

# Footmarks in the Four Seasons

The Indo-Chinese Refugees in Guangdong



## 四季

——南  
粤  
大  
地  
上  
的  
印  
支  
难  
民



## 足 迹



广东省人民政府侨务办公室 编  
广东省接待安置印支难民办公室

Compiled by

Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of Guangdong Provincial People's Government  
Guangdong Branch Office for Reception and Settlement of Indo-Chinese Refugees



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# 献给

联合国难民署成立五十周年

1950年—2000年

Dedicated to

the 50th Anniversary of the Founding  
of the UN High Commission for Refugees

1950—2000





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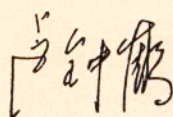
Yinghong Overseas Chinese Farm,

Yangcun Overseas Chinese Farm,

Qingyuan Overseas Chinese Farm, etc.



广东省为安置印支难民所做的努力，不仅为当地社会和国际社会的稳定和发展做出了贡献，而且也是我国政府和人民发扬国际主义和人道主义精神、充分保护人权的生动体现。



1999年12月8日

The efforts of Guangdong Province to settle the Indo-Chinese refugees are not only contributions to the stability and development of the local and international communities but also a vivid reflection of how the Chinese government and people carry forward internationalism and humanitarianism and fully protect human rights.

Lu Zhonghe  
December 8, 1999

# Footmarks in the Four Seasons

22 years ago, China's reform and opening to the outside world became a focus of the world's attention.

The work of receiving and settlement of about 300,000 Indo-Chinese refugees were sped up almost at the same time. But, there are not many people knowing such effort. Still, there are few people aware of the situation of the Indo-Chinese refugees in China.

A book entitled *A Sunshine Home ---- Humanitarian Settlement in Guangdong* was published in July 1999 and responded the concern in this regard.

Today, we are here to present another book entitled *Footmarks in the Four Seasons ---- The Indo-Chinese Refugees in Guangdong* in an attempt to give our reply, in pictures, to those people following with interest the situation of the 80,000 Indo-Chinese refugees in Guangdong.

As a signatory state of the Geneva Convention on Refugee Status (1951) and the Protocol on Refugee Status (1967), China is obliged to shoulder the responsibility to international humanitarian rescue. The Chinese government has not only provided these Indo-Chinese refugees with effective protection, but also ensured them with full security of the basic rights of living a normal life, production, employment, education and medical care. In order to settle these Indo-Chinese refugees, the Chinese government has so far allocated special funds totally USD 752 million just from the central revenue.

Guangdong is one of the major provinces designated for the reception and settlement of Indo-Chinese refugees. In the past 20 years, the state government has invested over RMB 1 billion on Guangdong farms for their capital construction, subsidies of various kinds, operating expenses of refugee affairs.

Guangdong governments at various levels as well as the leaders and staff of the settlement centers have made all kinds of efforts and praise-worthy achievements in settling these refugees, helping and assisting them to rebuild their self-respect as well as their new homes.

To rescue and support these refugees, the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and its representative officers to China have taken trouble to investigate the situations on farms and allocated special funds to help those refugees in difficulties. During the period from 1979 to 1999, UNHCR has provided financial aids, totally USD 21.43 million, to 125 projects in Guangdong.

Today, the refugees settled in Guangdong have merged themselves into the local community with self-respect, self-reliance and self-support. With regard to their living standard, most of them have got rid of poverty, and some of them are getting rich. With their education and skills enhanced, a large number of production experts, model workers and skilled personnel of their trades have emerged and become the main production force in the places where the settlement centers are located.

The Chinese efforts in the settlement of the Indo-Chinese refugees have been highly appraised by the international community. On her visit to China in January 1997, Madam Sadako Ogata, UNHCR High Commissioner, told Vice Premier Mr. Qian Qichen, "The efforts of the Chinese government in the reception and settlement of the Indo-Chinese refugees should be regarded as an excellent example for refugee settlement."

