

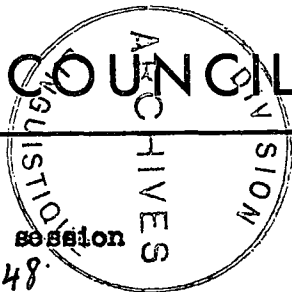


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REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

In accordance with Article V of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Refugee Organization, the Secretary-General has received for submission to the thirteenth session of the Economic and Social Council the attached annual report of the International Refugee Organization.

/INTERNATIONAL
E/2005

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS

INTRODUCTION

1. In 1950, the International Refugee Organization came within sight of its goal, the solving of the refugee problem resulting from World War II and its immediate aftermath. By the end of the year, the Organization had given assistance of one kind or another to 1,525,643 refugees: it had repatriated 71,695 to their countries of origin, resettled 879,403 to new homes in many parts of the world, and made rapid progress toward the satisfactory local settlement of a large number of others in countries of asylum.
2. The number of persons actually resettled during 1950, mostly in the Western Hemisphere and Australia from Europe, the Middle East and Asia, was 191,119. This was 150,884 less than in 1949, but it included a far higher proportion of cases requiring special welfare assistance, so-called "uneconomic" family groups, and other difficult cases.
3. In many respects, this was the Organization's most gratifying achievement. Of the 489,000 persons eligible for resettlement assistance at the beginning of 1950, only 181,000 were considered to be resettlable on the basis of established criteria for immigration schemes likely to be open to them. The number of openings actually found and filled, however, exceeded this number by 10,119, reflecting general response to the Organization's appeals for more liberal standards and its concerted campaign on behalf of the so-called "Institutional Hard Core".
4. By the end of the year, however, these efforts had not led to the complete solution of the remaining problem, including that of the "hard core", although it may be said that that solution was in sight.
5. It had gradually become apparent that a part of the final solution would entail the "local settlement", under the best circumstances possible, of a certain number of refugees who did not wish either to repatriate or resettle, and of still others for whom resettlement opportunities could not be found. The first concrete steps in this direction were taken during 1950, with the transfer to local administration of all refugees except institutional cases and those in the process of resettlement. Considerable progress was made in

/assuring

assuring them a satisfactory status.

6. Repatriation to countries of origin played an increasingly minor role in the Organization's work, traceable almost entirely to the political situation in Europe. Only 2,917 refugees under IRO's mandate chose to return home and were accepted during 1950, and of these 607 were Overseas Chinese.

7. Insofar as the membership of the IRO is concerned, there were no additions during 1950 to the list of Member Governments, which remains:

Australia	()Italy
*Belgium	Luxembourg
*Canada	Netherlands
(*)China	New Zealand
Denmark	*Norway
Dominican Republic	Switzerland
*France	*United Kingdom
Guatemala	*United States
Iceland	*Venezuela

8. Delegates from those countries indicated by a star in the above list (China being replaced by Italy in October) served on the Executive Committee, provided by the Constitution to perform such functions as may be necessary to give effect to the policies of the General Council and to make policy decisions in case of emergencies, subject to approval by the Council. The Executive Committee met in March and October, immediately preceding the General Council Sessions.

9. Contributions from Member Governments for the first three financial years and the supplementary period (1950/51) amounted to the equivalent of \$406,867,295. Of this, all but \$24,136,881 had been received in cash and services by 31 December 1950. In October 1950 it became clear that the approved operational programmes of the Organization would not be completed nor its existing realizable resources exhausted before 31 March 1951, the date originally fixed by the General Council for the termination of the supplementary period, 1950/51. The Council therefore authorized the Director-General to continue the approved operational programme until 30 September 1951.

10. The success of the Organization in meeting its responsibility is now assured, unless major political disturbances create entirely new and unforeseen conditions. The significance of this lies as much, perhaps, in the practical

support it offers to the basic concept of the United Nations, as in the economic and humanitarian results which have been achieved. The programme of the International Refugee Organization has been the first great test in peacetime of the notion that practical international problems can be dealt with successfully and efficiently on a large-scale operating basis by a co-operative international administration.

11. Increasing attention was therefore given during the year to the unique experience which had been acquired by the Organization. One after another, Governments turned to the IRO to process and transport non-refugee migrants and their families on a reimburseable basis. By the end of the year, such agreements had been concluded affecting 50,000 persons, and negotiations were under way for the processing and transport of at least 10,000 more to various parts of the world. In addition, the Organization employed its ships on the backhaul from Australia to transport 42,500 soldiers and civilians from Indonesia to the Netherlands. All of these operations contributed greatly to the Organization's ability to maintain its machinery at a high level of efficiency and flexibility.

12. These developments, together with the increasing concern of Governments Members of IRO with the threatening nature of Western Europe's excess population problem, led the General Council at its Sixth Session in October, 1950, to direct the Administration to prepare a comprehensive memorandum recording its experience in the migration field, for use by Governments concerned in considering the establishment of machinery to deal with this problem.

13. Co-operation has been the keynote of the entire effort of the IRO, not only on the part of Governments, both members and non-members of the Organization, but also on the part of public and private agencies, religious organizations and countless individuals, who have joined in a working brotherhood to solve one of the most tragic and challenging problems of our time. The real and enduring value of the IRO is the proof that such a machine can be built and made to work through international co-operation.

I. REDUCTION OF THE CASELOAD

A. RE-ESTABLISHMENT

14. At the beginning of 1950, 489,342 persons still were on the Organization's rolls who were eligible for repatriation or resettlement assistance, in addition to 88,581 eligible for legal and political protection only.^{1/} By the end of the year the number eligible for resettlement had increased by 2,835 new registrants and 7,699 refugees formerly eligible for legal and political protection only, due to the decision of the General Council to admit to resettlement services refugees who had entered certain areas of IRO operations before 1 October 1950. In the previous two and a half years, 68,778 refugees had returned at their own request, to countries of origin, and 688,284 had been resettled, mostly overseas.

15. It was the first group - those still eligible for aid in re-establishment - with which the Organization was concerned. The solution of their problems lay in three possible directions: repatriation, resettlement, or failing these, local settlement in countries of asylum.

1. Resettlement

16. The decline in the number of refugees resettled in 1950 as against the previous year resulted from several causes:

17. First, movements to the United States fell rapidly from the high monthly rate of 19,299 established in August 1949, to an average of 7,516 per month during the last half of 1950, for reasons associated with internal legislation and its implementation.

18. Secondly, the Australian immigration scheme for Displaced Persons, which had been a major factor in previous movements, was almost completed.

19. Thirdly, as the mass immigration programme for refugees ended or slowed down, increasing emphasis was placed upon the slower, more complicated process of individual migration.

