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Distr.  
GENERAL  
A/AC.96/125  
24 March 1961  
Original: ENGLISH



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE  
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Fifth Session

RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES IN 1960 AND FUTURE TRENDS

(Report prepared by the High Commissioner in  
co-operation with the Director of the Inter-  
governmental Committee for European Migration)

GE.61-3636

26 P.

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## Introduction

1. The resettlement of refugees during 1960 was characterized by three main developments. First, the implementation and extension of special handicapped schemes under liberalized criteria which were approved by governments of the following countries within the spirit and context of World Refugee Year: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America. Secondly, the agreement of two of the countries of immigration, Australia and Canada, to provide substantial resettlement opportunities for refugees under both government labour programmes and normal sponsorship arrangements. Thirdly, the decision of a number of governments notably Australia, Canada and the United States of America to continue to administer with flexibility their immigration laws and procedures to provide for the admission of handicapped refugees in addition to those approved under special schemes.
2. The efforts of the Office of the UNHCR in the field of resettlement in 1960 were directed to assisting both the governments of countries of first and second asylum as well as the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, the United States Escapee Program, and the voluntary agencies in enabling the refugees to take advantage of the various resettlement opportunities offered. The High Commissioner wishes to record his appreciation for the unfailing response of governments to the several requests made by his Office in the course of 1960. The High Commissioner would also like to state that the essential operational phases carried out by ICEM and the voluntary agencies and the financial and technical support given by USEP have assured the resettlement in particular of refugees who for many years had been denied a chance to emigrate to a country of their choice.
3. The success achieved in 1960 in resettling refugees has contributed in no small measure to the strengthening of the conviction that the residual problem of the non-settled refugees within the mandate of UNHCR in Europe can be solved, provided the favourable economic conditions in Europe continue and the liberalized immigration criteria adopted by governments are maintained. The High Commissioner would, however, stress his conviction of the need for governments to make continuing provision to meet the recurring problem of "new" refugees in Europe. He would also like to draw attention to the still unresolved problem of refugees of European origin in the Far East, and to express his hope that governments might find it possible to give closer attention to the needs of groups of refugees within the mandate residing in other parts of the world.

Refugees resettled in 1960

4. The number of refugees transported by ICEM during 1960 totalled 37,569 including 29,664 within the mandate of UNHCR. Table 1, prepared by ICEM, gives a breakdown of the total figure of 29,664 by area of emigration and country of immigration.
5. The number of refugees moved from the four principal countries of first asylum, Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy and from the Far East was 16,787 including 9,672 within the mandate of the High Commissioner. The total of 15,779 refugees resettled from Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy comprised 935 physically handicapped refugees and 14,844 other refugees. 8,757 of these refugees were within the mandate of UNHCR, of whom 1,871 were resettled under special schemes for the handicapped. This meant that over one fifth of the total number of refugees within the mandate, moved from the four principal countries of first asylum, were accepted under special schemes for the handicapped.
6. Table 2, prepared by ICEM, gives a breakdown of the number of refugees resettled under all schemes from Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy during the first six months of 1960. Table 3 provides similar information in respect of the second six months of 1960.
7. Tables 4 and 5, prepared by ICEM, indicate by category and country the number of refugees transported under special schemes for the handicapped in the first and second six months of 1960 from Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy, with a general medical classification of the various handicaps with which they were afflicted. These tables cover a six months' period in order to illustrate the progress made in the second half of 1960 in the resettlement of handicapped refugees. It will be noted that the information provided with regard to Germany is incomplete. The tables show that within the total of 2,036 refugees resettled under special handicapped schemes in 1960 816, i.e. forty per cent, were "old" refugees. The distribution of the latter by country of first asylum was Austria 131, Germany 576, Greece 25 and Italy 184, and by country of reception Australia 33, Belgium 9, Canada 188, France 14, New Zealand 49, Norway 12, Sweden 62 and United Kingdom 449.
8. Table 6 which contains data derived from tables 3, 4, 5 and 6, shows the impact of resettlement in 1960 on the refugee problem in the four principal countries of first asylum. The composition of the refugee movement from these four countries was as follows:

Country	Within mandate			Not within UNHCR			All refugees		
	Total	Handi-capped	Non-handi-capped	Total	Handi-capped	Non-handi-capped	Total	Handi-capped	Non-handi-capped
Austria	1,980	195	1,785	1,657	51	1,606	3,637	246	3,391
Germany	1,994	214	1,780	4,449	-	4,449	6,443	214	6,229
Greece	350	21	329	246	1	245	596	22	574
Italy	4,433	443	3,990	670	10	660	5,103	453	4,650
Total	8,757	873	7,884	7,022	62	6,960	15,779	935	14,844

9. Table 7 indicates the number of physically handicapped refugees accepted by countries of resettlement, both in and outside Europe, from Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy. This table illustrates also the extent to which a number of countries of second asylum accepted physically handicapped refugees under arrangements other than special schemes for the handicapped during 1960. The distribution of the 935 physically handicapped refugees by country of permanent settlement was: Australia 98, Canada 193, New Zealand 56, United States 85, other overseas 3, Belgium 9, France 10, Norway 53, Sweden 250, Switzerland 1 and the United Kingdom 177. To this figure must also be added some 250 refugees determined as handicapped who were resettled during 1960 from the Far East and other areas. The distribution of this figure of 250 by country of resettlement was Australia 27, Belgium 74, France 66, Norway 2, Sweden 51, United Kingdom 6 and others 22.

10. The following figures concerning handicapped refugees within the mandate who were resettled in 1960 from Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy and the Far East, are interesting:

Country of emigration \ Country of immigration	Country of immigration														
	Australia	Canada	New Zealand	United States	Others	Total Overseas	Belgium	France	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Others	Total Europe	Grand Total
Austria	6	34	13	41	-	94	5	-	26	56	-	14	-	101	195
Germany	7	65	24	3	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	115	214
Greece	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	7	-	11	-	-	-	18	21
Italy	72	73	14	40	2	201	4	3	27	167	1	40	-	242	443
Far East	27	-	-	-	20	47	74	66	2	2	51	6	2	203	250
Total	112	173	53	84	22	444	83	76	55	236	52	175	2	679	1,123

Categories of physically handicapped refugees resettled in 1960

11. Mention has already been made of the fact that during 1960 a total of 935 physically handicapped refugees was resettled from Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy. This total is not complete as the figure for Germany refers only to those refugees who could be specifically identified as handicapped by ICEM.

12. Within the figure of 935, precise medical classification was obtained with regard to the 701 physically handicapped refugees who were resettled from Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy during 1960 under special World Refugee Year schemes for the handicapped. The distribution of this figure of 701 shows:

203 with tuberculosis

5 with mental diseases

13 with paralysis and related diseases of the nervous system and sense organs

29 with diseases of respiratory (excluding TB) and cardiovascular systems

47 with partial or total blindness

5 with deafness, mutism, deaf-mutism

33 with diseases of other systems

23 with amputation

56 with muscula-skeletal deformity or impairment

21 with old age

193 with post-tuberculosis

73 with other handicaps

13. The acceptance by countries in 1960 of 396 refugees who were or had been afflicted with tuberculosis illustrates the statements of the High Commissioner and the Director of ICEM that tuberculosis should not be regarded as an obstacle to immigration. It is also important to note the extent to which countries of resettlement in general are becoming more ready to admit refugees afflicted with disabilities of a permanent nature.

14. During World Refugee Year (1 July 1959 to 30 June 1960) a total of 1,089 including 327 physically handicapped refugees were resettled under special schemes for the handicapped, from Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy. This figure might be compared to a total of 1,346 refugees including 494 physically handicapped, resettled from the same countries in the six months period 1 July 1960 to 31 December 1960. It will be seen that the total number of refugees and the proportion of handicapped among them resettled under special handicapped schemes was higher for the second six months of 1960, and that the proportion of refugees with handicaps was also higher.

15. Governments which provided opportunities for handicapped refugees in 1960 might be disposed, when giving consideration to further schemes, to apply criteria which would allow for the admission of a number of refugees who fall within the various groups listed above and who have not so far been included within the framework of any special migration arrangements.

