

**STORY
OF THE
TIBETAN
REFUGEES**

CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

STORY OF THE TIBETAN REFUGEES

With compliments

from

Kalyan Singh Gupta

General Secretary

CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE (INDIA)

11 A. House Avenue Lane, New Delhi

CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE
NEW DELHI

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Coverphoto : Lunch time at the Tibetan Refugee Nursery School in Dharamsala.



A MESSAGE

His Holiness the Dalai Lama

At a time when untold agonies have befallen my country, agonies which are unprecedented in the history of Tibet, driving nearly 60,000 Tibetans homeless into the neighbouring countries, the Government and people of India have put at our disposal the Central Relief Committee. This booklet of the Central Relief Committee shows the great work being done by it. I thank the Government and the people of India from my heart, for their generous assistance. Through the Central Relief Committee, I also express my gratitude to all the organisations within India and abroad which have given us so much assistance.

From time immemorial, India and Tibet have been linked through religion, culture and economy. Never has there been any quarrel between the two countries during their long association. Today, when a tragic event has befallen Tibet, India's assistance to Tibet in her hour of need will never be forgotten by Tibetans.

I appeal to our helpers and sympathisers to continue to be generous in their aid towards my people in India until such time as they are in a position to earn their own living.

Dharamsala, East Punjab
April 11, 1961

—DALAI LAMA

MESSAGE

The Central Relief Committee was formed in April 1959 to help in the relief and rehabilitation of the Tibetan people who fled from their native land under tragic circumstances and sought asylum in India. It was felt that only thus could some concrete shape be given to the almost universal sympathy that was felt here for the Tibetan people in distress.

The Committee has completed over two years of its work now. During this period it has been able to do its humble service to this section of oppressed humanity. This has been possible due to the generous support received from within the country and abroad. In particular the valuable help in money and materials has come from the foreign voluntary agencies established in this country, such as, the Catholic Relief Services, Church World Services, CARE, National Christian Council, Red Cross Society, Junior Chamber International etc. The American Emergency Committee for the Tibetan Refugees organised in U.S.A., under the chairmanship of Mr. Lowell Thomas, sent its Field Director and established an agency here to help our Committee in the work of relief and rehabilitation. The bulk of Committee's resources have come from the continuous and generous support of these voluntary agencies. The number of refugees which in the beginning stood at eight thousand has been continuously increasing since. Today the number stand over 30,000 in India alone, not counting those in Nepal. These would be in the neighbourhood of 20,000 more. The influx yet continues.

At present, the task is to make these uprooted people to stand on their own legs and

support themselves. The rehabilitation of 30,000 men, women and children is a big task, especially in this country burdened with its own refugee and other economic problems. Nevertheless substantial work has been done in this direction. Several projects are at work and some more are envisaged. Care has been taken to locate resettlement colonies of the

Tibetans at higher altitudes, as they came from a cold country. It is also necessary to settle them in groups, so that, they may preserve their community life and tradition and culture to which they are greatly attached. Educational facilities for the Tibetan children and general welfare measures are important aspects of rehabilitation. These are being attended to.

The Committee hopes that the generous help and co-operation which have been given will continue from all those philanthropic individuals and organisations who have helped us so far.

On behalf of the Committee, I extend my sincere thanks to all our donors and in particular to the voluntary agencies. I would take this opportunity to pay my tribute of admiration to the refugees for the rare courage and fortitude with which they have borne without complaint the privations and sufferings they have undergone. May their cause which is right and just succeed and they return to their country which they love so passionately and follow their way of life and progress in conformity with their genius and their historic traditions.

J. B. KRIPALANI,
Chairman,
Central Relief Committee
for Tibetans.



Acharya J. B. Kripalani

New Delhi
30th June, 1961

A Message to my Tibetan and Indian Friends

Lowell Thomas, Chairman, American Emergency Committee for Tibetan Refugees

The American Emergency Committee for Tibetan Refugees is now completing its second year of working with and through the Central Relief Committee for Tibetans. For all the officers and members of the American committee it has been a period of fruitful cooperation in service to the large and growing number of Tibetan refugees in India.



Lowell Thomas

During these two years we in the American committee have felt a growing admiration for the courage and competence with which these refugees have met their formidable hardships and problems. Despite the loss of homes and livelihood and possessions they have found ways to survive and to remain strong. In a new land where climate, language and customs are all strange they have shown a remarkable ability to adjust to their environment. Through all their experience they have maintained their cheerful optimism, their quiet faith in themselves, their warm appreciation of courtesies

received, their calm reliance upon the future.

As Americans we have owed a special debt of gratitude to the Government of India for the many ways it has assisted our work. Beginning with the Prime Minister himself and extending through all departments of the Government, we have met with unfailing friendliness and cooperation.

We have also welcomed the opportunity to cooperate with the other private humanitarian organisations from many parts of the world which have joined in service to the Tibetan refugees. Each has made its own distinctive contribution to the undertaking, not only through its material gifts but also through what it has added to our common fund of international good-will and cooperation.

Most of all, we have been grateful for the privilege of channelling the American committee's resources and services through the Central Relief Committee for Tibetans. It has been both pleasant and rewarding to be associated in useful service under the guidance of Acharya and Mrs. J. B. Kripalani and in cooperation with all the distinguished Indian leaders who are active members of the Committee. Nor could we hope to find a more able and devoted administrator than the Committee's hard working Secretary, Kalyan Singh Gupta.

Ministering to the needs of the Tibetan refugees in India has proved to be a larger undertaking, both in scope and in duration, than any of us anticipated when our American Emergency Committee was organised in 1959. Again and again, just as we thought there was little need for further assistance, new thousands of refugees entering India have required us to renew our tenure of service and our search for support.

It is our hope that some improvement in the tragic conditions which have prevailed in Tibet may soon make existence less burdensome for those who are still there, and that those who are refugees in India may find themselves more and more adjusted to their new environment. Yet so long as urgent and extensive needs remain among Tibetan refugees in India, we trust that adequate means to meet these needs can still be found.

MESSAGES



Shri Morarji Desai

FINANCE MINISTER
INDIA
New Delhi : 6th May 1961

I am indeed glad to be able to say that the Central Relief Committee for Tibetans has indeed done splendid work in the rehabilitation of the Tibetan Refugees and I wish it every success in its undertaking.

—MORARJI DESAI

MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS
INDIA
New Delhi : 13.6.1961

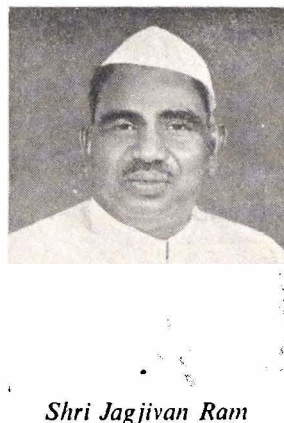
I am glad to learn that the Central Relief Committee for Tibetans has completed its two years of useful service to the cause of our Tibetan brethren who have been obliged to seek shelter in India under tragic circumstances.

The sudden and mass influx of Tibetans arriving almost in a state of destitution naturally posed for the country problems of relief and rehabilitation of very great magnitude. In addition to providing immediate succour by way of food, clothing, accommodation and medical care, measures of resettlement had to be undertaken by the Government of India on an extensive scale.

Ever since its inception in April 1959, the Central Relief Committee for Tibetans has been doing commendable work in supplementing Government's efforts in helping the Tibetan refugees.

I wish all those connected with the Committee success in their noble effort.

—JAGJIVAN RAM



Shri Jagjivan Ram

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

RAJ NIWAS

SIMLA - 4

The 29th June, 1961.

During the last two years the Central Relief Committee for Tibetans has done a commendable job in assisting the Government in providing relief to over 16,000 refugees who had crossed over from Tibet early in 1959. The Committee has not only channelised the efforts of voluntary agencies busy in the field of relief and rehabilitation but also started its own training-cum-production centres to help the refugees rehabilitate themselves.

The assistance provided by the Committee to various rehabilitation projects by way of subsidising food rations for dependents of workers and clothes, blankets and medicines for the workers also deserve special mention.

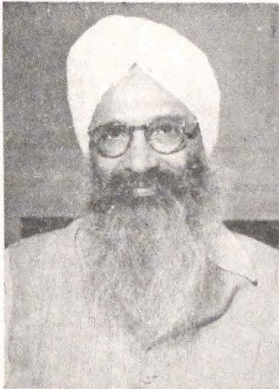
I am sure the Committee will continue its endeavours with zeal and vigour and help create conditions in which Tibetan refugees could rehabilitate themselves and lead a normal life.



Shri Bajrang Bahadur Singh Badri

—BAJRANG BAHADUR SINGH BADRI

CHIEF MINISTER
PUNJAB



Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon

The Central Relief Committee for Tibetans, headed by eminent Indians from all walks of life, has been doing some fine work in undertaking relief and rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees. This is a growing problem and has many intricate facets. The Punjab Government is also no less faced with it and is assisting the Central Relief Committee in its efforts in all possible ways.

It is really encouraging that the Committee has been able to enlist in this humanitarian venture, support from several voluntary agencies and that it has made significant contribution towards affording relief to the Tibetan refugees and taking steps to rehabilitate them finally.

To extend such an hospitality to the uprooted and the hapless is in the very blood of us Indians who are traditionally hospitable. I have every confidence that with the good offices of the Committee, duly assisted by the official and non-official agencies, the task will be accomplished satisfactorily.

—PRATAP SINGH

STORY OF THE TIBETAN REFUGEES

In Retrospect

The Central Relief Committee for Tibetans has now completed more than two years of work. Looking back, it has been a fruitful period of much needed service to over 30,000 Tibetan refugees in India, in cooperation with other voluntary agencies, all of whom work through and under the coordination of the Committee.

Tragedy in Tibet : One of the worst human tragedies of our times, the story of the uprooted people from Tibet and the eclipse of that nation are well known. The unprovoked and ruthless aggression on that country, the heroic and desperate fight for freedom by the Tibetan people, the epic flight and miraculous escape of their beloved leader, the Dalai Lama and the great mass exodus of tens of thousands of men, women and children then followed, are still vivid in our memory.

India and Tibet : For centuries past, the two neighbours, India and Tibet, have been bound together by bonds traditional, cultural and religious. The Tibetan people looked upon the Indian soil with veneration and respect, as this land had given birth to the Great Master-Lord Buddha. A visit to the Buddhist holy places in India was the life's coveted ambition of a Tibetan, who is extremely religious. The basic philosophy of life cherished by the two peoples are more or less the same. From time immemorial, the two nations had lived together in peace and in good neighbourliness. It was, therefore, but natural that there was spontaneous anxiety and sincere sympathy in this country over the unfortunate happenings in Tibet and the lot of the Tibetan people.

Birth of the Central Relief Committee : Both the Government of India and the Indian public lost no time in promptly responding to the human aspect of the problem arising out of the sorry plight of the Tibetan people. In early April 1959, as soon as the news of the

mass flight of the Tibetans towards this country, seeking asylum reached, the Prime Minister Shri Nehru announced the Government of India's decision to give shelter and solace to all those who sought refuge in this country. Simultaneously, on the non-official level, the Central Relief Committee was organised by national leaders with the object of rendering relief assistance to the Tibetan refugees. In this common task the Committee and the Government worked in close collaboration.

Sympathy the World Over : The humanitarian feeling for Tibetan people gave expression not only in India, but the world over, among all freedom loving people. Several individuals and organisations and in particular, voluntary relief agencies abroad and in this country, came forward offering aid and assistance. All such public aids whether from within or outside this country, have been channelled through and coordinated by the Committee.

Privations of Tibetan refugees : The difficulties which the Tibetan refugees had to endure were many and perhaps, unequalled in the annals of similar international refugee movements, because of factors particular to the Tibetan people. Situated as their country is, in the plateau beyond the upper Himalayan ranges, with travel facilities made difficult due to geographical barriers, Tibet chose to remain in self-isolation. The people of Tibet led a life pastoral, unsophisticated and religious, in peace and contentment. It was a life of their own embedded in centuries old tradition and culture, free from the complexities of modern civilisation and material life; but with a strange obsession for seclusion, lest their own civilisation and culture lost its unsullied character. At the same time, this seclusion, and unawareness of the material progress of the world outside, perhaps happened to be their vulnerable side also. For, as it appeared, this weakness on their part might be one of

the reasons among other factors, that helped the aggressor to have an easy walk through over Tibet and suppress a nation of innocent and simple people. Unable to bear the enemy's oppression and after putting up desperate and vain fights, (isolated incidents of which are still reported), against superior skill and forces of the enemy, these freedom loving people had only one course left, to flee from their country. Leaving their hearth and home in panic and discarding everything they possessed they had to traverse for several days through unnegotiable terrains of the lofty Himalayas in order to reach the Indian borders. They had no food on their way and being pursued by a relentless enemy, they had no rest even; so much so, when they reached this country these people were in a state of destitution and utter physical exhaustion and many of them were sick. Every one of refugees has had a harrowing tale of woe. Their privations did not end here. The Tibetan people were used to cold climatic conditions throughout the year, as their country is situated at 12,000' above sea level. The sudden effect of the Indian climate, specially the summer, during which season, the earlier exodus of ten to twelve thousands people arrived in this country, did have a telling effect upon their health. And lastly, but not the least of their hardships, was the difficulty felt by them of self-expression. Tibetans did not know any of the Indian languages, nor we could understand their tongue. These basic privations of the Tibetans had to be reckoned, while judging their lot and extending relief assistance to them.

In the Transit Camps : In the early stages of the Tibetan influx, the centre of activity was at Missamari, a small township in the District of Tezpur in northern borders of Assam State, where the first and largest transit camp was set up. The situation in Missamari presented a great emergency then. The state of the refugees as cited earlier were desperate and pitiable. Further, as the exodus occurred suddenly and the number of refugees exceeded beyond all expectations, immediate arrangements had to be made by the host country for their accommodation, in a place not easily accessible. Food, clothing, medicines, and other required material were to be rushed from long distances. Often requirements were flown by air in the beginning in order to conquer time and meet the emergency. Those who had known about the relief

operations in Missamari would agree that inspite of the difficulties and adverse physical conditions in which our Tibetan friends arrived, if the situation was kept normal and under control, it was due to the relentless efforts of the Government, the Indian and non-Indian organisations and above all, the cooperation and courage shown by the Tibetans themselves. For all those who love humanitarian work, the relief activities in Missamari would remain as a moving experience. Assistance from all parts of this country and the globe poured in. Representatives of relief organisations, social workers, medical staff and officials in-charge of the camp worked tirelessly and over-time in perfect spirit of cooperation and with never failing zeal. In the earlier part of the Tibetan exodus that occurred immediately after the Dalai Lama's escape to this country or thereafter within the following few weeks, it was estimated that about ten to twelve thousand Tibetans came to this country. The vast bulk of them were received at Missamari. When finally the dispersal of the refugees from this camp to rehabilitation sites and work places, were completed, the Missamari camp was closed down in July 1960.

Immediately following the setting up of the camp at Missamari, a second transit camp was opened in Buxa Duar, in the district of Jalpai-guri in Upper West Bengal. This was followed by establishing a permanent camp at Dalhousie, a hill station in the punjab, for putting up the senior Lamas and also trainees at the production-cum-training centre for Tibetan refugees, sponsored there by the Committee. As and when the number of refugees began to increase, several transit camps were set up at different places. Side by side, attempts were made to rehabilitate the refugees. As a consequence several rehabilitation centres also sprung up at selected places and the refugees from transit camps were moved to the rehabilitation projects as and when the schemes were finalised.

Strength of Tibetan Refugees : Today, there are over 30,000 registered Tibetan refugees in the various camps and rehabilitation projects, including those in Sikkim and Bhutan. Over and above, there are several thousands of unregistered refugees, mostly in Darjeeling Kalimpong area. Some of them are well to do, while others are destitute. In Nepal it was reported that there were about 22,000 Tibetan refugees. The approximate total stre-

ngth of displaced persons from Tibet therefore, may be about 60,000. Still the influx has not ceased altogether, although it has become occasional and in isolated groups.

Disposition of the Tibetan Refugees : As the Tibetans could not stand the heat of the plains, the relief camps and rehabilitation projects, as far as feasible are suitably located at higher altitudes. So much so, these are spread out mostly in the Himalayan foothills from NEFA in the North East to Ladakh in the North West. The disposition of the refugees is given below :—

<i>North East Frontier Agency</i>			
a. Bhalukpung Camp	4257		
b. In Kameng Division	1900		
c. Other Divisions	500		
		<hr/>	6657
<i>Bhutan</i>			
a. Tala	700		
b. South & Western Bhutan	1500		
		<hr/>	2200
			4057
<i>Sikkim</i>			
<i>West Bengal</i>			
a. Buxa Camp, Jalpaiguri	1500		
b. Darjeeling Self Help Centre	200		
c. Darjeeling Dist.			
Sadar Sub-Division	875		
Kurseong Sub-Division	3042		
		<hr/>	5733
			169
<i>Bihar</i>			
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>			
a. Sandeo Camp, Pithoragarh	889		
b. Buxwalkhal in Pauri	97		
c. Chamoli	91		
d. Utter Kashi	56		
e. Mussoorie School	400		
		<hr/>	1533
<i>Punjab</i>			
a. Dalhousie Camp	1100		
b. Dharamsala Nursery & Camp	560		
c. Kulu	2100		
d. Amritsar	36		
e. Simla	32		
		<hr/>	3826
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>			
a. Narkanda	835		
b. Shillaru	118		
c. Matiana	106		
d. Forest Department	63		
e. Chamba	847		
f. Mandi Technical Institute	64		
		<hr/>	2033

Jammu & Kashmir

a. Leh	630	
b. Ladakh	1773	
		<hr/>
		2403

Mysore

Periyapatna Land Settlement Scheme	1500	
Small Services Training Scheme and in other Institutions	200	
T.B. Patients in Sanatoria	150	
		<hr/>
<i>Total :</i>	30,463	

The Government of India have taken up the primary responsibility for the relief and rehabilitation of the Tibetan refugees in India, as also, of those in Sikkim and Bhutan. The camps, rehabilitation centres and work places are administered by the Government officials.

But a situation of human distress like this could not be tackled by government alone. The situation called for sympathy and active help from the public. The role of the Central Relief Committee was in mobilising public assistance and thereby supplementing Governmental efforts and also providing the much-needed and essential human touch in such work.

Scope of Assistance :

With the generous assistance and co-operation received from the voluntary agencies, the Committee had been able to play a vital role both in relief and rehabilitation measures. Its activities were extended to all camps and rehabilitation projects. Its contributions and services covered various aspects of human needs on the relief side. In rehabilitation measures, besides supporting various projects within the limits of its means, the Committee was primarily concerned with establishing and promoting occupational training and education.

We give here a summary of the main activities of the Committee on the relief and rehabilitation sides.

Relief

Feeding Programme : It has been the endeavour of the Committee to provide food rations as it could procure for feeding the refugees. We have been receiving several gift shipments of considerable quantities of cereals, flour and milk powder from time to time, and these were duly distributed as and when the shipments were received. In view of the poor

health of the Tibetans, gifts of multi-vitamin tablets were made an essential and regular supplement to diet, in addition to regular supply of dry milk.

Food rations are issued by the Government according to specified scales. The Tibetans cook their own food in groups and thus maintained their traditional community spirit.

In the transit camp at Missamari, at one time, the entire food supply came from relief sources during the earlier eight months, from May 1959 till the end of December of that year. The Committee had also given special attention to the feeding of children. In Missamari, there were several hundreds of little children including suckling babes. A Children's Feeding Centre, where baby foods were provided, was started by the Committee. A qualified volunteer female nurse, along with our representative, looked after the feeding programme and children's welfare.

Clothing : When the Tibetans came to this country, the vast majority had only the clothes they wore. Hence clothes distribution was an essential and emergent relief necessity. The clothing supply to the refugees remained the primary responsibility of the Committee. Thanks to the liberal gift supplies it received, the Committee maintained continuous and adequate supply of both summer and winter clothes, as also blankets, with special attention to women and children's clothing.

Medical Aid : Medical aid was as important as food and clothing. Specially in the transit camps in the earlier days, medical attention had to be carried out on a war footing. The strains of the hazardous journey without food or rest had made most of the refugees physically exhausted and sick. Their sudden contact with the climate of this country aggravated the rate of sickness. Fortunately, the timely gift supply of valuable medicines saved the situation which otherwise would have been a catastrophe.

The Committee received a regular and assured supply of valuable drugs including large stocks of multivitamin tablets. These were being sent as are required, to the different camps or project hospitals or dispensaries. These drugs kept the sick rate to the minimum and prevented the occurrence of epidemic.

The incidence of tuberculosis was largely prevalent among the Tibetan refugees. The

patients were being treated with effective drugs such as streptomycin etc. supplied from the Committee's stocks. Advanced TB cases were being treated in sanatoria. So far, 232 Tibetan TB patients were sent to different sanatoria, of whom 90 have been discharged as cured, 3 died and 139 are still in sanatoria under treatment.

A few disabled and handicapped patients were sent to medical institutions for treatment.

Other Relief Supplies : The Committee supplied a variety of miscellaneous articles such as household utensils, shoes and sandals, sport and entertainment material etc. at the transit camps. It also supplied at regular intervals toilet and washing soaps for the refugees and disinfectants for use at the camps to maintain good sanitary conditions.

Welfare Measures : In addition to providing essential necessities of life, the Committee took keen interest in the general welfare of the Tibetans. In these activities we had the benefit of assistance from several voluntary social workers who lived with the refugees in camps.

One of the primary task in this field was to make them familiar with Hindi language so that they could communicate to and understand the Indian people. Literacy classes organised by the Committee were a regular feature in the camps.

Other welfare measures included maintenance of proper sanitation in camps and providing recreational facilities. Voluntary social workers helped to keep up proper sanitary and hygienic conditions. Later on voluntary sanitation squads were sponsored among the inmates themselves. Indoor and outdoor games, radio relays, gramophone records, film shows, etc. provided the means of recreation in the camps.

Rehabilitation

The final solution to the Tibetan refugee problem lay in their successful rehabilitation. The earlier it was done the better for all concerned and more so in the case of refugees who instead of leading a life of idleness, mental suspense and uncertain future in the transit camps, would feel the confidence of a self-supported life and their usefulness in the society. Knowing these facts well, rehabilitation measures were initiated within a short period

of the arrival of refugees in transit camps as far back as in 1959. Various projects have been working now and still more schemes are envisaged.

However, the issue of providing employment to and resettling 30,000 Tibetans was no small task specially in a country like India beset with her own burning problems of huge unemployment and low living standards, a country struggling hard for the economic uplift of its teeming millions. Furthermore, certain factors covering the Tibetans themselves rendered the task difficult. Very few of the Tibetans had any skill and for their prospective employments in industrial trades or handicrafts they were to be first trained. They did not know any other language than Tibetan. In order to integrate them in the life and economy of this country they were to be given instructions in Hindi language. A sizeable number of them were monks and Lamas, who devoted themselves to religious practices and theological studies. And lastly, the rehabilitation sites were to be located at cooler heights as the Tibetans were unused to the hot weather of the Indian plains.

None the less, every effort was being made for the successful and early rehabilitation of the Tibetan refugees. Here again as in relief operations thanks to the assistance from voluntary agencies, the Committee was actively associated with rehabilitation measures. In one respect relief and rehabilitation activities were complimentary, as the relief assistance in the shape of necessities of life had to be continued at rehabilitation projects also, until such time the refugees were in a position to support themselves. Therefore, the supply of relief articles, mainly food, clothing and medicines, at all rehabilitation projects was a regular feature.

Perhaps the most significant contribution from the Committee in the rehabilitation might be in the field of vocational training and education. The training-cum-production centre at Dalhousie stood prominent in this endeavour. Tibetan initiative was also no less important in this respect. The idea and initiative for establishing a residential school on modern lines at Mussoorie and the nursery school for little children at Dharamsala came from the Dalai Lama himself. To Mrs. Gyalo Thondup, sister-in-law of His Holiness, should

go the credit of organising the vocational training centre at Darjeeling.

It was also the endeavour of the Committee to procure material for various other projects. The tools and equipments for construction workers in NEFA and Sikkim, a part of agricultural implements supplied to the Mysore agricultural colony came from the relief sources.

The measures taken under rehabilitation may be classified as follows :—

1. Putting as many numbers as possible on gainful employment.
2. Training in vocational trades and crafts.
3. Resettling in agricultural and horticultural colonies.
4. Setting up educational institutions for the Tibetan children and youths.
5. Establishing theological schools for student lamas, and permanent resettlements for the Lamas.

Gainful Employment : Several thousands of Tibetans who volunteered to work are engaged in construction projects of Public Works Department in NEFA, Sikkim, Bhutan, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Ladakh. It is true that the work is not permanent one and when the construction will be over, the refugees will be unemployed. However, the Government of India have got schemes for permanently resettling several of them in the respective places where they are employed now.