^{1/} See IRO Constitution. The eligibility of individual refugees is determined by specially-trained Eligibility Officers in accordance with provisions of the Constitution and resolutions of the General Council, and subject to review on appeal by the individual to a quasi-judicial Eligibility Review Board.

/20. Fourthly,

20. Fourthly, as those refugees who, because of their age and family composition were readily acceptable, had evidently been resettled during the first years of operations, the proportion of problem cases to the total case load greatly increased during 1950. Those who were left therefore, required increasing individual case work.

21. By the end of 1950, the United States programme seemed to be on the verge of a rapid recovery, and new opportunities for emigration to Canada and Latin America promised partly to compensate for the decrease due to cessation of the Australian scheme.

22. A summary of resettlement in 1950 by countries of destination follows:

a. United States

23. The United States Displaced Persons programme is the largest and in some respects the most liberal of all schemes for the admission of refugees under the IRO's care. Despite the temporary slowdown referred to above, 88,035 refugees were resettled in the United States by the Organization in 1950, bringing the total by 31 December to 238,006.

24. Amendments to the United States Displaced Persons Act of 1948, enacted in June 1950, further liberalized the programme and eliminated certain restrictions which had contributed to the slowdown. It also increased the total number of refugees admissible to 309,000 from Germany, Austria, Italy, China and the Philippines, and gave preferential treatment to IRO refugees in other Western European countries.

25. Extension of the Act's provisions to eligible European refugees residing in the Far East on 16 June 1950, enabled 689 persons to be moved from their temporary refuge on the island of Samar during the second half of 1950, contributing to the solution of one of the Organization's most difficult and appealing problems. More than 1,500 others still in the Samar Camp are expected to leave for the United States during 1951.

b. Australia

26. By the end of 1950, the Commonwealth of Australia had accepted 170,543 IRO refugees, of whom 65,191 were re-established there by the Organization during the year under review. By 31 December only 6,515 remained to be moved, under the mass scheme.

/27. Australia

27. Australia has aided the Organization materially in solving some of its more difficult problems by sending selection missions to Denmark, Switzerland, Berlin, the Middle East, East Africa and Greece, as well as to the centres of refugee population in Germany, Austria and Italy.

c. Canada

28. Canada had accepted 94,115 refugees as of the end of December 1950, of whom 16,615 were moved during the year. Selection of workers for the lumber, mining, agricultural and domestic trades continued, as well as movement of dependent family members of workers who had immigrated under IRO auspices in previous years and who had become sufficiently established to permit their families to join them. At the close of the year, the Canadian Government expanded its immigration programme to enable an additional 35,000 refugees to enter Canada during 1951.

d. New Zealand

29. In February 1950, the New Zealand Government permitted 1,000 IRO refugees who had been admitted to the country in 1949, to sponsor relatives and friends. In addition to these nominated cases, a group of 1,000 more refugees were selected and arrived in New Zealand in September 1950. For 1951, the Government has announced a new quota of 2,000 which may be increased by another 1,000 provided reception facilities are not overcrowded.

30. Special mention should be made of the generous selection criteria in the New Zealand agreement which admits widows with young children, and workers up to 55 years of age, and in some cases to 60. These groups have had very limited resettlement opportunities elsewhere. At the request of the Organization, New Zealand has made its selection in Greece and Turkey before extending it to the principal areas of IRO operations.

e. Israel

31. The movement to Israel, which had reached its peak in 1949, slowed down considerably in 1950, since the vast majority of refugees in Western Europe who wanted to emigrate to that country had already done so. It is notable that a large proportion of the 4,186 refugees who entered Israel during 1950 belonged to the Institutional Hard Core group. Israel has welcomed all Jewish immigrants irrespective of their health or age.

/f. Latin

f. Latin America

32. Venezuela, the only Latin American republic to maintain a selection mission in Europe during 1950, received 2,719 refugees during the year, bringing the country's total to 15,995.

33. The flow to other Latin American countries, on the basis of individual migration, remained steady. Argentina welcomed 2,926, Bolivia 551, Chile 816, Colombia 258, and Uruguay 261. Brazil, which accepted 1,340, has since announced its intention to select an additional 5,000 DP immigrants in 1951. This agreement leaves the way open for any of Brazil's twenty states to recruit further refugees on an independent basis.

g. France and the French Union

34. France accepted an average of 103 refugees monthly during 1950. French Equatorial Africa, the Cameroons, French Guiana and Madagascar furnished settlement opportunities for refugee specialists. The Catholic Order, Little Sisters of the Poor, offered homes in France to 980 aged refugees, the largest single group from the Institutional Hard Core sponsored by any agency or government, except for Israel.

h. United Kingdom

35. Refugee migration to the United Kingdom during the year totalled 2,889, including groups from the Lebanon and East Africa, as well as from Tanganyika, Uganda and Mombasa.

i. Turkey

36. Acceptance by Turkey of refugees of the Moslem faith continued, with 192 being moved in 1950. The total received by Turkey, the principal refuge for this group of Displaced Persons, was thereby brought to 2,162.

2. Repatriation

37. Most of the ten or eleven million persons who were "displaced" during the war had returned to their own countries before the IRO began operations in July 1947. Since then, to the end of 1950, only 71,695 have chosen to be repatriated and have returned home with the assistance of the IRO.

38. Substantial groups represented in the year's total of 2,917 repatriates included 972 Poles and 432 Yugoslavs, and 607 Overseas Chinese (Chinese whose homes were outside of China) who returned to Burma, Indonesia, Indo-China and Singapore.

39. In an effort to assist the repatriation of a number of displaced persons who for a long time had expressed their desire for that form of re-establishment, the Organization has conducted lengthy negotiations with the authorities of certain countries of origin. At the end of the year these negotiations had not yielded any tangible result.

40. In February, 1950, the Government of Czechoslovakia required the IRO to close its office in Prague, the last office permitted to operate in any of the Eastern European countries.

3. Local Settlement

41. As noted in paragraph 5 above, local settlement in countries of asylum under the best conditions possible had to be recognized as the only solution available for a certain number of refugees who had valid objections against being repatriated and for whom no resettlement opportunities could be found within the IRO's lifetime.

42. The Organization's imminent closure, coupled with a need to apply all available resources to the primary task of resettlement, caused the General Council in June 1949, to direct the Administration to:

"Discontinue care and maintenance by 30 June 1950, except for those in the process of resettlement and for the "hard core" group not already provided for".^{1/}

43. Therefore, on 1 July 1950, responsibility for more than 111,000 refugees was transferred to the local authorities of Western Europe, Germany and Austria. Approximately 137,000 other refugees continued to receive care and maintenance from the Organization.