16. In this connexion the High Commissioner would again stress the need for increased resettlement opportunities to be given to those refugees afflicted with personality or nervous disorders and also for efforts to solve the problems of refugees with tuberculosis to be continued, in particular with a view to providing special opportunities for post-tubercular refugees, who constitute by far the largest number in this category. Special opportunities for post-tubercular refugees might, for example, take the form of a number of governments agreeing to admit on an experimental basis refugees in respect of whose tubercular condition an uninterrupted period of twelve months' inactivity immediately preceding the medical examination is established. It would be even more desirable if governments would consider admitting post-tubercular refugees without making such a period of inactivity a requirement for acceptance. In making these suggestions the High Commissioner is mindful of the remarkable progress that has been made with regard to the treatment, cure and rehabilitation of persons afflicted with tuberculosis.

United States Public Law 86-648

17. Special mention is made of United States Public Law 86-648 (PL 86-648) because of the considerable impact it is making on reducing the problem of non-settled refugees within the mandate in Europe. This law was enacted on 14 July, 1960. Registrations of refugees coming within the mandate were begun in the first week of August 1960. During the first six months of the law, 1 July to 31 December 1960, a total of 5,141 refugees residing in Austria, France, Germany, Greece and Italy were found to qualify by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

18. An important concession made by INS was to agree to accept under the normal provisions of this law, refugees afflicted with tuberculosis, irrespective of the degree of their disability. This means that it will be possible for more refugees with disabilities other than tuberculosis to be admitted under section 2(b) of the law which relates to the admission of 500 refugees listed as "difficult-to-resettle" by the Office of the UNHCR.

19. The effects of the first six months' operation of PL 86-648 will only be felt in 1961, in view of the fact that the majority of the 5,141 refugees found to qualify by INS will be moved to the United States by ICEM after 1 January 1961.

Trends of refugee resettlement in 1961

20. The trend towards providing more suitable resettlement opportunities for refugees became more pronounced at the beginning of 1961 when nine countries co-operated in providing simultaneously special schemes designed expressly for handicapped refugees. These countries were Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

21. In addition, the governments of countries such as Australia, Canada, Sweden, and the United States provided opportunities under regular criteria to meet the problem of "new" refugees arriving in Austria, Greece and Italy.

22. With regard to the special handicapped schemes, Australia has continued under her expanded programme to recruit 500 refugee families, each with a physically handicapped member. Canada, which in December 1959 became the first overseas country to admit tubercular refugees under government responsibility, selected its third group comprising 114 tubercular refugees and 153 dependants from Austria, Germany and Italy. Canada has now accepted a total of 820 refugees including 325 with tuberculosis under this type of arrangement. In announcing Canada's intention to approve the admission of this third group of tubercular refugees and their families, the Honourable Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs, said:-

"The refugees who came to Canada in the two previous movements have been so successful in adjusting themselves to the Canadian environment, and in becoming permanently established in our communities, that the majority of them are well on their way to becoming self-supporting..."

23. The government of Denmark approved the admission of 50 handicapped refugees and their families up to a total of 200 persons from Austria, Greece and Italy. Physically and socially handicapped cases will be admitted under this scheme, the determining factor being that the family unit should be able to become self-supporting after initial medical treatment, rehabilitation and vocational training in Denmark.

24. The government of France approved the admission for permanent settlement and rehabilitation in France under the auspices of voluntary agencies of some twenty single male post-tubercular refugees. The beneficiaries will be medically



rehabilitated and given vocational training in trades such as turning, milling, electrical fitting, industrial designing, watchmaking and house painting, and will be assisted to find employment.

25. As a further gesture within the spirit and context of World Refugee Year, the government of New Zealand has agreed to the admission of an additional group of 100 handicapped refugee families from Europe. No restriction has been imposed with regard to nationality, age or size of the families. Refugee families, each with one physically handicapped member, are given precedence although single men and women and married couples are also being considered. The handicap may consist of any kind of disability including inactive tuberculosis, old age or any other factor that has hindered or may hinder the refugee from being accepted under normal schemes.

