalists, the province has broken up into two separate and non-exchanging economic areas. In July 1946 Nationalist air forces bombarded and destroyed UNRRA/CNRRA supplies being carried up the Grand Canal; strafed nine boats unloading medical supplies donated by Madame Sun Yat-sen; attacked Grand Canal flood control installations. The special UNRRA/CNRRA field office established in Hwaiyin in September was evacuated under fire early in October. Supplies concentrated in Hwaiyin for the Grand Canal project were scattered to the four winds as the opposing armies overran the territory.

The reactionary governor of the province, Wang Mo Kung, and equally reactionary Minister Ku of the Ministry of Social Affairs have run the province and the CNRRA program to suit themselves and their supporters. Together they organized the North Kiangsu Refugee Relief Association, which functioned as a formidable pressure group demanding and receiving UNRRA supplies which were distributed to their followers rather than to those in need. The misappropriation of five thousand tons of flour last May evoked protests from China Office. In the ensuing excitement, Loh Ts Tong, the CNRRA Regional Director, and his adherents were turned out of office. This fell in admirably with the Governor's designs, for he was able, under the guise of a general housecleaning, to fill the CNRRA office with his own followers, mostly political hacks. The top appointments were managed with greater subtlety, however. T. H. Cheng, a prominent educator, an idealist and a man of integrity, was appointed CNRRA Regional Director. He is new to the political game, acceptable to all parties, and completely helpless in the hands of his sponsors. Moreover, he has been absent from his CNRRA job most of the time since his appointment -- he has been a delegate to the National Assembly.

His deputy, J. L. Kiang, an able operator, has made valiant efforts to keep supplies from the Kuomintang machine. Despite all of CNRRA's good intentions, it is generally conceded that substantial quantities of UNRRA supplies are slipping into the hands of the Army or other Nationalist groups. It goes without saying that CNRRA cannot distribute supplies to the Communists -- it cannot even distribute supplies to the most needy on the Nationalist side. To a large extent, supplies are going where their propaganda value is greatest.

A further complicating factor is the recent establishment by the Central Government of the Central Relief Unit of the National Pacification Commission. This organization has twelve divisions following provincial lines. T. H. Cheng has been pressured against his will by the government to become the director for the Kiangsu Relief Unit concurrently with his position as CNRRA Regional Director. In Hwaiyin, to which the provincial capitol has moved, the government has made available fifty million CMC to be distributed as relief to the eight districts comprising this area. The government money and CNRRA supplies are supposed to be kept apart, although administered by the same CNRRA officials. They

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admit that political pressure for control of supplies will be considerable, and they have urged the UNRRA office to place one or two strong UNRRA people in Hwaiyin to act as a buffer between the Central Government and CNRRA.

All of the factors enumerated above, added to CNRRA's normal administrative difficulties, and possibly UNRRA's lack of leadership in the region, have prevented the organization of a comprehensive direct and work relief program which could have utilized large stocks of supplies. Godown inventories throughout the region have steadily been building up; instead of pushing supplies out to end consumption points, CNRRA has been searching for more godown space.

The poor distribution record for the region has called attention to the role of the UNRRA office in Chinkiang. Visitors there have been critical of Mr. Richardson, Chief Regional Representative, who, they felt, was using the political-military situation as an excuse for the failure to stimulate distribution. An exodus in September and October of some ten disgruntled employees from the regional office served to highlight its internal difficulties.

II. THE UNRRA OFFICE.

"Pete" Richardson. He is a minister and missionary by profession. He has spent twenty-five years in China, most of them in Kiangsu province. He was the director of a boys' school in a Presbyterian mission in Yangchow, and will return to this post after UNRRA. Richardson is obviously lacking in the kind of experience demanded by the peculiar nature of the UNRRA operation. He does not understand the administrative process and therefore gets in the way of his division chiefs. He thinks of himself as the father of his official family, and has a need to have everyone unduly dependent upon him for direction and counsel. His relationship with CNRRA is excellent, although it tends to become an end in itself rather than a means of getting results. In view of his vested interests in Kiangsu province for his own future, Richardson can hardly be expected to be entirely objective in his relationships with CNRRA or too demanding of it.

It is difficult to be critical of "Pete"; he is a thoroughly engaging and disarming person. He works early and late on behalf of UNRRA. His intentions are of the best. He longs to make everyone around him happy. It is unfortunate that the general cussedness of human nature (both Chinese and foreign) and the tough realities of the military and political situation in Kiangsu have conspired to defeat him. Whether a stronger regional director could have been more effective in this region must remain a matter for speculation. It would seem that the military and political interference with the UNRRA program calls for headquarters rather than regional handling.

The living and working quarters are located in the Shell Oil building, which was redecorated and equipped for UNRRA at considerable expense. The hostel, complete with attractive interior decor and Southern (U.S.) cooking, may be called the Shangri-la of UNRRA. Physical comfort and good food notwithstanding, the office morale deteriorated sadly during the latter half of the year. Personnel conflicts arose from the triangular struggle for control of the office by William Rahill, Ann Anderson, and Carl Hopkins. It is a long story which need not be detailed here, inasmuch as Hopkins is out of the office and the other two are on their way out now. However, the struggle created serious divisions and conflicting

loyalties within the staff. Mr. Richardson viewed with mounting dismay the disintegration of his "happy family." The situation called for quick diagnosis and direct administrative action. But Richardson, constitutionally unable to be unkind to anyone, ended up by being unfair to everyone. Belatedly he asked for the recall of Carl Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, and a whole flock of secretaries who had been on the Hopkins side of the fracas. At the present time all is peaceful and serene in the UNRRA office. But there is an undercurrent of restlessness, because there is not enough to do. The staff as a whole is conscientious and competent and would welcome a job of hard work.

Emergency Medical Field Team, Hwaiyin. The heroic efforts of Dr. Erik Rosen, Dr. Rheta Adams, and Mabel Johnson, the UNRRA nurses, to rehabilitate the Presbyterian Mission Hospital have been described elsewhere. Dr. Rosen also supervises the distribution of medical supplies to the Provincial Hospital and Hsien clinics of the Hwaiyin area. This is UNRRA at its best, -- working hard under overwhelming odds, enduring real hardship and deprivation, but enjoying the satisfaction of a worthwhile job well done. Dr. Rosen has asked for an internist and a laboratory technician to help him. These are needed for the kala-azar and yaws cases in which this region abounds. This project should be continued as long as possible under UNRRA auspices. Eventually the Presbyterian Mission will be able to take over a greatly improved hospital, the only one which provides major surgical service for a population of six million people.

III. THE UNRRA/CNRRA PROGRAM

There is no real program for the province as a whole. Aside from the political and military factors enumerated above, CNRRA has not created a working mechanism to do its job. Several drastic turn-overs of staff and excessive absenteeism of the director and division heads, as well as the usual inadequate administrative budget, have brought the CNRRA operation almost to a standstill. The real power in the CNRRA regional office is Mr. Tu Dah, an engineer who is in charge of agricultural and industrial rehabilitation and work relief. From my observation of Mr. Tu Dah I would agree with Richardson's characterization of him as a "Hwa-tou" (Chinese for "slickhead.") He is not interested in small work relief projects, which is one reason why this program has languished. He puts all of his support behind the more showy and the bigger public works projects, because these will redound to his political and professional credit. He takes very little guidance from the UNRRA technical staff, since it would tend to interfere with his opportunism.

Medical supplies have remained in godowns in Chinkiang partly because the medical staff in CNRRA is not on hand to do business in sustained fashion; partly because (according to the UNRRA Regional Medical Officer) CNRRA is hoarding medical supplies against a future emergency. There are at present five thousand cases of medical supplies allocated but not moved from Chinkiang.

The welfare program is a collection of miscellaneous projects involving a few milk feeding stations and hit-or-miss food distributions to refugees. In our travels around the province we were appalled by the sub-human conditions under which refugees are living in caves, dugouts, and mat shed shelters. The child welfare program

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The work relief program, as we have seen, is really a public works program consisting largely of repair work on the dikes of the Yangtze River and the Kiang Nan seawall and some rehabilitation work on several provincial hospitals. A sewing project recently organized in Chinkiang by Mrs. Haney of the UNRRA staff is excellent and provides genuine work relief. The project employs ninety-five women who turn out 160 finished padded garments and 350 semi-finished garments a day. These garments are being distributed to needy persons in North Kiangsu.

The UNRRA staff in Chinkiang reflects the lack of vitality of the program. It is obvious to the most casual observer that there is no real work to do. Dr. Bryson, the Regional Medical Officer, a burnt-out and querulous old man, reads newspapers during office hours and rummages about in the medical godowns trying to get supplies moved. His opposite number in CNRRA spends most of his time in Nanking and Shanghai. Mr. Schenefield, the Regional Welfare Officer, is completely frustrated. His opposite number is also absent from Chinkiang much of the time, and is not much good when he is available. The two Agricultural Rehabilitation Officers have had nothing to do for several weeks; there will be renewed activity when agricultural equipment begins to arrive. The Industrial Rehabilitation Officer completed his surveys long ago and is marking time until industrial rehabilitation machinery arrives. The Executive Officer, of her own accord, has decided that she has nothing to do and has asked to be re-assigned or declared surplus. The Finance Officer feels he is being wasted in a simple assignment which can be handled by a Class II accountant. Mr. James, the inspector in Nanking, makes an occasional check of the commissary in the Capitol Liaison Office -- hardly a full-time job. During my visit the work relief specialist spent most of his time during office hours making paper ornaments for the Postal Christmas tree. He played solitaire during his "free" time.

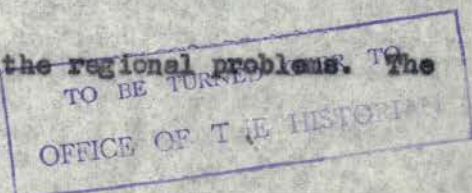
Altogether, the program has consisted of a number of spotty projects, all good and useful as far as they go, but hardly an adequate return for the time, money and personnel invested in the provincial program.

IV. NORTH KIANGSU

The details of our field trip to Hwaiyin and Hsuehowfu have been described by William Berges, whose report is attached. The toll being exacted by civil war in this region is clearly visible in the widespread misery and wretchedness of the people. There is great need of food, clothing, and all kinds of health and welfare services, in the area. We accompanied a CNRRA truck which was distributing flour and soup powder to one of the villages near Hwaiyin. The truck carrying these relief supplies also carried mounted machine guns and soldiers. This particular distribution was well organized and orderly. The supplies were much appreciated by the people receiving them; there was no doubt that these people were needy.

V. THE PRESENT SITUATION SUMMARIZED.

The UNRRA Staff. We had a frank discussion of the regional problems. The



response was good. The staff voluntarily suggested a reduction of six Class I personnel, those remaining to take up the slack in accordance with a memorandum submitted by Richardson and attached to this report. There was general agreement that the southern half of the province is not in need and that all further effort until the end of the program should be concentrated in North Kiangsu. It was agreed that the Regional Welfare Officer should be stationed in Hwaiyin where he can help the local CNRRA work team in all phases of supply distribution and other problems.