Training in Vocational Trades and Crafts : The idea was initiated by the Committee when it decided to set up a Training-cum-Production Centre at Dalhousie. In the scheme it was envisaged to train 500 Tibetan youths over a course of two years period. The object was to create talents among the Tibetans so that in due course and given necessary help they would be able to settle down themselves in a trade and lead an independent life. The centre at Dalhousie started functioning from October 1959. The total strength of the trainees on the rolls ultimately went upto 550 persons. The various crafts and trades taught at the Centre included carpet making, spinning and weaving, knitting and embroidery, handmade paper making (of very durable quality) tailoring, shoe-making, basket making, soap-making, niwar and bambo works, clay moulding and

painting. Upto 31st March 1961, a sum nearing Rs. three lakhs was expended by the Committee on this training programme, by way of capital expenditure and nominal wages to the trainees, excluding free food, clothing and accommodation facilities. The trainees showed marked aptitude for the work; most of them had now attained a high degree of craftsmanship although the stipulated period of two years training was not completed as yet. Forty craftsmen of different trades from this Centre had already been rehabilitated in the agricultural colony set up in Mysore for the Tibetan refugees. During their departure, the Committee presented each of them a package containing necessary tools and equipment of their respective trades, so that they could start work of their own and earn independently. They are doing well in Mysore. It is hoped that the other trainees also will be happily resettled in due course and the Centre will take up new trainee recruits for fresh training course.

The endeavour at Dalhousie Training Centre was not limited to occupational learning alone, but also the development of a dynamic and disciplined working force in all its broader aspects. Welfare measures, recreational facilities, entertainments and cultural programmes formed part of the activities at the centre. A regular language school was opened where Hindi and English were taught by qualified teachers. The school accommodated non-trainees also but attendance for the trainees was compulsory. The school had a maximum strength of 700 students and the classes were held in shifts. It was encouraging to note that within a few months the Tibetans picked up a working knowledge of Hindi.

As training course advanced, simultaneously the production side should also had to expanded resulting in increased supply of necessary tools and raw materials. Unfortunately, the Committee could not cope with this expansion due to paucity of funds. Therefore, on the 1st April 1961, the Centre was handed over to the Government of India with its assets by way of tools, equipments and raw materials left over.

A similar training-cum-production project but on a smaller scale, is functioning at Darjeeling under the style of Tibetan Refugee Self-help Centre. This project was supported

by the Committee within the limits of its resources.

It was understood that Government were contemplating establishing similar vocational training centres, in small and big ways at suitable selected places.

Over and above the vocational projects mentioned above, 91 Tibetan youths are undergoing training in small scale Industrial Institutes of the Government of India at different places. Further 26 young Tibetans are being trained in leather and footwear technology in the Governmental Institute at Guindy in Madras State.

Eight Tibetan Girls are being trained as nurses in the Charteries Hospital, Kalimpong.

Resettlement in Agricultural and Horticultural Colonies: The scheme was aimed at evolving self-developing, self-sufficient agricultural colonies to be raised by the Tibetans themselves.

In India cultivable land is scarce and has been utilised to the maximum level. Due to increase in population and consequent agricultural unemployment, land problem has been very pressing in this country. As a consequence, legislations were being enacted in States limiting the area of ownership of land. Under these conditions it has been a very hard task to get lands for settling Tibetan refugees. Nevertheless, two agricultural resettlement schemes are on the process of implementation now, namely at Bhalukpung in NEFA and the other at Periyapatna in the Mysore State. The latter is a bigger project. The Govt. are envisaging to have an agricultural colony in Ladakh too.

Mysore Agricultural Colony: The site of the Mysore colony is ideally situated on a virgin and fertile plateau, 3,000 feet above sea level in the Periyapatna Taluk, 52 miles from Mysore city. Nearby this place, nestles the river Cauvery. The project area covers an expanse of 3,500 acres, in which 600 families of 3,000 Tibetans will be resettled. To each family five acres of cultivable land would be allotted. They will live in houses built of mortar and brick in six planned villages of 100 families each. They will be provided with farming implements, seeds, and live stock and such other initial assistance that are necessary. It is proposed to raise paddy, ragi, tobacco and cotton crops in the fields.



A view of the agricultural project site for Tibetan refugees at Bylakuppe in Mysore State

The work at this project is making good progress. About 1,448 Tibetans including 477 women and 288 children have up till now moved to this place. The rest of the settlers would also join shortly. A good portion of jungle that covered the area had been cleared now and the farms and the colony are taking shape. A cooperative store caters to the supply of day to day necessities of the refugees. Two primary schools have been opened for imparting education to the children. It is proposed to establish a residential school on modern lines in this project in due course. It is also envisaged to have a cooperative industrial venture in small scale industries and handicrafts. There is marked progress of operations at this project and in this respect the State Government officials responsible for administration are to be appreciated.

Such agricultural colonies has had its added significance as centres of traditional and much loved community life and culture, of the Tibetan people. In industrial and other forms of occupations the Tibetans would be dissipa-

ted in isolated groups over a wide and far-fledged area and in course of time, their way of life would get influenced by environments and might loose some of the characteristic and original Tibetan ways. The Dalai Lama had great faith in these agricultural colonies as prospective centres where traditional Tibetan life and culture could be preserved. He believed that the Chinese in Tibet were out on the job of exterminating everything Tibetan, their way of life culture and religion and substituting instead with Chinese ways and methods of life. Therefore, he thought, in course of time, the rich Tibetan traditions and culture would be wiped out in Tibet. The Dalai Lama therefore hoped that the Tibetan culture and heritage could be preserved for posterity only among his followers in India. Perhaps, in course of time, true Tibetan traditions and culture would be found not in Tibet but outside, among the Tibetan refugees who lived in the agricultural settlements in India.

Bhalukpung Land Settlement Scheme : This is a small scheme compared to that of Mysore.

It has been contemplated to settle 500 Tibetans on a plot of land. Two hundred of settlers have been since moved to the site. The project is gradually taking shape.

Education of Tibetan Children : It was estimated that there were about 3000 children among the Tibetan refugees in India. It was important and essential that like any other children they should not be denied proper education and knowledge in order to widen their scope and opportunity for a better future.

No doubt language classes were being held at camps and certain worksites but that in no way met the need of the problem. What the children required was facilities for modern education.

Admirably enough the initiative in this respect came from the Dalai Lama Himself. At Mussoorie, where He stayed earlier, the idea of establishing a residential school there was sponsored by Him. Started with fifty students and an initial contribution from the personal funds of the Dalai Lama, the school received support from the Committee and the voluntary agencies from the very beginning and now it has got a strength of four hundred. So also, the nursery school at Dharamsala was also organised by His Holiness after He had moved to Dharamsala from Mussoorie. The Nursery School is also being supported by the relief organisations. It has received so far 780 children. The bigger children were sent to residential schools at Mussoorie and Simla, (which was recently set up). Under the patronage of foreign relief organisations, several of the children from the Nursery had gone for studies in schools abroad. The present strength at the Nursery is 338 children, whose age ranged from six months to eight years.

Recently, the Government of India had sponsored a comprehensive scheme for the education of the Tibetan children. The scheme envisaged establishing and running of five residential schools with a strength of 300 to 400 and ultimately 500 students, including the Mussoorie school and the Nursery at Dharamsala. In this direction two residential schools were recently started at Simla and Darjeeling. The third school will be organised shortly in the Mysore agricultural colony.

Under the scheme, The Government of India are also starting regular primary schools

at all camps and projects.

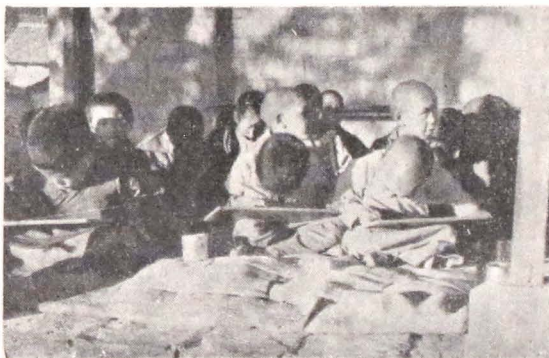
With the benefit of scholarship received from Danish Committee for Tibetan Assistance, 20 students from Mussoorie school had gone to Denmark for technical studies.

23 Tibetan children are receiving instructions in 'Kalashetra' Adyar, an educational institution of repute in the city of Madras.

Theological School and Residence for Lamas : Since the past over one year, the transit camp at Buxa had been converted into a residential academy where over 1500 Junior Lamas have been admitted. Tibetan theological studies and practices are spread over a period of several years. The Junior or Student Lamas had to break their studies when they fled from Tibet. The academy at Buxa gave them the opportunity to continue their pursuit after learning. In the academy, the Lamas were also composing Tibetan Scriptures which were lost or destroyed during Chinese occupation in Tibet.

About 1,100 elderly Lamas have been resettled at Dalhousie camp.

Besides, several hundreds of Tibetan Lamas have sought refuge in various Tibetan monasteries situated in Ladakh, Sikkim, Kalimpong and Darjeeling. While a few of them can support themselves others needed assistance.



Children at study in the Nursery School at Dharamsala

Our Resources

The resources of the Committee came from generous voluntary public donations received in cash and kinds both in this country and abroad. Our contributors may be divided into

two categories, namely (i) individuals and organisations and (ii) voluntary relief agencies.

Contributions from Individuals and Organisations: Numerous individuals and several organisations within this country and outside had contributed money and material in big and small way. While each of these donors had contributed according to one's mite, mention may be made of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association which directed to Missamari Camp several bales of clothes which were made into dresses for the refugees, some Tea Planters in Assam and West Bengal who donated tea packets; the people of South Vietnam who donated a significant quantity of rice; the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, the American Friends Society (Quakers) Philadelphia and the International Rescue Committee which made generous cash dona-

tions and the Baptist Mission Hospital in Tezpur which cooperated in rendering medical service to the sick during the early emergency in Missamari and the Charteris Mission Hospital in Kalimpong which is still rendering notable service to the sick refugees in Kalimpong area. However, the response from the individuals and organisations was limited, more or less to the earlier period only, i.e. during the first year of our work.

Nevertheless, a philanthropic move is coming from MEDICO Inc. New York, which has promised to the Committee a mobile medical unit, consisting of two vans with equipment and medicines. In their offer, MEDICO has also agreed to bear the operation costs of these vans including salary to staff and medicines, initially, for a period of one year.

Voluntary Agencies: A number of voluntary relief agencies of national and international character are closely associated with the relief and rehabilitation measures right from the beginning. Voluntary agencies formed the main prop of public assistance to the refugees and some of them such as AECTR, CRS/NCWC, NCC/CWS and CARE played an outstanding role in extending aid so significant both in its volume and continuity. Assistance from them came mostly in kinds, but agencies like AECTR stood prominent for donations in kinds as well as in cash.

While, in an international refugee problem like that of the Tibetan refugees it was only meet and proper that the relief agencies of international character were taking part. Such association asserted the universal brotherhood of man.

It was the privilege of the Central Relief Committee to coordinate the aids and services coming from the voluntary agencies as these were channeled through the Committee. We are proud to record the excellent cooperation and never-failing good-will on the part of the agencies all through in the common effort of service to the Tibetan refugees.

If public assistance was an important factor to be reckoned with (as it proved to be) in the Tibetan relief and rehabilitation measures, it was primarily due to the participation by the voluntary agencies.



Dr. Verne E. Chaney (centre), Director, Asia Programme of MEDICO when he visited Dalhousie Camp. MEDICO has offered a mobile medical unit.

Each agency had contributed its distinctive share and it might be odd to evaluate the aid received from each of them. But an attempt is made here to mention the chief features of assistance rendered by the different agencies.

AECTR : American Emergency Committee for Tibetan refugees, besides contributing to general relief funds and supplying relief articles in kinds in the earlier stages, had concentrated later, in rehabilitation measures with generous support to the Committee for establishing and running vocational training centres and educational schools. The vast bulk of outlay at the training-cum-production centres in Dalhousie and Darjeeling and at the school in Mussoorie came from AECTR. It also supported a programme of training Tibetan girls as nurses and propose to launch a scheme in the training of suitable candidates from among the Tibetans themselves as Kindergarten teachers and welfare workers who are badly needed in various camps and projects.

Equally or perhaps more significant was AECTR's contribution in the continuous and assured supply of valuable and large stocks of drugs and multivitamin tablets. These drugs were gifted to them by several American Pharmaceutical companies and it proved to be an invaluable source of relief in checking and preventing diseases, the incidence of which were at large at one time.

CRS/NCWC : The Catholic Relief Services, an international relief organisation with which is associated the National Christian Welfare Conference of USA, was an important factor in the continuous import of large shipments of used clothings and blankets which enabled the Committee to carry out systematic and sufficient supply of clothing to all the refugees. This organisation was also responsible for the supply of large stocks of food articles such as wheat and wheatflour, cornmeal etc., from time to time. It had also contributed cash donations for specific purposes.

NCC of India : The Committee on Relief and Gift Supplies of the National Christian Council of India, in association with the Church World Services, Luthern World Federation and World Council for Churches played a significant role in providing regular shipments of dry milk, cereals and also multivitamin tablets. Their contribution of used clothes and

blankets was no less significant. The Committee on Relief and Gift Supplies has done outstanding work through its programme of treating refugee TB patients in sanatoria.

CARE : The Committee for American Relief Everywhere supplied large stocks of cereals and other food articles and this item topped in terms of value of all of their other contributions. Supply of tools and equipment for workers and trainees at the construction projects and vocational training centres, agricultural implements for land settlers; stationery for students and class-room kits, formed CARE's contributions in rehabilitation measures.

IRCS : As is traditional with them, the Indian Red Cross Society played its valuable role in rendering assistance to the Tibetan refugees. But the most important part of their services lay in assisting the Committee in its medical programme. Large stocks of medicines which the Committee received from AECTR were stored with them at the Society's headquarters at New Delhi and they despatched these medicines to the various camps and projects according to the needs.

ICU : The management of the Tibetan Refugee Handicrafts Centre sponsored by the Committee at Dalhousie was entrusted to the Indian Cooperative Union, New Delhi. After the recent change of hands of this centre to the Government, the Union continue to manage its affairs on behalf of the Government.

JCI : The Junior Chamber International mainly concentrated themselves in Buxa camp where they had supplied milk powder and also shoes for the Lamas. However, a shipment of food articles received from the Junior Chamber International was distributed in other camps and projects also. Recently the President of the Indian Junior Chamber, informed the Committee that the International proposed to have a concrete programme in the rehabilitation measures.

WVF : The World Veterans Federation through its Indian counterpart was responsible for arranging treatment of several disabled and handicapped refugee patients.

SCI : The Indian branch of the Service Civil International provided voluntary services of several short term social workers and nurses at the camps and projects. These volunteers



Armando E. Sonaggere, Catholic Relief Services Programme Director in India, watching trainees at work in the Industrial production-cum-training centre at Dalhousie. Behind him is AECTR's Travis L. Fletcher.

were comprised of young men and women of an international character.

The Quaker Centre International through its Delhi branch has the intention of starting a community project in one of the relief camps, preferably at Sandeo in Pithoragarh Distt. of Uttar Pradesh. The feasibility of the scheme is being studied.

Emergence of a New Permanent Committee : The Central Relief Committee for Tibetans was

organised on an emergency basis and being a temporary organisation, it could not run through an indefinite period. Nevertheless, the large and evergrowing number of Tibetan refugees during the past two years and the Committee's active participation in rehabilitation measures, necessitated its continued functioning. Not only that, the situation demanded the need for a permanent organisation to complete the measures committed to by

the Committee. Therefore, in the meeting of Central Relief Committee for Tibetans held in April last, it was decided to reorganise the Committee into a permanent relief body. Accordingly a new registered organisation, under the style of the Central Relief Committee (India) was formed. The new organisation will start functioning from 1st July, 1961.

Task Ahead

The emphasis is now on rehabilitation. As will be seen in the foregoing section of this report entitled Rehabilitation, much head-way has been made in this direction but much remains to be accomplished yet. The issues that are to be tackled on this score are (i) successful completion of the projects at work and (ii) launching of new projects for thousands still to be rehabilitated.

It is gratifying to note of the continued and unabated interest of the voluntary agencies in relief and rehabilitation measures. We trust with the cooperation of the voluntary agencies

public assistance would play still more effective role in Tibetan refugee programme and the tasks ahead will be completed early and with greater measure of success.

Our Thanks

We extend our grateful thanks to all donors from outside and within our own country. In particular, we take this opportunity to thank the voluntary agencies for their invaluable and generous aids and services. We also thank the Government of India for the cooperation extended by them in our work. Our thanks are due to 30,000 Tibetans who showed rare courage to withstand the privations and cooperated with us in our work. And lastly, but not least of it all, we thank His Holiness the Dalai Lama for His valuable cooperation in our work.

New Delhi
30-6-61



Pilgrim with his gods

Reflections on a Week in India

Dr. B. A. Garside, Executive Director, American Emergency Committee for Tibetan Refugees

Anyone who has spent even a few days among the Tibetan refugee camps in India must ever afterward have a profound admiration for the cheerful fortitude with which these peaceful but indomitable people have endured all the losses and tragedies of the past decade.

Last October I was privileged to visit the Tibetan centres in Dalhousie, Dharamsala, and Mussoorie. There I saw thousand men and women, youth, and children whom widespread oppression and savage cruelty had driven from their ancestral homes in the lofty Himalayas. They are the hardy survivors of those multitudes who had fled through cold mountain passes guarded by enemies who had slain many of their number. They endured the exhausting trek down the southern slopes into the hot Indian lowlands. They were bewildered by the new land, with its strange languages and customs.

Yet, strengthened by the friendship and understanding they found in India, they kept faith in themselves and their future. They sought not only to provide for their physical needs, but even more to preserve their spiritual and cultural heritage. Above all, they were solicitous that their children would not only retain all the values of their Tibetan heritage but would also acquire the best that the outside world could give them.

All three of the major Tibetan centres I visited had many things in common. But each had its own distinctive characteristics.

At Dalhousie we were greatly impressed by the cheerfulness and ability with which the Tibetans were solving the problems of providing new means of livelihood for themselves and their families. We watched men and women of all ages working long and diligently at learning and practicing new and modified skills. We admired the artistry which went into their weaving, tailoring, basketry, shoe-

making, ceramics, carpentry, rug-making, paper-making even painting. We spent some time in the classrooms where their children and youth were diligently learning English and Hindi, as well as studying their Tibetan language literature, culture and religion.

At Mussoorie we found that the major emphasis was on education. Here, we felt, the Tibetan leaders were carefully collecting the brightest of their children and youth. They were placing over them their ablest teachers. They were trying to give these young people the best training they could for whatever the future might hold, and wherever their lives might be spent, whether in India or abroad or—as they fervently hoped—in their Tibetan homeland.

School buildings were overcrowded and not always in good repair. Dormitory rooms were dark and bare. Classrooms were jammed and lacking in equipment. Food was plain, though adequate in quantity. The operating budget was unbelievably small. But everywhere was an atmosphere of cheerful industry. The teachers were devoted to their work and proud of their students. The smiling eagerness of the students shone brightly through all barriers of language. These youngsters could hold their own with students anywhere.

At Dharamsala one instantly sensed everywhere the spirit of the Dalai Lama. As we visited two schools for very young children we knew they had been established as a result of the deep concern which His Holiness felt for the younger generation, upon whom rested the hopes for the future of the Tibetan nation.

At midday we were privileged to have an audience with His Holiness in his quarters which had been attractively decorated and furnished by his followers. It was a memorable experience to be in the presence of so remarkable a personality as this intensely earnest young spiritual and temporal leader of



Dr. Garside, Executive Director, AECTR (right) and Mr. K. S. Gupta, Secretary CRCT (Left) with the students of the Tibetan Refugee Educational Institution at Mussoorie.

the Tibetan nation. One felt immediately his radiantly spiritual nature, his deep feeling of concern for his people. Here was one who knew and shared their sufferings, who sought solutions for their problems. He was aware of all the tragedy and darkness of the present, yet calmly confident of the future.

We talked at length with His Holiness about the practical problems of aiding the Tibetan refugees providing food and shelter and medical care, conducting training centers, operating schools. Then we had a pleasant luncheon of excellent Tibetan dishes, during which we discussed some of the broader affairs of a sorely troubled world. And as we went on our way we felt a deeper confidence in the basic strength and endurance of the Tibetan nation.

Our days among our Tibetan friends made us realize more clearly than ever that little if any of this aid to these refugees would have been possible without the capable work of the Central Relief Committee for Tibetans. That Committee was organised by a large number of Indian leaders early in 1959, and ever since has given effective guidance and unity to all the diversified efforts to assist the growing thousands of Tibetan refugees. Its Chairman, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, with the able assistance of Mrs. Kripalani, has given unstintingly of his great ability, experience, and influence. Actively associated with them as officers and members of the Committee have been a long list of distinguished men and women, many of whom held important posts in the Government of India. Among the officers who have given outstanding service to the Committee a special tribute should be paid to the Secretary, Shri Kalyan Singh Gupta, who has devoted most of his time to the work of the Committee during the past two years.

On most of my visits to these Tibetan centres I was privileged to accompany Dr. and Mrs. Kripalani and to benefit from their wise appraisal of all that had been achieved, their quick understanding of the problems and difficulties still being faced. On all my visits I also had the welcome company and guidance of Mr. Gupta, who did much to make each trip both pleasant and productive.

In the groups with which I visited most of the Tibetan centers were also representatives of the other humanitarian organizations from many parts of the world which have carried the major share of the relief program for Tibetan refugees. Such organizations as CARE, Church World Service, Catholic Welfare Committee, Junior Chamber International and the National Christian Council of India, all are cooperating in this work in the finest spirit of unity and mutual helpfulness.

While in New Delhi I called at the headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society to thank its Secretary-General, Maj.-Genl. C. K. Lakshmanan for the hearty cooperation it has given to medical aspects of the Tibetan refugee program. The Red Cross has received, stored, and dispensed as needed the drugs, vitamins, antibiotics, and other medical supplies sent from many parts of the world for the benefit of these refugees.

Just before leaving India I was privileged to have brief talk with Prime Minister Nehru, whose consistent personal interest in and support for the Tibetan refugee program has contributed immeasurably to its success. I was also able to meet many of the other strategically located officials in the Government whose friendship and cooperation have been indispensable. Despite all the pressing problems which a rapidly growing and advancing India is facing today, her government and her people have set the world an enviable example of compassion and of practical service.

Even great tragedies may have two brighter aspects :—

First, they may call forth from those who witness these tragedies manifestations of basic human kindness and unselfish service which give new faith and strength both to those who have suffered and to those who serve.

Second, they may inspire those beset by these tragedies to such heights of courage, fortitude, and endurance that in the long course of history those who first were the victims emerge as the victors.

We believe that we may see the emergence of both of these aspects from the great tragedy which has befallen the people of Tibet.

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THE ROLE OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

in the

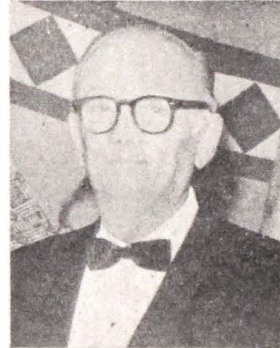
Tibetan Refugee Relief & Rehabilitation Programme

Travis L. Fletcher, Field Director

American Emergency Committee for Tibetan Refugees

At the outset, I should thank the Central Relief Committee of India and its Chairman, Acharya J.B. Kripalani, Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani and its Secretary, Mr. Kalyan Singh Gupta for the invitation to write my impressions of the role being played in this programme by the voluntary agencies. The invitation was accepted in all humility, realising that my own personal contribution was quite limited; that very little, if any, progress in this humanitarian effort would have been possible without full cooperation by the Central Relief Committee itself, and the support of the Indian Government. There are representatives of other voluntary agencies operating permanently in India with knowledge that comes only from experience, and I have had to learn much from them. It is a fact, however, that this programme for Tibetan Refugees is unique in that general experience in this field has not sufficed. We have all had to learn mainly from the Tibetans themselves. In other countries to which refugees have fled to avoid persecution for religious political or racial reasons, a large percentage have been fairly familiar with the language, customs and culture of the country offering asylum. Not so with the Tibetans. Isolated for centuries, restricted from travel by natural geographic barriers the Tibetans who fled to India, beginning with the miraculous escape of the Dalai Lama, generally found themselves in completely strange surroundings, unable to speak or to understand the language, dependent upon the hospitality of a country itself beset with problems of unemployment and over-population, and in the process of economic adjustment.

The voluntary agencies have done their best, but the important factors have been the courage, the ability to adjust on the part of the



Travis L. Fletcher

Tibetans, and the kindness and hospitality displayed by the people of India towards these refugees.

