

Aside from the organization and general care of the Refugee Zone, which gave invaluable though incomplete protection to 250,000 persons in the most critical weeks, the Nanking International Relief Committee has carried on four main types of work since its beginnings in Nov. 1937.

1. Provision of Camps. The Committee has directly provided housing, management, and most of the needed food for a camp population that started at a figure of 77,000 persons, and has gradually been reduced since February. In the partial easing of the situation during recent weeks, the Committee has sought to conserve its small resources for the most serious needs, and has encouraged the diminishing of the camp population to 25,000, among whom widows, orphans, and dependent women and children are a large fraction.

2. Cash Relief. After careful investigation of each applicant family, small cash grants were made in considerable numbers during March, and are being continued in declining quantity. This method has given some help to the bottom groups outside the camps, and has aided the return to homes and independent effort outside the Refugee Zone, besides stimulating a much-needed private trade in rice from the few country places that can temporarily provide supplies for Nanking.

3. Work Relief. Labor projects on a moderate scale have been employed to meet special public needs and to take advantage of the few opportunities for skilled management. Projects have included: sanitary works of several types; food production; preparation of bedding and clothing for the destitute; burial squads.

4. Health Services. In cooperation with the University Hospital and with the International Red Cross Committee, hospital treatment has been provided for serious cases from the camps; an extensive program of vaccination and inoculation has been carried on; the meager rice diet of children and some others was supplemented by the provision of beans, cod liver oil, and a little milk.

In addition to the forms of cooperation already suggested, the Committee has worked in various relationships with the Red Swastika Society, with the local Red Cross Society, and with the Relief Section and other organs of the Self-government Committee. There has been no conflict of policy or interest in any of these connections.

In order to understand the fundamental problems of the people and to have reliable information on which to base relief efforts henceforward, the Committee has completed surveys of losses and of needs along the following lines: (a) investigation of the occupants of each fiftieth occupied house in Nanking (including the sections just outside the gates); (b) Check-list of the general condition of every building in Nanking; (c) investigation of the loss of every tenth destroyed building in Nanking; (d) special inquiry among market gardeners; (e) investigation of farm losses and shortage of means of production in the six hsien of the Ningshu area.

Results of these surveys will soon be available in fairly complete form. Here we mention only that 31% of all buildings in Nanking were burned, and a higher percentage of shops; that the direct destruction and looting in Nanking caused a loss approaching \$100,000,000; that the farm areas along the main roads were practically stripped, and amid shortage of seed, animals, labor, and tools they are planting only 10% of the usual rice crop; that the loss of animals and tools throughout the Ningshu area is critical.

Financial statements of the Committee's activities and balances are available in the offices of the Nanking International Relief Association, Shanghai (or, are appended herewith). The funds in hand will support the present curtailed program within the city only until June. What then? And what of the farmers upon whose products Nanking and the whole area are more completely dependent, than in any recent decade?

Cooperation in Relief. Although the International Relief Committee has had to carry the central burden of actual relief work, its efforts have been supplemented and made more effective by continual cooperation with the Red Swastika Society, the University Hospital, and the International Red Cross Committee, as already mentioned; and also with the local Red Cross Society and the Relief Section and other organs of the Self-Government Committee. There has been no important conflict of policy or interest in any of these relationships.

Relief Funds. Current financial statements of the Committee's activities, with details of receipts and expenditures, are available in the offices of the Nanking International Relief Association, Shanghai. A regular audit will be made as of May 30, upon the completion of six months' work. The total expenditures as of April 30 are \$251,900 - equivalent to one dollar per person in the city or five dollars per persons in the camps. Funds in hand will support the present curtailed program within the city until June. What then? And what of the farmers upon whose products Nanking and the whole area are more completely dependent than in any recent decade?