CNRRA. Mr. Richardson and I "talked turkey" to CNRRA Director Cheng during the brief interludes when he was in Chinkiang. He feels guilty about his absence from the office. He made immediate plans to be in the office every other day until the close of the National Assembly, after which he expects to be back on the job more or less full time. He promised China Office a Christmas present in the form of empty godowns and the completed distribution of five thousand cases of medical supplies by January 1. There was, in fact, feverish activity on the waterfront and in the regional godowns in Chinkiang. By the time I left the region, December 22, I was informed that the total tonnage in secondary godowns throughout the region had been reduced to about 3500 tons. Both CNRRA and UNRRA were optimistic about the distribution situation for the future. The Grand Canal is now open for traffic and several Higgins tugs and barges have been added, which should speed up transportation of supplies, at least until the Grand Canal freezes. The military situation in North Kiangsu is becoming sufficiently stable (for the moment) to permit greater activity, at least in Nationalist-held territory.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. As long as the UNRRA operation is continued in Kiangsu Mr. Richardson should remain its chief. His personal dignity and his knowledge of the province and the Chinese language, as well as his industry, are a partial offset to his limitations as a Chief Regional Representative.
2. The staff reduction suggested by the Regional Office should be implemented by China Office.
3. Dr. Bryson, who is now on leave in Hongkong and has asked for re-assignment, should be declared surplus. Dr. Massey, who is only moderately busy in Goldsby-King Hospital in Chinkiang, has agreed that he can handle Dr. Bryson's work as well as his own.

Mr. James, inspector in Nanking, should be declared surplus.

It is my impression that the Industrial Rehabilitation Officer and the second Agricultural Rehabilitation Officer (George Querngester) can be used to greater advantage elsewhere. This should be discussed with their respective divisions.

The Division of Administrative Planning might consider the possibility of liquidating the UNRRA Regional Office and hostel in Chinkiang after March 31. With the termination of Health and Welfare programs by this date, a natural opportunity is provided to declare the regional operation surplus. Thereafter a skeleton staff consisting one or both Agricultural Rehabilitation officers, the Industrial Rehabilitation Officer (if there is work for him

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MARY PALEVSKY
Regional Liaison Officer,
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I. BACKGROUND

The history of Kiangsu Province during the past year underscores the futility of carrying on a relief and rehabilitation program in the midst of a civil war. Under the impact of stepped-up warfare between the Communists and the Nationalists, the province has broken up into two separate and non-exchanging economic areas. In July 1946 Nationalist air forces bombarded and destroyed UNRRA/CNRRA supplies being carried up the Grand Canal; strafed nine boats unloading medical supplies donated by Madame Sun Yat-sen; attacked Grand Canal flood control installations. The special UNRRA/CNRRA field office established in Hwaiyin in September was evacuated under fire early in October. Supplies concentrated in Hwaiyin for the Grand Canal project were scattered to the four winds as the opposing armies overran the territory.

The reactionary governor of the province, Wang MoKung, and equally reactionary Minister Ku of the Ministry of Social Affairs have run the province and the CNRRA program to suit themselves and their supporters. Together they organized the North Kiangsu Refugee Relief Association, which functioned as a formidable pressure group demanding and receiving UNRRA supplies which were distributed to their followers rather than to those in need. The misappropriation of five thousand tons of flour last May evoked protests from China Office. In the ensuing excitement, Loh Tz Tong, the CNRRA Regional Director, and his adherents were turned out of office. This fell in admirably with the Governor's designs, for he was able, under the guise of a general housecleaning, to fill the CNRRA office with his own followers, mostly political hacks. The top appointments were managed with greater subtlety, however. T. H. Cheng, a prominent educator, an idealist and a man of integrity, was appointed CNRRA Regional Director. He is new to the political game, acceptable to all parties, and completely helpless in the hands of his sponsors. Moreover, he has been absent from his CNRRA job most of the time since his appointment -- he has been a delegate to the National Assembly.

His deputy, J. L. Kiang, an able operator, has made valiant efforts to keep supplies from the Kuomintang machine. Despite all of CNRRA's good intentions, it is generally conceded that substantial quantities of UNRRA supplies are slipping into the hands of the Army or other Nationalist groups. It goes without saying that CNRRA cannot distribute supplies to the Communists -- it cannot even distribute supplies to the most needy on the Nationalist side. To a large extent, supplies are going where their propaganda value is greatest.

A further complicating factor is the recent establishment by the Central Government of the Central Relief Unit of the National Pacification Commission. This organization has twelve divisions following provincial lines. T. H. Cheng has been pressured against his will by the government to become the director for the Kiangsu Relief Unit concurrently with his position as CNRRA Regional Director. In Hwaiyin, to which the provincial capitol has moved, the government has made available fifty million CNC to be distributed as relief to the eight districts comprising this area. The government money and CNRRA supplies are supposed to be kept apart, although administered by the same CNRRA officials. They

admit that political pressure for control of supplies will be considerable, and they have urged the UNRRA office to place one or two strong UNRRA people in Hwaiyin to act as a buffer between the Central Government and CNRRA.

All of the factors enumerated above, added to CNRRA's normal administrative difficulties, and possibly UNRRA's lack of leadership in the region, have prevented the organization of a comprehensive direct and work relief program which could have utilized large stocks of supplies. Godown inventories throughout the region have steadily been building up; instead of pushing supplies out to end consumption points, CNRRA has been searching for more godown space.

The poor distribution record for the region has called attention to the role of the UNRRA office in Chinkiang. Visitors there have been critical of Mr. Richardson, Chief Regional Representative, who, they felt, was using the political-military situation as an excuse for the failure to stimulate distribution. An exodus in September and October of some ten disgruntled employees from the regional office served to highlight its internal difficulties.

II. THE UNRRA OFFICE.

"Pete" Richardson. He is a minister and missionary by profession. He has spent twenty-five years in China, most of them in Kiangsu province. He was the director of a boys' school in a Presbyterian mission in Yangchow, and will return to this post after UNRRA. Richardson is obviously lacking in the kind of experience demanded by the peculiar nature of the UNRRA operation. He does not understand the administrative process and therefore gets in the way of his division chiefs. He thinks of himself as the father of his official family, and has a need to have everyone unduly dependent upon him for direction and counsel. His relationship with CNRRA is excellent, although it tends to become an end in itself rather than a means of getting results. In view of his vested interests in Kiangsu province for his own future, Richardson can hardly be expected to be entirely objective in his relationships with CNRRA or too demanding of it.

It is difficult to be critical of "Pete"; he is a thoroughly engaging and disarming person. He works early and late on behalf of UNRRA. His intentions are of the best. He longs to make everyone around him happy. It is unfortunate that the general cussedness of human nature (both Chinese and foreign) and the tough realities of the military and political situation in Kiangsu have conspired to defeat him. Whether a stronger regional director could have been more effective in this region must remain a matter for speculation. It would seem that the military and political interference with the UNRRA program calls for headquarters rather than regional handling.

The living and working quarters are located in the Shell Oil building, which was redecorated and equipped for UNRRA at considerable expense. The hostel, complete with attractive interior decor and Southern (U.S.) cooking, may be called the Shangri-la of UNRRA. Physical comfort and good food notwithstanding, the office morale deteriorated sadly during the latter half of the year. Personnel conflicts arose from the triangular struggle for control of the office by William Rahill, Ann Anderson, and Carl Hopkins. It is a long story which need not be detailed here, inasmuch as Hopkins is out of the office and the other two are on their way out now. However, the struggle created serious divisions and conflicting

loyalties within the staff. Mr. Richardson viewed with mounting dismay the disintegration of his "happy family." The situation called for quick diagnosis and direct administrative action. But Richardson, constitutionally unable to be unkind to anyone, ended up by being unfair to everyone. Belatedly he asked for the recall of Carl Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, and a whole flock of secretaries who had been on the Hopkins side of the fracas. At the present time all is peaceful and serene in the UNRRA office. But there is an undercurrent of restlessness, because there is not enough to do. The staff as a whole is conscientious and competent and would welcome a job of hard work.

Emergency Medical Field Team, Hwaiyin. The heroic efforts of Dr. Erik Rosen, Dr. Rheta Adams, and Mabel Johnson, the UNRRA nurse, to rehabilitate the Presbyterian Mission Hospital have been described elsewhere. Dr. Rosen also supervises the distribution of medical supplies to the Provincial Hospital and Hsien clinics of the Hwaiyin area. This is UNRRA at its best, -- working hard under overwhelming odds, enduring real hardship and deprivation, but enjoying the satisfaction of a worthwhile job well done. Dr. Rosen has asked for an internist and a laboratory technician to help him. These are needed for the kala-azar and yaws cases in which this region abounds. This project should be continued as long as possible under UNRRA auspices. Eventually the Presbyterian Mission will be able to take over a greatly improved hospital, the only one which provides major surgical service for a population of six million people.

III. THE UNRRA/CNRRA PROGRAM

There is no real program for the province as a whole. Aside from the political and military factors enumerated above, CNRRA has not created a working mechanism to do its job. Several drastic turn-overs of staff and excessive absenteeism of the director and division heads, as well as the usual inadequate administrative budget, have brought the CNRRA operation almost to a standstill. The real power in the CNRRA regional office is Mr. Tu Dah, an engineer who is in charge of agricultural and industrial rehabilitation and work relief. From my observation of Mr. Tu Dah I would agree with Richardson's characterization of him as a "Hwa-tou" (Chinese for "slickhead.") He is not interested in small work relief projects, which is one reason why this program has languished. He puts all of his support behind the more showy and the bigger public works projects, because these will rebound to his political and professional credit. He takes very little guidance from the UNRRA technical staff, since it would tend to interfere with his opportunism.

Medical supplies have remained in godowns in Chinkiang partly because the medical staff in CNRRA is not on hand to do business in sustained fashion; partly because (according to the UNRRA Regional Medical Officer) CNRRA is hoarding medical supplies against a future emergency. There are at present five thousand cases of medical supplies allocated but not moved from Chinkiang.

The welfare program is a collection of miscellaneous projects involving a few milk feeding stations and hit-or-miss food distributions to refugees. In our travels around the province we were appalled by the sub-human conditions under which refugees are living in caves, dugouts, and mat shed shelters. The child welfare program

has not gone beyond the discussion stage (except for the milk stations).

The work relief program is really a public works program. The North Grand Canal Project is twenty-five percent completed. The work on this project was interrupted by the military situation. An engineer now enroute from the United States will be assigned to the Hwai River Commission as Adviser and the work on the project will be continued as far as military vicissitudes permit. The Kiang Nan seawall is completed to the extent of the CNRRA contract. The National Conservancy Commission will continue with the balance of this project under its own auspices. A production chart now in preparation by the NCC will evaluate the work done on the Yangtze dikes in this province. Details of the Agrehab and Industrial Rehabilitation programs are attached in a separate statement.