It is estimated that 10,000 Tibetan refugees came into India at the time the Dalai Lama escaped, or shortly thereafter. Now there are more than 30,000 refugees here in India. The task is much too great for one or all voluntary agencies—they can only supplement the work of the Indian Government. Their principal role has been to help to provide emergency relief and to use their resources and experience in planning and establishing rehabilitation and education projects.

From the beginning the voluntary agencies assumed a substantial part of the burden of helping the Tibetan refugees. The sudden influx into Assam and West Bengal in April 1959 was entirely unexpected. Transient camps were hastily set up at Missamari on an airfield that was used during World War II as a point

of take-off for flights over the 'Hump'. Another camp was established in Buxa in West Bengal, mainly for the lamas and monks. At one time there were as many as 7,000 refugees in the camp at Missamari, which was constructed to take care of no more than 5,000. Fifteen hundred lamas and monks were once accommodated at Buxa.

The Tibetans arrived at these transient camps at the beginning of the monsoon season, coming from an elevation of 12,000 feet almost to sea level. Due to this change in elevation and the sudden change in diet there was naturally much sickness, but the Tibetans are a tough and hardy race of people. The voluntary agencies through the Central Relief Committee and Acharya J. B. Kripalani, their Chairman, worked closely with the Indian Government in an effort to fight sickness and hunger, and with supplies of medicines, food and clothing to relieve sufferings.

It is said that only in totalitarian states can the Government and the people move swiftly. But this does not apply when people in search of freedom need help from other free men and women. The speed and efficiency with which help was made available to the Tibetans in those early days of the programme amazed most skeptics. There was no time in which to ship medicines and food into India, or even from points in India, Missamari and Buxa. It takes approximately three days by rail freight to ship goods from the nearest port of Calcutta to Missamari. Food had to be purchased locally and in large quantities; medicines had to be sent by air, otherwise an epidemic might occur. Within hours after the first group of Tibetans reached Missamari, the Catholic Welfare Services, CARE, and the National Christian Council were on the first group of representatives of the Central Relief Committee. Food, clothing and other necessities provided by these agencies were soon pouring into Missamari, and the nearby town of Tezpur.

I had come to India on the eve of the Dalai Lamas escape to make a survey for Mr. Lowell Thomas who had organized the American Emergency Committee for Tibetan Refugees. I found myself in the midst of a refugee relief crisis. As the Dalai Lama crossed the border into India, I despatched a cable to Mr. Thomas, asking him to appeal to the American people for medicines, cash and supplies. The speed

with which Mr. Thomas and his Committee met this crisis was amazing. Within two days a contribution of 5,000 dollars was cabled to the Acharya Kripalani and his Committee, followed within two weeks by another contribution of 10,000 dollars. Forty eight hours after my cable was sent, a PanAm Cargo plane landed at the airport in New Delhi with approximately four thousand pounds of antibiotics and other valuable drugs. These drugs were then flown to Missamari and Buxa where the Government had set up clinics and a small hospital to care for the sick.

The town of Tezpur was crowded with members of the press and representatives of the voluntary agencies, the former eager to tell the world of the plight of these refugees, and the latter zealous in their desire to render help. Doctor Merchant of the Baptist Christian Hospital in Tezpur practically turned over his home and hospital to accommodate the press, the members of the voluntary agencies, and to scores of Tibetan refugees who needed immediate hospital treatment. The whole picture was heart-warming. The brotherhood of man was assuring itself.

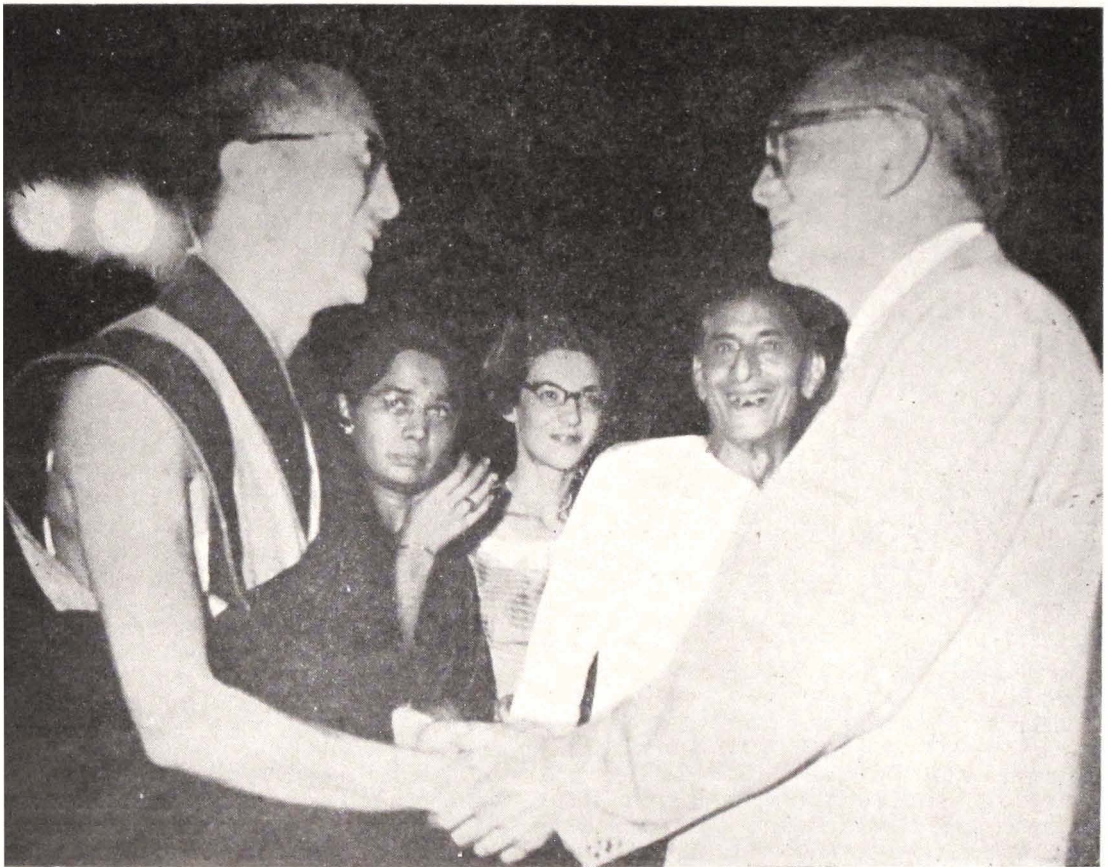
As stated, this programme was a new experience to me, and no doubt to representatives of other voluntary agencies, in that we were working through a Central Relief Committee, and not independently. At first there was some doubt in my mind as to whether this could be done effectively. It did not take long, however, to realize that working through a central coordinating agency made up of prominent and devoted Indian people would result in better coordination, which is so desirable but rarely accomplished in any relief programme. The Central Relief Committee, eighty percent of whom were members of Parliament, made immediate arrangements to clear all supplies for Tibetan refugees duty free through the ports of India, and to have all supplies transported by rail free of freight charges to the camps at Missamari and Buxa.

These arrangements were made within a few days, whereas it would have taken months of negotiation by voluntary agencies to obtain these concessions. By working through the Central Relief Committee, confusion and duplication were avoided. The voluntary agencies did not find themselves, as is frequently the case, contributing the same items to the refugees while other items were in short supply.

As everyone with experience among refugees is aware, idleness in a refugee camp will quickly destroy the morale of even the strongest among them. With the cooperation and coordination of the Central Relief Committee, the Indian Government made the transition from relief to rehabilitation within a period of six months after the arrival of the first refugees in India. This could not have been accomplished without the whole-hearted support of all interested groups.

The National Christian Council, CARE, Catholic Welfare Services, Oxford Famine Relief, our own American Emergency Committee, and many others including hundreds of Indian citizens made contributions in cash and

supplies to the Central Relief Committee to bring this rapid transition about. Our Committee, with its limited funds, was interested primarily in providing vocational projects and educational facilities for the young Tibetans. We therefore volunteered to establish and generously supported a vocational training centre in Dalhousie and a school for Tibetan in Mussoorie. We also agreed to give similar support to the self-help centre of Mrs. Gyalo Thondup in Darjeeling. The other voluntary agencies responded generously in giving help to all of these projects. The Dalhousie Work Centre started with one hundred trainees and instructors, expanded rapidly during the first year of operation. In October 1960,



*AECTR's Field Director Travis L. Fletcher with His Holiness the Dalai Lama.
In the centre is seen CRCT Chairman Acharya J. B. Kripalani.*

there were five hundred workers and instructors. The project was taken over by the Indian Government on April 1, 1961. Many Tibetans from this project have already reached a point of proficiency where they can earn a livelihood for themselves. The first class will "graduate" during the next few months. All of the voluntary agencies who contributed to this project can feel proud of the achievement.

The school at Mussoorie started with fifty students and now has 400. The voluntary agencies have supported this school from the beginning, CARE with equipment and supplies, National Christian Council with food and clothing, Catholic Welfare Services with food and clothing, and our own Committee with salaries for teachers and cash donations for food and other essential supplies. No one voluntary agency could have supported this school, but by working in cooperation with the Central Relief Committee, this successful operation has resulted. It is the principal educational facility for Tibetan refugees in India, and has impressed all who have had the opportunity to observe the enthusiasm of the students and the faculty.

On the evening before I began to write these impressions, the Director of the Quaker International Centre, Bradford Smith, invited representatives of the voluntary agencies, the Central Relief Committee and the Indian Government, to the Quaker Centre for dinner and full discussion of the future of the programme for Tibetans. Similar meetings have been held in the past with each voluntary agency in turn playing host. The purpose of the meeting was to see to what extent we as voluntary agencies could supplement the burdensome work of the Indian Government. Individual projects were proposed and accepted in principle. Generally it was agreed that voluntary agencies are best prepared to support training and educational projects, e.g. intensive courses in English and Hindi for teachers and others, training of welfare workers among young Tibetan men and women, training for nurses in the many missionary hospitals in India for Tibetan girls, to provide supervisors and helpers for the nursery for Tibetan children at Dharamsala, teachers for the Tibetan Refugee Educational Institutions at Mussoorie, and vocational training in various centres. In addition to these projects the voluntary agencies offered help within their limited means of food and

other relief supplies. My agency, the American Emergency Committee, offered to continue to supply large quantity of drugs and vitamins to all the work centres and projects and to contribute rehabilitation projects.

This meeting at the Quaker Centre was a constructive step one in a long line of cooperative gestures by voluntary agencies operating in behalf of Tibetan refugees. No project for Tibetans is wholly supported by one agency in India. Contributions are made by the agencies through the Central Relief Committee, and the resources are thus pooled. The result is a well coordinated programme of which all participating agencies may well feel proud.

Several of the Voluntary agencies that have participated in this programme have already named, but there were many others. The young people of the Service Civil International are dedicated and deserve great credit. The World Veterans' Federation, headed in India by Lieut.-Col. G. S. Chawla has rendered outstanding services to the disabled. The International Rescue Committee were one of the first contributors to the school at Mussoorie. The Late Dr. Tom Dooley who laboured during the last years of his life in the Far East knowing that his time was short, came to India in November 1960 shortly before his death, to offer to Acharya Kripalani of the Central Relief Committee two mobile medical units from his organisation, MEDICO.

The generosity of American Pharmaceutical firms in supplying large quantities of anti-biotics and other drugs has been one of the most important contributions to this programme. These drugs has been one of the most important contributions to this programme. These drugs valued at nearly Dollars 400,000 (US) were received from Upjohn International, the Charles Pfizer Company, Schering Drug Corporation, Bristol Laboratories, the Industrial Drug & Supplies Inc. and the Olin Mathieson Company (Squibb).

Our American Emergency Committee came into being as a temporary emergency organisation. It was our plan to close by the end of 1959. Meanwhile the problem has become greater with thousands of Tibetans seeking refuge in Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and the border areas of India.



Twenty Tibetan students from Mussoorie school left for Denmark for technical education with the benefit of scholarships. During their departure, Miss Isabel French of AECTR presented them with multivitamin tablets.

Mr. Lowell Thomas, our Chairman and long friend of the Dalai Lama and the Tibetans, together with other members of the Board of Directors, decided that we would continue to do our share as long as funds were available. The generosity of the American people has enabled the American Committee to make the following contributions from time to time to the Central Relief Committee to help in this humanitarian work.

Dalhousie	Rs. 217,835.05
Darjeeling	Rs. 52,428.81

Mussoorie	Rs. 53,143.42
Cash Contributions	Rs. 250,737.70
Drugs in kind of wholesale value	Rs. 382,425.00
Relief Supplies in kind	Rs. 55,849.84
Nurses' Training	Rs. 2,140.00
	<hr/>
	Rs. 1,014,559.82

Surely, no group of refugees were ever more deserving than the Tibetans, none more courageous, none more grateful.

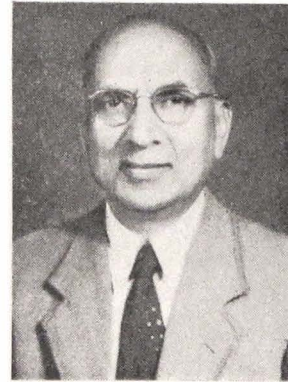
THE ROLE OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

J. S. S. Malelu, Director, Committee on Relief & Gift Supplies

NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF INDIA

The Committee on Relief and Gift Supplies of the National Christian Council of India is the body through which is channelled all material aid to India of an interdenominational character from the Protestant Christian Churches abroad. The tragedy in Tibet and the plight of the brave folks who made such a spectacular dash for liberty, seeking refuge in India, evoked an immediate response from the Christian Church the World over, and even before a single Tibetan refugee had actually stepped on Indian soil cabled enquiries and offers of help were received by us from the World Council of Churches headquarters in Geneva, from Church World Service New York, and later from the Lutheran World Federation representing the Lutheran Churches of Northern Europe and USA. This ready response from our related bodies abroad has enabled us to play our part and take our due share in Tibetan refugee relief operations from the very outset, in fact right from the very day that the Central Relief Committee for Tibetans began operations.

The Government of India having undertaken the primary responsibility for the reception, relief and rehabilitation of the refugees the question naturally arises as to what remains for voluntary agencies to do. Are they expected merely to the line and supplement the relief and rehabilitation efforts of Government? During one of our recent discussions it was remarked by one of the participants that whatever aid the voluntary agencies are able to provide helps by lightening the load of the Government of India to that extent. If this is all the role the voluntary agencies are expected to play then we might as well retire from the field. There is already foreign aid for Tibetan refugee relief coming in on a Government to Government level, and there is no reason why we the voluntary agencies should tax our constituencies to provide further relief in this direction.



J. S. S. Malelu

Surely the voluntary agencies have a distinctive and important role to play in this matter. Just as in the realm of economic development we believe that the best results will be achieved by a proper co-operation and co-ordination of effort between the public and the private sectors, so also in this matter the best results will surely be achieved by a proper co-operation and co-ordination of effort between the Government and Voluntary Agencies.

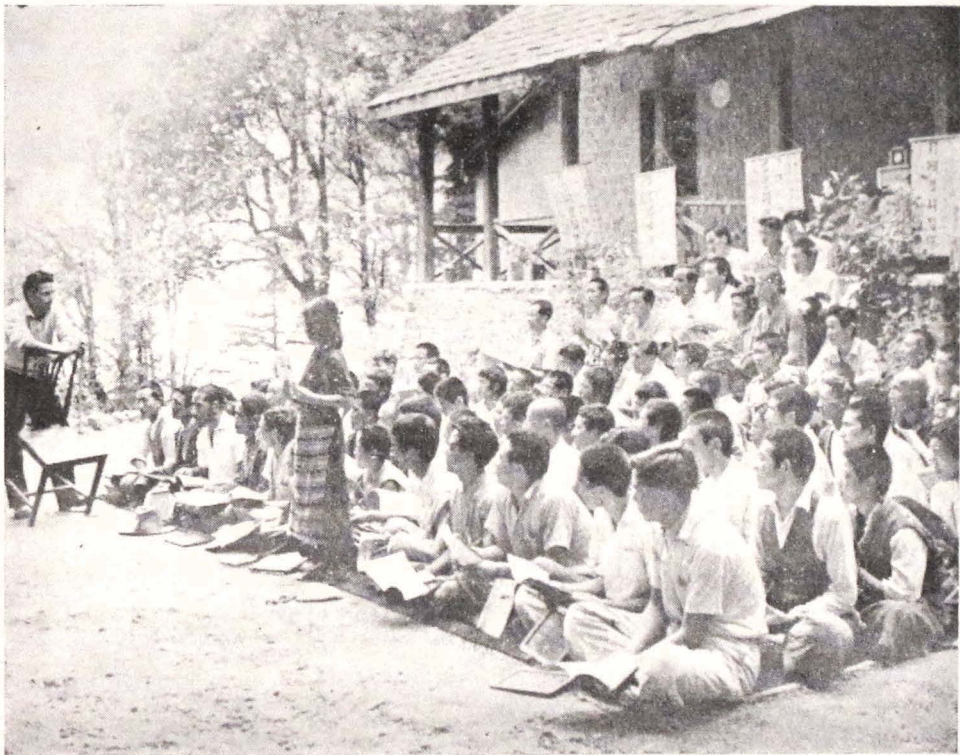
Government machinery all over in world is inherently slow to move. When the refugees first came in Government agencies were prompt in meeting their basic needs by arranging for their reception, transportation and temporary accommodation. The Voluntary Agencies stepped in to provide food, clothing, blankets, medicines and other amenities. The National Christian Council had its share in this and also provided nursing personnel and helped the YMCA to organise recreational facilities. When the time came for rehabilitation plans to be taken in hand the Voluntary Agencies took the initiative and provided for instance the equipment for starting the crafts training

centre at Dalhousie (now taken over by Government), helped to get the school at Mussoorie started and so on. An important role for the voluntary agencies to play therefore is to think ahead and blaze the trail so to speak.

Another aspect of the matter which should not be forgotten is that the voluntary agencies provide a channel through which the man in the street can express his concern for his fellow men and women in distress. Aid on a Government to Government level is of an impersonal character—a transfer of money bags from one treasury to another. The financial backing

which enables the Voluntary Agencies to carry on their humanitarian work comes from the hearts and pockets of individuals who feel this human concern for others less fortunate than themselves. As St. John the Beloved Disciple said in his pastoral letter to the early Church: 'Whoso hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?' It surely does the refugee too good to know that there are men and women—many of them thousands of miles away—who are personally interested in his welfare and well-being.

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A class in progress in Dalhousie. The School building is in the background.

The Role Played by CARE and Other Voluntary Agencies in Tibetan Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation

Dr. Allan Kline, Director of CARE in India

Now, two years after the Dalai Lama was forced to flee the Chinese occupation of Tibet, the plight of those Tibetans who followed him into exile is still serious. Their position as international refugees is, as the UN pointed out during World Refugee Year, especially difficult.

Another problem: like all disasters, like all refugees, the Tibetans in time begin to lose their novelty and dramatic appeal. In the United States, it may be possible to sustain interest and sympathy with pictures, and by

continuing to tell the remarkable story of the Tibetan refugees. Public response—through CARE and other agencies—to the distress of the Tibetan refugees has been one of the most generous on record, including aid to the Hungarians.

The Government of India has so far spent over two million dollars for Tibetan refugee relief, nearly half of it recently for Tibetan resettlement in the state of Mysore.

CARE aid to Tibetan refugees has been continuous since the first ones arrived in the



*Dr. and Mrs.
Allan Kline
with His
Holiness the
Dalai Lama.*

transit camp in Missamari in Assam on May 13, 1959. CARE's donors were able to provide these refugees with food at Missamari (95% of the rations for up to 8,000 people over eight months), and to help them build a new life for themselves with tools, classroom kits, pressure lamps, sewing machines.

Since then, CARE has directed its resources into five main projects : providing the tools and equipment for about 550 craftsmen and artisans at Dalhousie; supplying building materials and tools for the Tibetan Refugee Self Help Centre at Darjeeling; stationery for the educational institution at Mussoorie; beds, tables, benches and kitchen utensils for the nursery at Dharamsala; and plows and tools for forest clearing in Mysore.

Among other groups, Lowell Thomas's American Emergency Committee for Tibetan Relief, Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service, World Veterans Fund, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and the Service Civil International, have coordinated their aid through the All-India Central Relief Committee. Cash donations for Tibetan refugees have come to the Government of India from New Zealand, Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

In the face of all the difficulties, there are a number of heartening developments. The

situation is still fluid, and has not yet, on the whole, hardened into the apathy and resentment which marks so many of the other refugee communities in the world. The Dalai Lama and most of those who have worked closely with the Tibetan refugees seem to feel that, for the foreseeable future, the refugees' best chance lies in education and resettlement on the land. Schools at Simla, Mussoorie, Darjeeling and Mysore, and a nursery at Dharamsala, are meeting this need.

At Mysore, in southern India, 3,500 acres of land have been given to 3,000 Tibetan refugees for cultivation.

The land in Mysore is wooded and thinly populated, on a fertile plateau at an elevation of approximately 3,500 feet. The area now being settled is called Periyapatna, on a national highway. As an initial contribution, CARE has sent tools for land-clearing work, rice and pork luncheon meat, and 100 CARE ploughs for preparing the land for cultivation.

To date, the value of CARE's aid to the Tibetans exceeds 40 lakhs of rupees*, most of it in food supplies. CARE's donors will continue to help the Tibetans, especially with tools, agricultural and educational equipment, to enable them to help themselves.

*Not all CARE's contributions were channelled through the Committee.

THE ROLE OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

H. D. Swartzendruber, Church World Service Representative in India

The role of a Voluntary Agency, it seems to me, is to provide an immediate and effective channel for gifts by interested people to sufferers of natural or political calamities. One should not debate the merits of private vs. Government aid. They should not be in competition but rather in cooperation. Private agencies do not have funds at their disposal in any quantity similar to those of Government. On the other hand, Government must always scrutinize every project from many angles: to study the political implications, funds available, etc. There is then the need of appropriating funds for given projects. Clearly government aid cannot be immediate, and someone must be prepared to fill the breach. Here is where voluntary agencies have played a very useful role the world over.

Government is also inflexible and is generally slow to adjust to changing situations. When funds have been appropriated for one project they cannot easily be diverted to another one, should the situation change. Here again the Voluntary Agency can play a useful role.

One other very significant contribution, it seems to me, is that of the psychological effect of voluntary aid, Governments are large and generally impersonal. Aid given by a voluntary agency, however, is a living testimony of man's concern for man. To know that some one many



H. D. Swartzendruber

miles away is interested enough to send aid, I am told, does much to revive the spirits of one who has just undergone a particularly upsetting experience.

The role of a voluntary agency is definitely not to replace funds which Government should or would otherwise spend, not to compete with government for projects, but rather to complement and contribute where no other contributions are forthcoming.

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Role Played by the Indian Red Cross Society in Tibetan Refugee Relief Problem

Major-General C. K. Lakshmanan, Secretary-General, Indian Red Cross Society

Soon after reports appeared in the Press in April 1959 about the movement of refugees from Tibet into India, the Indian Red Cross, always aware of its responsibilities for the relief of the suffering, sent by air to Tezpur in Assam a ten-package consignment of vitamins, antibiotics, antimalarials sulpha drugs and some clothing valued at more than Rs. 12,000 for distribution to the destitute Tibetans in that area. In the same month, an all India organisation called the Central Relief Committee for Tibetans was formed in New Delhi with which many voluntary relief agencies including the Indian Red Cross Society were associated. Very soon the numbers of the refugees swelled and they were accommodated by Government in two relief camps, one at Missamari in Assam and the other at Buxa in West Bengal. As the days passed by, these two camps were found inadequate to serve them and two more camps, one at Dalhousie and the other in Sikkim were set up.

The situation called for further help and in order to assess their requirements a medical officer from our headquarters was asked to visit the camps and make a report. A subsequent assessment of requirements in the camps was also made by the Society. It was found that the needs of the refugees were great and during the course of the year, therefore, large quantities of supplies were sent by air, rail and road to the refugee camps. Part of the supplies distributed by us came from the Central Relief Committee for Tibetans, and some from the League of Red Cross and sister Societies as well as from charitable institutions and individuals.