44. Those transferred to local administration were assured that their chances for resettlement had not been jeopardized, and that any emigration opportunity offered them would bring them into the resettlement "pipe-line".

45. It was found, however, that virtually all of those refugees for whom the Governments of Western Europe accepted responsibility wished to remain where they were and could be considered locally settled. On the other hand, most refugees in Germany, Austria and Italy, as well as those in Greece, the Middle East and the Far East, desired resettlement.

1/ Resolution No. 39, adopted at the Third (Special) Session.

/46. Therefore,

46. Therefore, all refugees in these areas who seemed to have a reasonable chance of meeting the standards of any migration scheme were classified as potentially resettlable. At the beginning of July, this group numbered 235,892; at the end of December it had been reduced to 167,883. Of the latter number, 111,631 were in Germany, 17,455 in Austria and 13,813 in Italy. (A decision of the General Council at its Sixth Session to extend resettlement services to refugees arriving in areas of IRO operations in Europe and the Middle East before 1 October 1950, added approximately 10,000 to the total potentially resettlable.)

47. The policy of the Organization is to move the greatest possible number of refugees to new homes and to ensure that the best conditions possible are established for those who must remain where they now are. These conditions include the provision of legal and political protection; the establishment of suitable institutions for the aged, handicapped and chronic sick under reliable agreements for their care; and the provision, through voluntary societies and local authorities, of adequate welfare facilities for all.

48. In Germany, where the gravest difficulties were anticipated in regard to the transfer of responsibility to the local authorities, experience has been reassuring. Although burdened with a large refugee problem of their own and with widespread unemployment, both the German Federal Government and the local authorities have co-operated fully to ensure the maintenance of standards of care for those IRO refugees who have now become their responsibility. In all areas, the main objective has been to provide the refugees with individual private accommodation. Where this has proved possible, integration of the refugees has proceeded rapidly. An outstanding example is furnished in Nord-Rhein-Westfalen, in the British Zone, where the Land Government, at its own expense, undertook to provide individual houses for 1,000 refugee families. Although only begun in November, 140 houses were completed and occupied by the end of the year.

49. An important prerequisite to satisfactory local settlement is the achievement of a legal status for the refugee as near as possible to that of the citizen, so that he can pursue a reasonably normal existence. Such a law, defining the legal, political, social and economic status of refugees, has been promulgated by the German Federal Government.

50. Both the assurance of legal status for refugees and the provision of adequate accommodation were lacking in Austria at the time of transfer, and the hand-over took place under far less auspicious circumstances. After representations by the IRO, the Austrian Federal Minister of the Interior issued a decree in December 1950, granting refugees the right to unlimited residence permits, thereby alleviating their sense of insecurity resulting from the temporary nature of permits issued earlier. However, in view of the lack of any progress toward the conclusion of a peace treaty with Austria, it has not been possible to achieve any improvement in the overall legal status of refugees there.

51. No transfer of responsibility to the Italian authorities took place on 1 July 1950, in view of the special financial and demographic difficulties faced by Italy. Toward the end of the year, a formal agreement was reached under which the Italian Government undertook to accept responsibility for those refugees whom IRO would be unable to move, up to a maximum of 9,500. In return, the IRO undertook to resettle the maximum number of refugees from Italy, for whom openings could be found.

B. SPECIAL PROBLEMS

1. Outlying Areas

52. In the Middle East and East Africa, the Governments concerned have been unable to take over full responsibility for residual cases under the programme outlined above. Because of the generous attitude of the United Kingdom Government, the majority of these refugees were moved to that country and the Organization was able to close its East African Mission on 31 October 1950. The number moved to the United Kingdom by that time totalled 10,863, leaving a small residual case load of 266 persons.

53. In Turkey, only 256 refugees remained at the end of 1950, including 33 cases classified as institutional hard core. For these, temporary arrangements were made through a special committee organized to administer an IRO grant and any additional funds which may be forthcoming. A similar problem exists in Syria and the Lebanon, where 136 IRO refugees remain. Although the problem

/in these

in these areas is numerically small, it is nevertheless one of the most difficult facing the Organization.

54. The 3,954 IRO refugees still in China (mostly in Shanghai) constitute the most difficult and, potentially, the most serious problem confronting the Organization. All efforts to find a local agency or committee which might administer funds for their continued care have failed. All efforts so far to find a temporary haven for them outside of China, where they might be brought to the attention of selection missions and consular officials of possible receiving countries, also have failed. Yet without such a halfway house somewhere enroute to final settlement, it is impossible to evacuate these refugees. The Organization is continuing its efforts in this direction.

55. Fortunately, the Organization already had succeeded in evacuating some 18,400 refugees from China since the beginning of operations, including two groups removed through Takubar, the port of Tientsin, in 1950. The first group of 260 persons, was evacuated by the "General Gordon" in May and the second, 1,231 persons including many hospital and mental cases was taken out four months later on the "Anna Salen" by way of Honolulu, the Panama Canal and Naples. The latter was the largest single group of European refugees evacuated from China since that nation's civil war reached its critical stage.

56. Included also in the figure of 18,400 were 5,500 refugees who, early in 1949, had been moved in several groups, by sea and air, from Shanghai to the island of Samar in the Philippines, where the Philippine Government offered them temporary refuge while the Organization pressed plans to resettle them elsewhere. By the end of 1950, only 2,129 remained.

57. The amendment of the United States Displaced Persons Act in June 1950, made special provision for the immigration of these "Samar Refugees". When selection for the United States is completed by mid-1951, less than 600 are expected to remain. Provisional plans call for treatment of the sick among them in a Western European country and resettlement of the remainder possibly in South America.

2. Unaccompanied Children

58. Until mid-1950, the Organization's unaccompanied children caseload remained practically unchanged. While a steady stream of children left IRO care through resettlement, repatriation or local settlement, others were constantly added by referrals from Child Search^{1/} and private families, and by the arrival of small numbers of recent infiltrees and children who became unaccompanied through the death or disappearance of parents or guardians.

59. Early in 1950, however, the number of children added to the caseload began to decline. By this time, the referrals from private families and other sources had almost ceased. In addition, with the turnover of responsibility for refugees resident in the Western European countries to the local authorities, some 700 children came permanently under the supervision of voluntary societies already caring for them. Finally, in accordance with a decision reached by the General Council at its Sixth Session, only those children for whom plans can be realized before the end of operations are now admitted to the Organization's care.