An excellent sewing project was recently established in Chinkiang by Mrs. Madge Haney, UNRRA Program Personnel. The project employs ninety-five women who turn out one hundred and sixty finished padded garments and three hundred and fifty semi-finished garments a day. These are being sent up to North Kiangsu for distribution to needy persons in the region.

The details of our field trip to Hwaiyin and Hsuehowfu have been described by William Berges, whose report is attached. The toll being exacted by civil war in this region is clearly visible in the widespread misery and wretchedness of the people. There is great need of food, clothing, and all kinds of health and welfare services. We accompanied a CNRRA truck which was distributing flour and soup powder to one of the villages near Hwaiyin. The truck carrying these relief supplies also carried mounted machine guns and soldiers. This particular distribution was well organized and orderly and the supplies were much appreciated by the needy people receiving them.

IV. SUMMARY

The UNRRA Staff. The staff voluntarily suggested a reduction of six Class I personnel, those remaining to take up the slack in accordance with a memorandum submitted by Mr. Richardson and attached to this report. There was general agreement that the southern half of the province is not in need and that all further effort, until the end of the program, should be concentrated in North Kiangsu. It was agreed that the Regional Welfare Officer should be stationed in Hwaiyin where he can help the local CNRRA work team in all phases of supply distribution and related problems.

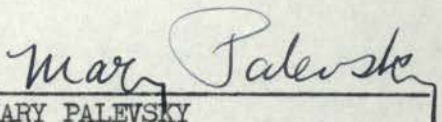
CNRRA. Now that the National Assembly meetings are over, Director Cheng plans to spend more time in Chinkiang. The opening up of the North Grand Canal to traffic, the stabilization of the military situation, the arrival of several Higgins tugs and barges should speed up the movement of supplies considerably.

Comments

1. AS long as the UNRRA operation is maintained in Kiangsu, Mr. Richardson should remain its Chief. He is ready to be declared surplus whenever the Administration wishes. He plans to go home for several months and to return to Kiangsu with the Presbyterian Mission Board.

2. The staff reduction suggested by the Regional Office is reasonable and action thereon has been initiated by Mr. Richardson.

3. With the termination of Health and Welfare programs by March 31st, a natural opportunity is provided to declare the UNRRA regional operation surplus. Thereafter, a skeleton staff consisting of the Agricultural Rehabilitation officers, the Industrial Rehabilitation officer (if there is work for him to do) and one inspector, should be able to carry on the balance of the program and to keep China Office informed of the movement and use of the supplies. The residual staff can be based either in Nanking or Shanghai and can be supervised by the respective functional divisions in China Office. Mr. Richardson agreed that this is a feasible run-down plan for the Regional office.


MARY PALEVSKY
Regional Liaison Officer
Division of Regional Administration
Bureau of Field Services

NOTE: Information received from Mr. Richardson on January 12 indicates that no flour is left in godowns in Chinkiang, Nanking and Hsuehchow. Supplies which have just arrived in Taichow are in process of being distributed. 1500-2000 cases of medical supplies remain in the godowns in Chinkiang. Approximately 3000 cases ~~were~~ distributed in the last two weeks.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

China Office
Kiangsu-Nanking Region
Chinkiang, Kiangsu

CK-CO- 1146

21 DEC. 1946

Major General Glen E. Edgerton
Director, UNRRA China Office
Embankment Building
370 North Soochow Road
Shanghai

Attention: H.T. Samson

Dear General Edgerton:

In reply to the request made by Miss Mary Palevsky, we offer the following proposals looking toward the end of the China Mission in this region.

Kiangsu-Nanking Region with 35,000,000 people, and Nanking the National Capital within its bounds, is one of the most important regions in China at this time. It is divided into three sections; Nanking the Capital, the lower Yangtze Valley south of the river and North Kiangsu comprising two-thirds of the province and 60% of the population. This third section is badly in need of relief due to sub-marginal land, dense population, nine long years of war, army blockade, flood and military occupation. There was a food shortage in North Kiangsu early in 1946; there is barely enough food to care for the returning refugees now and our agricultural rehabilitation officers tell us there will be a food shortage early in 1947. Food, clothes, medicines and agricultural rehabilitation are badly needed in North Kiangsu. In comparison, South Kiangsu is not so much in need of relief.

Chinkiang, the capital of the province is on the Nanking-Shanghai Railway, the Yangtze River and the Grand Canal and hence is ideally situated for the CNRRA-UNRRA Headquarters. Its location lends itself to distribution of supplies which is our biggest job at present. Warehouse facilities are adequate. Quarters for hostel and offices of CNRRA-UNRRA are good. Railway transportation for UNRRA supplies is the most satisfactory and the cheapest at this time. O.S. Lieu and K.Y. Chen made that clear when in Chinkiang the end of November. UNRRA supplies come to Chinkiang by rail and are transhipped by Chinese junks and tugs up the Grand Canal to North Kiangsu.

An UNRRA office should remain in Chinkiang until the end of the mission for the following reasons and along the following lines:

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1. The office should not be large. Certain members of the present UNRRA Regional Staff with knowledge of the region, experience in working with CNRRA and familiarity with the politics and problems of the region are essential. The staff will be divided between Chinkiang and Hwaiyin where the greatest relief needs are.
2. The Grand Canal has been open to traffic only since 15th October 1946. UNRRA is needed to push the shipment of supplies into North Kiangsu and to assist in getting them distributed equitably.
3. Nanking, the National Capital requires certain UNRRA supplies, primarily for hospitals and feeding stations. With the exception of Mrs. Katherine Ranck Program Personnel in Welfare, no other UNRRA regional personnel is required in residence. Technical assistance from UNRRA personnel attached to the various ministries, the Bureau of Relief and the Capital Liaison Office are available when needed.
4. Personnel:
 - a) Both Agricultural Officers are needed, one to be based at Hwaiyin and one at Chinkiang.
 - b) Medical Officer needed for allocations and to stimulate proper distribution of supplies.

Regional Nurse to be retained provided she is willing to do actual work in the field.

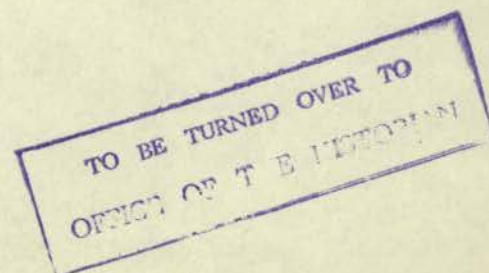
Medical Program Personnel with one exception to be retained.
 - c) The Regional Welfare Officer is needed to carry out relief and welfare program in North Kiangsu. He will be based at Hwaiyin with occasional visits to Chinkiang for conferences.

Three Program Personnel in Welfare to be retained, two to be released.
 - d) The Industrial Rehabilitation Officer to be retained. He has been doing civil, mechanical and electrical engineer work and he is needed for work relief projects on highways, dykes, canal dredging, as well as purely Industrial Rehabilitation work.
 - e) One administration officer is enough; hence the Executive Officer is declared surplus in the region and the Chief Regional Representative is retained.

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- f) Finance Officer requests reassignment to China Office. He recommends that his work be handled by Class I Administrative Assistant and the Chinese Voucher Assistant. Kirsten Koneke, Administrative Assistant is capable of replacing Mr. Andrew, Finance Officer as she has had finance experience in UNNRA Copenhagen Office.
 - g) One Inspector for the region at large and one to be stationed in Nanking.
 - h) Program Personnel Distribution Officer in CNRRA - Mr. Rahill is returning to the USA after a year with UNRRA.
 - i) Report's Officer is retained.
 - j) One Secretary-Stenographer and one Administrative Assistant retained. Lili Rahill, Secretary-Stenographer is returning to USA with Mr. Rahill after a year with UNRRA. A replacement is requested.
 - k) Hostel Manager - Administrative Assistant retained.
5. Recommendations for regional staff any time after 1st January 1947.

(See Page 4)



RetainReleaseUNRRA Line

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. R.P. Richardson
Chief Regional Representative</p> <p>2. W.C. Berges
Report's Officer</p> <p>3. H.C. Holmes - Chinkiang
G. Querngester - Hwaiyin
Reg. Ag. Rehab. Officers</p> <p>4. A.C. Bryson
Regional Medical Officer</p> <p>5. Carl Koneke
Reg. Indus. Rehab. Officer</p> <p>6. Eugene Shenefield
Reg. Welfare Officer</p> <p>7. E.A. Robinson
Inspector at Large</p> <p>8. G.E. James
Inspector at Nanking</p> <p>9. Mabel Johnson
Regional Nurse
(Provided Miss Johnson is willing
to work in the field).</p> <p>10. Kirsten Koneke
Admin. Assist. in Finance</p> <p>11. Pansy Keni
Admin. Assist. - Travel and Personnel</p> <p>12. Lili Rahill (Returning to USA, replacement requested)
Secretary-Stenographer
(Will also do stenographic work
for Program Personnel in CNRRA)</p> <p>13. Evelyn Holmes
Admin. Assistant (Hostel Manager)
(Will also do filing and typing in the office)</p> | <p>1. Ann S. Anderson
Executive Officer
(Surplus in Region)</p> <p>2. L.V. Andrew
Finance Officer
(Has requested
reassignment to the
Headquarters Office).</p> |
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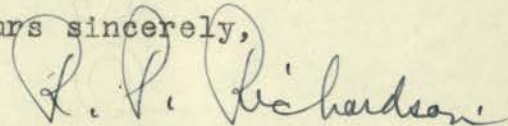
RetainReleaseProgram Personnel

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Dr. Gunther Massey
Obstetrician-Gynecologist | 1. Harry Wilson
Reg. Work Relief Spec.
(CNRRA's action and UNRRA
recommends reassignment -
See attachment) |
| 2. Dr. Erik Rosen
General Surgeon | |
| 3. Mrs. Madge Haney
Field Relief Admin. Spec. | 2. Helen Lewis
Child Welfare Spec.
(Requests reassignment
to Canton) |
| 4. Mrs. Katherine Ranck
Field Dep. Groups Spec. | |
| 5. Miss Alice Hagadorn
Field Dep. Groups Spec. | 3. Dr. Reta Adams
Obstetrician-Gynecologist
(Requests termination) |
| | 4. Mr. William A. Rahill
Distribution Officer
(Returning to USA after
a year with UNRRA). |

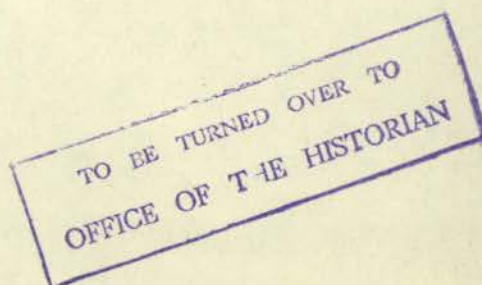
Four Class II graded employees have been released the first half of December and one will be released early in January. Seven Class II graded employees will be retained, as long as their services are needed.

Present staff Class II ungraded is 29; 9 of these will be released.