The supplies sent included 33,000 lbs of milk powder, 1,23,200 lbs of rice, 2,60,000 tablets, capsules etc. of vitamins, 86,000 sulpha tablets, 50,000 anti-malarial tablets, 1,20,000 vials and 7,000 capsules of antibiotics, 16,000



Major-General C. K. Lakshmanan

pain soothing tablets, 10,000 tablets of PAS, mytrazide etc., 1,000 ampoules of calcium gluconate, some dried blood plasma, 5,000 capsules and 45 lbs of cod liver oil, over 200 tins of ovaltine, 4,000 tablets of entrovioform and dozens of other items like bandages, bismuth carb, kaolin, pot. bromide, gauze, cotton absorbent, syringes, knitting needles etc. Disinfectants supplied consisted of about 4,000 lbs of bleaching powder, over 1,400 lbs of gammexane, 250 lbs of DDT, 300 gallons of phenyle and 45 gallons of Flit. In addition over 1,000 woollen blankets, 2,000 bed sheets, about 1,000 trousers, 2,000 pairs of woollen socks, 200 woollen dressing gowns, over 300 lbs of knitting wool, 300 pairs of gloves 700 shirts, 120 pyjama suits, about 500 pillow cases and 100 garbhi chadders were also sent for the benefit of the refugees.

For the treatment of tuberculosis patients and handicapped refugees, the Society also gave 40 woollen blankets and bed sheets, 1,500 vials of dihydrostreptomycin, over 6,000

vitamin tablets, 500 capsules of terramycin, 500 tablets of tricombisul and 125 vials each of streptomycin, penicillin procain, terramycin and albamycin.

Assistance to Tibetan refugees in India was continued throughout the year 1960. They were housed in camps at Missamari, Dalhousie, Sikkim, Kalimpong, Darjeeling, Bhalukpong, Himachal Pradesh, Mussoorie, Ladakh, Dharamsala, Kulu and some other places. The Society distributed among them various relief supplies and medicines most of which were received from the Central Relief Committee for Tibetans.

The supplies included 2,66,000 tablets, 1,65,500 capsules and 500 bottles of vitamins; about 1,00,000 tablets, 91,000 capsules, 13,000 bottles (granules and powder) and 20,000 vials of antibiotics; about 80,000 tablets and 500 pints of sulpho drugs as well as 21,500 PAS granules and 1,800 ampoules of medicines for injections for various diseases. Other articles sent to the relief camps consisted of 2,66,000 tablets of A.P.C., Bamyl Caffein, Cascara

Sagrada, Dovers powder, menthol borax, mepacrine, etc., 138 vials of vaccine, 330 lbs of various drugs, surgical dressings, surgical instruments, etc. In addition 100 tins of milk, 400 packets of food stuff, 230 blankets, over 600 items of clothing, 155 bed sheets, 7,000 pieces of chocolate candy and 160 lbs of knitting wool were also given.

Consequent on the impending winding up of the activities of the Central Relief Committee for Tibetans, at the request of the Ministry of External Affairs, the Indian Red Cross has agreed to continue the stocking and distribution of medical supplies for the Tibetan refugees and that it would make purchases of medicines on behalf of the Government if funds are placed at its disposal for the purpose.

We take this opportunity to record our appreciation and grateful thanks to the League of Red Cross Societies, International Committee of the Red Cross and other sister Societies and also other donors for all their assistance in our relief work.

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Open air class—Dharamsala Nursery School.

An Appraisal of Tibetan Refugee Situation

Tsepon Shakabpa, Member, Bureau of His Holiness the Dalai Lama

The Chinese oppression in Tibet has been to the extent that the Tibetan people could no longer remain in their own native country, and were forced to seek refuge in the neighbouring countries of India, Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal. In India only, there are at present over forty thousand Tibetan refugees.

His Holiness the Dalai Lama is immeasurably anxious over the livelihood of his people and has therefore sought assistance from the Government of India, the Central Relief Committee and various voluntary agencies, all of whom have so benevolently contributed their fullest cooperation. His Holiness is extremely grateful for all the help extended to the unfortunate Tibetan people.

The following will give some idea about the location and occupation of the Tibetan refugees :—



Tsepon Shakabpa

<i>Place</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Buxa	1,500	Student Monks
Dalhousie	700	Lamas & Monks
Tibetan Refugee School, Mussoorie	300 over	Students
Tibetan Refugee School, Kalimpong	200 over	"
Nursery School, Dharamsala	260 about	Children in Nursery
Handicraft Centre, Dalhousie	400 about	Workers
Handicraft Centre, Darjeeling	100 about	"
Land Settlement, Mysore	1,500 (out of proposed 3,000)	Settlers
Land Settlement, Bhalukpong	250	Settlers
Different Training Institutions in India	200	Trainees
Different Places in India	50	Nurse Training
Various Hospitals in India	170	TB & Defective limb patients.

The rest of the Tibetan refugees numbering about 23,000 are occupied in road construction or forest work in various parts of northern India. To support all these thousands of refugees, the Indian Government the Central Relief Committee for Tibetans, and various voluntary agencies have generously contributed rice,

wheat, flour, medicines, clothes, and major necessities.

His Holiness, on his recent visit to the Capital, met and successfully discussed with their Excellencies the President, the Vice President, Prime Minister and other leading Government officials, problems concerning the educa-

tion and rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees in India. His Holiness requested the Government of India to educate all the young Tibetan refugee children and also to rehabilitate our road workers, so that they may be able to support themselves in the near future.

The Government has been most kind. It has sympathetically agreed to set up nurseries for all our children below the age of eight years; to educate thoroughly, in boarding schools all our youths from 8 to 17 years; to send in different small scale industry training centres all our intelligent youths from age of 17 to 25 years; and finally to rehabilitate on land settlement the rest of our refugees. As for education, it has been decided that the present Mussoorie school will be extended to accommodate more children and similar schools will be opened in Simla, Darjeeling etc. As for the site for the

rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees, cooler places in India like Ladakh and Bomdila are under consideration.

I feel it is my earnest advice to all our refugees to perform their respective duties earnestly wherever they may be and to appreciate the kindness extended by the Government of India the Central Relief Committee for Tibetans and the various voluntary agencies. More so I would request them to follow the advice of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

In conclusion, I offer my heartfelt thanks to the Government of India, the Central Relief Committee for Tibetans and the concerned voluntary agencies for their ever giving assistance and fullest cooperation in enabling the Tibetan refugees to achieve the goal, the goal for which all refugees aim—THE CAPABILITY TO SELF SUPPORT.

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Milk time at the Nursery School in Dharamsala

NURSERY SCHOOL AT DHARAMSALA

Mrs. Tsering Dolma, Principal

Exactly one year has elapsed since the Nursery school in Dharamsala was started. There are over four thousand Tibetan refugee children in India, Nepal and neighbouring countries. Most of their parents are very poor and there are also many children without parents. Therefore, such being the circumstances, there arises great hardship when it comes to looking after the health and education of the children.

It is very important that these children should be educated, both in our own religion, culture, and custom, and in the ways of other countries, so that in their generation they can maintain our national traditions, and also repay the debt we owe to the peace, freedom and truth loving countries which are helping us in our trouble.

With this in mind, His Holiness the Dalai Lama asked the Government of India for their help, and they readily gave food and accommodation to start a boarding nursery school at Dharamsala near His Holiness's present home, so that the smallest children could come under his direct care.

Last year when the Nursery school was first started we had managed to gather only fiftyone children. After that, apart from the most important help given continuously by the Government of India, we received continuous support also from the Central Relief Committee, the Red Cross, various Christian Organisations, Save the Children Fund of Britain and Commonwealth countries, other organisations in India and abroad and private individuals. In addition His Holiness the Dalai Lama has privately donated a considerable sum of money for their immediate needs. The result was that we were able to look after over 780 children up till now. The bigger children have been sent to the Tibetan Refugee Schools in Simla and Mussoorie. A number of children were sent to Switzerland and to other foreign schools so that at present we have 338 children from six months to eight years old.



Mrs. Tsering Dolma, Principal

We have had two nurses from S.C.I. and now we have a volunteer from Canada to care for the children's health besides a Hindi teacher and an artist from Switzerland. With these exceptions the staff of the school are Tibetan. Some of our bigger girls, are undergoing nurse training.

The children are learning to read and write in Tibetan, Hindi and English. We are doing our utmost to keep them as healthy as possible. Our children will never be spoiled, but they are loved and happy so that they no longer wish to go anywhere else. Therefore small orphans and others with nowhere to go are brought to us, and we cannot possibly turn them away. Still there are many more who desperately need help and want to come. But under the present circumstances we are still short of accommodation and the bare necessities.

From now on, in order that our work of bringing up the children healthy and well-informed be continuous and make progress, we hope and trust that the Government and people of India and our other benefactors of many nations and religion will continue to give us beneficial support as before.

A Short Report on Various Relief Measures Taken for the Refugees in Sikkim

Apa B. Pant, Political Officer, Govt. of India, Sikkim

To provide greater facilities for temporary rehabilitation to the ever increasing number of Tibetan refugees at the Missamari and Buxa camps, a scheme was sanctioned to absorb a few thousands volunteers out of these refugees for road projects and other works in Sikkim. A screening team, consisting of officials of the Sikkim Durbar, was deputed to Missamari and Buxa for recruitment of volunteers. The first batch of 312 refugees arrived in Sikkim towards the end of July 1959. Thereafter other batches followed. The highest number of refugees employed exclusively for road work in North Sikkim was 3200 in April 1960.

A transit camp was established at Deorali for the reception, temporary stay and dispersal of refugees who came from Missamari and Buxa for road works in Sikkim. The refugees in Sikkim are well represented from all parts of Tibet.

Medical Facilities

Due to various difficulties to recruit suitable doctors and compounders to work in remote areas with extremely difficult access and lacking in amenities of life only one qualified doctor and three compounders could be employed at the beginning. The strength of the medical staff was subsequently increased to two qualified doctors, five compounders and two dressers to render adequate medical aid in all the camps scattered here and there. These field hospitals have been located within easy distance of the concentration of workers at various spots. In addition facilities for hospitalisation has also been provided with the construction of two new blocks for refugee patients at Gangtok and Mangan. About 30 to 35 indoor patients and as many as 200 out-door patients on average were being treated daily. Due to high incidence of illness the medicines received from Red Cross did not prove to be adequate enough to meet the requirements and more medicines had thus to be procured locally. Fifteen T.B. patients were sent to various sanatoria in India during 1960. Six

more T.B. patients are now undergoing treatment in the local state T.B. hospital.

Free Issue of Rations and Grant of Incentus Bonus

Concession of free issue of rice at two seers per day per head upto 10% of strength of refugees employed on road work has been granted to meet food expenses for the aged, sick and those engaged on managerial staff.

In addition sanction has also been accorded to the payment of 0.25nP. to each of the road worker per day upto the ceiling of 8 weeks as incentive bonus. This system of paying incentive bonus has indeed proved to be great source of encouragement and a quite number of refugees have started earning as much as Rs. 5/- per day. It may be mentioned here that the refugees could construct 30 miles of road within 8 months.

Recreation and Welfare Work

As means of recreation several outdoor games and sets of radio were provided to the refugees.

Four volunteers (Indian) of the Service Civil international came to Sikkim for welfare work among the Tibetan refugees road workers in North Sikkim during 1960.

Tool, Plants and Hutting

The C.P.W.D. have issued tools and plants for the refugees working on road projects in North Sikkim. In addition to this CARE India has also donated free tools and plants which were of great help to them.

247 tents were provided free of cost to the refugees road workers for their accommodation.

Training for Handicrafts and Small Scale Industries

The following number of trainees were admitted in the various handicraft and small scale industries in India.

<i>Trade</i>	<i>Centre</i>	<i>No. of refugees sent</i>
Pottery	Training-cum-production Centre, Khannapur, Belgaum.	2
Footwear	Central Footwear Training Centre, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras.	4
Machine Shop	Industrial Extension Centre, Shivaja, Udham Nagar, Kolhapur.	2
Machine Shop	Industrial Extension Centre, 3 Industrial Estate, Gwalior.	5
Machine Shop	Extension Centre for Heat Treatment & Electroplating, AI-Industrial Estate, Sanatnagar, Hyderabad.	3
Machine Shop	Industrial Extension Centre, Madanmahal, Jabalpur.	2
Electroplating	Industrial Extension Centre, Small Industries Service Institute, Poona.	4
Mechanical	Industrial Extension Centre, Chaklasi Baghol, Nadiad.	2
Mechanical	Small Industries Service Institute Extension Centre, Old U.P. Govt. Lock Factory, Aligarh.	1
Carpentry	Small Industries Service Institute, Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur.	8

Every precaution was taken to select the right type of persons who were keen to learn the trade and also possessed some aptitude for it. The final selection was carried about by a representative from the small scale industries Department during the first week of March 1960.

Scholarship for carpentry was also granted to 15 Tibetan refugees at the rate of Rs. 50/- per month for one year. These refugees are now under training in the carpentry section of the Technical institute at Gangtok.

Rehabilitation of Aged and Infirm Refugees

During the year under review 58 old and infirm refugees were sent to Dalhousie for permanent settlement.

Enchay School

A school has been started in Gangtok in the old Enchay school for education of Tibetan refugees children in Sikkim. The school started functioning from the 16th October 1959 with 80 students. Free lodging, boarding and clothing were provided to each of the student. The present strength of students is 122 and it proposed to admit another batch of 28 students during the ensuing year. The main aim is to teach the children in their mother tongue keeping them in their home environment and do everything possible to encourage their civilisation and culture, their language and religion and their social and economic customs.

Besides reading and writing Tibetan the children are also taught Hindi, English, Arithmetic and Painting.

In addition four teachers have been appointed to teach the refugee road workers at various places on the road-site.

Influx of Fresh Refugees

Fresh refugees from Khampa and Tenge Dzongs and other adjoining areas started entering Sikkim through her northern border towards the end of May 1960. Most of the refugees are herdsmen and by the end of September the number of refugees has swelled to about 3,000 with 30,000 sheep, goats, yaks, donkeys, horses, bulls and cows. Due to lack of sufficient pasture land for these cattle, it was found necessary to remove a substantial number of these animals to such other places where adequate grazing facilities could be available. The Government of Bhutan had agreed to allow a substantial number of sheep to be removed to Bhutan and also agreed to rehabilitate these herdsmen who would go to Bhutan with their sheep. 66 herdsmen and 1,312 sheep and goats were removed to Bhutan. Journey expenses were paid to each of the herdsmen. The main object was to save the lives of these wool producing sheep which would otherwise perish in thousands due to lack of adequate pasture lands in North Sikkim.

Dispersal of Tibetan Refugees in Sikkim to Mysore

A scheme to rehabilitate permanently 3,000 Tibetan refugees on 3,000 acres of land in Mysore State has been sanctioned by the Govt. of India. The settlement of six hundred refugees from Sikkim has been allowed out of the above allotment.

Refugee Monks in Sikkim

The Govt. of India have sanctioned to the maintenance at Rumtek of 200 followers of His Holiness the Gyalwa Karmapa on the same basis as the Lamas at Buxa and Dalhousie.

Tibetan Refugee Self Help Centre, Darjeeling

Mrs. Gyalo Thondup, President

At Darjeeling, this Centre for Tibetan refugees started functioning on the First Day of October 1959 at Hillside, Lebong Cart Road, which was rented from St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling. It comprises almost four acres of land and has great religious as well as sentimental value for Tibetans, as His Holiness the Thirteenth Dalai Lama lived here during his stay in India in 1910-12 due to the then Chinese invasion of Tibet.

A Committee was formed consisting of 10 members—Mrs. Gyalo Thondup—President; Mr. T. Lawang Pulger—Secretary; Mr. G. T. Tesur—Treasurer; Mr. Tenzing Norkey Sherpa (of Everest fame); Mr. and Mrs. Jokssari; Mr. T. Tethong; Monsiegnour Benjamin; Mr. Chumbey Tsering and Miss Tesur. Since then we have had the cooperation and help of four more people, who have kindly consented to join our Committee—Colonel and Mrs. Thapa; Mrs. Laden La and Rev. Liblond. The Centre itself is being directly managed by the President with the help of the Committee.

At present there are 96 refugees at the Centre and many more are living outside in a most insecure, unhappy and helpless state. 100 Tibetan children who used to roam in the streets of Darjeeling begging, have been admitted in the School opened on the site on the First of June, 1960. They are being given milk and lunch free, so as to keep them at the Centre and off the streets the whole day. They are taught Hindi, English and Tibetan. An Evening School is being run for those who are now living at Centre.

The refugees are admitted to the Centre, not particularly for their skill and ability, but for their willingness to work, learn and help themselves. We have experts in Carpet Weaving, Dyeing, Cloth and 'Nambu' Weaving, Pangden (Tibetan Apron) Weaving, Leather work such as Tibetan Boots, Shoes, Bags, Belts and Slippers, Painting of Tibetan

'Thankas' (Religious Scrolls), Tailoring and also Tibetan Gold, Silver and Copper Work.

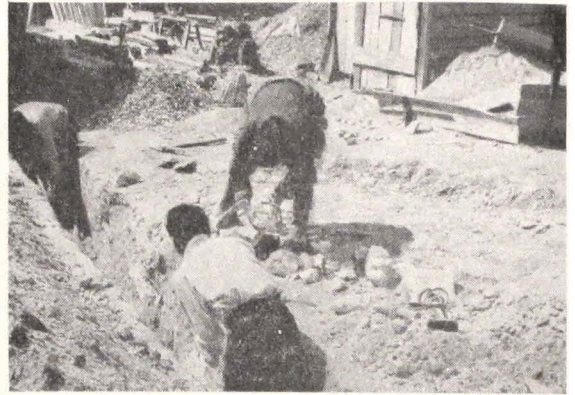
The Centre was started initially with subscriptions raised locally through Charity Shows, Football Matches, Donations etc. Since then we have received Rs. 71,600/- from various Voluntary Agencies, through the Central Relief Committee, New Delhi, as well as from His Holiness the Dalai Lama. CARE, Catholic Relief Services, American Emergency Committee for Tibetan Refugees, National Christian Council, Red Cross, World's Veterans Federation, American Friends Committee, World Church Service, together with many other individuals, are amongst those who have been foremost in helping to create and carry on the work of this Centre. Foodstuffs, Milk, Equipment and clothes have also been received.

This Self Help Centre is intended to be run as a Residential Training cum Production Centre, where a maximum of 300 Tibetan refugees may live, receive training and work. The finished products are marketed and the sale proceeds utilized in meeting the recurring expenditure, such as the establishment, cost of food and raw materials etc. A centre of this type cannot be self-sufficient to start with and we have to meet the deficit by raising subscriptions, donations and grants. We hope, however, to make the Centre self-sufficient in a few years time. We are in contact with various agencies, including the Government Emporium in New Delhi, for the marketing of our products.

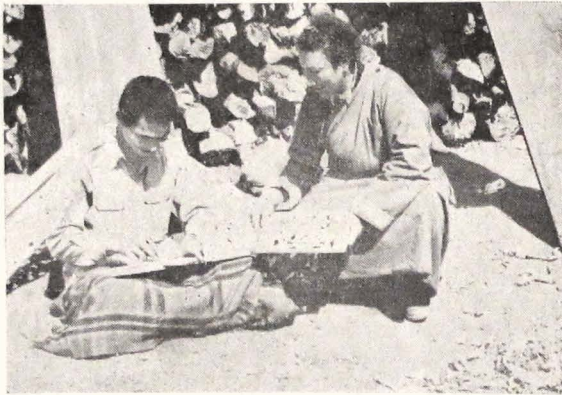
Dr. (Mrs.) Thapa, one of our Committee members, has very kindly consented to act as the honorary Doctor of the Centre. She visits the patients on the site once a week but is always available to attend urgent cases. Consignments of valuable medicines have been received from various Voluntary Agencies, Red Cross and Private Firms. All refugees have been vaccinated, given T.B. inoculation



A View of the Centre



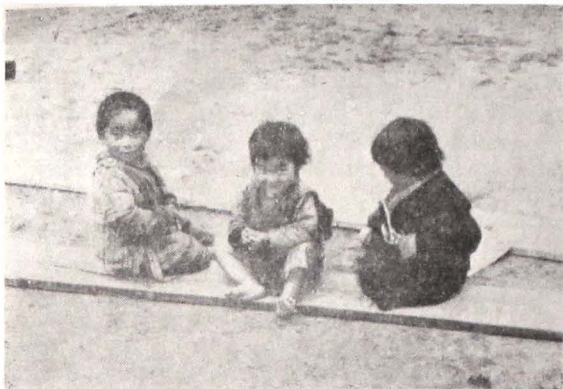
Building their own quarters



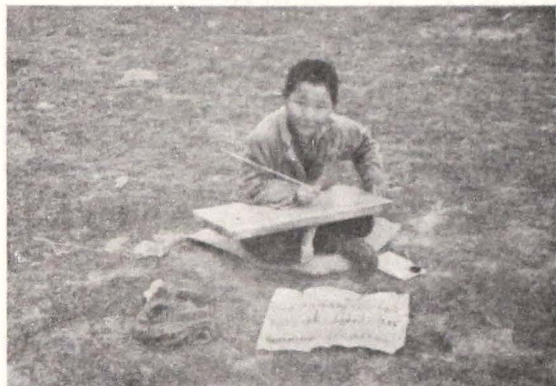
Carpenter making a Tibetan Carved Table



Spinning Yarn



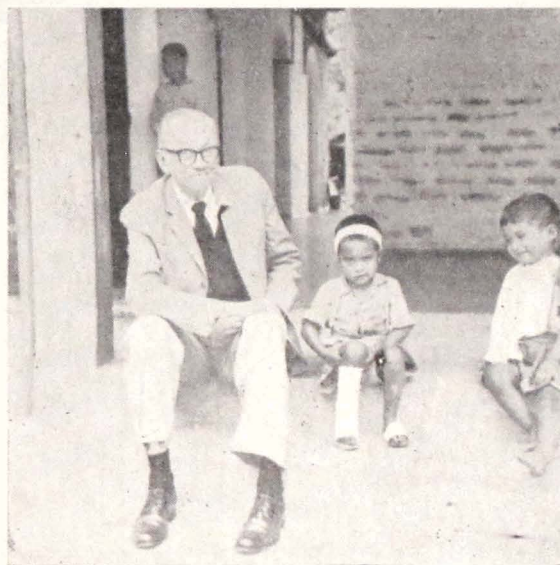
Happy we are



A Scholar



Going to School



*AECTR'S Field Director Travis L. Fletcher
with little friends*

and had their chests X-rayed. There are four T.B. patients and some undernourished children, who are getting special treatment and nourishing food. The T.B. patients have been segregated from the rest and are steadily progressing. There has been remarkable improvement in the general health of those who have been here for some time, so much so that many of them can hardly be recognized as the weak, ragged and helpless individuals who arrived in the beginning.

After work we have arrangements for cultural programmes, keeping alive the Dance, Music, Song and Opera so much a part of their daily lives in Tibet. Various types of Indoor and Outdoor Games have also been provided. Arrangements have also been made with the District Publicity Officer, Darjeeling, for Cinema Shows twice a month. Our Committee member, Mr. Tenzing Norkay Sherpa, has

very kindly consented to show his film on Everest at one of these shows.

The main purpose of starting this Self Help Centre is not merely to provide accommodation and food but to impart training, at the same time, in suitable crafts, in order to assist the helpless Tibetan refugees. After receiving training and working for some time at the Centre, many of these refugees, we hope, will be ready to start work on their own and earn their living. We can then take in fresh batches of unskilled refugees, who may be living in the district, to be trained at the Centre.

It is not our intention to keep the refugees as permanent inmates of the Centre. We are striving to prepare them psychologically as well as physically to be useful and independent members of the Community.

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TIBETAN REFUGEE CAMP, DALHOUSIE

S. P. Khanna, Convener, CRCT Dalhousie Branch

In the month of July, 1959 the first batch of about 200 Tibetan High Lamas arrived in Dalhousie. These scholars who have since ages represented the religious, cultural, social and administrative structure of Tibet, were among the first batches who accompanied the Dalai Lama to India. They had travelled hundreds of miles through the difficult hilly terrains for months together, walking at night and hiding in the forests during day time, in order to escape arrest by the Chinese. When they landed in Dalhousie, they were in a sub-human state of mental and physical condition, and one could read written on their expressions that they had suffered hardships in a great measure. Most of them were on the verge of nervous breakdown and when referred to about their hearth and home, they wept bitterly and cried like children. It was a pitiable sight and yet they seemed fired by determination and bitterness. Their faith in the leadership of their spiritual and temporal leader remained un-shaken. They fervently prayed for the Dalai Lama, their country, and for their host country.

These 200 high Lamas and a thousand more were moved to Dalhousie from the Missamari transit camp on a semi-permanent basis. The strength of the Dalhousie camp gradually increased to about 1,300 numbers.

Dalhousie is a small but a picturesque hill station in the punjab, situated at the foot of Shivalik ranges, at the elevation of about 6,500 feet above the sea level. With wild oak trees growing all over, the evergreen sky-high conifers gracefully lounging on the East, the perpetual snow range of the famous 'Kailash' peak smiling down from the North, and three rivers namely the Ravi, the Chakki and the Beas flowing down the valley in the West, nature appears to have scattered itself in this area in the most extravagant manner.