60. On 31 December 1950, 1,017 unaccompanied children were registered as eligible for all IRO services, of whom 462 were receiving care and maintenance. More than 95 per cent of the total were in Germany, Austria and Italy. For nearly all children on the caseload, firm establishment plans had been made and were being implemented, and the transfer of other children to local authorities and voluntary agencies was well under way. Of 540 children resettled during the year, 23 were mentally deficient children from Germany and Austria, generously accepted into Belgium by Caritas. One hundred fifty-four children were repatriated in 1950.

61. Particular attention has been given to the legal status of unaccompanied children. For those resettled, the responsibility for the early appointment of a guardian is assumed by the sponsoring agency. In the case of local settlement, however, IRO follows the case until firm adoption or legal guardianship has been completed.

^{1/} Child Search Branch of the International Tracing Service, an arm of the IRO, see paragraphs 112 - 115.

3. Institutional Hard Core

62. The "hard core", defined by the Organization as that group of refugees who require continuing institutional care, plus their dependents, has constituted the IRO's most poignant problem. Early in 1950, there were estimated to be 25,300 cases in this category, including 8,400 dependents. Until the end of 1949, few such cases had been accepted for resettlement, since they were barred under the criteria of most selection schemes.

63. A new, concerted campaign on their behalf was conducted by the Organization beginning late in 1949, including personal visits by the Director-General to every capital in Western Europe. As a result of this effort, the known number of institutional hard core cases was reduced by the end of 1950 to 7,833 persons plus 3,469 family members.

64. Meanwhile, as the results of an intensive survey and counselling programme became available, the total number of hard core cases was found to be considerably larger than had been estimated earlier. Despite this, it was possible to predict with assurance that the entire hard core problem would be solved by the time the Organization ended its work; that suitable arrangements would be made for no less than 35,000 refugees in this category within the limits of the funds earmarked for the purposes by the General Council.

65. These impressive results are a tribute to the warm and immediate response of governments, individuals and private organizations to the appeal launched by the Director-General on behalf of this group. The countries of Western Europe have been major contributors to the solution of this problem. Under arrangements for the transfer of responsibility described earlier, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Luxembourg, took over the permanent care of 7,272 institutional hard core cases. In addition, during the last half of 1950, these same countries received 722 cases resettled from Germany, Austria and Italy.

66. Other countries, notably Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Eire, Israel, Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom have come forward with generous offers of homes for the sick, the handicapped, the aged, and the blind. As a result, the future of the latter two groups is assured and increasing progress is being

made on behalf of the tubercular refugees, who made up approximately one third of the hard core. Sweden has received 150 refugees suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, plus an equal number of family dependents. Israel maintains its principle of accepting all Jews who wish to emigrate to that country.

Switzerland has begun selection of substantial numbers, and it is hoped that Norway and Sweden will be able to take additional patients.

67. For the hard core refugees who still receive IRO care and maintenance, the Organization's policy gives priority to the resettlement of the largest possible number before the close of operations. It has been recognized, however, that a certain number cannot be resettled in the time available, and that they must be provided for in the best circumstances possible in the areas where they now reside.

68. Under arrangements, which vary considerably between the three Zones, the permanent care of institutional hard core cases remaining in Germany will be primarily the responsibility of the Land governments under the over-all direction of the Federal Government and the general supervision of the Occupational Authorities. During the year, new installations were being constructed and existing ones improved. In many instances, arrangements were made for voluntary societies to operate the institutions involved. As the problems involved in leaving institutional hard core cases in Austria were considerable, special priority was given to the resettlement of such cases from that country. Insofar as Italy is concerned, under an Agreement concluded between the IRO and the Italian Government in November 1950, the Organization undertook to resettle as many as possible of the refugees in the hard core group, and the Government undertook to assist financially in the permanent care of the remaining caseload up to a total of 1,000 refugees, including dependents.

II. OPERATIONS

A. MOVEMENTS

69. Despite the reduction in the number of vessels made necessary in 1950 by the slowdown in resettlement, the IRO's mass transportation fleet remained the most impressive ever assembled in peacetime history. During the year, IRO-chartered vessels made 145 voyages, logging 2,300,000 nautical miles. Planes hired by the Organization travelled more than 1,000,000 miles in 320 flights. The rail movement of refugees from camps to ports of embarkation or to resettlement countries in Europe accounted for another 1,250,000 miles. These figures do not include the voyages and distances covered by small groups of refugees, destined for countries off the major travel routes.

70. In addition to transporting the refugees under its mandate, the Organization was called upon increasingly to place its unique migration machinery at the disposal of governments to process and move non-refugee migrants as well.

71. The United States Displaced Persons Act, besides providing for the immigration of 309,000 IRO refugees, authorizes the entry of 54,745 immigrants of German ethnic origin, persons expelled from Eastern Europe under the Potsdam Agreement and "Volksdeutsche" from the German territories taken over by Poland and the Soviet Union. At the request of the United States Displaced Persons Commission, the IRO undertook, by an agreement concluded in October 1950, to handle the final processing and the overseas movement of most of this group on a reimburseable basis. From the Organization's point of view, this arrangement promised to assist in the maintenance of a migration fleet large enough to move all of the Displaced Persons with resettlement opportunities, by offsetting the temporary cutback in refugee movements. Had this arrangement not been possible, the Commission would have found it necessary to establish its own processing and transport machinery.

72. Both Canada and Australia also have enlisted the aid of the Organization to move non-IRO migrants from Germany on a reimburseable basis, and as the year ended, other similar proposals were under consideration.

73. Among the most dramatic of the year's operations were the voyage of the "Anna Salen" with 1,231 evacuees from China, already referred to in paragraph 54, and two rail movements of tubercular patients from IRO hospitals in Italy, Austria and Germany to sanatoria in Sweden.

/74. The "Anna

74. The "Anna Salen" sailed from Takubar, the port of Tientsin, on 10 September, and 55 days later, after crossing the Pacific and the Atlantic, the Swedish ship under IRO charter docked at Naples. There, more than half of the 1,231 passengers were transferred to a second ship headed for Israel. Approximately 480 of the Jewish resettlers were institutional hard core cases, a number of whom required constant medical and nursing care. In addition to 5 doctors and 12 nurses, the medical staff included 6 nurses and 14 assistants specially trained for mental cases.

75. The voyage required agreement from both sides in the Chinese conflict. The outbreak of the Korean war made necessary costly war-risk insurance, both for the ship and its personnel. The difficulties of transporting the refugees overland from Shanghai to the port, a typhoon in the Pacific, the delicate health of a great number of the refugees who had survived the Japanese occupation only to be caught in the cross-fire of the Chinese civil war, all contributed to make the two-month-long voyage the most arduous ever undertaken by the IRO.