Yours sincerely,



R.P. Richardson,
UNRRA Chief Regional Representative



Mary

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

MEMORANDUM

22nd December 1946

TO: M. Palevsky
FROM: R.P. Richardson *R.P.R.*
SUBJECT: Work Relief Projects

CNRRA has stated that Mr. Harry Wilson, Work Relief Specialist, is not required in this region. CNRRA furthermore has expressed themselves as being against asking for another work relief specialist. We believe Mr. Carl Koneke, our Regional Industrial Rehabilitation Officer, civil and electrical engineer, will have the time and the inclination to work with CNRRA's Technical Division on work relief projects in this region.

The work relief projects are under CNRRA's Technical Division head Mr. Tu Dah, an engineer, with whom Mr. Koneke has worked in close relationship. Because of Mr. Koneke's long experience in the region, his fitness for work of this type and his ability to get along amicably with CNRRA while being firm when necessary, we believe that he will help us solve some of our vexing problems in the field of work relief projects in this region.

We suggest that this proposal be made to China Office Headquarters through Mr. Samson and also discussed with Mr. Chet Smith and K.M. Liu, Bureau of Relief in Nanking.

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UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

China Office
Kiangsu-Nanking Region
Chinkiang, Kiangsu

20 December 1946

MEMORANDUM

To: R. P. Richardson

From: Bill Berges *WB*

Subject: trip to North Kiangsu, 11 - 17 December

The party consisted of: Mary Palevsky, UNRRA, China Office
Eugene Shenefield, UNRRA, Chinkiang, Welfare Officer
Bill Berges, UNRRA, Chinkiang, Reports Officer
Henry Lieberman, New York Times
Robert Martin, New York Post
Lee Martin, Overseas News Service
C. T. Li, CNRRA, Kiangsu, Deputy Director
H. P. Cheng, UNRRA, Chinkiang, Adm. Assistant

Purpose of the trip was to investigate status of welfare in North Kiangsu, and to investigate political and economic conditions.

Summary of itinerary: Wed. 11 Dec. Left UNRRA Hostel, Chinkiang, 8:30 AM.

Left Ferry Terminal, north bank of the Yangtze, 9:30 AM, for Hwayin. Weapons carrier, five trucks, four containing flour for Hwayin.

Truck to Paoying. Lunch at Paoying.

Truck to Hwayin, arrived Presbyterian Mission Hospital 6 PM.

Supper at hospital, billeted there for the night.

Thurs. 12: Breakfast at Hospital, to CNRRA offices.

Inspection of small private flour mill.

Conference with Governor Wang.

Lunch at Hospital.

Interview with General Li.

Inspection of Hospital, with Dr Rosen, Mabel Johnson, RN.

Dinner with Governor Wang.

Fri. 13: Inspection of Provincial Hospital, CNRRA godowns.

Lunch at CNRRA.

Accompanied CNRRA direct distribution flour at Yügow.

Welfare conference at CNRRA.

Dinner at CNRRA.

Sat. 14: To Sutsien by truck, arrived about 4 PM.

Made welcome at Catholic Mission by Father Edgar Sever, billeted there for the night.

Inspection of CNRRA godown, in mission compound.

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Itinerary (cont):

Talk with merchants in the town regarding prices, etc.
Dinner with Father Edgar.
Interviewed Father Edgar on conditions under Communists.

Sun. 15: By truck to Suchow M., arrived about 3:30 PM.
Billeted at U.S. Peace Team Hq.
Dinner at billet.
Interview with General Ho.

Mon. 16: Inspection of CNRRA godown.
Inspection of refugee shelter.
Lunch with CNRRA at Armored Forces Club.
Inspection of work relief project outside city.
Dinner at billet.
Took 10 PM train for Nanking.

Tues. 17: Arrived Nanking, to Foo Chong Building.
Breakfast at Foo Chong, meetings with UNRRA personnel.
Inspection of refugee camp.
Meeting with CNRRA officials.
Left for Chinkiang, 3:45, arrived 5:15.

Summary of observations made, conclusions reached, etc:

WELFARE - During the course of a fairly long interview with Governor Wang at Hwayin, he made the following general statements regarding conditions in North Kiangsu: that the city population was fairly well off, whereas the country people are in miserable condition. That, during the civil fighting, the canal was cut and a large territory was flooded, and that a large area was flooded by the Yellow River. He stated that 30% of North Kiangsu arable land area has been flooded. As a result of natural and Communist-made disasters, the Governor said, ten million people face starvation this winter, necessitating large relief measures. In addition to the above, three million persons who fled the Communist invasion have returned to North Kiangsu from the south, and are now located in the Hwayin area. He promised the full backing of the Government for distribution of relief supplies.

Direct distribution of flour and soup powder at Yügow was conducted in an orderly manner, and it was a satisfaction to see flour actually being given to the people. 800 bags of flour and 1,200 tins of soup powder were given out, which, at an average of four persons per family helped 3200 people. At least one tin of soup powder was issued with each bag of flour, but in cases of larger families, two or more were given. It developed that few, if any, of the people present were refugees. Most or all were local poor. Clothing had been distributed in the same place a month previously.

However, no plans were made for continuing aid. The territory is large, transportation inadequate, and available or prospective supplies not enough to begin to meet the total need. Two recipients were interviewed, who gave confused stories, and it was impossible to discover how efficient the original investigation of need had been carried out.

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The refugee problem in the Hwayan-Hwayin-Szeyang area is acute, granted correct figures: NEEDY by HSIENS:

Hwayan:local needy	60000	refugees	9000
Hwayin "	"	"	6000
Szeyang "	"	"	1200
Sutsien "	"	"	1000

There are no shelters for new arrivals, and no funds to erect shelters. In Suchow M. we visited a refugee camp on a former airfield. An estimated 4600 people are living there in miserable reed matting huts half sunk in the ground. A clinic formerly located there is now closed, due to lack of doctors. The refugee shelter in Naking showed even worse conditions. About 4000 refugees squatted miserably in large barn-like reed structures and Bombay tents, in mud and filth.

As to work relief, a road repair project in Hwayin gives 500 men one day's work each in three. The pay is 2 catties of flour per day for children, 4 for adults. Others (skilled) are employed in hospital rehabilitation. In Suchow M., 1000 men are given employment in a project to bring water to the town. They are paid 4 catties of flour for each cubic meter of earth moved per day, or about 12 catties flour per man per day.

It was reported elsewhere that only one or two per cent. of local poor or refugees are able to work, so it remains a question whether the men employed on work-relief projects are those who most deserve aid. It would seem that these projects are more like 'public works' than 'relief.' Of course, the Government is deriving political benefits from these projects.

Concerning the CNRRA supply line, the Grand Canal is now open and the highways are passable, although in very rough condition and probably are only good weather roads. Local truck transportation is not sufficient, although the trucks seen seem to be in good condition. Supplies received are moving out of godowns, which, incidentally were in good locations and well-kept. Immediate needs, especially from Hwayin to Sutsien, are more trucks and gasoline.

In the medical department, the excellent job being done in Hwayin by Dr. Rosen and Mabel Johnson, assisted by Miss Wells and Miss Woods, has been reported upon before. They somehow managed to clean out the former Presbyterian Hospital, which from all reports was in an Augean stable condition, and have set to work painting and rehabilitating the buildings. The surgery in particular is almost Stateside looking, and three or four major operations are performed daily. There is also a large OPD.

The Provincial Hospital in Hwayin, supervised by Dr. Liu, is slowly getting back on its feet. Established in ruined buildings, there is only an outpatient clinic at present, serving 300 persons per day, but work is going forward on a building that will house the surgery.

Education seems to have been one of the biggest war casualties. In Hwayin, only ten percent. of school-age children are estimated to be attending school, chiefly because the buildings were destroyed. This is compared with a pre-war average of 60%. Also, most of the parents cannot now afford the cost of sending their children to school. There were few children totally uncared-for, it was reported. Most are being

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taken care of by friends and relatives. In Sutsien, the Middle School was destroyed in the war, and classes for the few pupils attending are held in miserable surroundings. Here too, school costs, about CN 10,-000 per year for each child, are too high for most families.

An orphanage was visited in Suchow M., caring for 600 children. Housed in public buildings, teachers' salaries paid by the Government, the children are fed by CNRRA flour. The children seemed to be healthy-looking, but there was a great deal of saluting and drill. We were told of two other orphanages, similarly organized, caring for 400 children.

The military situation seemed to be going entirely for the Government side. Near Hwayin, we passed large numbers of soldiers, vehicles, camps, and forts. There was a great deal of American equipment in evidence. In Hwayin, Governor Wang evaded answering a direct question as to whether he could guarantee protection of supply routes and personnel bringing relief supplies northwards. He reported that there is now no conscription in the area, due to the destitution of the people.

General Li estimated the Communist lines at about 15 miles from Hwayin, and that there were about 70,000 Communist troops in North Kiangsu and Shantung. But General Ho, in Suchow M., told us that there were 200,-000 Communist troops in North Kiangsu alone, and 300,000 Government troops. He also informed us that Lunghai was surrounded by Communist forces.

Although we were continually assured that the Government has no desire for revenge against those Communists who 'repent', we heard a tale in Sutsien about a Communist soldier, who, following the lead of pamphlets dropped by the Nationalist forces shortly before they retook the town, voluntarily surrendered. He was nevertheless jailed as a spy, and was still there, three months later.

Due to our inability to talk with any Communists at all, and with very few farmers and coolies, we heard only the Nationalist side of the political question. Governor Wang accused the Communists of widespread destruction in North Kiangsu, of having cut the Grand Canal dyke and flooding the countryside, of having taken large quantities of relief supplies with them when they retreated. "The Government," he said, "doesn't want to fight the Communists, but the people do, and the Government must protect the people." Regarding sending supplies to the Communist area, he stated that "the Government will do nothing to prevent it, but it has of course no authority over the Communist forces." He reiterated the principle of no reprisals against former Communist supporters.

During our interview with Governor Wang, a booklet was passed out to us, containing an indictment of the Communist regime and a detailed analysis of the outrages they had committed, including the stock accusation of their corruption of the morals of the people. Toward the end of the interview, however, the booklet was unobtrusively withdrawn, although we managed to keep one copy, which is now being translated.

We heard no favorable comment on the Communists at all. Neither the Missionaries nor the peasants had a good word for them, although the latter may have been afraid to say what they felt. In Sutsien, the Government is running a "training school" for those exposed to Commun-

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ism. The 'pupils' number around 300, largely prisoners of war. Here the 'evils of Communism' are explained. There are in Sutsien still 500 political prisoners, three months after retaking of the town. It was reported that those who had benefited from Communist redistribution of land and property had voluntarily relinquished the goods after the Nationalists' return.

The Government Land Program is not going very well. Rents are still 50%, not the official $1/3$, and the Farmers' Banks are not yet in operation. Although the Government is officially committed to following out a program of more equitable land distribution, it seems highly dubious that anything much will be done, if only from the fact that most Government officials own large farms.