Dalhousie was once known as the queen among the hills in India. On the partition of



S. P. Khanna

the country in 1947, it suffered a ruinous blow to its popularity and its economy. The gay and colourful place that once it was, suddenly became dull, deserted and desolate and it remained almost completely forgotten for a number of years.

The arrival of Tibetans infused a new life in Dalhousie. Overnight the place was humming with activity. Special Administrative staff of the Punjab Government, headed by Mr. P. C. Bali, Special Tehsildar as Incharge of the Camp reached Dalhousie to take charge of the boarding and lodging arrangements for the Tibetan refugees. The Secretary* of the Central Relief Committee for Tibetans, Mr. Kalyan Singh Gupta, together with Mrs. Raksha Saran, a lady member of the Committee also arrived simultaneously to make arrangements for providing other necessary relief for the refugees. A local branch of the Central Relief Committee was formed to coordinate relief help with the rehabilitation plans of the Government. Everything was done on emergency basis and no efforts or expense was spared in any direc-

tion to make the refugees feel at home in Dalhousie.

While on the Government level, arrangements for boarding, lodging sanitation, and water and electricity supply were made adequately, the Central Relief Committee for Tibetans, with the active and effective help of foreign and Indian voluntary agencies, such as the American Emergency Relief Committee for Tibetans, the CARE, the Catholic Relief Services Organisation, the Indian Christian Council, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Red Cross Society and so many other philanthropic organisations, took care of all the other day to day needs of the Tibetans. Such items of relief help included clothes, shoes, blankets, quilts, mattresses, soap, medicines, powder milk, disinfectants and host of such other items. The Central Relief Committee also lent a helping hand to the Government in the matter of supplementing food rations by supplying large quantities of rice, maize and wheat.

All official and non-official agencies joined hands and worked side by side with absolute coordination and in a spirit of service of the suffering humanity. Thanks to the ever ready help of the voluntary agencies, the special interest taken by the Government of India at the highest level, the active coordination and cooperation of the District authorities, the Administrative efficiency of Shri P. C. Bali, the first Special Tehsildar, the inspiring leadership of the Chairman of the Central Relief Committee, Acharya J. B. Kripalani and the excellent organisational ability of Shri Kalyan Singh Gupta, Secretary of the C.R.C.T., Dalhousie camp was soon established on a sound footing, and it became a symbol of efficiency and guidance for all other Tibetan camps in India.

The establishment of the Camp was, however, by no means the end of the problems of the refugees in Dalhousie. To make them feel at home thousands of miles away from their homeland, it was considered necessary that they should create some social contacts with the local residents of Dalhousie. It was also considered essential that all the able-bodied Tibetans should be enabled to employ their time more usefully and fruitfully. The high Lamas being the religious heads their occupation of life has been pursuit of religious and spiritual studies. It was considered desirable

to let them alone so that they continued their traditional pursuits un-hindered. For the Khampas who are known to be the martial race, it was considered advisable to train them on some easy to learn handicrafts which may be akin to the Tibetan art and craft. The invigorating climate and bracing surroundings of Dalhousie, wholesome food, and good houses on hill tops to live in were enough to transform even the most sickly and run down into a stout and healthy community. It was therefore necessary to channelise the growing vigour and vitality of the Tibetans for useful ends. The idea was to make them work-minded and impart some suitable handicraft training so that they are able to support themselves in course of time.

With the future of the Tibetans in view, the Central Relief Committee for Tibetans started a handicraft training Centre in Dalhousie. The organisation and management of this Centre was entrusted to the able and experienced charge of the Indian Cooperative Union. Shri Gopi Krishan, Secretary of the Indian Cooperative Union was the dynamic force behind the Centre which in course of time became an International Show Window of Tibetan Arts and Crafts. A Tibetan School was also started almost the same time as the Handicraft Centre in October, 1959. The Central Relief Committee for Tibetans has financed the Handicraft Centre and the School from its inception in October, 1959 to 31st March, 1961.

Approximately 550 Tibetan refugees received training in various crafts at the Centre and well nigh 700 Tibetans, men, women and children have been taught Hindi, English and Tibetan languages in the School. It must however be said to the credit of the Tibetans themselves, that they are by any measure excellent workers, very intelligent and disciplined, and much of the success of the Camp and the Handicraft Centre is due to their implicit co-operation at every stage, and their unflinching faith in the future of their country.

The start of the Handicraft Centre was rather a modest one. There were hardly half a dozen skilled hands among the refugees who could be any little help in furthering the program. The financial resources of the Central Relief Committee were by no means vast to undertake such an ambitious project, but despite limitations, handicaps and hardships on all sides, the Tibetans took full advantage of

the training and teaching facilities and joined up in large numbers. Soon the handicraft Centre and the school became places of attraction and visitors from far ends of India and abroad started visiting Dalhousie to see the social, cultural and religious life of the Tibetans in Dalhousie.

Section-wise the following figures will give an idea about the number of trainees in the handicraft Centre at the start in October 1959 and at the end in March, 1961 when the Centre with all the tools and equipments, and raw material etc. was handed over by the Central Relief Committee to the Government of India for the dequate continuation of the training program.

Section	October, '59	March '61	Maximum No. Ever.
Tailoring	15	30	Oct/Nov. 60 ... 37
Knitting	6	Closed Nov. '61	Jan, '60 ... 135
Carpentry	2	90	
Painting	7	10	March, '60 ... 27
Clay moulding	4	24	Mar/Dec. '60 ... 32
Weaving & Spinning	15	90	June, '60 ... 112
Shoe Making	Feb. 60 49	70	Aug./Sep. 60 ... 99
Hand paper	Feb. 60 32	10	Oct./June 60 ... 64
Carpet	1	166	
Agriculture & Hort.	April, '60...11	Nil	
Basket Making	May, 60 7		July/Sep. 60 ... 12
Nivar	March, 60...19	10	May/Aug. '60 ... 35
Soap	July, 60...14	—	Oct. 60 ... 12
Tie & Belting	June, 60...5	—	December, 60 ... 6

The number of workers was maximum ever in October, 1960 at 559, followed by 550 numbers from May, 1960. Month-wise the number of workers was 50 in October, 1959; 95 in November, 159; 219 in December, 1959; 239 in January, 1960; 439 in February, 1960; 485 in March, 1960; 500 in April, 1960; 505 in May, 1960; 550 from June to August, 1960; 543 in Dec. 1960; 559 in Oct. 1960; 526 in Nov. 1960; 520 in Jan. 1961; 482 in Feb. 1961; and 500 numbers on the 31st March, 1961.

Over and above food rations, clothings, medical attendance, all sorts of other relief help, the workers in the handicraft Centre were also given cash stipends as an inducement for working in the Centre. Indoor games were also provided by the Central Relief Committee for the recreation of the Tibetans, physical training was regularly given, Radios and loud speakers were provided, and Tibetan dances and dramas were arranged every now and then to encourage

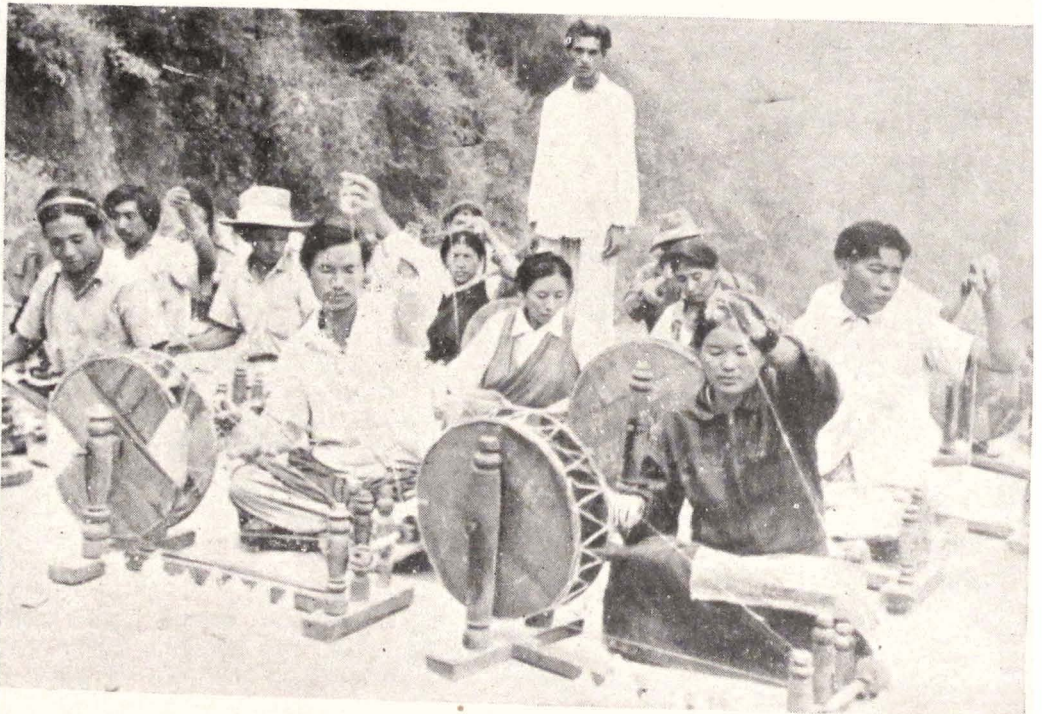
cultural programs. These educational and recreational programs were highly interesting and were much to the liking of the Tibetans. They gathered in large number to listen the Tibetan program from the All India Radio in the evening, and they also took a very lively interest in games and sports and physical training.

The settling of Tibetans in Dalhousie has not only in a small measure helped the economy of the Station, but it has also brought Dalhousie on the map of inter national importance. If His Holiness, The Dalai Lama had chosen Dalhousie instead of Dharamsala for his own stay, he would have been more at home among his scholars here, and I am sure it would have been also very advantageous for

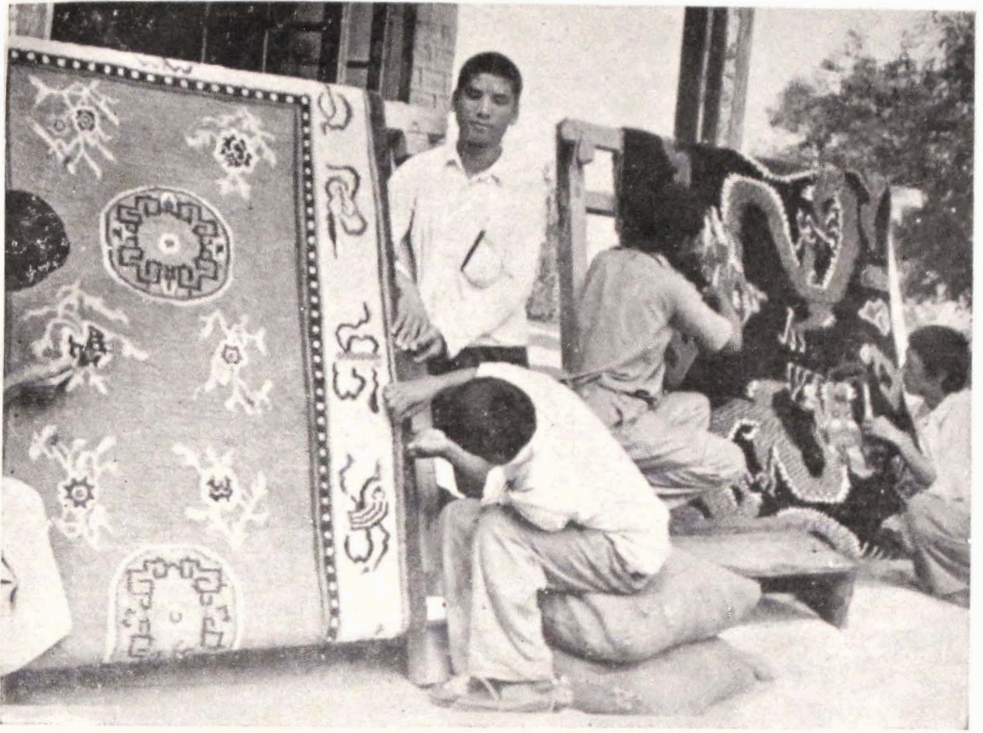
rehabilitation of Dalhousie and restoring of its past glory and popularity. Even as it is, many high dignitaries, Indian and foreign have visited Dalhousie camp during the last about year and a half. In June, 1960, His Holiness the Dalai Lama himself paid a visit to Dalhousie and spent about a week this side. He was given a colourful reception by the Tibetans and Indians alike, and during that week Dalhousie looked like a miniature Lhasa with beaming faces of happy Tibetans flaunting their gay robes all over the town. The Dalai Lama inaugurated a Tibetan Mela and an exhibition of Tibetan handicrafts produced at the training centre at Dalhousie. A public reception was accorded to His Holiness on behalf of the citizens of Dalhousie, and an address of welcome was presented to him by the Convener of the Central Relief Committee for Tibetans, Dalhousie. Mass prayers and pujas were ceremoniously held. His Holiness gave blessings to



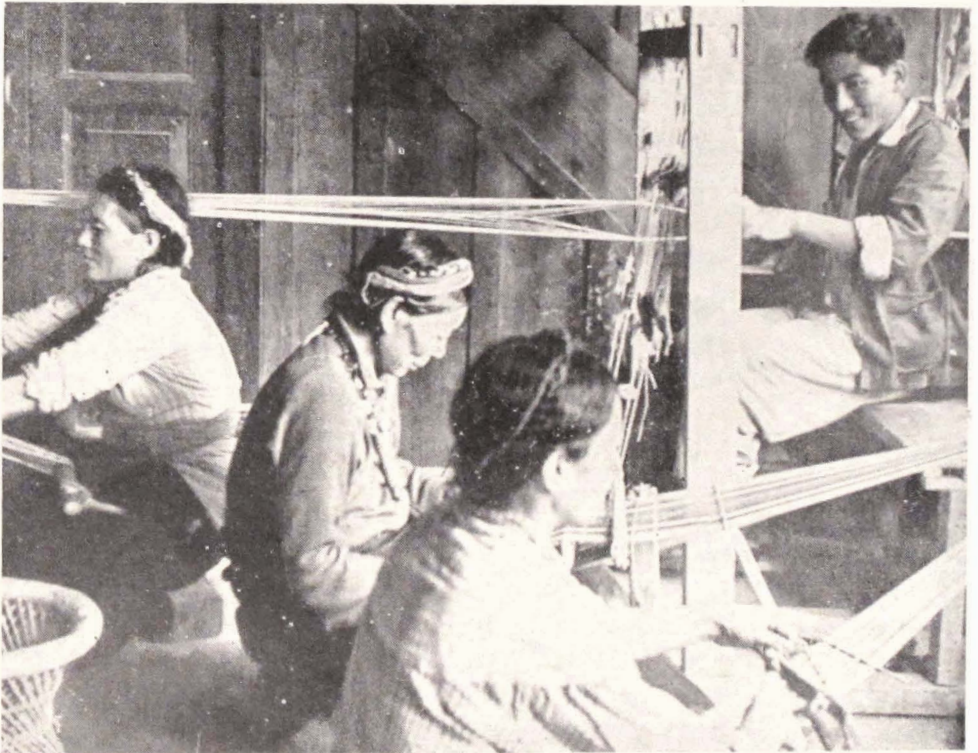
Carpentry Section.



Spinning yarn.



Finishing Carpet.



At the looms weaving "pangdhen" cloth.

the Tibetans. He expressed great satisfaction at the arrangements in Dalhousie and advised the Tibetans to work hard in their own interest and in the greater interest of their country, and take full advantage of the facilities being offered to them.

In October, 1960, the Chairman of the Central Relief Committee for Tibetans, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, accompanied by his wife Smt. Sucheta Kripalani, Dr. Garside and Miss French of the American Emergency Relief Committee, Mr. & Mrs. Swartzendruber of the World Church, Mr. & Mrs. Malelu of the Indian Christian Council and Mrs. Angela Sonaggere of the Catholic Relief Service, made a visit to the Tibetan camp in Dalhousie. They were all unanimous in expressing their great satisfaction and appreciation at the good work done in Dalhousie.

In June, 1961, the Punjab Chief Minister Shri Partap Singh Kairon is reported to be visiting the Dalhousie camp. It is expected that his visit will further help the cause of Tibetan refugees.

Howsoever well the Dalhousie camp management might be, this certainly is not the end of problems relating to Tibetan refugees in Dalhousie or in India. There should be no complacency in continuing to tackle their problems as vigorously as before. Continued help from all directions is still as necessary as ever. Planned settlement and co-ordinated efforts of all concerned are still required. Admittedly, it is not in the interest of the Tibetans as a nation to depend on the Government dole for an indefinite period. They must be helped to be able to support themselves independently and be useful members of the community.

It is understood that Mysore settlement project is coming up very well. A few more such dynamic and effective projects may usefully solve the problem on hand. Handicraft training has been very helpful in the first round, but in the present context of the world something more than mere handicrafts is needed. It may be quite interesting experiment if some of them are trained on machines in some industrial projects.

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Rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees in India

*Shri B. N. Nanda, Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of External Affairs
Government of India, New Delhi*

1. In the wake of the flight of the Dalai Lama from Tibet in March 1959, Tibetan refugees began to come over to India in a steady trickle. The first comers were those who accompanied H. H. the Dalai Lama from Lahasa including those who had covered his flight. When they reached the foot-hills on the 13th May 1959 after emerging from the impenetrable forests of Kameng Division of N.E.F.A. they had covered a distance of over 100 miles on foot through high mountains and thick forests. By the end of December, 1959 their number had risen to 13,000. Throughout 1960 the influx continued so that by the middle of that year their figure had reached 21,000 increasing to 27,000 by the end of the year. During the early part of 1961, another 3,000 odd refugees entered India and the total figure now is over 30,000.

2. The statement below furnishes the categories into which these Tibetan refugees can be divided up, places where they are at present living in India as well as the work they are undertaking at present.

Lamas	
Buxa Camp	1500
Dalhousie Camp	700
Sikkim	200

Land Settlement Schemes

Leh	700
Ladakh	1500
Bhalakpung	500
Mysore	1600

Training Schemes

Dalhousie Centre	500
Darjeeling Centre	120
Gangtok	50

Small Scale Industries	100
Mandi Institute	64
NEFA Centres	32
Schools	
Nursery Dharamsala	250
Mussoorie School	400
Simla School	50
Inchey School	150
Darjeeling School	100
Kalimpong School	250
Mysore School	80
Elementary Schools in camps and worksites	500
Kalakshetra Adyar, Madras	20
Children sent abroad	50
T.B. Patients	150

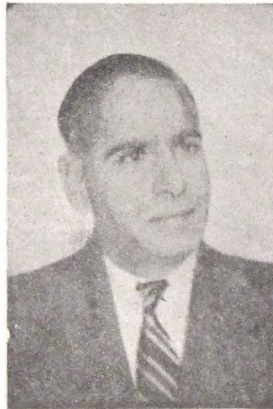
Road and Forest Works

Chamba	1000
Hindustan Tibet Road	300
Kulu	1500
Sikkim	3100
Sikkim (other works)	1280
Bhutan	1000
NEFA	1300

Recent Arrival in Transit Camps

Bhalakpung	4000
U.P.	1374
Kalimpong Darjeeling	4343
Rampur, Bushaher, Neogli & Geoli	967

Total 30,697



B. N. Nanda

3. As was to be expected the first problem was that of making immediate arrangements for food, shelter and clothing of these refugees. The Assam Government on whom fell the brunt of the task for providing shelter rose to the occasion and in the brief span of a fortnight to one month they built up an extensive camp on the banks of the river Gabru near Missamari connected both with road and

railway facilities. The CARE organisation volunteered to provide the major part of food required for these refugees for the rest of the year and various other organisations contributed medicines, clothes etc. A central Relief Committee for Tibetans was set up at Delhi under the Chairmanship of Acharya J. B. Kripalani, with a view to receive and distribute all gift consignments intended for Tibetan refugees. They also coordinated the welfare activities of various voluntary agencies for the benefit of Tibetan refugees.

The Government of India decided to exempt all gift consignments from the payment of customs duties or other import restrictions and allowed free transportation over the Indian Railways. The Indian Airlines Corporation also agreed to transport small parcels especially medicines free of charge, gift consignments have also been exempted from payment of octroi and excise duties and also port dues.

4. 1959 was spent mostly in providing the refugees relief assistance of all kinds. The first step taken to rehabilitate them was to find road construction work for those who were unskilled but able-bodied persons. The Tibetan refugee leaders were approached and with their willingness a few hundred of the refugees were sent to Bomdi La for such work. Another 3,000 were sent to Sikkim for similar work before the year was out. It was felt that though road work could not provide a permanent solution of the question of their rehabilitation it was better than keeping them in the main camp at Missamari in the hot and humid climate of Assam plains to which they were completely unaccustomed. Thus the Tibetan refugees made a new beginning in their life in a surrounding and climate which was not far different from their own at least so far as NEFA is concerned. In Sikkim they had no doubt to live through the heavy monsoon rains and also in thick forests. Paid good wages and also provided with other amenities they became reconciled to their new life and found peace and contentment despite the hard life they have to lead.

5. Life for the people in Tibet revolved round the monasteries. It was customary for one member in each family to dedicate himself to a life of celibacy and to join one of the monasteries as a monk or Lama. Their main sources of livelihood were the lands attached to the monasteries which were tilled either by

the junior monks or by layman employees. Some of the Lamas were highly learned and well-versed in Mahayana system of Buddhism. With a view to make the best use of their knowledge the Government of India offered a few scholarships and sent some to Indian universities for research and for teaching. The Rockefeller Foundation and Philanthropists abroad provided funds for sending learned Lamas to foreign universities for research and study of Tibetan life and philosophy. They have gone to USA, France, Italy, and Germany. Further batches are proposed to be sent to Japan, Holland and U.K. A large number of student Lamas who had not completed their training and education in the monasteries of Tibet came along with others. The Dalai Lama is anxious to preserve Tibetan heritage and culture and requested that these younger members of Tibetan Lamahood should be given facilities to study in one place so that they could on completion of their religious studies continue to lead a life of prayer and meditation as in Tibet. The Government of India agreed to provide such facilities for a number of 1500 young student Lamas and the place selected was an erstwhile prisoner's camp on the top of a hill in Buxa in Jalpaiguri District in West Bengal. This camp has large halls for their stay and meditation and in addition a dispensary. Modern amenities like flush latrines and water supply have been installed. The camp is situated at about 3000 ft. above sea level and possesses good climate. The student Lamas as well as the learned Lama teachers who have been sent there at the instance of the Dalai Lama are leading a contented and peaceful life engaged in study and prayers. The Government have provided a retired Army officer as Camp Commandant with adequate staff, a whole-time doctor, a compounder etc. to look after the Tibetan refugees.

6. The skill of Tibetan artists in manufacturing artistic articles of metalware, jewellery, woollen carpets etc. in Tibet is well known. With a view to provide them the facilities for training as well as for producing articles in which they possess skill a production-cum-training centre had been established in Dalhousie, Punjab, in October, 1959. For several months the refugees were given free scope to produce any article for which they possessed the skill. Gradually, however, the

work of the centre began to take definite shape. 500 youngmen with aptitude for various kinds of handicraft work were selected from the main camp in Missamari, Assam and sent to Dalhousie. Along with them came a number of Tibetan workers skilled in carpet making, wood-work, clay-modelling etc. All of them are given a small allowance in addition to free board. A number of buildings were acquired for the residence of the trainees and the workers and the handicraft centre at Dalhousie began to function satisfactorily. It is now felt that the workers require intensive training for making them fully conversant with handicraft work, and the centre has therefore been converted into a training centre.

Another handicraft centre has been started by the Tibetan refugees themselves at Darjeeling. The Handicrafts undertaken are those which have also been started in Dalhousie like woollen carpets, spinning and weaving etc. The number of skilled workers among the refugees is not more than 100 for the present. Accommodation posed a big problem in Darjeeling. Fortunately the organizers of the centre built up beautiful little tin sheds to accommodate the workers. It is expected that the number of the trainees in due course will increase to 300. Satisfied with the progress so far made by this centre, the Government of India are actively considering what assistance they might extend to this centre keeping in tact its special feature of self-help and enterprise initiated by the refugees themselves.

7. *Bhalukpung*. Mention has been made about land made available in NEFA for the settlement of the Tibetan refugees. The NEFA Administration selected a place called Bhalukpung near the Foothills at a distance of 40 miles from Tezpur. The place is at a height of about 1000' above sea level with dense primeval forests and narrow undulating valley and streams. A big river called the Borilee runs through this area. The rain fall is heavy, over 200 inches in a year. The land is fertile having collected rich humous over several hundred years. In some places the black top soil is as thick as 6 to 12 feet. Experts regard this area as suitable for agricultural settlement. There was some doubt on the part of the forest authorities about the possible loss of forest wealth if the clearance of jungle was done too quickly. Consequently it was decided to make a start with a settlement of 500 Tibetan refugees and to cut down the

valuable Nahor trees according to a phased programme, although originally the land was for settling a thousand families of not less than 1500 persons in this area.