As Mr. G. Perkins, a UNHCR representative to China said, "Guangdong has done an excellent job in the settlement of the Indo-Chinese refugees," and "all we have today are the outcome of the great idea and hard working."



# 四季足迹

22年前，中国开始了改革开放，举世瞩目。

几乎与此同时，接待安置近30万印支难民的工作，也在加紧进行。但知道这件事的人不多，印支难民在华的状况，更是鲜为人知。

1999年7月，一本报告文学《阳光家园——人道安置在广东》问世，回答了世人的关切。

今天，我们又推出《四季足迹——南粤大地上的印支难民》，想用图像回应人们对广东8万多名印支难民的关注。

中国是1951年日内瓦《国际难民地位公约》和1967年《难民地位公约协议书》的签字国，承担着国际人道主义救助的责任。中国政府向印支难民提供了有效的庇护，对他们的生活、生产、就业、教育、医疗等基本生活权益给予充分的保障。为了安置印支难民，截至1998年底，仅中央财政就投入专项资金达7.52亿美元。

广东省是接待安置印支难民的主要省份之一。20年来，国家投入广东农场的基本建设投资、各项补贴以及难民事业费等共达10多亿元人民币。

广东各级政府、各安置点的干部、职工为安置难民，引导和协助他们重树自尊、重建家园，作出了多方面的努力，取得了令人赞叹的成效。

联合国难民署及其派驻中国的官员，为救助和援助这些难民，深入基层，扎实工作，拨款立项，济困扶贫。从1979年至1999年，联合国难民署共援助广东省125个项目，计2143万美元。

今天，安置在广东的难民，已经融入社会，自尊自强自立。生活上，多数人脱离了贫困，其中有一些已步向富足。文化水平和劳动技能也得到提高，涌现出一大批生产能手、劳动模范、业务骨干，成为安置所在地生产建设的主力军。

国际社会对中国安置印支难民工作给予高度评价。1997年1月，联合国难民署高级专员绪方贞子访华时，对国务院副总理钱其琛说：“中国政府接收和安置印支难民的情况堪称是难民工作典范。”

联合国难民署驻华代表处地区代表裴凯瑞也说：“广东的印支难民安置工作是做得非常好的。”“今天所有这一切都是伟大设想和努力工作的成果。”



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# 冬天，泪水是热的

## Winter, Tears Were Warm

数以百万计的印支难民逃离世代居住的家园，逃往中国和世界其他地方，是1978年和1979年震惊世界的大事。

回忆总是使人黯然和怅然。

人们总希望跳过历史。但这只是希望。

回望冬天，不是怀想严寒，而是为了知道春天的温暖。

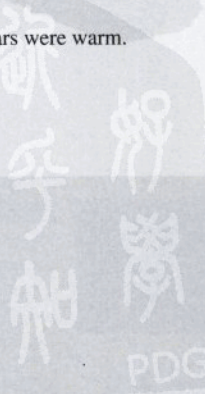
在那个冬天，只有泪水是热的。

A world shocking event occurred in 1978 and 1979. Thousands upon thousands of Indo-Chinese refugees were forced to flee away from their homeland of generations to China and other places in the world.

Recalling the past is always depressing and frustrating, people often wish to skip over history, but this is only a wishful thinking.

When looking back to the dreary winter, we hope to feel the warmth of the present spring rather than to think about the past bitter cold.

In that winter, only tears were warm.







有什么比失去家园更令人伤心！印支难民悲伤的目光和无尽的泪水会告诉你答案。

What can be more distressing than losing their homes? The sorrowful eyes and the endless tears of the Indo-Chinese refugees tell you the answer.