Governor Wang answered some questions on agriculture. He estimated the cultivated land area of North Kiangsu as 60 million mow. With a population of 23 million, this averages out at something under six mow per person. He said that North Kiangsu was 30% flooded, and that the Government would 'protect' the rights of those tenants who had received land from the Communists.' Under the Communist regime, he reported, land tax was 8 piculs per mow, whereas the present Government tax is 1 picul/mow, not to be collected this year. It is forbidden for returning owners to collect back rent, although cases of this have been reported.

The present official rent is only 40% of the pre-war rate, but then the rent was paid in money and comparisons are difficult. The farmers are still paying 50% rent, and, as the Farmers' Banks are not in operation, they must pay 20% per month interest for loans made in the black market. As the soil is poor in North Kiangsu, a family needs 100 mow of land to support itself, but the actual average family holding is 20 mow.

One point in the land program is that, if former owners have disappeared an attempt will be made to find them. If they cannot be found, the land will be sold, at a Government rate, to the actual occupants. However, no such cases have yet turned up. In Suchow M., General Ho vigorously defended the Government's good faith in the Land Program, but insisted that such a wide reform would necessarily take time. Since the average mow/person is so small, the essential factor would seem to be to increase land productivity, rather than dividing so comparatively little arable land among so many.

Rates for unskilled and skilled labor are interesting:

	Hwayin	Sutsien	Suchow M.	Nanking
Unskilled	2000/day	2000/day	4000/day	10,000/day
Skilled (carpenter)	3000	2500-3000	5000	15,000

Although the Hwayin-Sutsien area seemed very poor, still the markets were filled with foodstuffs and cloth, and the market area had an air of a return to life. Goods are brought in from Shanghai and Suchow M. and the townspeople did not seem to be starving or naked. Except for the refugees, who crowd into the towns, the flooded countryside contains the greatest need. Yet most of the relief work is conducted in the towns, apparently, except for irregular direct distribution of food.

In general, prices reflected the general wage trend. Prices in Suchow M. were roughly double those in Hwayin and Sutsien, and Nanking prices were higher still, although the Nanking wage scale indicates that the workingman is best off there.

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REGION Kiangsu-Nanking

DATE 7 December 1946

REPORT BY _____

EVALUATION OF REGIONAL PROGRAM

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. (a) Provinces in Region? Kiangsu Province
(b) UNRRA Headquarters? Chinkiang, Kiangsu
2. (a) Estimated present population of Region? 35,000,000 (CNRRA estimate)
(b) Rural population concentrated in what general areas or region?
North and west ^{ern parts} of province of Kiangsu
(c) Urban population concentrated in what general areas of region?
South and east ^{ern parts} of province of Kiangsu
3. Direct Relief:
(a) What are the principal geographic areas of greatest direct relief needs?
North Kiangsu - Hwai River Basin
(b) Estimated number requiring direct relief? 5,000,000 (CNRRA estimate)
(c) List in order of importance types of supplies most severely needed for direct relief? Flour, rice, clothes, cloth, bedding and medical supplies.
(d) What types of supplies are not needed in region? _____
All types are useable.
4. Work Relief:
(a) What are the principal geographic areas in need of work-relief? _____
North Kiangsu - Grand Canal - Sea-coast
(b) Estimated number requiring work-relief? 1,000,000 (CNRRA estimate)
(c) List types of projects proposed Dyke repair, river dredging, highway repair, school and hospital building repair.
(d) How are they to be financed? CNRRA-UNRRA flour, and sponsors to some extent.

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- (e) What supplementation (food, clothing, etc.)? Not done in past, but
anticipate doing this in future.

5. Industrial Rehabilitation:

- (a) What are the principal areas requiring industrial rehabilitation? Wusih, Nanking, Changchow, Nantung, Suchow
- (b) What are the types of projects? Coal mines, water-works, power plants,
machine shops, cement plants
- (c) Are any under way? Yes. Coal mines, power plants, water-works, cement
plants.
- (d) Has (or can) any effort been (be) made to arrange work relief projects
which would also further industrial rehabilitation?
Not yet, but propose to do so.

6. Agricultural Rehabilitation:

- (a) What are the principal areas requiring agricultural rehabilitation?
North Kiangsu - Grand Canal - Sea-coast
- (b) What types of projects? Seed improvement, pest control, blacksmith
shops, irrigation pumps, drainage control, well drilling
- (c) Has (or can) any effort been (be) made to arrange work relief projects
which would also further agricultural rehabilitation?
Summer 1944 Used in locust control and paddy borer control. Will be used in other
phases in future.

7. Medical-Health:

- (a) What are the principal geographic areas in need of medical-health pro-
grams?
North Kiangsu around Suchow and Hwaiyin
- (b) Estimated number requiring medical-health services? 60% in North Kiangsu
30% in South Kiangsu
- (c) List in order of importance principal diseases requiring attention Kala Azar, T. B., Yaws, Malaria, Schistosomiasis, Scabies, Social Di-
seases, Cholera

UNIT OF T. E. HISTORIAN

- (d) What are principal types of needed medical supplies? Quinine, Atebrine,
Antimony derivative, 914, Narcotics, Surgical Equipment, Biologicals,
Cod liver oil, Anthelmintic and Sulphur

8. Sales:

- (a) In what cities or areas are CNRRA food supply sales programs undertaken?
None
- (b) What has been justification for sales? Does not apply.
- (c) Has the Food Sales Directive been adhered to? Yes
- (d) If not, why? Does not apply.
- (e) Have the Food Sales furthered or hindered relief and rehabilitation program of areas involved? Does not apply.

B. UNRRA REGIONAL OFFICE INFORMATION

1. (a) Location Regional Office 79 The Bund, Chinkiang, Kiangsu
- (b) Date Regional Office was opened 12 November 1945
- (c) What was the maximum number of Class I (excl. Prog. Person.) Staff? 22
Date: 30/6
- (d) What is present number of Class I? Eighteen
- (e) Attached. Appendix I
- (f) Attached. Appendix II.

C. CNRRA REGIONAL OFFICE INFORMATION

- (a) Location Regional Office Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chinkiang, Kiangsu
- (b) Date office was opened 15 January 1946
- (c) Attached. Appendix III.
- (d) Do they adequately cover areas of need? Yes.
- (e) Total number CNRRA staff (1) Regional Office; (2) Paid field personnel
(1) 168 (2) 250 (including Nanking)
- (f) Attached. Appendix IV.

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APPENDIX I

CLASS I PERSONNEL Kiangsu-Nanking Region

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Function</u>
Anderson, Ann	Executive Officer	According to title
Andrew, Leonard	Finance Officer	" "
Berges, William	Reports Officer	" "
Bryson, Dr. A. C.	Reg. Medical Officer	" "
Holmes, Eveline	Admin. Assist. -Hostel	" "
Holmes, Horace	Reg. Agri. Rehab. Off.	" "
Jensen, Dr. F. A.	Medical Officer	On home leave
Johnson, Mabel	Reg. Nurse Consultant	Currently assisting Dr. Rosen, Program Per- sonnel, establish hospi- tal in Hwaiyin.
Keni, Pansy	Admin. Assist.	According to title
Koneke, Carl	Reg. Indus. Rehab. Off.	" "
Koneke, Kirsten	Admin. Assist.	" "
Querngester, George	Reg. Agri. Rehab. Off.	" "
Rahill, Lydia	Secretary	" "
Richardson, R. P.	UNRRA Chief Reg. Rep.	" "
Robinson, E. A.	Inspector	" "
Shenefield, Eugene	Reg. Welfare Officer	" "

Assigned to Nanking:

James, George	Inspector	According to title
MacDonald, Ewen	Refugee Transp. Off.	Has not functioned in connection with this office since discontin- uance of Sub-Regional Office, Nanking. We now understand he has been transferred to another office in Nanking.

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APPENDIX II

CLASS II PERSONNEL Kiangsu-Nanking Region

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Comments</u>
F. T. Chen	Administrative Assist.	Business Manager for Regional Office
R. T. Chen	Translator	According to title
Chen Mu	Interpreter	To be separated by transfer
T. T. Chao	Clerk-Typist	According to title
Cheng, H. P.	Admin. Assistant	" "
Chu Hsiao tsung	Clerk	" "
Ho, Roger S.	Admin. Assistant	To be separated 15 Dec.
Shaw, Sunny	Reg. Voucher Accountant	According to title
Soong, Liang	Admin. Assistant	" "
Wang, Yi Cheng	Admin. Assistant	" "
Wu, Siang Yun	Mandarin Teacher	Employed on hourly basis
Yang, Wen-ching	Clerk	To be separated 15 Dec.

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APPENDIX III

CNRRA SUB-OFFICES
Kiangsu-Nanking Region

main distr pts

Sub-offices:

1. Nanking - *Sub-Regional Office*
" " " "

2. Hwaiyin -

3. Hsinghwa

4. Tungtai

Work Corps:

1. Yangchow

2. Taichow

3. Haichow

4. Suchow

5. Nantung

6. Chinkiang Local

Nanking & Hwaiyin are sub-Regional offices with Deputy Director & staff on duty for C. N. R. R. A. - U. N. R. R. A. personnel also in Nanking & Hwaiyin.

Hsinghwa & Tungtai - two places in North Kiangsu recently re-captured by Central Government forces are sub-offices of Taichow where ~~are~~ C. N. R. R. A. Work Team is in charge.

APPENDIX IV

Program Personnel - Kiangsu-Nanking Region

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Used Adequately</u>	<u>Field</u>
Adams, Dr. Reta	Obstetrician-Gynecologist	Recently returned from Hwaiyin General Hospital - awaiting re-assignment in Region.	Yes	Yes
Haney, Madge	Field Relief Admin. Spec.	Also establishing non-construction work projects and feeding stations.	Yes	Yes
Massey, Dr. G. W.	Obstetrician-Gyn.	Assigned to Goldsby King Memorial Hospital, Chinkiang, and as professor of Obs-Gyn at Kiangsu National Medical College	Yes	Yes
Rahill, William	Reg. Distribution Off.	According to title	Yes	Yes
Rosen, Erik	General Surgeon(Orthopedic)	Establishing 80-bed hospital in Hwaiyin. Also performing surgery, largely orthopedic.	Yes	Yes
Wilson, Harry B.	Reg. Work Relief Spec.	Contribution has not been satisfactory. CNRRA eliminated name from list of desired program personnel.	No	No
<u>Assigned to Nanking:</u>				
Lewis, Helen B.	Reg. Child Welfare Spec.	According to title. Has not progressed beyond planning stage.	Yes	Yes
Ranck, Katherine	Field Depend. Groups Spec.	According to title	Yes	Yes
Selmin, Sarah	Field Depend. Groups Spec.	Never functioned as title indicates; was loaned to Capital Liaison Office as Hostel Manager. Understand now transferred to National Bureau of Relief, CNRRA, and assigned to Ministry of Social Affairs.	No	No
Richardson, Robt. W.	Constr. Equip. Operator	Never reported to Region.		