Despite the difficult job of sawing and cutting down the huge Nahor and other trees as well as the thick undergrowth and the levelling and reclaiming of the undulating land, over 100 acres of such forest land has since been cleared. The magnitude of the task can be appreciated only when it is remembered that the work is being done entirely by hand without any kind of modern types of machinery.

The pattern of the settlement in Bhalukpung is primarily agricultural. Each family consisting of about five members are to be given 4.5 acres of land for cultivation of crops like wheat, barley, pulses, mustard, and short season vegetables like radish, spinach, beets, carrots which grow very well in this area and allow early sowing of Kharif crops like ahu paddy, maiz, vegetables, legumes for green manuring, besides fruit trees like bannas, papayas etc. The refugees are being encouraged to undertake complementary occupations like piggyery, poultry etc.

In view of the agricultural nature of the scheme, one Agricultural Inspector and a Village Level worker have been posted to train the refugees in Indian methods of agriculture. They will not only train refugees but will also assist and guide them in every possible manner in connection with the cultivation of land, building of their houses and all other aspects of their community life in the settlement.

For the benefit of the Tibetan refugees a 20 bed hospital with a doctor incharge has been set up with a compounder, two nurses, two health assistants and six persons to help them. As the number of refugees in the Transit Camp has increased considerably, another 55 beds in ordinary basha type hutments have also been sanctioned to be attached to this hospital for other patients.

For the children of the refugees—and their number has grown considerably with fresh refugees—a school with three teachers has been started in the settlement at Bhalukpung. The children are taught Tibetan and Hindi and other elementary subjects like Arithmetic, Geography and History. These children are provided with mid-day meals at the cost of Government.

The work of the refugees starts with the clearing of jungles and cutting down of trees. It was thought necessary that they should be taught how to saw wood and also given training in carpentry. A qualified instructor has therefore been provided for this purpose.

So long as the refugees are not fully rehabilitated on land and so long as they are not able to reap their first crop or are in a position to earn by other means of employment, the scheme provides for the issue of free rations to them. The refugees are in addition being given necessary clothing, shoes and utensils. A godown has been opened in the land settlement site in which are stored food and other articles brought from Tezpur, a distance of about 40 miles from Missamari 30 miles off.

So far as the agricultural operations are concerned, the refugees have been provided with tools and implements, seeds, manures chemicals and bullocks, on a community basis. They have also been given funds to start a poultry farm. A special feature of the Bhalukpong settlement will be a fish farm.

Housing

While in the Transit Camp, temporary basha type hutments consisting of thatched roofing and bamboo walls have been constructed on elevated grounds, the type of houses to be constructed for the permanent settlers would be of a somewhat durable type with C.G.I. roofing. The houses will be constructed by the refugees themselves.

The readers may be interested to know that the Government of Australia donated £ 100,000 for the benefit of Tibetan refugees and the Government of India proposed to utilize this donation for the settlement of Tibetan refugees on land in NEFA. The Australian offer was followed by offers from the U.K., New Zealand and USA. The scheme for the settlement of Tibetan refugees in NEFA together with establishment of a Transit Camp for accommodating of fresh batches of refugees who come to India has already cost Rs. 13,07,292/- and is estimated to cost during 1961-62 another sum of Rs. 7,14,000/-

8. The Government of India felt that if a satisfactory solution of the question of permanent rehabilitation of these Tibetan refugees was to be found, it could only be by settling them on land. Every effort is directed towards

finding cultivable lands in the various States. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to secure suitable land adequate enough to settle a few hundred of Tibetan refugees in the northern States except in NEFA and in Ladakh. In Ladakh, the Jammu & Kashmir Government agreed to take in about 700 Tibetan refugees from Missamari. These refugees were accordingly selected early last year and sent to Ladakh. The refugees were first given work on the construction of the Kargil-Leh road, which, to their credit, they completed in good time before the severe winter in Ladakh set in. During the winter, they were accommodated in villages near Leh so that they could be easily provided with food, rations and other necessities of life. The authorities continued their survey of different places in the neighbourhood where they could be settled down. Finally they found a place Stakna which is about 20 miles from Leh on the banks of Indus in its upper reaches. The area consists of 200 to 300 acres. An irrigation channel has been dugged right up to it so that precious water could be brought into the dry and parched land. The soil is, however, reported to be fertile. The refugees have also been provided with sufficient tools and implements and they have begun to clear the land and to make it ready for cultivation. A number of bullocks, on a community basis, have been provided to enable them to plough the land. Seeds of different types have also been supplied. Even manure and fertilizers were not forgotten.

The agricultural season in Ladakh is very short one and lasts from about May-June till September-October. Generally, the area gives the farmers one crop a year. A large number of the plants are also being given to the refugees so that they can grow trees which can provide them with fuel etc. in due course. In order to supplement their income, it is proposed to start a small dairy. At the same time handicrafts will be started in order to provide subsidiary occupation to the refugees in their spare time, particularly during the cold winter months. Again tools and implements as well as raw materials to enable them to start with these handicrafts will be given free.

In order to make the community as self-sufficient as possible, the scheme includes a provision for the setting up of two water

mills which will enable the refugees to grind their corns and seeds.

Ladakh has barely one or two inches of rainfall during the whole year. While during the summer months the refugees will be housed in tents, they have undertaken to construct their own houses later in the year as soon as they are from their labours in the fields. A type design of these houses and material as well as funds will be provided by the Government.

For the children of the settlers, a school has already been started in which in addition to Tibetan, they will be taught Hindi, Arithmetic and other elementary subjects. The bright ones among these children can be later selected and sent to some of the residential high schools which are being set up for Tibetan refugees' children below the age of 16 in places like Mussoorie, Simla and Darjeeling.

9. Towards the end of last year a proposal was mooted that the Tibetan refugees might be settled in substantial numbers in an area in the Mysore State which possessed salubrious climate, situated as it is at a height of about 3000 feet above sea level. It had several other advantages; first of all the soil had become rich and fertile with the humous it had collected during hundreds of years. The site was on one of the main traffic arteries of the State. Rainfall was fairly constant but not too heavy. Considering all these advantages it was felt that a settlement scheme based primarily on agriculture as the chief occupation of the refugees would have every chance of success. The agreement of the Mysore Government to make available 3000 acres of this virgin land was like a windfall to the Tibetan refugees. The Dalai Lama sent his representatives to inspect the site and he was happy to give his blessings to the proposed settlement. Before the close of the year the Government of India on their part hastened to sanction the scheme prepared by the Government of Mysore estimated to cost over 40 lakhs of rupees.

It is worth describing briefly the salient features of the scheme.

The whole settlement is to be based on 6 small villages at a distance of about 2 to 4 miles from each other to be set up on both sides of the Mysore-Mercara-Mangalore road

in Periyapatna taluk of Mysore district. The site selected is in forest area and is located at a distance from local villages. This, it is hoped, will promote feeling of community life among the settlers.

Each village would consist of 100 houses to accommodate 100 families, each family consisting of an average of 5 persons. The village would thus begin with a population of about 600 souls. All the villages would be interconnected with each other and also with the main road by the construction of approach roads. Each house in the village will be constructed according to an approved design and will have living space of not less than 20'x20'. The houses would be built on 2' high platforms and prevent dampness as a result of constant and heavy monsoons. Each house will stand on its own ground and will have a cow shed and a simple type of hand operated flush latrine with a septic tank in the backyard.

The colony has its own dispensary and a separate ward of 6 beds has been built in an existing hospital at Nandinathpur at a distance of about 2 miles from the settlement. Two schools have already been started for the children. When a proper school building is constructed it will also serve as a community meeting place as well as prayer hall until separate arrangements are made. It is noteworthy that the refugees have already started collecting funds for the construction of a monastery and have asked for a suitable plot of land for this purpose.

A cooperative store and society is to be set up. The refugees have already given proof of their spirit of enterprise and self-help by starting a cooperative store on their own. The Mysore Government propose to have this store registered under the Cooperative Societies Act and to provide necessary funds to enable each refugee to buy one share and become a member of the cooperative society. In addition Government has given a lumpsum grant to enable the refugees to buy stores and other equipment. The Mysore Government are also prepared to extend to the Tibetan Refugee Cooperative Society, loans and the facilities to which the local cooperative societies are entitled.

The basic idea of the scheme is agricultural settlement. Each family consisting of 5 adults

would be allotted 5 acres of land. In the case of families of different sizes the actual number to be allotted would vary depending on the circumstances of each case. The land is being given to the refugees on lease as in the case of other landless persons in Mysore. No land revenue or tax will be charged from the refugees in the beginning. When the land is properly developed and the refugees successfully undertake agriculture, the question of charging land revenue will be considered by the Government.

The scheme of settling the Tibetan refugees in Mysore presented some problems owing to language and different conditions of life. So far as language problem is concerned half a dozen interpreters knowing Tibetan and English or Hindi have been appointed. The Tibetans do not know how to plough land with bullocks. They are being trained in this work. Already a small number of bullocks have been purchased on a community basis, for the refugees. As they begin to learn Indian agricultural methods each 2 families of Tibetan refugees will be given a pair of bullocks to enable them to till the allotted land of 10 acres for the 2 families. In due course after the refugees gain necessary experience, more bullocks will be purchased for their use. Agricultural implements of all kinds and ploughs have been distributed among the Tibetan refugees and so were seeds and fertilizers. The land in this area would be suitable for growing Ragi (a coarse local cereal) paddy, etc. It is proposed to introduce virginia tobacco and sea island cotton to enable them to grow a few cash crops also.

Success of the agricultural operations is dependent on irrigation facilities available during the dry season. A special feature of the area is its undulating nature as in the other parts of the Deccan plateau. It is, therefore, particularly suitable for construction of tanks. In the settlement area there exist traces of eight old tanks which after restoration can irrigate a portion of the cultivable lands of the colonies. Restoration of half of them has already been completed by the refugees and the remaining tanks will also be restored when more refugees are sent to Mysore. The restoration of these tanks will cost about a couple of lakh of rupees. In due course other means of irrigating the land, e.g., by lift irrigation from river Cauveri, which is not far from the settlement or

construction of new tanks will be considered.

Agriculturists all over the area would have to face unemployment or under-employment during certain seasons of the year. To provide the settlers with subsidiary occupation, provision has been made in the scheme for handicrafts work in the spare time. They are being provided with tools and implements required for each type of handicraft work as well as a small grant for the purchase of raw materials. A small number of skilled workers have been sent to the settlement in order to make the community as homogeneous and self-supporting as possible.

In the other land *settlement schemes*, e.g., *Bhalukpung and Leh*, we are giving free food rations but not cash emoluments. In the case of Mysore a departure was made. Here a system of payment of wages for the work done by the refugees has been introduced. Each adult refugee male is given a wage of Rs. 2/- per head per day and woman Rs. 1/8/- a day. These refugees are expected to meet the cost of their food etc. from the wages they earn. The aged and the infirm and the sick persons among them are given free rations from gift consignments received from various voluntary agencies. The refugees are undertaking work of all kinds connected with the Land Settlement scheme, e.g., jungle clearance, reclamation of land, restoration of tanks, building of approach roads, digging of wells etc. As they are not used to this type of work and also because during the summer months it becomes too hot for them to work in the open, their output is naturally slightly less than that of local workers. To the extent to which their output falls short of the standard wage, the Government have undertaken to meet the difference.

The work of settlement of Tibetan refugees on land is just beginning. Numerous problems connected with the three land settlement schemes already started, have to be tackled urgently but sympathetically, particularly with a view to train the refugees in methods of Indian agriculture and to get them used to their new life in new surroundings. The Dalai Lama is anxious that most of the refugees should be settled on land as independent farmers and the Prime Minister has given his blessings and approval of this proposal. Efforts are being made to obtain land in other parts of India in order to settle the refugees. This will require considerable

financial investment and the tackling of important problems connected with such schemes. Another way in which the Tibetan refugees can be satisfactorily rehabilitated is by training them in vocational and technical lines. Not much has been achieved in this direction although a couple of hundred suitable young men among them have been placed in various training institutions and extension centres run by the Small Scale Industries Department of the Government of India. A much large number of them could be trained in the simpler types of vocational and technical skills. In view of the difficulty of obtaining places in the existing institutions and also because of the language problem it is being increasingly felt that a small training institute exclusively for Tibetans would meet a great need.

11. The Government of India attach very great importance to the educational needs of Tibetan refugee children below the age of 16 and have decided to set up four residential schools including a nursery school at Dharamsala for children below 8 years of age. A fifth school is also proposed for Mysore and will be set up in due course. Each of these schools has or will have shortly children numbering between 300 to 400 and ultimately 500, except the nursery school at Dharamsala which is intended for 250 children. With a view to implement schemes for the setting up and running of these schools, the Government of India formed a high-power committee under the chairmanship of the Education Minister. Two representatives of the Dalai Lama are also on this committee. Although the Government of India have formulated schemes for the running of these schools, they will welcome all voluntary aid from private sources.

A social problem has been arisen due to the presence in various Tibetan refugee camps and worksites of unattached Tibetan Refugee young women, widows as well as young unmarried girls who have come to India without their families. A few of them have married Tibetan Refugee youngmen but the number of such marriages is extremely small. It is, therefore, felt both by Government as well as by the Tibetan officials that something should be done to rehabilitate these young women. The matter has been discussed between all well-wishes of the Tibetan Refugees and steps are now being taken to train all such Tibetan Refugee young women whose number is esti-

mated to be about 200 as nurses, midwives, dais, hospital attendants as well as social welfare workers. It is expected that after training they will either find employment in various hospitals and nursing homes or possibly be sent to some of the Tibetan Refugee camps and worksites so that they can render useful service to their own community.

Need for Social Welfare Work among Tibetan Refugees

The Tibetan refugees have come to India from a more or less isolated existence in Tibet where they had very little contact with the outside world and its ways of living. The Tibetan as a general rule even including the intrepid trader who could travel thousands of miles to transport his merchandise from Tibet to the trade centre in India particularly Kalimpong and took back with him various products of this country, kept their own way of dress and food. On coming to India they have had to face great difficulties in both these respects. The great heat of the Indian plains or even the moderate climate of sub-mountainous regions of the Himalayan range are ill suited to the layers of woollen clothing with which the Tibetan generally wraps himself, including the long woollen boots which he puts on. In the rarified atmosphere of Tibet these people could take even raw or half cooked food without ill-effects. The intense cold protects them from all diseases. The vast majority of the Tibetan refugees who have come to India are illiterate, belonging generally to the cultivating or shepherd class. They have found it difficult to adjust themselves to new conditions of climate and living and have not given up their food and clothing habits. It is a matter of urgency to teach them how necessary it is for them to change their way of living in the changed circumstances. A number of social welfare workers from some of the voluntary organizations have been sent to various worksites and camps for social welfare work among the Tibetan refugees. They have rendered useful service to the refugees but it has been felt that the process of change would be accelerated if some of the intelligent and dedicated among the Tibetan Refugees themselves were selected for training in social welfare work and social education so that they could go back to the refugee camps to work among their own fellow countrymen for their welfare and wellbeing. In the first instance two

groups of 15 and 25 young unattached women are being selected for such training in Durgapur at a distance of 14 miles from Simla and at Kulu. Durgapur is a centre run by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and the Kulu centre is run by the Central Social Welfare Board. The whole scheme has been undertaken through the Central Social Welfare Board and its dynamic Chairman Mrs. Durgabhai Deshmukh.

An interesting feature of this programme of training will be the association of a batch of 50 to 60 lamas who are already leading a life of renunciation and therefore most suited for welfare work among their own countrymen.

Home for the Aged

Among the uprooted Tibetan Refugees are a class of persons who arouse special sympathy; these are the aged and infirm persons who have no families to protect and look after them but who have had to fly to India from across the border along with persons belonging to the same village or neighbourhood. Among these persons are those whose sons and bread winners have lost their lives during the upheaval in Tibet or while on their way to India. Their case is pitiable and Government have decided to open a home in Dalhousie for all such unattached infirm and aged persons who have no one to look after them. Already a couple of hundred persons of this category have been sent to Dalhousie and more will be sent in due course.

Traders

Another problem which faces us is in regard to the Tibetan refugee traders who belong to the middle or the lower middle class and who were generally well-to-do. The funds that the majority of such persons brought along when they come to India are fast being exhausted. Very few of them have taken up alternative types of work in India though some of them have opted for the land settlement scheme at Mysore as would be agriculturists. They may or may not be successful as cultivators and may ultimately have to become commercial units of the settler community and start small shops, restaurants or stores of their own. This is what some of them have already begun to do in the Mysore settlement, while others may become managers and accountants of small Tibetan Refugee undertakings.

Despite the opening of road communications in various parts of the Himalayas it will be necessary to transport goods and supplies to various hilly districts by mules for some time to come. The best plan for these hardy traders would perhaps be to take to transportation work by rules and powers in the inaccessible hilly areas. It has been found that a few of the more adventurous among them have already undertaken such transport work in remote areas of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab after leaving their families in Darjeeling and Kalimpong.

Tibetan Refugees with Capital

Although the overwhelming majority of Tibetan Refugees have no funds of their own there are a few among them who have been trading between India and Tibet for generations. Some of them have properties and houses in Kalimpong and Darjeeling. They also possess some capital. It would be desirable for them to invest their funds in small scale industries, and Govt. is considering how best such refugees with some funds can invest them to their own benefit and also for the benefit of other Tibetan Refugees who may find employment in possible refugee undertakings.

Centre for Artists & Jewellers

Some of the Tibetans are highly skilled jewellers and metal workers. There are also those among them who are good painters and artists. The Dalai Lama has been anxious to preserve Tibetan art in all its forms and has suggested that such a centre for preservation of art and artistic metal work and jewellery may be opened in Dharamsala so that he could take personal interest in its running. Govt. had decided to accede to Dalai Lama's wishes and open such a centre.

Tibetan Dance, Drama & Music

Recently a group of 70 Tibetan Refugees (Amdo Group) staged shows and arranged performances of their dances, Drama and Music in Calcutta, Delhi, Jaipur and other cities. Their colourful and picturesque dresses and stately dances were well liked. His Holiness the Dalai Lama is anxious that Tibetan Dance, Music & Drama should be preserved and a centre opened at Dharamsala for the training of bright and talented Tibetan Children.

APPENDIX

In our previous publications entitled "Tibetan Refugees in India" and "Tibetan Refugee Relief & Rehabilitation", relief supplies made over to different camps and projects from May 1959 to 31st March, 1960 and 1st April 1960 to 30th September, 1960, respectively were published.

Below is recorded supplies made to the camps and projects from 1st October 1960 to 30th June, 1961.

A. List of Articles Supplied other than Medicines

Date 1	Articles 2	Quantity 3	Source 4
Bomdila : To Political Officer Bomdila			
November 1960	Milk Powder	100 cases	NCC
December 1960	Milk Powder	200 cartons	NCC/WCC
	Pork Luncheon	800 cartons	JCI/CWS
February 1961	Milk Powder	200 cartons	NCC/CWS
	Cheese	12 cases	"
March 1961	Flour	300 bags	CRS
May 1961	Skirts	600 pcs	CWS
	Frocks	225 pcs	"
	Blouses	470 pcs	"
Bhalukpong : To O.S.D., Tibetan Rehabilitation Camp			
November 1960	Flour	500 bags	CRS
	Cornmeal	250 bags	"
	Milk Powder	65 cases	NCC
December 1960	Pork Luncheon	600 cartons	CWS/JCI
February 1961	Flour	500 bags	CRS
	Milk Powder	200 cartons	NCC/CWS
	Wheat	450 bags	"
	Over coats	500 pcs	CRS
	Cheese	25 cases	NCC/CWS
March 1961	Flour	500 bags	CRS
	Cornmeal	500 bags	"
	Warm Coats	500 pcs	"
	Cot. Coats	185 pcs	CWS
	Cot. Shirts	2720 pcs	"
	Frocks	260 pcs	"
	Skirts	110 pcs	"
	Underwears	323 pcs	"
	Blouses	240 pcs	"
	Children Garments	200 pcs	"
	Warm pants	700 pcs	CRS
	Cotton pants	540 pcs	CRS & CWS

1	2	3	4
	Socks	1000 pairs	CWS
April 1961	Milk Powder	1500 cartons	NCC/CWS
May 1961	Cornmeal	500 bags	CRS
	Frocks	1175 pcs	CWS
	Blouses	1180 pcs	"
	Sm. Underwears	100 pcs	"
	Sm. Banions	53 pcs	"
	Sm. Frocks	88 pcs	"
	Sm. Half Pants	150 pcs	"
June 1961	Wheat	650 bags	CWS
	Wheat	600 bags	CWS
	Salad Oil	600 cases	"

Darjeeling : To Deputy Commissioner

December 1960	Over coats	402 pcs	CRS
March 1961	Cornmeal	130 bags	"

Darjeeling Self Help Centre : To Mrs. Gyalo Thondup, President

November 1960	Warm Coats	100 pcs	CRS
	Warm Frocks	20 pcs	"
	Cotton Shirts	80 pcs	"
	Sweaters	100 pcs	"
	Over coats	100 pcs	"
	Flour	200 bags	"
	Cornmeal	100 bags	"
	Milk Powder	30 cartons	NCC
	Rice	450 bags	CARE
	Pork Luncheon	1250 cartons	"
February 1961	Flour	50 bags	CRS
March 1961	Flour	100 bags	CRS
	Cornmeal	80 bags	"
April 1961	Warm Frocks	40 pcs	CRS
	Cotton Shirts	170 pcs	"
	Pants	90 pcs	"
	Banions	80 pcs	"
	Underwears	80 pcs	"
	Blouses	40 pcs	"
	Socks	100 pcs	"
May 1961	Milk Powder	50 cartons	NCC
	Sm. Frocks	57 pcs	CWS
	Sm. Pants	70 pcs	"
	Sm. Banions	20 pcs	"
	Sm. Underwears	53 pcs	"
June 1961	Milk Powder	60 cartons	NCC
	Flour	100 bags	CRS
	Pants	15 pcs	"
	Shirts	20 pcs	"
	Frocks	5 pcs	"
	Banions	20 pcs	"
	Salad oil	200 cases	CWS
	Wheat	135 bags	"

1	2	3	4
Buxa : To Camp Commandent			
November 1960	Flour	500 bags	CRS
	Milk Powder	100 cases	NCC
	Cornmeal	250 bags	CRS
	Pork Luncheon	3150 cartons	CARE
	Rice	1300 bags	"
January 1961	Sweaters	1088 pcs	CRS
	Warm Shirts	77 pcs	CRS
	Cotton Shirts	470 pcs	"
	Blankets	100 pcs	"
	Shoes	900 pairs	JCI a/c (By purchase)
March 1961	Flour	300 bags	CRS
April 1961	Shirts	1385 pcs	CWS
	Frocks	62 pcs	"
	Blouses	62 pcs	"
	Underwears	215 pcs	"
May 1961	Milk Powder	300 cartons	NCC
June 1961	Cornmeal	300 bags	CRS
	Wheat	400 bags	CWS
	Salad Oil	400 cases	"

Kalimpong : To Shri M. K. Pradhan, Chairman, Provisional Relief Committee For Tibetans

November 1960	Flour	400 bags	CRS
	Cornmeal	200 bags	"
	Milk Powder	65 cases	NCC
	Rice	1300 bags	CARE
	Pork Luncheon	3750 cartons	"
December 1960	Milk Powder	100 cartons	NCC
	Warm Coats	270 pcs	CRS
	Shirts	340 pcs	"
	Warm Pants	800 pcs	"
	Underwears	190 pcs	"
March 1961	Cornmeal	255 bags	"
April 1961	Cotton Shirts	790 pcs	CWS
	Frocks	200 pcs	"
	Socks	300 pairs	"
May 1961	Milk Powder	60 cartons	NCC
June 1961	Wheat	200 bags	CWS
	Children Dresses	150 pcs	"
	Salad Oil	300 cases	CWS

Kalimpong : To S. D. O. (Civil)

January 1961	Blankets	466 pcs	CRS
Sikkim : To Political Officer, Sikkim			
November 1960	Flour	500 bags	CRS
	Cornmeal	250 bags	"
	Shoes	206 peirs	By purchase
December 1960	Pork Meat	2256 Tins	JCI/CWS
	Warm Coats	495 pcs	CRS

