

UNITED NATIONS  
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 21, 1947

Mrs. Ai Chih Tsai  
1338 Greenwood Street  
San Diego 10, California

Dear Mrs. Tsai:

Thank you for your letter of August 6 inquiring about the possibility of your husband's return to the United States.

When personnel were recruited by this Administration for overseas assignments, all processing and details in connection with their departure were handled by the Personnel Division and the Travel Branch. There is no indication in any of our files, nor does any individual have any recollection of having assured your husband, that all papers were in order for his return to this country. As a matter of fact, it is and was not possible for this Administration to give any non-U.S. citizen a guarantee that he would be re-admitted to the United States. The return of non-U.S. citizens to this country is subject to the laws governing immigration.

Such personnel as were in this country on U.S. quota visas obtained re-entry permits, which eliminates the necessity of their securing a new visa to cover their return. These re-entry permits are only issued to non-U.S. Nationals who have previously been admitted to the United States on quota visas and as permanent residents.

Your husband's personnel file indicates that he was previously admitted to the United States on a student's visa, and such visas are not valid for a second entry into the United States. It is now necessary, and we understand he has already applied, with the assistance of our Shanghai Mission, to the American Consul in Shanghai for a new visa.

On February 6 last, we received a cabled inquiry from Shanghai asking whether or not he could re-enter the United States. At that time we discussed the case with the Visa Division of Department of State, and they informed us that if he was a Chinese National, he should file application for a quota visa. The quota for Chinese Nationals is not filled, and 75% of it is for Chinese Nationals born and domiciled in China, and 25% for those born and domiciled elsewhere.

It appears from your husband's file, and he states, that he was born Japanese, and according to State Department, this will have some bearing on whether or not he can obtain a U.S. quota visa. If his father was Chinese and his mother Japanese, the U.S. Government takes the stand that he has a preponderance of

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Chinese blood, and therefore can obtain a U.S. quota visa as a Chinese National. However, if the reverse is the case, the Government considers that he has a preponderance of Japanese blood, and is therefore not entitled to a quota visa under the Chinese quota. At the present time, people of the Japanese race are not entitled to U.S. quota visas.

We had another discussion with State Department yesterday regarding your husband, and the only information they could give us was the same as listed above which had already been given to us on our earlier inquiry.

We are cabling to our Shanghai Mission asking them to advise us of the present status of your husband's visa, and immediately we receive their reply we shall be glad to communicate with you again.

The State Department inform us that the responsibility for issuing the visa to your husband rests with the American Consul in Shanghai. If, however, there is any doubt in his mind on the case, he can submit the case to Washington for their approval. Up to the present time State Department have no record of having received any query from the Consul in Shanghai regarding the case.

We regret very much that there has been any misunderstanding as far as UNRRA having guaranteed your husband's return, and we wish to assure you that we will help in every possible way to assist him in getting a visa, subject of course, to the laws and regulations of the United States Government governing immigration.

Sincerely yours,



H. A. Blundin  
Chief, Travel Branch  
Bureau of Administration