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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

(b)(3)
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COUNTRY China
SUBJECT Delays in Chinese Communist Agreement Concerning UNICEF Activities

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- On 9 March 1949 in Peiping, Dr. Leo Eloesser, head of the North China United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), received written permission from WANG Yin-pu (head of the Communist Foreign Affairs Bureau) to unload at Tientsin medical supplies for UNICEF from Hong Kong.
- The granting of this permit -- in answer to an ultimatum from Dr. Eloesser presented after fruitless negotiations in Shihchiachuang and Peiping -- was preceded by the events related below.
- In Shihchiachuang (Shihmen)* Dr. Eloesser obtained a written agreement** signed by TUNG Pi-wu***, head of the China Liberated Areas Rehabilitation Administration (CLARA), which covered all points of the UNICEF program for the liberated areas. It specifically granted UNICEF control over the distribution of its supplies (from their origin to the consumer) and full publicity. CLARA was to pay the program's administrative cost and the living allowances for UNICEF personnel, and was to supply all transportation. CLARA also agreed to carry out the medical program -- originally scaled at \$500,000 -- and to discuss continuing the current food program.
- As of 6 March 1949 it was still necessary for UNICEF to pay its own expenses, and transportation requested of CLARA was not forthcoming.
- Previously, with the agreement of the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA), UNICEF had taken over ECA's vehicles (which had been turned over to the U. S. Consulate in Peiping) with the understanding that the vehicles would be returned if the Consulate requested it. This was agreed to verbally by the Chinese Communist authorities; but as of 6 March 1949 the Chinese Communists had so far refused to register or license these vehicles for UNICEF, or to allow them on the streets.
- Recently ECA decided to turn over all of their materials -- except flour and wheat -- throughout China to UNICEF, provided CLARA agreed. Eloesser was to obtain agreement**** in Peiping. The materials include five hundred tons of urgently needed medical supplies valued at more than the entire UNICEF program.

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- 2 -

7. After much delay by the Chinese Communists****, Eloesser finally presented to the Foreign Affairs Bureau an ultimatum on the condition that, if it were not met, he would withdraw his entire program. He set 7 March 1949 as the deadline for the following terms:
- Written Chinese Communist agreement to UNICEF's acceptance of ECA supplies.
 - Written permission for a ship, loading eight tons of medical supplies at Hong Kong on 9 March, to dock at Tientsin.
 - Registration of the ex-ECA vehicles to be granted.
 - A Chinese Communist decision on continuance of the UNICEF food program for a year -- the supplies for which were then being held up awaiting this decision.
8. These terms, on which no action could be taken in Peiping, were wired to MAO Tze-tung for decision. TUNG Pi-wu was in Peiping at the time, but returned to Shihchiachuang without contacting UNICEF.
9. On 9 March WANG Yin-pu gave permission to unload the supplies, but said that written permission for two UNICEF officers from Shanghai to come with the shipment must be obtained in Shihchiachuang. In reference to the Chinese Communist agreement to UNICEF's acceptance of all of ECA's supplies, WANG said that UNICEF was the best judge, and that the Chinese Communists would be glad to see them accept the materials.
10. Eloesser's present practice regarding prospective employees is to submit the names and job qualifications to WANG. So far all have been cleared. (b)(1)
Clearance for personnel coming from outside the Chinese Communist area is (b)(3) apparently given by MAO Tze-tung.
11. Eloesser is very hopeful for the success of his program. (b)(3)
- * Comment. According to Dr. Eloesser spent the six months prior to 18 February 1949 in Shihchiachuang, then returned to Peiping. (b)(1)
(b)(3)
- ** Comment. Although this statement contradicts , it is believed to be correct. (b)(3)
- *** Comment. TUNG Pi-wu has also been identified as Chairman of the North China People's Government. (b)(1)
(b)(3)
- **** Comment. Presumably from the Communist authorities. (b)(1)
(b)(3)
- *****Source Comment. Eloesser was surprised at the Chinese Communist slowness in agreeing, because his previous experience with them in rural areas was good; and, when he arrived in Peiping, there existed a mutual confidence between the two parties and a tendency for Eloesser to excuse their delays and inefficiencies.

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