76. In mid-August, and again in November, a specially constructed hospital train carried a total of 150 tubercular refugees and their families from TB centres operated by the Organization in Germany, Austria and Italy toward a new chance at life in Sweden. For this operation, the IRO staff had to assemble 5 ambulance cars, 3 pullman sleepers, a sterilization car, 2 coaches, a kitchen car, a store wagon and 3 baggage cars. To assure the well-being of the patients during the five-day journey, the IRO provided 4 doctors, 11 nurses, 5 orderlies, 3 food supervisors, 6 cooks and 2 escort officers.

77. Throughout its global movements, the IRO has initiated and maintained standards to safeguard the welfare of the migrants under its care.

Immunization of children against measles, standardization of infant diets, inoculations, specially designed accommodation for the care of infants and mothers aboard ships, became part of the normal procedure of transportation. Special airflights carried pregnant women, infants and other "compassionate" cases.

B. SERVICES TO REFUGEES

1. Care and Maintenance

78. At the beginning of operations on 1 July 1947, the Preparatory Commission for the IRO took over more than 700 refugee camps and other installations with a population of 719,588 men, women and children. This was not by any means the entire caseload, but only those who depended upon the Organization for shelter and food, as well as for health and welfare services, education, vocational training, medical and vocational rehabilitation, language training, legal and political protection, and all the other services that a state provides for its citizens, in addition to assistance in repatriation or resettlement.

79. At the beginning of 1950, the number of camps and other field installations operated by the IRO had been reduced to 335 and the population supported by the Organization to 318,323. By the end of 1950, the number of camps and other installations had been further reduced to 88 and the care and maintenance population to 80,905.

80. This sudden drop in 1950 was due chiefly to the transfer to local authorities of responsibility for all care and maintenance of refugees except for those actually in the process of resettlement, those in the institutional hard core, and unaccompanied children still unprovided for.

81. With a few exceptions, the transfer took place on 1 July 1950. Overnight, 111,000 IRO refugees became the responsibility of local authorities in Western Europe, Germany and Austria. Because of the difficult situation of the Italian Government, a very broad definition of the "resettlement pipe-line" was applied in Italy, so that all eligible refugees in that country remained under the Organization's care.

82. The move, which was carried out with the full agreement of the governments and the occupying authorities, had no effect on the resettlement or repatriation rights of the refugees involved. It was agreed that any refugee for whom a resettlement opportunity arose or who decided to return to his country of origin would be brought into the "pipe-line".

83. The transfer was a major turning point, however, in the life of the IRO, in the lives of the refugees concerned, and in their relationship with the governments. It was concrete recognition of the fact that not all refugees could or would resettle, and an important step in the direction of integrating them into the communities where they would remain.

2. Health

84. Strenuous efforts were made in all areas to assure the maintenance of IRO's high standard of health services, both in those installations retained by the Organization and in those transferred to local authorities.

85. Dietary allowances in Germany and Italy remained at 2,350 calories per day, and were raised to the same level in Austria. A special baby feeding programme was instituted in all IRO camps, transit centres and aboard ship.

86. Control programmes for tubercular and venereal diseases were continued and statistics on tuberculars showed a steady diminution. Medical rehabilitation was integrated with the occupational therapy and vocational training programmes, with all three phases designed to assist refugees handicapped by disease or physical disability to regain the greatest possible measure of self-sufficiency.

3. Welfare and Training

87. The need for casework and special attention to the problems of individual refugees becomes increasingly important as the Organization nears the end of its operations and the proportion of "problem" cases increases. At the same time, the welfare, orientation and training staff available is steadily declining in line with the Administration's run-down policy in preparation for closure.

88. This has thrown a particularly heavy burden on the remaining staff of welfare officers. Meanwhile, an increasing share of the responsibility has been transferred to the local authorities and to voluntary societies, which have assumed a major part of the load with respect to the residual group under local administration.

89. Despite considerable difficulties resulting from the transfer of responsibility in July, an active programme of language training has been maintained in all areas, not only in the IRO pipe-line camps but also in camps under local administration and among private-living refugees.

90. The United States Displaced Persons Commission has appointed special field representatives with responsibility for orientation, including language training, and has co-operated closely in all aspects of the programme.

91. In Germany the World's YMCA/YWCA has continued to conduct language courses under IRO supervision and has carried out general orientation activities in Austria. In vocational training and rehabilitation centres, however, the

/Organization

Organization has conducted language training directly. As in the past, the Organization has co-ordinated and assisted the efforts of resettlement countries and voluntary agencies in preparing refugees for life in new lands.

92. By the end of 1950, two vocational training centres had been turned over to the local authorities, one in the British Zone of Germany and the other in Austria, and plans were well advanced to complete the turnover of all such installations early in 1951.

C. VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES

93. From the beginning, the IRO has depended heavily upon voluntary societies in almost every aspect of its operations. The Organization maintains regular operating relationships with 35 such organizations, ranging from the large American resettlement agencies to organizations representing comparatively small groups.

94. All principal resettlement agencies have been active in special campaigns to secure sponsorships for the aged, handicapped and ill refugees, for widows with children, for members of broken or separated families and for others with limited opportunities for resettlement. These projects are beginning to show gratifying results. In some resettlement countries, local voluntary organizations have formed special committees or councils to promote the successful integration of refugee immigrants.

95. In the field areas, special mobile teams of agency staff and temporary volunteers have been organized for ensuring that suitable candidates come forward to fill existing sponsorship offers from resettlement countries. In relief and welfare activities, the agencies give special attention to the needs of persons rejected or deferred by selection missions, where rehabilitative action or other special aid may enable such refugees to find other opportunities.

96. In Germany and Austria, three international agencies, by special agreement with IRO, are assisting their local counterparts in developing voluntary programmes for potentially residual groups. Other international and local agencies are working to promote the successful integration of refugees into the communities where they will remain.

D. LEGAL AND POLITICAL PROTECTION

97. The Organization's constitutional function of legal and political protection consists in helping refugees to obtain firm civil status, to overcome legal difficulties in resettlement, to avoid discrimination in the field of economic and social rights, and to ensure their freedom of movement.

1. Germany

98. In Germany, difficulties arose from refugees who were de facto stateless, since the legislation of their countries of origin still applied under German law and local courts were not competent in such important fields as divorce, guardianship, etc. At the request of the IRO, the Allied High Commission, on 17 March 1950, promulgated Law No. 23, applying the law of the country of residence to all refugees within the mandate of IRO and giving competence to the German courts. The German Federal Government also agreed to present a draft law on homeless aliens to the parliament, defining refugee status substantially even more liberally than the draft International Convention on Refugees prepared by the Ad Hoc Committee of the Economic and Social Council. The law will give refugees the same rights as nationals in matters of social security, public assistance, education and the right to work. (The law became effective in April 1951.)