26. Sweden, which admitted in 1960 under special World Refugee Year schemes for the handicapped in 1960 a total of 660 refugees including 251 physically handicapped has accepted already in 1961 a total of 68 physically and socially handicapped refugees together with 30 family members from Austria and Italy. No specific criteria were imposed, the main requirement being that the beneficiaries should be able to become integrated in Sweden. The Swedish government has assumed full financial responsibility for the transportation of these refugees and also for their care and maintenance and rehabilitation.

27. The Government of Switzerland, in addition to the continuation in 1961 of the yearly scheme for the admission of 50 aged and chronically sick refugees requiring institutional care, has approved the admission of a group of 200 refugees comprising persons suffering from physical or social handicaps. The criteria which were flexible provided for priority to be given to family units, each with a physically handicapped member, which could become self-supporting. Consideration was also given to single refugees who were either fully rehabilitable or capable of becoming partially self-supporting, refugees suffering from behaviour disorders and socially handicapped families, such as uneconomic units and unattached women with one or more children. A total of 167 persons was selected from Austria and Italy. The balance of 32 will be selected in Germany, the Middle and Far East.

28. The government of the United Kingdom admitted in 1960 under two special World Refugee Year schemes for the handicapped a total of 575 refugees including 177 who were physically handicapped. As a result of the success of these two schemes, a third scheme was approved for implementation in 1961. Priority in selection under this third scheme was given to physically and socially handicapped refugees.

The types of physically handicapped accepted included persons suffering from tuberculosis, loss of limb, deafness, partial blindness, and persons suffering from an incurable disability but who could be cared for by other members of the family. Socially handicapped refugees selected included large families, and unaccompanied women with one or two dependent children. The United Kingdom government has agreed, in respect of refugees admitted under this type of arrangement, to accept responsibility after three years for refugees able to work, and after seven years for handicapped refugees including elderly persons. Under the third scheme a total of 386 refugees was accepted from Austria and Germany, including 115 who were physically or socially handicapped.

29. It has been estimated that during the period 1 January to 30 June 1961 up to 2,500 refugees comprising 900 physically handicapped and 1,600 other refugees could be resettled from Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy under special schemes for the handicapped and other arrangements. This can only be achieved, however, if further handicapped schemes, in addition to those already indicated, are approved in time. The High Commissioner hopes that governments and communities will be in a position to meet this challenge. Furthermore if this figure and ratio are achieved during the period 1 January to 30 June 1961 and maintained during the second half of that year, resettlement opportunities will have been provided during the calendar year 1961 for 5,000 refugees including 1,800 physically handicapped. The High Commissioner would be gratified, therefore, if he could report to the Executive Committee in 1962 that the number of physically handicapped refugees resettled in 1961 from Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy was at least double the figure of 935 for 1960.

30. With regard to non-handicapped refugees, the government of Australia, in response to a plea made by the Austrian Delegate at the fourth session of the Executive Committee increased the number of persons to be admitted under its labour programme for the financial year 1 July 1960 to 30 June 1961 from 1,000 to 1,500; it also made provision within its overall refugee manpower figure of 3,500 for the selection of non-handicapped refugees from Greece and Italy. Similarly the government of Canada announced its decision to make special provision for the recruitment under regular criteria of refugees residing in Austria and Italy. Likewise in response to the appeal of the Austrian government, and also to assist "new" refugees in Italy, the government of Sweden, apart from approving a new scheme for handicapped refugees, agreed to recruit up to 300 non-handicapped refugees, mainly single persons from these two countries.

31. Under the terms of U.S. PL 86-648, arrangements have been made by INS to authorize the admission to the United States within the first six months of 1961 of up to 3,700 refugees within the mandate. These refugees are being selected from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy and the Lebanon.

32. On balance, it may be said that if the trends towards providing more suitable resettlement opportunities for refugees are maintained in the second six months of 1961, it will be possible more precisely to define the residual problem of non-settled refugees residing in Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy. In stating this the High Commissioner would, however, stress that the desired reduction in the size of the residual problem will call for additional special gestures by governments if the needs of the most difficult cases are to be met in part through resettlement.

Final Conference of the International Committee for World Refugee Year (ICWRY) in relation to refugee resettlement

33. At its final conference which was held in Geneva from 16 to 20 January 1961 and which was attended by some 120 representatives of national World Refugee Year committees and voluntary agencies, the International Committee for World Refugee Year (ICWRY) made a number of recommendations and suggestions relating to the migration of refugees and the firm establishment of refugees resettled overseas.