1	2	3	4
	Shirts	490 pcs	CRS
	Pants	980 pcs	"
	Sweaters	300 pcs	"
	Underwears	200 pcs	"
	Shoes	400 pairs	By purchase
January 1961	Milk Powder	1000 cartons	NCC
	Wheat	500 bags	CWS
	Rice	3 tons	Vietnam
February 1961	Flour	50 bags	CRS
	Overcoats	500 pcs	"
March 1961	Cornmeal	300 bags	CRS
April 1961	Shirts	850 pcs	CWS
	Frocks	200 pcs	"
	Socks	400 pairs	"
	Banions	200 pcs	"
	Blouses	100 pcs	"
May 1961	Warm Coats	135 pcs	CRS
	Shirts	490 pcs	CWS
	Cotton Coats	36 pcs	"
	Skirts	245 pcs	"
	Frocks	685 pcs	"
	Over Coats	69 pcs	"
	Dressing Gowns	72 pcs	"
June 1961	Milk Powder	400 cartons	NCC
	Flour	200 bags	CRS
	Salad Oil	300 cases	CWS
	Wheat	100 bags	"

Bhutan : To S.D.O., (Civil), Phuntsholing, Bhutan

December 1960	Pork Luncheon	1500 cartons	JCI/CWS
	Milk Powder	700 cartons	NCC/CWS
May 1961	Milk Powder	250 cartons	"
June 1961	Wheat	250 bags	"

Pauri Tibetan Refugee Camp : To District Magistrate, Garwal

March 1961	Cotton Coats	32 pcs	CWS
	Shirts	64 pcs	"
	Pants	32 pcs	"
	Banions	32 pcs	"
	Underwears	32 pcs	"
	Socks	68 pairs	"
	Blouses	72 pcs	"
	Sm. Shirts	32 pcs	"
	Small Underwears	32 pcs	"
	Frocks	36 pcs	"
	Wheat Flour	200 bags	CRS
	Cornmeal	100 bags	"
April 1961	Milk Powder	51 cartons	NCC
May 1961	Milk Powder	80 cartons	"
June 1961	Flour	100 bags	CRS
	Cornmeal	50 bags	"
	Salad Oil	200 cases	CWS

1	2	3	4
	Pants	92 pcs	CRS
	Shirts	170 pcs	"
	Frocks	125 pcs	"
	Children's Clothes	280 pcs	"
Sando Tibetan Refugee Camp : To District Magistrate, Pithoragarh, U.P.			
November 1960	Milk Powder	35 cases	NCC
	Rice	700 bags	CARE
	Pork Luncheon	2500 cartons	"
December 1960	Milk Powder	40 cartons	NCC
	Warm Coats	250 pcs	CRS
	Pants	263 pcs	"
	Shirts	250 pcs	"
	Underwears	100 pcs	"
February 1961	Flour	100 bags	"
March 1961	Flour	100 bags	"
	Cornmeal	100 bags	CRS
May 1961	Milk Powder	200 cartons	NCC
June 1961	Flour	200 bags	CRS
	Cornmeal	100 bags	"
	Salad Oil	300 cases	CWS
	Pants	320 pcs	CRS
	Shirts	680 pcs	"
	Frocks	300 pcs	"
	Children's Garments	430 pcs	"

**Uttar Kashi Tibetan Refugee Camp : To District Magistrate,
Uttar Kashi**

February 1961	Overcoats	17 pcs	CRS
	Warm Coats	19 pcs	"
	Pants	17 pcs	"
	Shirts	36 pcs	"
	Underwears	17 pcs	"
	Banions	36 pcs	"
	Frocks	20 pcs	"
	Blankets	16 pcs	"
	Socks	40 pairs	"

Chamoli Tibetan Refugee Camp : To District Magistrate, Chamoli

	Overcoats	49 pcs	CRS
	Warm Coats	56 pcs	"
	Warm Pants	51 pcs	"
	Shirts	105 pcs	"
	Frocks	60 pcs	"
	Underwears	50 pcs	"
	Banions	48 pcs	"
	Socks	110 pairs	"

Dalhousie : To Special Tehsildar, Tibetan Refugee Camp, Dalhousie

October 1960	Skirts	9 pcs	CRS
	Sweaters	18 pcs	"

1	2	3	4
	Small Pants	10 pcs	..
	Small Shirts	22 pcs	..
	Rice	1100 bags	CARE
	Pork Luncheon	3750 cartons	..
November 1960	Warm Coats	244 pcs	CRS
	Pants	500 pcs	..
	Shirts	500 pcs	..
	Sweaters	14 pcs	..
	Small Pants	10 pcs	..
	Small Coats	14 pcs	..
	Flour	500 bags	..
	Cornmeal	250 bags	..
December 1960	Milk Powder	200 cartons	NCC
	Warm Coats	270 pcs	CRS (Through T.H.C., Dalhousie)
	Sweaters	284 pcs	..
January 1961	Milk Powder	200 cartons	NCC
	Warm Coats	200 pcs	CRS (Through T.H.C., Dalhousie)
	Shirts	445 pcs	..
	Sweaters	167 pcs	..
	Cotton Banions	55 pcs	CRS
	Overcoats	40 pcs	..
February 1961	Flour	200 bags	..
March 1961	Cornmeal	95 bags	..
April 1961	Shirts	236 pcs	CWS
	Sweaters	40 pcs	..
	Cotton Banions	226 pcs	..
	Underwears	250 pcs	..
May 1961	Cornmeal	100 bags	CRS
	Milk Powder	200 bags	NCC
June 1961	Flour	250 bags	CRS
	Cornmeal	150 bags	..
	Warm Coats	250 pcs	..
	Pants	250 pcs	..
	Shirts	340 pcs	..
	Frocks	20 pcs	..
	Sweaters	20 pcs	..
	Salad Oil	372 cases	CWS

Kulu : To S.D.O. (Civil), Kulu, and Executive Engineer, B. & R. Kulu

October 1960	Rice	600 bags	CARE
November 1960	Flour	500 bags	CRS
	Pork Luncheon	2000 cartons	CARE
	Cornmeal	250 bags	CRS
	Warm Coats	180 pcs	..
	Pants	130 pcs	..
	Cotton Shirts	175 pcs	..
	Frocks	25 pcs	..
	Skirts	25 pcs	..
December 1960	Milk Powder	125 cartons	NCC
	Milk Powder	100 cartons	..

1	2	3	4
January 1961	Warm Coats	188 pcs	CRS
	Pants	146 pcs	"
	Shirts	212 pcs	"
	Frocks	30 pcs	"
	Underwears	160 pcs	"
January 1961	Warm Coats	160 pcs	CRS Sent through
	Pants	140 pcs	" Shri Dronyer
	Shirts	150 pcs	" Chembophala
	Frocks	20 pcs	" Bureau of
	Underwears	150 pcs	" His Holiness
	Banions	150 pcs	" Upper Dharam-
April 1961	Socks	150 pairs	" sala
	Milk Powder	50 cartons	NCC
May 1961	Milk Powder	100 cartons	"
	Pants	84 pcs	CWS
	Cotton Shirts	140 pcs	"
	Frocks	26 pcs	"
	Skirts	45 pcs	"
	Blouses	42 pcs	"
	Small Frocks	25 pcs	"
	Small Pants	30 pcs	"
	Small Shirts	28 pcs	"
	Small Underwears	60 pcs	"

Dharamsala : To Camp Commandant, Tibetan Refugee Camp

November 1960	Milk Powder	30 cartons	NCC
	Warm Coats	52 pcs	CRS
	Pork Luncheon	750 cartons	CARE
	Flour	150 bags	CRS
	Cornmeal	75 bags	"
December 1960	Milk Powder	60 cartons	NCC
February 1961	Rice	250 bags	CWS
	Flour	50 bags	CRS

Dharamsala : To Shri Dronyer Chembophala, Bureau of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, Dharamsala

December 1960	Warm Coats	95 pcs	CRS
	Pants	95 pcs	"
	Shirts	95 pcs	"
	Waist Coats	95 pcs	"
	Banions	12 pcs	"
	Underwears	95 pcs	"

Chamba : To Executive Engineer PWD, Chamba Division

October 1960	Shoes	295 pairs	CRS
November 1960	Rice	2500 bags	CARE
	Warm Coats	971 pcs	CRS
	Shoes	155 pairs	"
	Cornmeal	250 bags	"
	Wheat	500 bags	"
	Milk Powder	125 cartons	NCC

1	2	3	4
	Shoes	500 pairs	By purchase
December 1960	Milk Powder	100 cartons	NCC/WCC
March 1961	Cornmeal	150 bags	CRS
	Flour	300 bags	"
April 1961	Milk Powder	200 cartons	NCC
May 1961	Cornmeal	100 bags	CRS

**Rampur & Thoeg : To Magistrate 1st Class, Rampur, and
Magistrate 1st Class Thoeg**

March 1961	Flour	300 bags	CRS
April 1961	Milk Powder	250 cartons	NCC
	Shirts	870 pcs	CWS
	Pants	405 pcs	"
	Underwears	390 pcs	"
	Banions	170 pcs	"
	Frocks	125 pcs	"
	Socks	200 pairs	"
May 1961	Cornmeal	200 bags	CRS
June 1961	Flour	200 bags	"
	Cornmeal	150 bags	"
	Salad Oil	250 cases	CWS

**Chamba, Sarot Sheep Breeding Centre
To Manager, Sheep Breeding Farm**

November 1960	Warm Coats	24 pcs	CRS
	Pants	11 pcs	"
	Shirts	25 pcs	"
	Frocks	13 pcs	"
	Small Coat	1 pc	"

Simla : To Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle PWD, H.P.

October 1960	Rice	900 bags	CARE
November 1960	Warm Coats	415 pcs	CRS
	Socks	300 pairs	"
	Sweaters	300 pcs	"
	Children's Garments	30 pcs	"
	Pork Luncheon	3750 cases	CARE
	Milk Powder	125 cartons	NCC
December 1960	Milk Powder	100 cartons	"
January 1961	Milk Powder	100 cartons	CWS
February 1961	Milk Powder	100 cartons	NCC/CWS
	Pants	7 pcs	CWS
	Shirts	7 pcs	"
	Overcoats	7 pcs	"
	Banions	7 pcs	"
	Underwears	7 pcs	"
	Small Pants	22 pcs	"
	Small Skirts	11 pcs	"
	Small Underwears	60 pcs	"
	Small Shirts	66 pcs	"
	Small Banions	60 pcs	"

1	2	3	4
March 1961	Small Frocks	20 pcs	CWS
May 1961	Cornmeal	200 bags	"
	Wheat Flour	200 bags	CRS
Simla Forestry : To The Chief Conservator of Forests, H.P. Admn., Simla			
October 1960	Rice	200 bags	CARE
	Pork Luncheon	750 cases	"
November 1960	Warm Coats	135 pcs	CRS
	Blankets	188 pcs	"
	Milk Powder	30 cases	NCC
February 1961	Milk Powder	100 cartons	"
Chura Forestry : To DFO, Chura Forest Division			
November 1960	Milk Powder	20 cartons	NCC
December 1960	Warm Coats	45 pcs	CRS
	Sweaters	45 pcs	"
	Pajamas	45 pcs	"
Ladakh : To Deputy Commissioner, Leh			
October 1960	Wheat	487 bags	LWR/NCC
November 1960	Blankets	664 pcs	CRS
December 1960	Milk Powder	300 cartons	WCC/NCC
	Overcoats	49 pcs	CRS
	Small Coats	25 pcs	"
	Small Frocks	25 pcs	"
	Small Pants	52 pcs	"
	Small Shirts	77 pcs	"
	Small Underwears	77 pcs	"
	Sweaters	57 pcs	"
	Banions	11 pcs	"
	Children's Shoes	72 pairs	By purchase
	Pork Luncheon	400 cases	CWS/JCI
March 1961	Wheat	400 bags	CRS
	Cornmeal	180 bags	"
April 1961	Pants	400 pcs	CRS
	Skirts	1275 pcs	CRS & CWS
	Frocks	125 pcs	"
	Small Frocks	90 pcs	"
	Underwears	300 pcs	"
	Small Underwears	120 pcs	"
	Banions	200 pcs	"
	Small Banions	116 pcs	"
	Blouses	120 pcs	"
	Warm Coats	135 pcs	"
May 1961	Milk Powder	300 cartons	NCC
June 1961	Flour	350 bags	CRS
	Cornmeal	500 bags	"
	Salad Oil	400 cases	CWS
	Wheat	250 bags	"
Mysore Agricultural Project : To Deputy Commissioner, Mysore			
November 1960	Rice	1400 bags	CARE

1	2	3	4
	A. P. Flour	1000 bags	CRS
	Cornmeal	500 bags	"
	Pork Luncheon	2277 cartons	CARE
December 1960	Warm Coats	400 pcs	CRS Distributed at
	Pants	270 pcs	" Pathankot on
	Shirts	305 pcs	" the eve of de-
	Frocks	50 pcs	" parture of re-
	Skirts	40 pcs	" fugees for My-
	Children's Garments	150 pcs	" sore.
February 1961	Milk Powder	200 cartons	NCC
	Pants	729 pcs	CRS & CWS
	Shirts	1825 pcs	"
	Frocks	281 pcs	"
	Banions	678 pcs	"
	Milk Powder	234 cartons	NCC
March 1961	Flour	500 bags	CRS
	Cornmeal	300 bags	"
	Flour	500 bags	"
	Small Shirts	240 pcs	CWS
	Small Frocks	110 pcs	"
	Small Blouses	40 pcs	"
	Small Half Pants	140 pcs	"
	Small Underwears	127 pcs	"
	Small Banions	140 pcs	"
	Socks	500 pairs	"
April 1961	Milk Powder	500 cartons	NCC
May 1961	Cornmeal	500 bags	CRS
June 1961	Flour	300 bags	"

To Craftsmen of Dalhousie Training Centre who went to Agricultural and Horticultural Project in Mysore

December 1961	Screw Driver 4" Steel	20 nos	By purchase AECTR's a/c
	-do- 12" big	20 "	"
	Burmy Goli	20 "	"
	Inch-Tap 6½" German Steel	20 "	"
	Barula Iron Steel	20 "	"
	Hand Saw 16" German Steel	20 "	"
	-do- 18" "	20 "	"
	Hammer Claw pure Steel "	20 "	AECTR's a/c
	Hammer Steel Germany	20 "	"
	Try Square 12" Steel	20 "	"
	Screw Wrench 12" U.S.A.	20 "	"
	Do Foota Wooden	20 "	"
	Girmit ½"	20 "	"
	Banch vise No. 1 Steel Body	20 "	"
	Plane Cutter ¼" Small Randa	20 "	"
	-do- 2" Big Randa	20 "	"
	-do- Wooden Conplit Big	20 "	"
	-do- " " Small	20 "	"
	Rabit Plane small size	20 "	"
	Screw Anger Girmit 1"	20 "	"

1	2	3	4
	Farmer Chisel Fish 2 pcs set	20 "	AECTR's a/c
	Shine Paper 5"	20 "	"
	Cumber 6"	20 "	"
	Handle for Basula	20 "	"
	Hammer Steel	10 "	"
	Inch Tap Steel	10 "	"
	Pliers (big) 8" English	10 "	"
	Knife Big	10 "	"
	Knife Small	10 "	"
	Mungli	10 "	"
	Rags	38 "	"
	USHA Sewing Machine		
	Tailor Model No. TW11002	1 "	"
	-do- TW08818	1 "	"
	-do- TW09593	1 "	NCC's a/c
	-do- TW83268	1 "	JCI's a/c
	Iron Tripethi	6 "	AECTR's a/c
	Pair Shoe Tree	3 "	"
	Rampi	6 "	"
	Kutree	12 "	"
	Hammer	6 "	"
	Stitching Knife	6 "	"
	Zamboor	6 "	"

Tibetan Refugee Educational Institution, Mussoorie : To Principal

November 1960	Shoes	50 pairs	CRS
	Small Warm Coats	118 pcs	"
	Warm Coats	50 pcs	"
	Skirts	18 pcs	"
	Sweaters	173 pcs	"
	Small Over Coats	3 pcs	"
	Socks	200 pairs	"
	Small Shirts	85 pcs	"
	Banions	50 pcs	"
	Flour	250 bags	"
	Cornmeal	125 bags	"
	Rice	750 bags	CARE
	Pork	250 cartons	"
December 1960	Warm Coats	45 pcs	CRS
	Pants	35 pcs	"
	Skirts	78 pcs	"
	Socks	260 pcs	"
	Shirts	100 pcs	CRS
	Banions	92 pcs	"
	Frocks	15 pcs	"
February 1961	Milk Powder	130 cartons	NCC
	Flour	100 bags	CRS
	Rice	100 bags	CWS/NCC
March 1961	Flour	100 bags	CRS
	Cornmeal	50 bags	"
April 1961	Small Half Pants	100 pcs	CWS
	Small Skirts	120 pcs	"
	Small Socks	182 pairs	"

1	2	3	4
	Small Shirts	270 pcs	„
	Small Banions	93 pcs	„
	Big Banions	60 pcs	„
	Small Frocks	30 pcs	„
	Big Frocks	15 pcs	„
May 1961	Milk Powder	150 cartons	NCC
June 1961	Flour	450 bags	CRS
	Cornmeal	100 bags	„
	Rice	400 mds	Vietnam
	Pants	50 pcs	CRS
	Shirts	50 pcs	„
	Banions	50 pcs	„
	Salad Oil	500 cases	CWS
Nursery School, Dharamsala : To Principal			
October 1960	Children Garments	40 pcs	CRS
	Small Blanket Sheets	149 pcs	„
November 1960	Socks	300 pairs	„
	Small Pants	118 pcs	„
	Small Over Coats	6 pcs	„
	Small Coats	85 pcs	„
	Small Skirts	16 pcs	„
	Children Garments	113 pcs	„
	Small Shirts	48 pcs	„
	Big Pants	14 pcs	„
	Big Shirts	30 pcs	„
	Small Sweaters	128 pcs	„
	Big Coats	31 pcs	„
	Small Blanket Sheets	66 pcs	„
	Mufflers	16 pcs	„
	Shoes	12 pairs	„
	Banions	8 pcs	„
	Underwears	9 pcs	„
December 1960	Quilts	148 pcs	By purchase
	Small Pants	80 pcs	CRS
	Small Coats	61 pcs	„
	Small Skirts	78 pcs	„
	Small Shirts	190 pcs	„
	Small Sweaters	30 pcs	„
	Frocks	40 pcs	„
	Underwears	45 pcs	„
	Banions	45 pcs	„
	Small Frocks	100 pcs	„
	Small Uuderwears	110 pcs	„
	Small Banions	100 pcs	CRS
January 1961	Small Pants	65 pcs	„
	Small Coats	47 pcs	„
	Small Shirts	250 pcs	„
	Pants	23 pcs	„
	Shirts	23 pcs	„
	Small Sweaters	45 pcs	„
	Socks	100 pairs	„
	Coats	23 pcs	„

1	2	3	4
	Small Dressing Gowns	4 pcs	„
	Small Banions	90 pcs	„
	Small Underwears	210 pcs	„
	Big Frocks	20 pcs	„
March 1961	Small pants	134 pcs	CWS
	Small Coats	15 pcs	„
	Small Half Pants	105 pcs	„
	Small Skirts	10 pcs	„
	Small Shirts	213 pcs	„
	Socks	450 pairs	„
	Girls Frocks	149 pcs	„
	Small Blouses	125 pcs	„
	Small Banions	129 pcs	„
April 1961	Frock Underwears	100 pcs	„
May 1961	Frock Underwears	250 pcs	„
	Flour	100 bags	CRS
	Milk Powder	100 cartons	NCC
	Sweaters	5 pcs	„
	Banions	5 pcs	„
	Underwears	5 pcs	„
June 1961	Flour	300 bags	CRS
	Cornmeal	50 bags	„
	Rice	100 bags	Vietnam
	Salad Oil	200 cartons	CWS

Tibetan School, Simla : To Principal

May 1961	Flour	100 bags	CRS
April 1961	Milk Powder	100 cartons	NCC
May 1961	Rice	300 mds	Vietnam
	Cornmeal	100 bags	CRS
June 1961	Wheat Flour	250 bags	„
	Small Pants	82 pcs	„
	Small Half Pants	20 pcs	„
	Small Shirts	125 pcs	„
	Small Frocks	25 pcs	„
	Small Banions	85 pcs	„
	Salad Oil	400 cases	CWS

Tibetan School, Darjeeling : To Principal

May 1961	Rice	80 mds	Vietnam
	Milk Powder	60 cartons	NCC
June 1961	Wheat Flour	300 bags	CRS
	Cornmeal	100 bags	„
	Small Pants	80 pcs	CRS
	Small Shirts	150 pcs	„
	Small Frocks	60 pcs	„
	Small Underwears	50 pcs	„
	Small Banions	100 pcs	„
	Salad Oil	400 cases	CWS
	Wheat	65 bags	„

For Trainees in Small Scale Industries

I. Hyderabad—To Director SISI

Warm Coats	5 pcs	CRS
Pants	5 pcs	„
Shirts	5 pcs	„
Sweaters	5 pcs	„
Banions	5 pcs	„
Underwears	5 pcs	„

II. Baruipur—To Asst. Director, Model Carpentry Workshop

Warm Coats	6 pcs	CRS
Pants	6 pcs	„
Shirts	6 pcs	„
Sweaters	6 pcs	„
Banions	6 pcs	„
Underwears	6 pcs	„

III. Poona—To Asstt. Director, Industrial Extn. Centre

Warm Coats	4 pcs	CRS
Pants	4 pcs	„
Shirts	4 pcs	„
Sweaters	4 pcs	„
Banions	4 pcs	„
Underwears	4 pcs	„

IV. Makorium, Ujjain—To Junior Field Officer-in-charge

Warm Coats	5 pcs	„
Pants	5 pcs	„
Shirts	5 pcs	„

V. Jaipur—To Director SISI

Warm Coats	8 pcs	CRS
Pants	7 pcs	„
Shirts	8 pcs	„
Waist Coats	8 pcs	„
Banions	8 pcs	„
Underwears	7 pcs	„
Frocks	1 pc	„
Skirts	1 pc	„

VI. Aligarh c/o Director-in-charge, SISI

Warm Coats	10 pcs	CRS
Pants	10 pcs	„
Shirts	10 pcs	„
Waist Coats	10 pcs	„
Banions	10 pcs	„
Underwears	10 pcs	„

VII. Khanapur, Belgaum, c/o Asstt. Director Pottery-ware

Warm Coats	9 pcs	CRS
Pants	9 pcs	„
Shirts	9 pcs	„
Waist Coats	9 pcs	„
Banions	9 pcs	„
Underwears	9 pcs	„

VIII. Kohlapur c/o Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre

Warm Coats	2 pcs	CRS
Pants	2 pcs	„
Shirts	2 pcs	„
Waist Coats	2 pcs	„
Banions	2 pcs	„
Underwears	2 pcs	„

IX. Jabalpur c/o Junior Field Officer-in-charge, Industrial Extension Centre

Warm Coats	10 pcs	CRS
Pants	10 pcs	„
Shirts	10 pcs	„
Waist Coats	10 pcs	„
Banions	10 pcs	„
Underwears	10 pcs	„

X. Madras—To Deputy Director, Central Footwear Training Centre

Warm Coats	10 pcs	CRS
Pants	10 pcs	„
Shirts	10 pcs	„
Waist Coats	10 pcs	„
Banions	10 pcs	„
Underwears	10 pcs	„

XI. Nadiad—To Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre

Warm Coats	4 pcs	CRS
Pants	4 pcs	„
Shirts	4 pcs	„
Waist Coats	4 pcs	„
Banions	4 pcs	„
Underwears	4 pcs	„

**B. List of medical supplies to different Camps and
Projects from 1st October 1960 to 30th June 1961**

Date 1	Description of article 2	Quantity 3	Source 4
Bomdila : To Political Officer			
October 1960	Multivitamins (Unicap & Zymacap)	20000 caps	AECTR
	Mysteclin V	1025 caps	"
	Panalba	5744 caps	"
	Citara Sulphate Suspension	20 pints	"
	Kaopactate with Neomycin	10 pints	"
	Neo-delta Cortef 0.5% 5 gm.	40 tabs	"
May 1961	Multivitamin	13 tins (52000 tabs)	"
			NCC
June 1961	Unicap therapeutic Multivitamin	20000 tabs	AECTR
Sikkim : To Political Officer			
October 1960	Sulphatriad	2500 tabs	AECTR
	Surgical Strucres	3 doz	"
November 1960	For purchase of emergency medicines for refugees in Bhutan	500 Rs	"
	Bleaching Powder	2 cwt	By Purchase
	Beds Hospital	20 nos	AECTR
March 1961	Panmycin Phosphate 250 mgs	1900 caps	"
	Ointment Mycintracin tropic 1/oz.	18 tubes	"
Buxa : To Camp Commandant			
December 1960	Terramycin 250 mg	250 tabs	AECTR
	Dihydrostreptomycin sulphate 1 gm	200 vials	"
	Dihydrostreptomycin Sulphate 5 gm	100 vials	"
	Kaopectate with neomycin	5 pints	"
	Neo cortef drops 1.5% 1/8 oz (ophth)	10 tubes	"
	Neo cortef drops 1.5% 5 cc	10 tubes	"
	Sulamyd 0.5 gm	2500 tabs	"
	Terramycin 250 mg	500 tabs	"
	Thalamyd 0.5 gm	1000 tabs	"
	Vitamin B-1 25 mg (Thiamine Hydrochloride)	800 tabs	"
	Vitamic A & D Drops 30 cc (super D-Drops cwt)	10 bottles	By Purchase