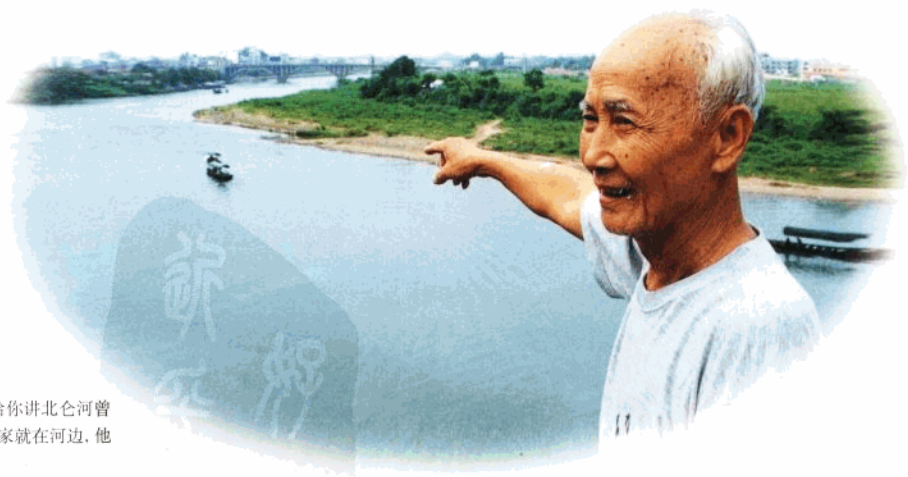


逃难的人潮  
Fleeing people



22年过去了，中越边境上的北仑河又恢复了宁静。

22 years have passed and the Beilun River on the Sino-Vietnamese border resumes its quietness again.



东兴市这位老人可以给你讲北仑河曾经怎样的喧闹和不宁。他的家就在河边，他曾目睹那伤心的日日夜夜。

This old man from Dongxing City can tell you how bustling and unrestful the Beilun River used to be. Living by the river side, he has witnessed the sorrowful days and nights of the sad period.





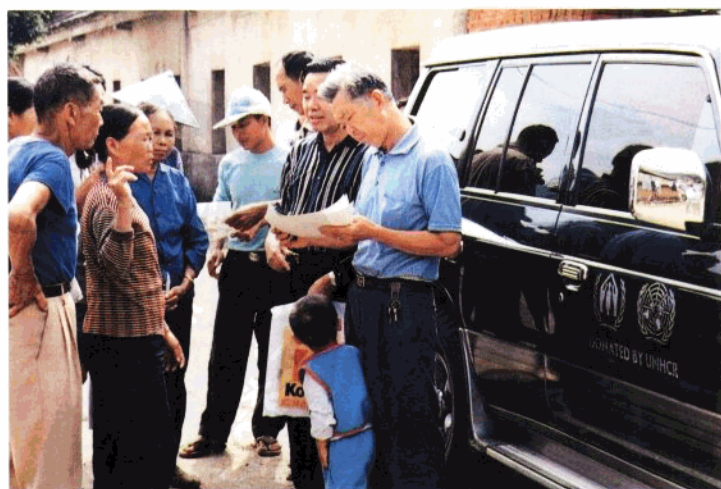
等待分配到安置点的印支难民。

The Indo-Chinese refugees are waiting for the arrangements in the settlement centers.



永不消褪的伤痕。安置在英德农场的难民诉说不平事。

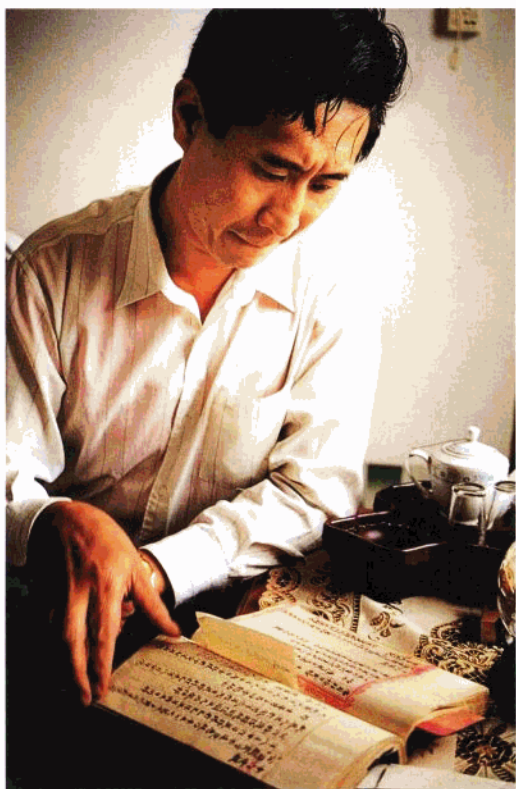
Look at these unremovable scars. The refugees settled on Yingde Farm are telling their resentment.