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D. DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

(a) What are principal reasons for stocking supplies in godowns?

Better now No
 Lack transport funds Delays in hsiens calling for
No No Yes
 Wrong supplies Awaiting allocation Future-use allocation

Other (explain).

E. CNRRA-UNRRA RELATIONS

(a) What channels are used for UNRRA-CNRRA contacts? Through
 Regional Representation only No; Interdivisional liai-
 son Yes; CNRRA-UNRRA Coordination Committee only
 _____; Close personal relationships _____;
 Amalgamation of two offices No; Other _____;
 _____; No real work relationships Yes

(b) In general are CNRRA-UNRRA relationships - very poor _____;
 Poor _____; Good ✓; Excellent _____.

(c) In what field are they good or better? Superficially;
good in all fields
 in what fields are they very poor or poor? Welfare
+ Medical

F. SUMMARY OF YOUR OPINIONS OF PERSONNEL

1. UNRRA Chief Regional Representative: Very poor Poor Good Excellent

Relationships -

(a) With his own Regional Staff	.....	.....	..... ✓	.....
(b) With CNRRA Regional Director	.....	.....	..... ✓	.....
(c) With CNRRA Personnel	.....	.....	..... ✓	.....
(d) With Program Personnel	.....	.....	..... ✓	.....
(e) With outside agencies	.....	.....	..... ✓	.....

2. Activities of:

Unsatisf. Satisf. Good Excellent

(a) Asst. Chief Reg. Rep. are
(b) Executive Officer
(c) Welfare Officer

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2. (con'td)	<u>Unsatisf.</u>	<u>Satisf.</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Excellent</u>
(d) Medical Officer
(e) Agri. Rehab. Officers
(f) Industrial Rehab. Officer
(g) Program Personnel:
1 - Welfare
2 - Medical
3 - Other (list)
3. <u>Staff morale is:</u>
If unsatisfactory, state why _____				

G. SUMMARY OF YOUR OPINIONS OF CNRRA/UNRRA PROGRAMS

	<u>Very poor</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Excellent</u>
1. Direct Relief
2. Work Relief
3. Medical-Health
4. Agricultural Rehabilitation
5. Industrial Rehabilitation
6. Other
7. Coordination of work between the several Officers (Welfare, Med., Agrehab, etc.) is

H. YOUR SUMMARY OF CNRRA's POSITION AS TO -

	<u>Inadequate</u>	<u>Adequate</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Excellent</u>
1. Operational Funds
2. Relief supplies in:
(a) Godowns
(b) Work Stations
(c) Distributed
3. Transportation plans

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H. YOUR OPINION AS TO PRESENT CLASS I PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO THE REGION

IS THAT THE STAFF IS?

Insufficient

Sufficient

Overstaffed

.....

.....

.....

J. YOU BELIEVE STAFF SERVICES ARE, AS TO: Unsatisf. Satisf. Good Excellent

1. Vehicles

....

....

....

....

2. Hotel or other quarters

....

....

....

....

3. Recreation

....

....

....

....

4. Food

....

....

....

....

5. PX Supplies

....

....

....

....

6. Other (list)

....

....

....

....

K. RECOMMENDATIONS OR COMMENTS

See field report

1. As to presently assigned UNRRA personnel

2. As to filling budget line vacancies, if any:

3. As to improving CNRRA/UNRRA relationships:

L. OTHER COMMENTS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

(Include notes on any outstanding problems or factors of an unusual nature.)

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Mary

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

20 December 1946.

MEMORANDUM

To : Mary Palevsky
From : William Rahill
Subject: Estimate of Present Supply Picture

Based on CNRRA's most recent information the overall supply picture can be summarized as follows:

Received into Region	42,000 long tons
On hand at Distribution Point Warehouses	6,000 long tons
On hand at Subdistribution Point Warehouses	1,000 long tons
Total distributed thus far	35,000 long tons

At Chinkiang the principal distribution point, where 9 warehouses provide 8,000 tons of warehousing space, about 1,000 tons remain in storage and these are in process of shipment, chiefly to North Kiangsu. The warehouses at Chinkiang contain fewer supplies than at any time during the past 6 months.

Already the Chinese Army is attempting to occupy CNRRA's godowns on the grounds that they are empty and so not required.

Medical supplies in storage amount to more than 5,000 cases. Allocation and shipment are progressing slowly.

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Mury

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
China Office
Kiangsu-Nanking Region
Chinkiang, Kiangsu

MEMORANDUM

20th December 1946

TO: M. Palevsky
FROM: R.P. Richardson *R.P.R.*
SUBJECT: UNRRA Set Up in Nanking

The UNRRA set up in Nanking consists of four categories:

- 1) The Capital Liaison Office, an extension of the China Headquarters under Mr. Rockwell duMoulin. This is not an operating agency but coordinates all the administrative and fiscal services for all UNRRA personnel in Nanking. The Headquarters are at Foo Chong Building, 57 Chung Shan Road.
- 2) The Bureau of Relief which is the CNRRA Headquarters relief and welfare department operated as an extension of the CNRRA Headquarters in Shanghai. Mr. K.M. Liu is the Director. Associated with him are a number of UNRRA personnel such as Mr. Chet Smith, Mr. Allan Selmin, Miss Beryl Power and others. The function of the Bureau of Relief is administrative and policy making in character. However, the Bureau of Relief got into the field of operations during the interim between the death of Dr. Pan and the coming of Mr. K.M. Liu. In the operation field the Bureau of Relief came in conflict with the operations of the CNRRA Sub-regional Office at Nanking. The Bureau of Relief had UNRRA supplies in godowns in Nanking which were shipped directly from Shanghai. Mr. T.H. Cheng, CNRRA Director, informs me that the operation function of the Bureau of Relief has been discontinued and operations now are successfully the function of the CNRRA Sub-regional Office at Nanking.
- 3) The Ministries. UNRRA personnel are attached to the Central Government Ministries such as Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and others. Such UNRRA personnel act in a purely advisory and consultative capacity. They are not in the field of operations.

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- 4) Kiangsu-Nanking Sub-regional Office. Originally UNRRA had a small sub-regional office in Nanking. Mr. A.A. Dorrance was the Deputy Director in charge. Due to the increased activity of the Bureau of Relief, the ministries and the Capital Liaison Office we saw fit to discontinue the UNRRA Sub-regional Office and on the 15th June 1946 it was withdrawn.

CNRRA has had a sub-regional office in Nanking since the beginning of the program in January 1946. It is located at 17 Sikong Road. In the early months of 1946 Mr. C.T. Li was Deputy Director in charge of the office. When Mr. T.H. Cheng became the CNRRA Director of the Region on 15th August, 1946 Mr. Li was replaced by Mr. K.T. Sun who is in charge of the office at this time. Mrs. Katherine Ranck and Mrs. Helen Lewis are UNRRA personnel attached to the CNRRA Sub-regional office at Nanking. Both are in the field of welfare. The function of this sub-regional office is operations. UNRRA supplies are received direct from Shanghai to godowns in Nanking and are allocated and distributed to these godowns. A separate local Nanking Planning Committee makes the allocations for the city of Nanking.

Certain allocations are made direct from Headquarters to various ministries and institutions in Nanking. For instance medical supplies have been allocated by CNRRA-UNRRA Headquarters direct to the Central Hospital in Nanking without passing through regional allocations procedure.

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Mary

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
China Office
Kiangsu-Nanking Region
Chinkiang, Kiangsu

C O N F I D E N T I A L

MEMORANDUM

20th December 1946

TO: M. Palevsky
FROM: R.P. Richardson *R.P.R.*
SUBJECT: Work Relief Projects in Kiangsu-Nanking Region.

CNRRA is conducting the following work relief projects in this region:

- 1) North Grand Canal dike at Kaoyu
- 2) Yangtze River dike repair at:
 - a. Kiangnin
 - b. Kiangpu
 - c. Liuho
 - d. Kiangyen
 - e. Chinkiang
 - f. Tanyang
- 3) Kiang Nan Sea Wall at:
 - a. Taichang
 - b. Paoshan
 - c. Sungkiang
- 4) Provincial hospitals:
 - a. Chinkiang
 - b. Changchow
- 5) Hwaiyin General Hospital
- 6) Hsuehowfu - dredging channel for water supply

Work relief projects projected and soon to go into operation

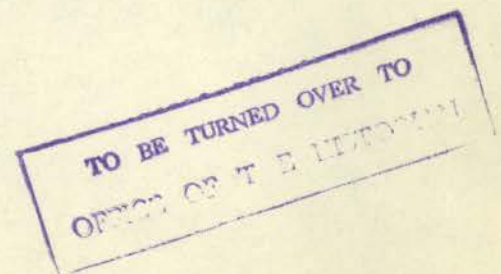
- 1) Dredging basin old Yellow River at Hsuehowfu

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- 2) Provincial Hospital at Yangchow
- 3) Provincial Highway repair project from Chinkiang to Wuchin.
- 4) Primary school repair projects:
 - North Kiangsu - 86 schools
 - South Kiangsu - 93 schools
- 5) Kaoyu Public Hospital repair project
- 6) South Grand Canal dredging project, Tanyang to Wuchin.

The so-called work relief projects in this region more nearly represent public work projects as we know them in the U.S.A. Circular No. 7 of the Bureau of Relief on work relief projects has been followed in some respects but not in all. CNRRA has found it difficult to conform to the 2 catties per day payment to refugees on work relief projects. CNRRA has no contract on any work relief project. Sponsors have contracts which Circular No. 7 allows, Flour is paid direct to the workers in some cases and not in others.

We have protested to CNRRA again and again that the details as well as the spirit of Circular No. 7 of the Bureau of Relief are not being followed. We have insisted that the regulations be adhered to or seek to have the regulations changed. Mr. T.H. Cheng, CNRRA Director, informs me that officially the regulations cannot be changed but Mr. K.M. Liu, Director, Bureau of Relief in Nanking has made it clear to him and other CNRRA directors, off the record, that they are expected to use their own good judgment in working out the details of work relief in their respective regions. In other words there are rules to be observed above the table and a "modus operandi" to be used under the table.



O
P
Y

China Office
Kiangsu-Nanking Region
Chinkiang, Kiangsu

Mary

CK-CN-286

Mr. T. H. Cheng, Director
Kiangsu-Nanking Region, CNRRA
Chamber of Commerce
Chinkiang

17th October, 1946

Dear Mr. Cheng:

Let me call your attention again to Circular No.7 dated 26 July from the Bureau of Relief, CNRRA, Nanking, dealing with the subject of work relief projects. The second paragraph, under the head of Sponsors, seems to me would be pertinent to the use of UNRRA supplies in our region on roads, hospital rehabilitation, dike repairs, Kiangnan Seawall. The paragraph I refer to is as follows:

"Contractors should not be used by CNRRA in operating work projects. However, when a sponsor has contracted for construction of its projects, CNRRA may supplement such contracts by work relief methods. It is essential that workers be chosen from among those in need of relief and that their wages be paid to them in full without deductions as are customarily made by contractors."