Date 1	Description of articles 2	Quantity 3	Source 4
January 1961	Vitamin B Complex Vitamin C	200 tabs 200 tabs	By Purchase "
May 1961	Unicap Zymacap multivitamins	20000 tabs	"
June 1961	Polaramine Repatab (Antihistamine)	1000 binders of 6 tabs	AECTR
	Citra Sulphas	30 pints	"
	Mycitracin Ophthalmic Oint	40 tubes	"
	Mycitracin Tropic Oint	20 tubes	"
	Pencillin Oil	100 vials each of 400000 IU	"
	Kaopectate with Neomycin	x 10 cc 20 bottles	"
	Phenobarbitone	1000 tabs	"
	(Pamine Bromide) 2.5 mg	1000 tabs	"
To Self Help Centre—Darjeeling			
October 1960	Panalba	2000 caps	AECTR
	Mysteclin-V for Syrup	1521 vials	"
	Zymatinic drops 60 cc	10 bottles	"
January 1961	Penicillin 5 lacs	40 vials	"
	Panthoderm 1 Oz	50 tubes	"
March 1961	Ointment Panthoderm (for skin 2%—10 oz)	2 doz tubes	"
	-do- 5 gm	2 doz tubes	"
	Ointment neocartef for eyes & ears	2 doz tubes	"
	Dehydrostreptomycin	40 vials	"
	Streptopencillin 4 lacs x 0.5 gm	50 vials	"
	P.A.S. 0.5 gm	1000 tabs	"
	Pammycin Phosphate 250 mgs	1900 caps	"
	Ointment Mycitracin tropic 1 Oz	18 tubes	"
May 1961	Unicap or Zymacap Multivitamin	10000 tabs	"
	Polaramine Repatab	1000 tabs	"
	Citra Sulphas	20 pints	"
	Sugracillin	40 bottles	"
	Mysiguent Oint (Opth)	40 tubes	"
	-do- (Local)	40 tubes	"
	Panthoderm Oint	40 tubes	"
	Poly Vitamins	10000 tabs	IRS
To Deputy : Commissioner, Darjeeling			
May 1961	Multivitamins	2 Tins (8000 Tabs)	NCC
To Charteris—Mission Hospital, Kalimpong (for Tibetan Refugees)			
December 1960	Albamycin 250 mg	4800 caps	AECTR

Date 1	Description of articles 2	Quantity 3	Source 4
	Tetracyc-V—250 mgs	2500 caps	AECTR
	Dihydrostreptomycin	1250 caps	..
	Gelfoam Sponges 12-7mm	40 bottles	..
	Kaopectate with Neomycin	10 pints	..
	Neo-cortef Drops 1.5% 5cc	60 tubes	..
	Mycitracin Tropic	200 tubes	..
	Surgical Sutures	210 doz	..
	Mycostatin 500000 units	84 botts of 12E	..
	PAS 0.5 gm	2980 tabs	..
	Phenobarbitone $\frac{1}{4}$ gr	9500 tabs	..
	Palaramine Repetab (antihistamine)	13721 biaders of 6 each	..
	Unicap Therapeutic	3000 tabs	..
March 1961	Pammycin Phosphate 25 mgs Ointment mycitracin tropic 1 oz	1900 caps 17 tubes
April 1961	Dehydrostreptomycin 5 mg	400 vials	..
May 1961	Therapleutic Vitamins	20000 tabs	..
	Metacortin	2000 tabs	..
	Penicillin pro in oil	500 vials	..
	Polaramine Repatak (2000)	2000 tabs	..
	P.A.S.	5000 tabs	..
	Sulphatriad	2000 tabs	..
	Dodecavite Drops	26 bottles	..
	Surgical Sutures	50 doz	..
	Pamine	2000 tabs	..
	Chloropheniramine Maleat	500 tabs	..
	Citra Sulphas	20 pints	..
	Sugaracillin	20 bottles	..
	Polyvitamins	10000 tabs	IRS
June 1961	Hydroinic	2000 caps	..
	Meticortin	1000 tabs (1 mg)	..
	Meticortin	500 tabs (2.5 mg)	..
	C.V.P.	500 caps (100 mg)	..
	Duo C.V.P.	500 caps	..
	Albamycin	1000 caps (250 mg)	..
	Medrol	2000 caps (4 mg)	..
	Mycinfradin Sulph	300 caps (0.5)	..
	Surgical Sutures	51 doz	..
	Pauri Camp : To The District Magistrate		
May 1961	Multivitamin	2 tins (8000 tabs)	NCC
	Theog Camp : To Magistrate 1st Class, Rampur		
May 1961	Multivitamins	10 tins (40000 tabs)	NCC

Date 1	Description of articles 2	Quantity 3	Source 4
Dalhousie Tibetan Refugee Camp : To Special Tehsildar			
October 1960	P.A.S.	3000 tabs	AECTR
May 1961	Multivitamins	5 tins (20000 tabs)	NCC
Kulu : To S.D.O. (Civil)			
May 1961	Unicap or Zymacap Multivitamins	10000 tabs	AECTR
June 1961	Polaramine Repatab	1000 binders	"
	Citra Sulphas	20 pints	"
	Mycitracin Ophthalmic Oint	40 tubes	"
	Mycitracin Tropic Oint	20 tubes	"
	Pencillin Oil	100 vials	"
	Kaopectate with Neomycin	20 bottles	"
	Phenobarbitone	1000 tabs	"
	Pamine (Bromide)	1000 tabs (2.5 mg)	"
To the Distt. Health Officer, Mysore			
November 1960	Dihydrostreptomycin Sulphate 1 gm	200 vials	AECTR
	Pencillin Procaine 5 lakhs per cc x 10 cc	50 vials	"
	Vitamin B. 1 0.25 mg	500 tabs	"
	-do- .50 mgs	500 tabs	"
	-do- 1.00	1000 tabs	"
	Viterra	10000 tabs	"
Bylakuppe Agricultural Project—To Deputy Commissioner, Mysore			
January 1961	(To the Distt. Health Officer, Mysore)		
	Citra Sulphas	100 pints	AECTR
	Ichthyol 20% 1 Oz	85 tubes	"
	-do- 10% 1 Oz	65 tubes	"
	A.P.C.	3000 tabs	"
	Sulmyd 0.5 gm	3500 tabs	"
	Sulphatriad 0.5 gm	852 tabs	"
March 1961	Pammycin Phosphate 350 mgs	1900 caps	"
	Ointment Mycitracin tropic 10 Oz	17 tubes	"
April 1961	Multivitamins	15 tins (60000 tabs)	NCC
May 1961	Unicap or Zymacap Multivitamins	10000 caps	AECTR
	Polaramine Repatabs	1000 tabs	"
	Citra Sulphas	20 pints	"
June 1961	Polaramine Repatab (Antihistamine)	1000 binders each of 6 tabs	"

Date	Description of articles	Quantity	Source
1	2	3	4
	Citra Sulphas	30 pints	AECTR
	Mycitracin Ophahalmic Oint	40 tubes	„
	Mycitracin Tropic Oint		
	Pencillin in oil	100 vials each of	„
		400000 IU x 10 cc	„
	Kaopectate with Neomycin	20 bottles	„
	Phenobarbitone	1000 tabs	„
	Pamine (Bromide)	1000 tabs (2.5 mg)	„
	Simla : To The Suptd. Engineer (P.W.D.)		
May 1961	Unicap or Zymacap Multivitamins	20000 tabs	AECTR
	Chamba : To Executive Engineer, P.W.D.		
October 1960	Multivitamins (Unicap & Zymcap)	20000 tabs	AECTR
	Mysteclin-V	925 caps	„
	Panalba	5744 caps	„
	Citra Sulphate Suspension	20 pints	„
	Keopectatewith Naomycin	10 pints	„
	Neo-Delta Cortef 0.5% 5 gm	40 tubes	„
	First aid Boxes	3 numbers	By Purchase
April 1961	Multivitamins	5 tins (20000 tabs)	NCC
May 1961	Unicap or Zymcap M.V.	20000 tabs	AECTR
June 1961	Polarmine Reptab (Antistamine)	1000 binders of 6 tabs of each	„
	Citra Sulphas	30 pints	„
	Mycitracin Ophalmic Oint	40 tubes	„
	Pencillin Oil	100 vials each of	„
		4000000 IU x 10 cc	„
	Kaopectate with Neomycin	20 bottles	„
	Phenobarbitone	1000 bats	„
	Pamine (bromide)	1000 tabs (2.5 gm)	„
	Ladakh : To Deputy Commissioner		
October 1960	Multivitamins (Unicap or Zymcap)	15000 tabs	AECTR
	Panalba	4300 tabs	„
	Citra Sulphate Suspension	20 pints	„
	Kaopectate with Naomycid	10 pints	„
November 1960	Strepto Pencillin 4 lakhs x 0.5 gm per cc x 10 cc	200 vials	„
	A.P.C. (P.A.C. Com)	1000 tablets	„
May 1961	Multivitamins (to Shri Kushak Bakula Minister for Ladakh Affairs)	5 tins (20000 tabs)	NCC

To Tibetan Refugee Educational Institution, Mussoorie

Date 1	Description of articles 2	Quantity 3	Source 4
November 1960	Unicap or Zymcap Multivitamins	10000 tabs	AECTR
January 1961	Tetracyc V 250 mg	600 caps	..
	Kaopectate with Neomycin	3 pints	..
	Neocartef Drops	15 vials	..
	Myciguent (Oph)	50 vials	..
	Pencillin Procain 4 lakhs x 10 cc in Oil	40 vials	..
April 1961	Cibazol	2 cases	By purchase a/c AECTR
	Superior Quality Lints	5 csses	..
	Angular Scissors	2 nos	..
	E. I. Tray	5 nos	..
	Basins	8 nos	..
	Boniels	8 nos	..
	E. I. Jugs	8 nos	..
	Probes	4 nos	..
	Thermometers	6 nos	..
	5 cc. Recound Syringe	5 nos	..
	Record Needles	1 doz	..
	Cough Sedatine	5000 tabs	..
	Aloin	1000 tabs	..
	Soda Mint	10000 tabs	..
	Sulphatriad	1000 tabs	..
	Sulphaguanidine	5000 tabs	..
	Entro Vioform Citra	1000 tabs	..
	Aspirin	20000 tabs	..
	Ferrous Sulphate	10000 tabs	..
	Vitamin B Complex	2000 tabs	..
	Vials—Proc. Pencillin 20 lakhs	100 tabs	..
May 1961	Polyvitamine	1000 tabs	IRS
	Unicap or Zymcap Multivitamins	10000 tabs	AECTR
	Polaramine Repatab	1000 binders	..
	Citra Sulphas	20 pints	..
	Sugracillin	40 bottles	..
	Mysiguent Ophatmic Ointment	40 tubes	..
	—Do— Local	40 tubes	..
	Panthodern Oint	40 tubes	..
June 1961	Unicap Therapeutic	20000 tabs	..
	Kaopectate with Neomycin	25 pints	..
	Meticortin	1000 tabs (1mg)	..
	Meticortin	500 tabs (2.5 mg)	..
	C. V. P.	500 caps (100 mg)	..
	Duo C. V. P.	250 caps	..
	Albamyacin	1000 caps (100 mg)	..
	Mycifradin Sulph	300 tabs (0.5 mg)	..
	Surgical Sutures	51 doz	..
	Medrol	2000 tabs (4 mg)	..

To Tibetan School, Darjeeling

Date	Description of articles	Quantity	Source
1	2	3	4
June 1961	Unicap or Zymacap M. V.	14000 tabs	AECTR
	Kaopectate with Neomycin	12 pints	„
	Mycitracin Oint (Oph)	24 tubes	„

Simla, Tibetan School

May 1961	Multivitamins	5 tins (20000 tabs)	NCC
June 1961	Kaopectate with Neomycin	15 pints	AECTR
	Mycitracin Oint (Oph)	24 tubes	„

St. Xaviers School, Delhi

(For Tibetan Students)

April 1961	Therapeutic Vitamins	500 tabs	AECTR
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To Tibetan Refugee Students who left for Denmark

December 1960	Multivitamins (Unicap or Zymacap)	1000 tabs	AECTR
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To Pendra Road Sanatorium

(For T.B. Patients)

October 1960	Dihydrostreptomycin 1-gm	100 vials	AECTR
	Steclin—V. for Syrup	646 vials	„
	Zymatinic Drops 60 cc.	5 bottles	„
	P. A. S.	2000 tabs	„

To Medical Superintendent, Madar Union Sanatorium

(For T.B. Patients)

October 1960	Dihydrostreptomycin 1 gm	150 vials	AECTR
	P. A. S.	3000 tabs	„
	Zymatinic Drops 60 cc.	5 bottles	„

**Nepal : To Dr. Toni Hagen, Delegate of the International
Committee of Red Cross, Kathmandu**

January 1961	Sulamyd	3000 tabs	AECTR
	Sulphatriad	1000 tabs	„
	P.A.S.	2000 tabs	„
	Pencillin Procaine (5 lakhs x 10 cc)	100 vials	„
	Myciguent Ointment Oph $\frac{1}{8}$ oz	36 tubes	„
	Myciguent Ointment 1 oz	36 tubes	„
	Vieterra (Multivitamin)	2500 tables	„
	March 1961	Pammycin Phosphate 250 mgs	1900 caps
Ointment Mycitracin Tropic 1 oz.		18 tubes	„
May 1961	Multivitamins	40000 tabs	„
	Pencillin 4 lakhs x 10 cc in Oil	200 vials	„
	Polaramine Repatab	2000 binders	„
	Baciguent Ointment (Local)	100 tubes	„
	-do- (Oph)	100 tubes	„

To Dharamsala Nursery School

Date 1	Description of articles 2	Quantity 3	Source 4
November 1960	Kaopectate with Neomycin	12 pints	AECTR
	Oint Ichthyol 20% 1 oz	15 tubes	"
	-do- 10% 1 oz	15 tubes	"
	Oint Panthoderm 2% 1 oz local	15 tubes	"
	-do- 2% 5 mg	15 tubes	"
	Strepto Pencillin 4 lakhs x 0.5 gm per cc x 10 cc	200 vials	"
January 1961	Terramycin 250 mg	500 caps	"
	Dehydrostreptomycin	20 vials	"
	Dedecavite drops	17 bottles	"
	Kaopectate with Neomycin	2 pints	"
	Multivitamin drops	200 bottles	"
	Neocartef drops	5 tubes	"
	Myciguent (Oph)	50 tubes	"
	Viterra	7500 tabs	"
March 1961	Procain Pencillin 4 lakhs x 10 cc vials	20 vials	"
	Chloroquin tablets	200 tabs	"
	Sulphatriad	1000 tabs	"
	Kaopectate with Neomycin (Substitute of Sulphaguanidine)	5 pints	"
	Terramycin tablets	150 tabs	"
	Multivitamin caps	10000 caps	"
	Neo-cortef oint for skin 2.5% (5 grams)	50 tubes	"
	Mcpacrine tablets	200 tablets	By purchase
	Vitamin B complex	500 tabs	a/c AECTR
	Vitamin C 200 mgs	500 tabs	"
	Syringes—2 cc one; 5 cc one; 10 cc one and 50 cc one	4 nos	"
	Scalpal	1 no	"
	Forceps—dressing 1; artry 1; Ant. 1	3 nos	"
	Scissors surgical	1 no	"
	Pot Permagnate	1 lb	"
	Soda bicorb	2 lbs	"
	Soda Salicylas	1 lb	"
	Kaolin	2 lbs	"
	Tr. Opil	1 lb	"
	Tr. Cardco	1 lb	"
	Tr. Zingiberis	1 lb	"
	Syp Aurantii	1 lb	"
	Cotton	3 lbs	"
	Cotton Swabs	500	"
	Lint	2 lbs	"
	Gauge (6 yards packet)	6 packets	"
	Bandage 3" x 4 yds	4 doz	"
	Bamyl (Asprin)	1000 tabs	"
	Bamyl koffein (A.P.C.)	500 tabs	"

Date 1	Description of articles 2	Quantity 3	Source 4
	Vaseline	4 lbs	AECTR a/c
	Gention violet	100 tabs	by purchase
	I.N.H. Tablets 50 mgs	200 tabs	"
	Cod Liver Oil (one drum)	110 lbs	"
	Lysol	4 lbs	"
	Isoniazid 50 mgs	500 tabs	AECTR
	Pammycin Phosphate 250 mgs	1900 caps	"
	Ointment Mycitracin tropic		"
	1 oz	17 tubes	"
To Miss Annie Folliot, Nurse in charge, Dharmshala Nursery			
April 1961	Dihydrostreptomycin 500 mgs	100 vials	"
	Procain Pencillin 4 lakhs x 10 cc (through Miss Isabel French AECTR)	50 vials	"
	Neocartef (eye) Ointment	20 tubes	"
May 1961	Unicap or Zymacap Multi- vitamin	10000 tabs	"
	Polaramine reptab	1000 binders	"
	Citra Sulphas	20 pints	"
	Sugracillin	40 bottles	"
	Mysiguent Oint (60 wth)	40 tubes	"
	-do- Local	40 tubes	"
	Panthoderm Oint	40 tubes	"
	P.A.C.	500 tabs	"
	I.N.H.	500 tabs	"
June 1961	Uuicap or Zymacap Multivitamins	10000 tabs	"
	Terramycin	200 tabs (250 mg)	"
	Pencillin	800 tabs each of	"
		2500000 IU	"
	Multivitamin Drops (Zyma)	15 bottles each of	"
		30 cc	"
	Dedecavite Drops	17 bottles each of	"
		60 cc	"
	Nco-Cortef Oint (Oph)	15 tubes 1.5%-	"
		1/8 oz	"
	Neo-Cortef Oint (tropic)	15 tubes 1% gms	"
	Myciguent Oint (Oph)	15 tubes 1/8 oz	"
	Myciguent Oint (local)	15 tubes 1/2 oz	"

**C. Statement of Cash Expenditure on Relief Work
from April 1959 to 31st March, 1961**

Particulars	Amount		
	19.4.59 to 31.3.60	1.4.60 to 30.9.60	1.10.60 to 31.3.61
	2	3	4
I. Relief Work at Missamari Camp			
Clothes & cloth.	66,420.05	1,1178.49	
Blankets, sadri and Pullovers	51,250.64		
Utencils, tools etc.	6,783.29		
Toilet and other sanitary material	7,859.14	2,334.68	
Tailoring charges	10,191.74	1,751.51	
Footwear	3,271.53		
Entertainment & Sports	453.52		
Food stuffs, spices & vegetables	2,504.06		
Hire, carriage and other charges	2,096.59		
Establishment	2,734.55	900.00	
Printing & stationery	578.33	7.86	
Jeep repair & petrol	3,159.48		
Conveyance	112.80		
Babies' feeding centre	444.65	114.37	
Telephone, Electricity & Postage	1,911.08		
Postage	31.29	38.22	
Transformer for Cine projector	357.50		
Educational programme	309.91	183.31	
Expenses of the CRCT Rep. at the Missamari camp	2,708.65		
Tibetan New Year Celebrations	112.00		
Irrecoverable amount written off	120.72		
Gift to children and the sick	455.00		
Miscellaneous	...	676.81	
	Rs. 1,63,866.52	Rs. 17,185.25	
II. In Buxa Camp			
Toilet & sanitary material	5,892.41	1,141.52	1,141.52
Footwear	5,010.80		
Sports goods	300.30		
Utencils	2,190.54		
Buckets	120.00
Cloth & Towels	2,055.21		
Woollen Lohies	11,164.11		
Tibetan Refugee New Year Celebrations	70.00		
Medicines	218.96
	Rs. 26,683.37	Rs. 1,141.52	Rs. 1,480.48

1	2	3	4
	III. In Dalhousie		
Toilet and sanitary material	2,231.24	2,274.10	
Medicines	2,487.72	590.25	
Hessain Cloth for Mattresses	2,337.78		
Educational Programme	567.32	256.31	
Printing and Stationery	18.82		
Postage	28.25		
Carriage	1.75		
Travelling	143.23	1,845.23	
Tibetan Refugee New Year Celebrations	70.00	200.00	
Land Rover	6,000.00		
Bushshirts, pants, towels, blankets, Quilts etc.	21,496.59		
Gardening implements		520.00	
Utensil (Copper DEG)		300.25	
Mattresses		1,637.25	
Film reel		835.00	
	Rs. 35,382.70	Rs. 8,458.39	
IV. To Baptist Mission Hospital, Tezpur Rs. 2,360.00			
	V. In Sikkim		
Blankets & Quilts	42,599.41		2,884.30
Rice	5,000.81		
Cash Grant to Sikkim Relief Committee	9,999.19		
Medicines		224.61	629.79
Hospital beds			640.00
Misc. expenses			1,649.17
	Rs. 57,599.41	Rs. 224.61	Rs. 5,803.26
VI. To Tibetan Refugee Educational Institution, Mussoorie			
Cash Grant	9,438.00		
Salary to staff		13,206.00	11,307.37
Misc. expenses		9,951.48	
Training of staff at Literacy House, Lucknow		165.83	
Custom duty on Cine projector		1,239.20	
	Rs. 9,438.00	Rs. 24,562.51	Rs. 11,307.37
VII. In Kalimpong			
Quilts	2,625.00		
Tibetan Refugee New Year Celebrations	75.00		
Cash Grant for food articles	8,000.00		
	Rs. 10,700.00		
VIII. To Tibetan Refugee Self Help Centre, Darjeeling			
Cash grant	9,041.75		10,875.00
Clothes etc.		109.70	
Grant in aid for raw material		2,000.00	
	Rs. 9,041.75	Rs. 2,109.70	Rs. 10,875.00

1	2	3	4
IX. To Director, All India Medical Institute, Bombay			
Pocket Money for 22 disabled patients @ Rs. 110/- per month	Rs. 440.00		
X. Medicines	Rs. 4,368.00		
XI. In Ladakh			
Medicines	1,035.39		
Toilets	288.97		
Footwear	2,200.00		700.00
Miscellaneous	845.98		
	Rs. 4,370.34		Rs. 700.00
XII. Bhavarna Camp (Kangra Distt.)			
Medicines	Rs. 380.00		
XIII. Nursery School, Dharamsala			
Medicines	499.14		
Gift to children			100.00
Contribution for water tank			1,360.00
Contribution for Laterine			1,640.00
Knitting Wool			308.44
	Rs. 499.14		Rs. 3,408.44
XIV. In Kulu			
Medicines	Rs. 509.12		
XV. In Bhalukpong			
Mosquito nettings	Rs. 5,050.00		
XVI. To Charteris Mission Hospital, Kalimpong			
Stipend for Nurses trainees	Rs. 1,200.00		Rs. 140.00
XVII. In Chamba			
First Aid Kits			Rs. 99.00
XVIII. Mysore Project			
Tools & Equipment to workers			3,016.88
Reception of Tibetan Refugees at New Delhi Railway Station			474.06
			Rs. 3,490.94
	Rs. 3,19,879.75	Rs. 65,590.58	Rs. 37,404.49

The Central Relief Committee for Tibetans which was organised on an emergency basis as a temporary organisation has been reorganised recently on a permanent basis. The Committee's work relating to Tibetan refugees will, with effect from 1st July 1961 be handled by the new body namely :—

THE CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE (India)

11-A, Rouse Avenue Lane, New Delhi

TELE { Gram : CENTRELIEF
Phone : 40951

All donations for the benefit of the Tibetan refugees may, therefore, be endorsed in favour of the new Committee with effect from 1st July 1961.

The Governmental concessions such as exemption from payment of customs and excise duties, free rail carriage of relief goods etc. granted to the Central Relief Committee for Tibetans, are now applicable to the Central Relief Committee (India) with respect to gifts for Tibetan refugees. In addition donors will be exempted from Indian Income Tax also.

MANAGING COMMITTEE OF
The Central Relief Committee (India)

Chairman :

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, M.P.

General Secretary :

Shri Kalyan Singh Gupta

Secretary :

Shri Gopi Krishan

Treasurer :

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj, M.P.

Members :

Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, M.P.

Shri Jayaprakash Narain.

Smt. Sucheta Kripalani.

Shri B. Shiva Rao.

Miss Abha Maiti, M.P.

Shri L. C. Jain.

Shri J. S. S. Malelu.

Mrs. Mona Albuquerque.

Shri Avni Mehta.



Tibetan refugee girls receiving training in nursing.