99. In matters of restitution and indemnification, the Organization has assisted a large number of refugees to file claims with the competent authorities on the basis of existing legislation of the German Laender. As regards indemnification in particular, a law has been adopted by the municipal authorities of the Western sectors of Berlin and approved by the Allied authorities. The question of promulgating a uniform General Claims Law for the whole territory of the German Federal Republic was still under consideration at the end of the year.

2. Austria

100. In Austria, the Organization has continued to assist individual refugees with regard to their legal problems (admission, right of residence, expulsion, civil status, social security).

3. Italy

101. In Italy, in accordance with instructions from the General Council, the Director-General reached an understanding with the Italian Government to admit
/eligible

eligible refugees, who entered the country after 15 October 1949 and who lack other adequate means of subsistence, to a camp administered by the Ministry of the Interior and supported jointly by Italian public assistance and IRO funds. The Italian authorities also agreed to grant these refugees adequate legal status, as envisaged in the Draft International Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

4. France

102. The French Government intended to resume, as from the beginning of 1951, the exercise of the legal protection of refugees. On 4 July 1950, therefore, it denounced the Agreement of 13 January 1948, concerning the protection of refugees and the quasi-consular functions of the general delegate of IRO in France, as well as the protection clauses of the Agreement of the same date, under which the delegation was established and its work defined. However, the Government's arrangements had not been completed by the end of 1950, and it was agreed that the IRO would continue its functions temporarily on a reimbursable basis.

5. Greece

103. Late in 1950, the Greek Government agreed to integrate into the Greek economy all refugees whom the Organization could not resettle, by granting them residence and work permits and the benefits of national social insurance and welfare services.

6. Travel Documents

104. The Travel Document issued under the London Agreement of 15 October 1946 was signed in 1950 by the Governments of Denmark and Liberia. At the close of the year, twenty governments had signed the agreement, two had signed it ad referendum, and twelve non-signatory governments had officially undertaken to recognize the IRO Travel Document.

105. The Federal Government of Western Germany has received authorization to sign the agreement. However, under existing arrangements, documentation for refugees resettled from Germany under IRO sponsorship continued to be provided by the Combined Travel Board of the Allied High Commission. In the Free Territory of Trieste, refugees within the mandate of the IRO are issued the Travel Document according to a special procedure in which the Allied Military Authorities in Trieste, the Italian Authorities and the IRO participate.

106. The Governments of Denmark, India and Pakistan have made arrangements for the issuance of the IRO Travel Document. The United Kingdom informed the Organization that copies of the Travel Document are printed in London for use in the following British Colonial Territories: Bermuda, North Borneo, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cyprus, Kenya, Federation of Malaya, Mauritius, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Seychelles, Trinidad, St. Lucia; and that the territories of Bahamas, Hong Kong, Tanganyika and Uganda have made arrangements for having the Document printed locally.

E. REPARATIONS

107. In order to assist those victims of Nazi persecution on racial, political or religious grounds who, being of German or Austrian origin, do not fall under the IRO Mandate as Displaced Persons, a Reparation Fund was established by the Final Act (19 December 1945) of the Paris Conference on Reparations and subsequently consolidated under the Five Power Agreement on 14 June 1946.

108. The Reparation Fund serves the dual purpose of:

- (a) assisting those victims of Nazi persecution of the above described category who are still residing in Germany or in Austria, but who are willing to emigrate and to become resettled overseas;
- (b) assisting similarly persecuted persons who had fled from Germany or Austria in the past, who are unwilling to return and who experience difficulty in getting firmly established in their country of adoption.

Eligibility for assistance from the Reparation Fund is governed by the nature of persecution suffered as well as by the degree of the applicant's present-day need.

109. As successor to the Director of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, the Director-General of the IRO was designated to administer these funds. In general the funds represent assets appropriated from their victims by the Nazis, and it was estimated that at least 90 per cent of them were taken from Jewish victims. For this reason, 90 per cent of the funds were to be disbursed on behalf of Jewish victims and the remaining 10 per cent to be made available for the rehabilitation and resettlement of non-Jewish victims of Nazi persecution. Disbursement of the funds has been carried out through the intermediary of the following designated private Agencies assisting Nazi victims: Jewish Agency for Palestine, American Joint Distribution Committee,

/Comité

Comité International d'Aide aux Intellectuels Réfugiés, International Rescue Committee, International Social Service, Lutheran World Federation, Vatican Migration Bureau, St. Raphael's Verein, Caritas, National Catholic Welfare Conference, United States Committee for Care of European Children, World Council of Churches, and American Friends Service Committee.

110. As of 31 December 1950, total receipts into the fund from the sale of non-monetary gold amounted to the equivalent of \$2,963,858.46, after deduction of authorized liquidation expenses. (The term "non-monetary gold" is a generic term covering various assortments of jewelry, silverware, china, and other items as well as gold and silver bullion recovered from the smelting of scrap articles.) As for the \$25,000,000 fund referred to in the Five Power Agreement, the Governments of Sweden and Switzerland had made available from Nazi holdings in those countries Kr. 50,000,000 and Swiss francs 20,000,000 respectively, representing a nominal dollar equivalent of \$18,540,051.67. The total income into the fund from all sources stood, on 31 December, at \$21,505,496.69. As of the same date, \$19,354,844.75 had been turned over to the American Joint Distribution Committee and the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Disbursements to non-Jewish agencies totalled \$1,180,979.15.

111. Recognition is due to the Merchandising Advisory Committee in New York which, under the Chairmanship of Colonel R.C. Kramer, completed the difficult task of liquidating large quantities of "non-monetary gold", producing net proceeds of \$1,636,688.97. The Committee accepted no compensation for its services.

F. INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE

112. The International Tracing Service had been brought into existence in 1948 to establish the fate of the millions of adults and children (non-German nationals and such German nationals as would be eligible under the IRO Constitution) who disappeared during World War II. In accordance with General Council Resolution No. 57 (Fifth Session) and by agreement with the Allied High Commission for Germany, the High Commission agreed to take over the activities of the ITS as of 1 April 1951. In preparation for the turnover, the collection and processing of records were accelerated, so that that work and the checking of graves could be completed, as planned, by the end of March 1951.

Mass and individual tracing in the field were ended in March 1950, and the follow-up of enquiries limited to checking available ITS records.

113. Registration of new cases by the Child Search Branch of ITS ceased on 1 April 1950, but identification and documentation of children already found continued until 31 August. In September, the Child Search Headquarters was closed and records transferred to ITS Headquarters where a small Child Tracing Unit was retained to handle incoming enquiries for missing children.