34. These recommendations and suggestions which represent the views of voluntary and community groups actively engaged in the resettlement and establishment of refugees are reproduced for the information of governments. (See Report on World Refugee Year Conference and Summary of Conference Findings, Conference Document No. XVII, pages 15 and 16).

"Migration

The Conference appreciates the action of governments which contributed to the success of WRY by liberalizing immigration criteria for handicapped refugees, thus enabling hundreds of these people to begin a new life and thanks those governments which admitted increased numbers of regular, non-handicapped refugees during WRY.

We believe that large numbers of refugees in various areas of the world are still in need of emigration possibilities, and that the solution of existing refugee problems and the limiting of future problems will depend on the action taken by governments with regard to migration.

We therefore ask that the following policies be urgently recommended to governments:

- (a) that the liberalized criteria for handicapped refugees introduced during WRY be maintained with less emphasis placed on the physical qualifications of each refugee and more on the ability of the family as a whole to be self-supporting;

- (b) that schemes for handicapped refugees provide for the inclusion of categories of refugees not at present admitted;
- (c) that additional immigration opportunities for both refugees living out-of-camps in Europe and non-European refugees, be provided;
- (d) that refugees be given the same opportunities for migration and for housing and employment in the country of reception as are accorded to national migrants who are supported and aided by their governments;
- (e) that possibilities of simplifying and shortening the length of migration procedures be considered;
- (f) that efforts in the field of pre-migration care, especially vocational and language training, be continued; and
- (g) that the possibility be studied of establishing international machinery to deal with the migration of refugees wherever they may be located, particularly in Asia and Africa, as has already been established exclusively for European refugees and migrants.

#### Establishment

The Conference suggests that the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Governments, Intergovernmental and Voluntary Agencies consider the desirability of making available to refugees resettled overseas the following facilities among others:

Counselling, language training, appropriate literature such as guides for integration, reception facilities, including initial maintenance costs, vocational training and adaptation centres, facilities for obtaining employment, utilization of professional skills, equality of employment conditions, early and uncomplicated proffer of citizenship, equality of eligibility for social security benefits and health services, and financial assistance for housing.

The latter appears to the Conference to be of particular importance. A general adherence to the Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees, from which some of the above points have been taken is, of course, essential. The Conference also favours the formation of community organizations whose particular function is to create favourable public opinion for the acceptance of refugees, break down racial prejudices and assist in the integration of people from different ethnic and cultural backgrounds. It is realized that in some areas several or even many of these facilities are available, but their universal acceptance in all countries to which refugees migrate would go a long way toward what we call "the establishment of refugees". .....

An investment of funds and good will is sure to pay rich dividends not only through the contribution which the refugees, thus enabled, will be ready to make to the development of his new home land, but also in the happiness of those who through concerted efforts may have their adversity turn into an opportunity and their fear replaced by hope."

#### The special problem of refugee family migration and reunion

35. Members of the Executive Committee are aware of the importance the High Commissioner attaches to the principle of family migration. In the view of the High Commissioner the acceptance of this principle means the application of

immigration measures designed to give priority and special consideration to the selection of refugee families as units and to the selection of refugees seeking to be reunited with members of their family.

36. In 1960 an increased number of governments made provision for the selection of refugee families within the framework of both special and normal immigration arrangements. An interesting feature of this selection was the tendency of a number of governments, to which reference was first made in document A/AC.96/88 "Resettlement Within the Context of World Refugee Year", to extend their definition of a family group, to include not only the husband and wife, sons and daughters but also the parents, brothers and sisters of the head of the family or spouse, if living together as a unit. This definition was further broadened at times to include also more distant relatives of the head of family or unit if they were living together as a unit. This flexible concept resulted in 1960 in the resettlement together of immediate family members and other refugees, which would not have otherwise been possible. It also enabled within both this concept and that of assessing the economic viability of each family as a whole, for more distant relatives to assume a responsibility which could not be undertaken by a more immediate member of the family.