Mr. Harry Wilson has been assigned by the CNRRA Bureau of Relief to our region as program personnel as a Regional Work Relief Specialist. I trust that the members of your staff in the Technical Department, as well as in the Relief Division, will afford Mr. Wilson every facility in implementing the directive from the Bureau of Relief and that you and I together will see to it that we carry out in principle and in fact the regulations of work relief which have been handed to us by the Bureau of Relief in Nanking.

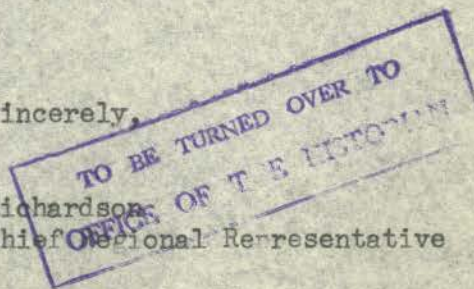
May I ask that a check be made on the use of any UNRRA supplies for road building, hospital rehabilitation, and dike repair to be sure that these principles of work relief are now being employed. Otherwise, I think that your office, as well as our own, would be subject to criticism by our headquarters in Shanghai.

If I can be of any assistance to you in bringing about work relief in our region, please feel free to call on me.

With all good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

R. P. Richardson
UNRRA Chief Regional Representative



RPR/jm
cc:CNRRA-1
Files-3

kk

C
P
Y

China Office
Kiangsu-Nanking Region
Chinkiang, Kiangsu

GK-CN-314

Mr. T. H. Cheng, Director
Kiangsu-Nanking Region, CNRRA
Chamber of Commerce Building
Chinkiang, Kiangsu

7th November, 1946

Dear Mr. Cheng:

Let me call your attention to a statement which appears in the revised issue and Supplement No. 1 to Circular No. 7 issued by the CNRRA Bureau of Relief in Nanking on 31 October 1946. I refer to the statement on page three, last paragraph, which reads:

VIII. PAYMENT OF WORKERS

"The standard food payment for labor performed on work relief projects shall not exceed two catties of flour per day. It is the responsibility of CNRRA to distribute the food to the workers direct and not by bulk through the sponsor of the project or the contractor if the sponsor is operating a portion of the project by contractual agreement.

"Although two catties of flour is the maximum amount of food which may be paid each worker per day, it is permissible for the sponsor or CNRRA, if CNRRA is the sponsor, to supplement this food wage by cash. Other commodities such as new or used clothing may also be contributed by CNRRA. Where a supplementary wage in cash is paid to the worker, the responsibility for such payment shall rest with the same authorities and be accounted for in the same manner as those procedures adopted for the payment of the food wage."

When General Edgerton was with us last week, he inquired about the work relief projects under way in our region. When I described the work relief project in connection with the repair to the Great Western Road, he pointed out that we were not following the rules suggested by Dr. T. F. Tsiang, General Rooks, and incorporated in Circular No. 7 of the CNRRA Bureau of Relief from Nanking.

Mr. Stent, representing Great Britain on the CCFE, while with us pointed out that it was difficult to justify the payment of flour for wages to laborers above consumption. An effort should be made to reduce the payment of flour to actual needs of the individual or family and supplement this with cash. Mr. Stent further pointed out that the CCFE is interested in the basic requirement of food in famine areas, and it will be

difficult to justify and over-supply of flour for payment on work projects on the present basis of payment.

I take this occasion to call to your attention the fact that we are not operating work relief projects in our region in accord with the instructions of Circular No. 7 of the CNRRA Bureau of Relief in Nanking, and in accord with the expressed wish of our two distinguished guests over the weekend. It seems to me that we must do something about this problem in our region to justify our action. I suggest one of two courses:

- 1) That you as CNRRA Regional Director take up with your Headquarters and with the CNRRA Bureau of Relief in Nanking the subject of altering the regulations of Circular No. 7 so as to conform to a more practical and realistic method of doing work relief in China with the traditional emphasis on contract labor.
- 2) If we fail to bring about an alteration in the instructions issued by the CNRRA Bureau of Relief, then it seems to me that we shall be compelled to conform to the regulations and instructions which appear in Circular No. 7 dated 31 October from the CNRRA Bureau of Relief.

I shall be happy to discuss this matter with you at your convenience.

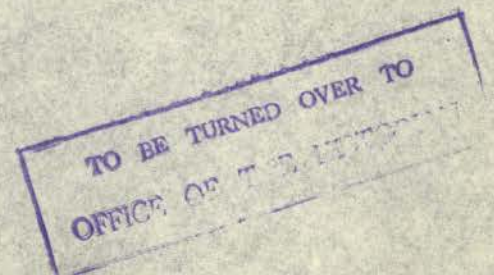
With all good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

R. P. Richardson
UNRRA Chief Regional Representative

R^{PR}/jm
cc: CNRRA-1
Files-2

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C
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Y

China Office
Kiangsu-Nanking Region
Chinkiang, Kiangsu

11 November 1946.

CK-CN-319

Mr. T. H. Cheng, Director
Kiangsu-Nanking Region, CNRRA
Chamber of Commerce Building
Chinkiang, Kiangsu

Dear Mr. Cheng:

On my return from Nanking yesterday, I learned that Mr. Tu Dah had requested Mr. Koneke, UNRRA Industrial Rehabilitation Officer, to approve additional flour for the Great Western Road project. I understand that Mr. Koneke declined to acquiesce in this request. This is to let you know that I support Mr. Koneke in that decision and to point out that we believe it unwise to allocate any more flour for the Great Western Road project in Chinkiang.

While on the subject of work relief, once again let me remind you that we are called upon to observe the regulations of Circular No. 7 from CNRRA Bureau of Relief in Nanking. While in Nanking over the weekend, I talked with Mr. K. M. Lu, Mr. Chester Smith, and Mr. Allan Selmin of the CNRRA Bureau of Relief on the subject of work relief and especially the feature having to do with the payment of workers.

In a previous letter, CK-CN-314 dated 7 November, I called your attention to the fact that we in this region are not observing the regulations of Circular No. 7. The Bureau of Relief in Nanking assures me that in Kiangsi Province and elsewhere in CNRRA the two catties of flour are being paid to refugee workers and no more than that.

Today from China Office, attached to a letter COCK-1089 dated 7 November, we find a copy of the English translation of the Directive, Ref. No. Pu Mi 5012, to the regional offices from Dr. T. F. Tsiang, CNRRA Director-General, dated 24 September 1946. This directive bears on the subject of work relief, and I interpret the directive as mandatory on us. In other words, we are expected to conform to the regulations unless they are changed. To refresh your mind, please see below the quotations from Dr. Tsiang's directive of 24 September 1946.

1. Omitted
2. Beginning immediately, all work projects undertaken by a Regional Office should conform with the following principles:
 - a. Food payment per worker per working day should not be more than 2 catties of rice or flour. If the

food payment is in other cereal or cereals, an appropriate increase is permitted.

- b. Food payment should be distributed to the worker directly, not through any contractor. //
- c. Among work projects, top priority should be given to irrigation projects. If the authorized funds and supplies permit, other projects such as highway-repair, construction of houses for the poor, winter-clothing-making, cultivation of barren land, and cleaning of drains can be undertaken by the Regional Office too.
- d. All Regional Offices are requested to cooperate closely with and offer assistance to the related agency or agencies with regard to work projects.

3. Omitted

- 4. Distribution of winter clothing is one of the most important operations in winter. Used clothing should be sorted in advance to meet the schedule. Distribution of cotton and cotton pieces should be done either by adopting work relief method by hiring women to make the piece-goods up before distributing, or by distributing directly to the poor, the regulated quantity and be made by themselves. Used clothing, cotton, and cotton pieces are not allowed to be sold.

A report on your fulfillment of the above mentioned principles should be submitted."

I suggest that you and I invite Mr. K. M. Lu and Mr. Chester Smith of the CNRRA Bureau of Relief at their earliest convenience for a conference with us on the subject of work relief projects. By talking face to face, I believe that we can better understand our responsibility for carrying out the directives of CNRRA Headquarters and the Bureau of Relief in regard to work projects.

Yours sincerely,

R. P. Richardson
UNRRA Chief Regional Representative

RPR/jm
cc: CNRRA-1
Files-3

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C
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Y

U R G E N T

14th December, 1946

EDGERTON

UNRRA SHANGHAI

UNCKCO 255 WE CONTINUE PRESS CNRRA DISTRIBUTE SUPPLIES ON HAND PRD
TO COMPLY CNRRA FEATURING FREE DISTRIBUTION IN NEEDIEST AREAS NORTH
KIANGSU PRD IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT HEADQUARTERS POLICY EMPHASIZING
REHABILITATION RATHER THAN RELIEF CNRRA COMPELLED TO INTERPRET
LIBERALLY BUREAU OF RELIEF CIRCULAR SEVEN SINCE OWN CASH AND SPONSORS
WITH CASH NOT ADEQUATE PRD WE BELIEVE THIS REPRESENTS PRACTICAL
REALISTIC COURSE OF ACTION IN LIGHT OF ALL THE FACTS THIS REGION

RICHARDSON

14th December 1946

R. P. Richardson
UNRRA Chief Regional Representative
Kiangsu-Nanking Region
Chinkiang, Kiangsu

RPR/lr
cc: 3 files

kk

Mary

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
China Office
Kiangsu-Nanking Region
Chinkiang, Kiangsu

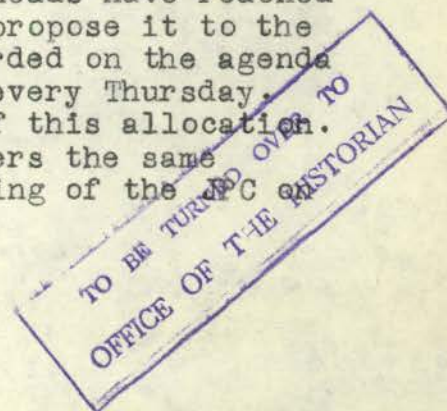
MEMORANDUM

20th December 1946

TO: M. Palevsky
FROM: R.P. Richardson *R.P.R.*
SUBJECT: How Allocations are made in Kiangsu-Nanking Region

In this region the allocation of UNRRA supplies are made in three ways:

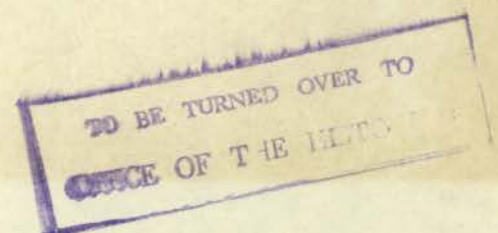
- 1) Emergency allocations for small amounts of UNRRA supplies are made by Mr. T.H. Cheng, CNRRA Director without consultation with anyone. After the allocations are made they are reported to the Joint Allocations and Planning Committee meeting following the allocation action.
- 2) Allocations are made ad interim by telephone conversations between CNRRA and UNRRA or in private face to face conversation between UNRRA and CNRRA officials to expedite the movement of UNRRA supplies from railway cars direct to Chinese junks and up the Grand Canal without passage through local Chinkiang godowns. Allocations thus made are reported subsequently to the JPC.
- 3) The vast majority of the allocations are made at the meetings of the JPC which meet every Saturday at 10 a.m. in the CNRRA office. At this meeting the CNRRA Director and the UNRRA Chief Regional Representative alternate as chairman. The allocations follow this procedure:
 - a. The division heads in CNRRA and UNRRA work together privately on a proposed allocation for welfare, industrial rehabilitation or agricultural rehabilitation equipment. When these two division heads have reached a conclusion on the allocation they propose it to the JPC meeting. The allocation is recorded on the agenda which is handed to CNRRA in Chinese every Thursday. CNRRA staff discusses the validity of this allocation. On Friday UNRRA staff meeting considers the same allocations in English. At the meeting of the JPC on



Saturday these previewed allocations come before the Committee for decision. Because they have been thoroughly processed and the contents and implications are well known to those present, the allocations are either voted up or down and become a matter of record in the JPC minutes if they are approved. If they are not approved no record is made of the allocations. An allocations form is used bearing on the face of it the date, allocation, the object of the allocation and signed approval by CNRRA Director and UNRRA Chief Regional Representative is used. A sample copy of the allocations form is appended.