114. In 1950, ITS completed the bulk photostatting of concentration camp records, drawn from its archives of 100 tons of captured Axis documents. Nearly four and a half million names were added to the master card index, which now contains more than 10,000,000 names. The Service issued the second volume of a "Catalogue of Camps and Prisons in Germany and German-Occupied Territories, September 1939 to May 1945" and began preparation of a supplement. This compilation contains information on hitherto undocumented camps and involved considerable independent research on deportations and slave labour brought to Germany during World War II.

115. During 1950, ITS received nearly 81,000 tracing requests and sent out nearly 64,000 positive replies. It photocopied 722,000 individual documents and distributed 261,660 of them to the national tracing bureaux maintained by the five West European nations. One thousand and two hundred seventeen unaccompanied children were located and 8,967 deaths registered. At the year's end, the Child Tracing Unit still had 15,067 unsolved enquiries, including 1,000 for Jewish children.

III. RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. GENERAL

116. Close relations were maintained by the IRO with the United Nations and Specialized Agencies to promote the interests of refugees. The Organization contributed advice and assistance to the continuing UN discussions on the Convention on the Status of Refugees, the Protocol on the Status of Stateless Persons, assistance to indigent aliens, the right of asylum and an international programme for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped.

B. UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

117. At its Fifth Session, the General Assembly adopted a Statute for the Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and elected Dr. G.J. van Heuven-Goedhart of the Netherlands to fill the post for a period of three years beginning 1 January 1951. During preliminary discussions between the Office of the High Commissioner and the IRO in December 1950, it was agreed that the latter would continue to provide legal and political protection to the individual refugees under its mandate, while the High Commissioner would concern himself with the interests of categories and groups of refugees, chiefly through the promotion of general agreements with governments affecting their rights and status.

C. ADMINISTRATIVE CO-ORDINATION

118. At the meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination the IRO representatives requested the various specialized agencies to support the resettlement operation, especially with regard to the difficult categories of refugees. The IRO also recommended the creation of a central register or "clearing house" of UN and Specialized Agency personnel and asked for assistance in the placement of IRO personnel terminated as various programmes are completed.

D. PALESTINE REFUGEES

119. The stocks and equipment furnished by the IRO to UNWRA were valued at approximately \$800,000 at 31 December, 1950. At the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Organization agreed to extend the time for repayment of an interest-free loan of \$2,800,000, made available to UNWRA at the beginning of 1949, and to accept repayment in three equal parts in 1951.

E. KOREA

120. At its Fifth Session, the General Council approved an offer made by the Director-General to the Unified Command of the United Nations in Korea of medical and other supplies and the loan of personnel, to assist the civilian population. The Council instructed him to meet as fully as possible, within the limits of available resources, any future request received from the United Nations for aid to Korean refugees. Up to 31 December 1950, the IRO had made available surplus medical supplies, clothing, cloth and sewing machines, valued at more than \$300,000. The Unified Command also accepted IRO's offer of kitchen and messing equipment, hand tools and other miscellaneous items, but at the end of the year had not stated the quantities desired. At 31 December, five IRO staff members were working in Korea under the Unified Command, and eight others were scheduled to go.

F. INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

121. At its Fifth Session, the General Council of the IRO considered in how far its practices and experience could be useful to the United Nations in regard to the establishment of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees. In a communication to the Economic and Social Council, the General Council suggested that, in the field of international protection to refugees, certain provisions of the Constitution of the IRO were no longer applicable. It also suggested that decisions restricting its services to refugees and displaced persons, made by the IRO for purely financial or administrative reasons, should not be applied by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

G. THE REHABILITATION OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

122. The IRO participated during 1950 in United Nations discussions of the problem of the rehabilitation of physically disabled persons, including the discussions of the Ad Hoc Technical Working Group on this subject which were held in Geneva in December 1950. The IRO offered to make available to the United Nations certain of its medical rehabilitation facilities for demonstration purposes or the establishment of "pilot" centres. At the end of the year this proposal was still under discussion.

/H. REGIONAL

H. REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

123. The IRO was represented at meetings of the Working Committee on Economic Development and Immigration, established by the Economic Commission for Latin America. The Organization has been able to provide technical advice and assistance from its experience in the settlement of refugees in Latin American countries.

I. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

1. International Labour Organisation

124. The Organisation took an active part in the Preliminary Conference on Migration called by the International Labour Office to discuss concerted action in the field of migration. The IRO submitted a report on migration problems and the factors restricting its development; methods of determining the number and qualifications of workers available for emigration and required for immigration; and methods of organization, selection, transport, reception, placement and settlement of migrant refugees. The IRO participated in the meeting convened by ILO in September to consider a draft memorandum embodying proposals concerning the best form of international co-operation to further European migration. The IRO was also represented by an observer at the meetings of the Governing Body of the ILO.

2. World Health Organization

125. At the Third World Health Assembly in May, 1950, a number of delegates agreed that the world shortage of medical and health personnel was serious and that the attention of governments should be drawn to the numbers of qualified personnel among the refugees seeking resettlement opportunities. To aid in the solution of this common problem, the IRO published a Displaced Persons Professional Medical Register. This Register contains the names and qualifications of well over 4,000 refugee physicians, dentists, specialists and para-medical personnel, whose claims to their professional qualifications had been checked and verified by special medical screening boards composed of eminent European physicians and surgeons.

126. WHO provided valuable advice and assistance to the IRO with respect to various health problems. A WHO Commission surveyed health conditions affecting the movement of children to Australia and offered concrete suggestions with regard thereto.

J. INTERNATIONAL BODIES AND GOVERNMENTS

127. 1. At its annual meeting in Stockholm, the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples adopted a resolution requesting all national member societies to assist in solving the problem of the placement of handicapped refugees who do not qualify for normal resettlement schemes. The United States society has promised its support to the programmes of four major voluntary agencies in that country to resettle approximately 1,100 handicapped refugees and their families.
128. 2. In January, 1950, the IRO participated in an international conference of Non-Governmental Organizations interested in migration, held in Geneva under the auspices of the United Nations and the International Labour Office.
129. 3. In November, 1950, the Turkish Government requested the IRO to provide it with technical assistance in connexion with the reception and settlement of 250,000 Turkish Moslems who were scheduled to return to Turkey from Bulgaria within a short period of time. Arrangements were made for a small mission to go to Turkey in January 1951 to examine the nature of the problem, to make recommendations of a technical character for the reception and temporary care of the immigrants and, as far as possible, to suggest any further assistance required.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

A. ADMINISTRATION

130. In the Autumn of 1949, preparatory steps were taken for a thorough administrative reorganization in order to streamline the Organization's structure in the interest of greater efficiency and in preparation for the closure of operations. The actual reorganization was started at the end of May 1950 and completed by 1 July.
131. All functions were regrouped under three headings: policy, operations and administration. A single line of authority was established between Headquarters and all Missions, while much greater responsibility for the implementation of policy decisions was delegated to officers in the field.
132. This reorganization, as well as the progressive decrease in the number of refugees under the Organization's care, permitted the International staff to be reduced from 2,566 as of 31 December 1949 to 1,602 on 31 December 1950.
133. During the year, field offices were closed in Israel, East Africa and Czechoslovakia, the latter at the request of the Prague Government. Two hundred

and forty-seven field installations were closed or turned over to local administration, reducing the number from 335 on 1 January to 88 by 31 December. 134. In order to exploit resettlement possibilities newly presented in several countries, resident representatives were assigned temporarily to Greece, Eire, Norway and Ethiopia.