还记得当年的事情吗？还认得照片上的人吗？  
22年后英红农场的难民捧着历史照片，感慨万千。

Still remember what happened that year? Still recognize the faces on the photos? The refugees on Yinghong Farm are overwhelmed with emotions at the sight of those historical photos taken 22 years ago.



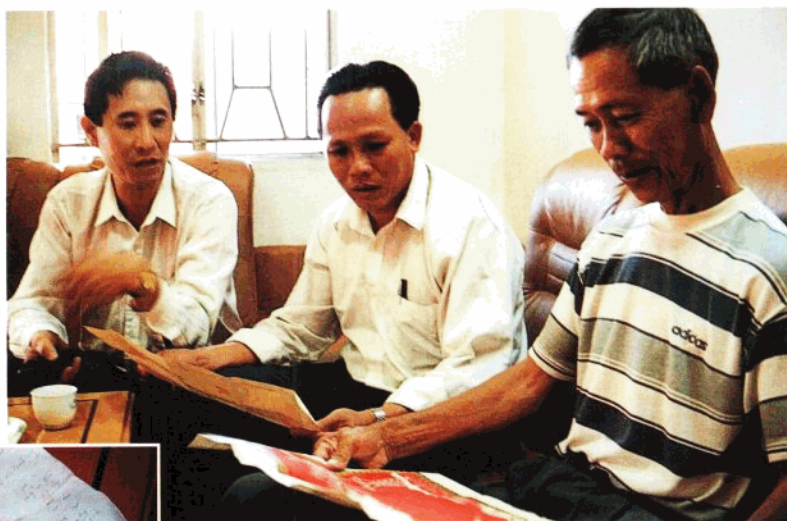


感慨最深的还是在光明华侨农场安置的越南难民刘家伟，他还保留着从越南带回来的族谱、老一辈的家书（上），越南的杂志（右上）。

Liu Jiawei, a Vietnamese refugee settled on Guangming OCF, has kept his genealogical record, correspondences of the older generations and Vietnamese magazines from Vietnam.



刘家伟家庭相册上的照片，记录着岁月的流逝。The photos in Liu Jiawei's family album are the records of the passing time.



光明华侨农场三位难民捧着在越南和中国获得的证件、奖状和奖章。

The three refugees of Guangming OCF are holding their credentials, certificates of merit and medals awarded in Vietnam and China.



细细品味，欲语还休。

Enjoying every detail, they seem to have a lot to say.



大槐华侨农场侨务科还挂着当年的历史照片。当年的安置对象今天成了难民工作者。

A photo of the old days is now still on the wall of the Section for Overseas Chinese affairs of Dahuai OCF. The then refugee is now a staff member engaged in refugee affairs.





# 春天，与阳光约会

## Spring, an Appointment with Sunshine

只有经过严冬的人，才知道春天的可贵。

人道主义的阳光，照进了万千难民的心田。

在阳光下，失去的家园会重建。

在阳光下，被践踏的人的尊严会重树。

在阳光下，你会知道世界上还有全人类最宝贵的共同财产——爱。

这就足够了。

Only those who have experienced bitter winter can understand how precious spring is.

The humanitarian sunshine casts upon the hearts of thousands of refugees.

In the sunshine, the lost home can be rebuilt.

In the sunshine, the trampled dignity can be re-established.

In the sunshine, you will feel there still exists the most precious treasure of the human race — love.

With this love, we should feel content.