- b. The JPC meeting is composed of the CNRRA Regional Director, Deputy Director, UNRRA Chief Regional Representative and a second UNRRA official whom the Chief Representative selects. These four together with an Executive Secretary make up the JPC. Division heads of CNRRA and UNRRA are called in for conference and testimony before the JPC meeting when required.
- c. The allocation procedure in this region is a result of several months of experiment and trial and error. The present form is, we find, speedy and efficient. Our difficulty is not with allocations but rather with distribution of supplies after they have been allocated.
- d. Medical allocations do not come before the region's JPC. Following instructions from Headquarters Office all medical supplies are allocated by the region's medical work team and the allocations reported to the Headquarters and to the JPC. The JPC has no voice in making the allocations. The medical work team is composed of the CNRRA Medical Officer, UNRRA Medical Officer, the Provincial Health Commissioner and/or the Municipal Health Commissioner and occasionally a representative of the International Relief Committee.

Enclosure: 1
Allocation form



JOINT ALLOCATION AUTHORITY
CNRRA SUNING REGIONAL AUTHORITY

DTW. You are hereby authorized to ship the following allocated supplies

Commodity	Quantity	Unit	Use	Code
UNRRA Flour	70	tons	To rehabilitate the hospital buildings	Pro hos

Recommended:
CNRRA Division Chief *[Signature]*
CNRRA Division Chief *[Signature]*
DTW Approved

Original to DTW
One copy to JEC

UNRRA WAGE SCALES

Mary

Class II and Ungraded

Oct. Shanghai UNRRA	Grade	Title	Nanking UNRRA Dec.	Kiangsu-Nanking UNRRA Region	Oct. Nov. Dec. U.S. Army	Nov. CNRRA (20% above Govt.)
	C-1	Messenger	260,000	Office Boy 134,100	Coolies 195,000 to 235,000	
365,000	C-2	Messenger- Clerk	320,000		?	
388,000	C-3	Junior Clerk- Typist Junior Clerk	370,000	Typist and Clerk 344,000	300,000 to 475,000	273,000
438,000 518,000	C-4	Clerk, Clerk- Typist Stenographer	420,000		475,000 to 575,000	337,000
578,000	C-5	Secretary, Senior Clerk	460,000		475,000 to 575,000	337,000
646,000	C-6	Administrative Assistant	500,000	361,500 to 478,300	530,000 to 630,000	381,000
720,000	C-7	Senior Adminis- trative Asst. Asst. to Exec. Officer	550,000		530,000 to 630,000 580,000 to 680,000	381,000
804,000	C-8	Asst. to Exec. Officer	610,000		660,000 to 760,000	
804,000	C-9	Accountant	670,000	Accountant 412,200	660,000 to 760,000	
		Department Heads (CNRRA)				642,000 598,000

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

UNRRA WAGE SCALE

Custodial Staff

Grade	Title	Nanking UNRRA	Chinkiang UNRRA	U.S. Army Oct., Nov. Dec.	CNRRA November
B-1	Coolie	210,000	Coolies & Doormen 126,000		229,800
B-2	Coolie, Janitor	220,000			
B-3	Houseboys, Floor- boys	240,000	Amahs, Table- boys \$134,000		
B-4	No. 1 Boys Drivers (Probation) Electrician	280,000	Drivers 195,000	Drivers 300,000 to 340,000	Drivers 229,800
B-5	Pastry Cooks Drivers (after 3 Months)	300,000			
B-6	No. 2 Cook	340,000	Cooks 142,200		
B-7	Assistant Despatchers	390,000		Despatcher 450,000 to 550,000	
B-8	-----	420,000			
B-9	No. 1 Cook Head Despatcher	460,000	142,200		

TO BE TURNED OVER TO
OFFICE OF THE HISTORIAN

WORK RELIEF PROJECTS
(National Level)

"Cooperating with National Conservancy Commission"

1. Date started End of Feb. 1946.

2. Records of Works

A. Kiang-nan Sea Wall

(a) Rebuilt 5,130 m. of concrete and stone-pile dike at 19 different places.

(b) Refixing 15,000 cu. m. of stone blocks.

(c) 250,000 cu.m. of earthwork repaired.

(d) 200,000 labor-days expended.

B. Northern Grand Canal

(a) 450,000 cu.m. of earthwork repaired.

(b) Refixing 1,500 cu.m. of stone blocks.

(c) 2 km. of fasten mattress replaced.

C. Yangtze Gap Closing and Dike Repairing

(a) 334,037 cu.m. of earthwork repaired.

3. Localities

A. Kiangnan Sea Wall Extends as an arc bulging eastward at a distance of 280 km. along the southern bank of the Yangtze River at its mouth and the adjacent coast line of southern Kiangsu through Changshu Paoshan, Taitsang and Sunkiang.

B. Northern Grand Canal From Yangchow to Hwaiyin all dangerous sections of the levee were repaired after the negotiation between Communist and UNRRA-CNRRA engineers. Bishop and Tu Dah. Commodities req'd were contributed by this office.

C. Yangtze Dike Repaired at 5 different places: Kiangning, Kiangpu, Chinkiang, Kiangtu and Kiangyin.

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FIRST STAGE WORK RELIEF PROJECTS
(Provincial & Districtial)

1. Date started Feb. 19, 1946. to Sept. 1946
2. Records of work
 - A. Earthwork 707,476 cu.m.
 - B. Road pavements 12,859 sq.m.
 - C. Mattress dam construction 2 dams
 - D. Sewer repairing 22,735 m.
 - E. Bridge and culvert 53 pos.
3. Kinds of works
 - A. Conservancy works
Purpose: Irrigation, Navigation, and flood prevention.
Description: *So. Grand Canal all supp. all work completed*
 - (a) Dredging of Chinkiang-Wutsin Canal.
 - (b) Construction of Mattress dam at Yangchow.
 - (c) Dredging of water courses at different Hsiens. ?
 - (d) Repairing of local levees at different Hsiens for both irrigation and navigation. ?
 - B. Municipal works
 - (a) Chinkiang road repairing. *finished*
 - (b) Hsueh sewer repairing. *in process*
 - (c) Wushi road repairing. *repeated*
4. Refugees and war victims employed.
 - A. 400,839 labor days expended.
 - B. 20,440 persons relieved.

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AGRICULTURE REHABILITATION

1. Seeds Planting Relief

A. Cotton Seeds

(a) Amount of seeds	120 tons
(b) Districts distributed	11 Hsiens
(c) Area covered	4,285 acres

B. Vegetable Seeds

(a) Amount of seeds	26,644 lbs.
(b) District distributed	whole province
(c) Area covered	4,700 acres

C. Wheat Seeds

(a) Amount of seeds	968 tons
(b) District distributed	20 Hsiens
(c) Area covered	37,000 acres

2. Agriculture Prophylaxis

A. Locust control

(a) Area discovered	5,000 acres
(b) Farmers mobilized	15,708 persons
(c) Locust killed	eggs 2,156 lbs.

B. Rice Borer control

(a) Region	Wusih & Chinkiang
(b) Borer killed	egg blocks 2,014,390 pcs.
	wheat head 245,775 lbs.
	harmful stem 174,042 lbs.

Completed

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INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

1. Electrical Power Plants

- Requests supported*
- A. Hsuehchow
 - B. Chiang-Yin
 - C. I-Hsing
 - D. Shu-Sha
 - E. Woo-Ming
 - F. Li-Yang
 - G. Minghong
 - H. Soochow
 - I. Yangchow

A part of the necessary supplies have been allocated by UNRRA Hdq. to them according to our investigation report.

2. Water Works Plants

- Approved*
- A. Soochow
 - B. Hsuehchow

has not arrived
Being stated these rehabilitation works.

3. Cement Plant

- A. Kiang-Nan Cement Co.

4. Coal Mines

- Approved*
- A. Hwa-Tung
 - B. Jui-Tung

A part of the machinery being allocated and going to be installed.

5. Primary School Buildings

- A. ~~52~~ primary schools being under rehabilitation.
- B. 1,500 tons of flour and same tonage of bean powder were contributed to these schools by this office for payment of labor.
- C. 2,000 pcs. of timber and 3,264 bags of cement allocated.
- D. 65 per cent of rehabilitation work approaching completion.

6. Hospital Rehabilitation

- A. Hospital Buildings now under repairing.

(a) Chinkiang Provincial Hospital

(b) College Hospital, National Kiangsu Medical College

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OFFICE OF THE HISTORIAN

(c) Wutsin Public Hospital

- B. Repairing jobs were carried out through work relief projects, 177 tons of flour being allocated for payment of refugee labor.

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PROPOSED REHABILITATION JOBS SINCE OCTOBER 1946

1. Work relief

- in process* A. To complete Kiengnan Sea Wall project.
- in process* B. To complete Northern Grand Canal, earth dike repairing and bank protection work on curves.
- "* C. To complete the dike repairing of Yangtze River.
- "* D. To complete the repairing project of provincial important highways.

2. Industrial rehabilitation

- Completed* A. Rehabilitation of several small power plants.
- B. Rehabilitation of Hsuechow and Soochow water work plants.
- C. Rehabilitation of 200 primary school buildings.
- D. Rehabilitation of several important hospital buildings.
- E. Rehabilitation of coal mines and cement plants.

3. Agricultural rehabilitation

- in process* A. Continue seed distribution.
- "* B. Continue works on agricultural prophylaxis.
- "* C. Distribution of agricultural tools.
- D. Distribution of fertilizer.
- E. Cultivation of devastated land.
- F. Proper distribution and operation of agricultural machines for spring planting in the next year.

TO BE CLASSIFIED OVER TO
OFFICE OF THE HISTORIAN