B. FINANCE

135. In accordance with the financial regulations of the Organization, plans of expenditure, prior to the beginning of each period and based upon estimated actual resources, are presented to the General Council for its approval.

136. At the Fifth Session, the Council approved a revised plan of expenditure for the financial year 1949/50 of \$145,432,118 of which the administrative part was \$4,500,000 and the operational part was \$140,932,118. Furthermore, the Council approved a plan of expenditure of \$55,165,446 for the supplementary period (originally defined as 1 July 1950 - 31 March 1951), of which the administrative part was \$2,506,393 and the operational part \$52,658,553.

137. At the Sixth Session, the Council was informed that of the total amount approved for expenditure during the financial year 1949/50, the amount actually expended was \$119,401,897, leaving a balance available for the supplementary period of \$26,030,221, in addition to \$6,244,402 which was unallocated during the financial year 1949/50. Other resources available for the supplementary period were \$12,422,582 received in miscellaneous income during the financial year 1949/50 and \$42,210,328 representing contributions from member governments for the supplementary period 1950/51. Thus, the total resources available were \$86,908,033 exclusive of \$6,774,447 which represented the value of stocks on hand. The Council therefore approved an extension of the supplementary period to 30 September 1951 and a revised plan of expenditure of \$86,908,033 of which the administrative part was \$3,760,765, the operational part \$81,847,268, and the closure budget \$1,300,000.

138. The principal reasons for the considerable sum of money still available to the Organization for the supplementary period was the slow down in the rate of resettlement. Since these funds were originally approved for the resettlement of refugees, IRO logically proposed to employ these funds during the time left to the Organization in the fulfilment of the task for which the funds had

/originally

originally been approved.

139. Revenue was derived principally from the contributions of member governments which were assessed a total of \$406,867,295 for the three years 1947/50, and the supplementary period. Of this sum, \$382,730,414 has been received in cash and services, leaving a balance due, as of 31 December 1950, of \$24,136,881 (\$2,821,156 for 1948/49; \$6,635,083 for 1949/50; and \$14,680,642 for the supplementary period).^{*} It should be noted that of the balance due, \$8,210,469 is owed by the Nationalist Government of China, which has not been in a position to contribute to IRO since 1948/49. While the Chinese assessment has been included in the contribution figures given above, it has not been included in the resources available to the Organization for expenditure subsequent to 1948/49.

* As of 30 April 1951, outstanding contributions totalled \$8,787,334 including the amount due from the Nationalist Government of China.

ANNEX I
RESETTLEMENT - COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND AREA OF DEPARTURE

Country of Destination	Refugees departed for resettlement from specified IRO areas, 1 January 1950 - 31 December 1950																
	TOTAL	Austria	Belgium	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Philippines	Far East	France	British Zone	Germany	U.S. Zone	Greece	Italy	Luxembourg	East Africa	Egypt	Middle East
TOTAL	171 119	22 325	1 123	14	530	1 132	2 179	5 854	50 555	7 804	51 728	702	11 101	45	2 708	14	865
Argentina	2 936	466	75	1	4	25	18	1 656	98	30	245	13	211	34	1 196	9	7
Australia	65 191	6 469	329	1	266	152	1 197	1 172	23 558	3 072	20 742	641	6 422	34	1 196	9	67
Belgium	557	191	79	-	-	-	-	359	25	11	60	-	11	-	-	-	10
Bolivia	557	31	79	-	-	-	-	46	46	-	46	-	46	-	-	-	-
Brazil	1 340	257	18	-	-	25	2	430	102	92	231	-	77	-	3	-	-
Canada	16 615	3 034	291	-	227	1	19	620	4 463	1 016	5 684	1	580	7	49	-	28
Chile	816	296	12	-	1	-	3	232	54	17	36	-	157	1	-	-	-
Colombia	259	12	1	-	-	-	4	27	-	-	139	-	2	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	23	9	2	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cuba	23	9	2	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	70	2	47	-	-	-	3	15	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	52	4	6	-	-	-	1	17	5	2	12	-	6	-	-	-	-
Egypt	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
France	1 236	306	-	7	1	11	9	-	275	178	243	11	120	-	9	3	2
French Guiana	128	34	3	-	-	-	-	-	9	20	58	-	1	-	2	-	-
French Morocco	59	30	-	5	13	2	3	-	-	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Germany	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	4 186	970	-	-	-	-	1 138	-	5	3	1 955	-	41	1	8	-	5
Israel	66	16	-	-	-	-	19	-	6	-	17	10	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	24	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	24	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	52	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	182	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	1 064	130	-	-	78	10	3	71	724	6	132	-	7	-	2	-	1
Northern Rhodesia	119	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	53	9	74	-	3	-	-	-	-
Panama	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	363	21	-	-	-	12	3	21	158	6	127	1	42	8	-	-	2
Peru	107	19	-	-	-	-	-	19	3	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Rhodesia	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	577	133	3	-	7	-	-	1	123	6	230	2	94	-	4	-	-
Switzerland	23	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanganyika	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	192	1	1	-	-	10	36	3	-	-	138	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa	73	7	1	-	-	5	2	14	5	1	18	-	4	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	2 889	143	1	-	10	-	9	39	407	13	253	1	12	2	2	-	728
U.S.A.	88 035	8 762	290	-	15	941	561	755	26 342	2 864	50 540	3	2 875	2	1 260	-	15
Uruguay	261	4	4	-	-	-	-	114	29	378	12	-	124	-	45	-	-
Venezuela	2 712	1 323	12	-	2	4	2	130	53	4	526	15	255	-	1	-	-
Miscellaneous	545	46	4	-	-	21	15	41	-	-	176	3	23	-	30	-	-
Not Reported	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

g/ Resettled under the auspices of the IRO office in Denmark

/ANNEX II

ANNEX II

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF HEADQUARTERS GENEVA

(1 JUNE 1950)