37. A source of gratification to the High Commissioner in assessing the effects of refugee family migration in 1960 was to see the extent to which governments were taking measures to ensure that aged or dependant parents should be able to migrate together with their children.

38. The reunion of refugees with other family members and relatives who had been resettled abroad was given further impetus during 1960. Under both special schemes for the handicapped and normal sponsorship arrangements, a number of governments expressly provided for the reunion of refugees separated from relatives for medical reasons. The Canadian schemes for tubercular refugees were an outstanding example of the special measures taken to enable severely handicapped refugees to be reunited with relatives in Canada. Special mention might also be made of the success of the efforts of the government of Australia to effect the reunion of relatives with refugees resettled in Australia. As announced by the Australian Minister for Immigration on 4 December 1960, 10,150 persons had been given permission to join relatives in Australia under this arrangement, which was first started in April 1956.

39. The High Commissioner would like to draw the attention of governments to a report entitled "Some Aspects of the International Migration of Families" published in the January 1961 issue of the International Labour Review. This report describes post-war steps to facilitate the migration of family groups or to reunite families separated by migration. In conclusion it assesses briefly the progress made since the war and indicates the need for further action.

40. A statistical table giving details of the family status of UNHCR refugees resettled in 1960 will be issued as an addendum to this document.

Future action which might be taken with regard to resettlement

41. Both the High Commissioner and the Director of ICEM feel that it is essential to reiterate the continuing need for refugee immigration policies which are sufficiently flexible to meet the characteristics of the refugee problem. In this connexion, much progress has been made, particularly in 1960, towards resolving the residual refugee problem in Europe and in limiting the effects of the influx of "new" refugees in this area.

42. Within the residual group there are refugees who do not meet regular immigration criteria but who are not sufficiently handicapped to be accepted under the special schemes for the handicapped. In addition there is a large number of refugee families whose resettlement is hindered because of the characteristics of the family head. In other respects these families are believed to meet even regular immigration criteria. They frequently have large numbers of dependent children. Furthermore, there are refugees who are prima facie eligible for admission to certain countries but who are unable to be resettled because of lack of sponsorships. This particular problem might be overcome if governments and communities could mutually support the convening in their countries of a National Conference for the Sponsoring of Refugees at which the emphasis might be placed on ways and means of securing more sponsorships. "Sponsor a Refugee" might well be the keynote to sustain governments and communities in their efforts to enable resettlement to continue as a primary solution to the problems of many refugees.

43. With regard to "new" refugees, the majority of whom normally meet regular immigration criteria, the problem mainly devolves upon those elements which countries in general are hesitant to accept because of the greater difficulties which may be experienced in their integration into communities of very different culture and ethos. At present a limited number of immigration countries provide substantial opportunities for "new" refugees. More general expression to the wishes of these refugees might be achieved if the number of such countries could

be increased. In this connexion ICEM is studying the possibilities of implementing as a trial measure adaptation courses designed to equip refugees for resettlement in countries whose primary requirement is for skilled manpower.

44. Each of the foregoing problems outlined in respect both of the residual group and of the "new" refugees will in some cases require special measures if the refugee is to be enabled to take his place more quickly in society and the burden that the international community has accepted with regard to one sector of the global refugee problem is to be reduced.

45. The High Commissioner and the Director of ICEM believe, therefore, that as a first step the resolving of the non-settled refugee problem in Europe, especially the residual element, could be greatly facilitated if governments in general were able to approve more government sponsored schemes, the implementation of which might best be undertaken by experienced immigration officials stationed for this purpose in the country of first asylum. The success of such government sponsored schemes would however depend to a large extent on sufficient time being allowed for the agencies charged with the operational responsibility of refugee schemes to document and present interested applicants to the appropriate immigration officials of the receiving country. In this connexion the High Commissioner and the Director of ICEM are grateful for the increased technical support that the national authorities in the countries of first asylum are giving to the operational agencies in an endeavour to ensure that the best advantages for the refugees may be derived from each resettlement scheme.

46. At its fourth session, the Executive Committee endorsed a number of suggestions as a basis for planning in relation to refugee resettlement. The High Commissioner and the Director of ICEM consider that three of these suggestions might now merit closer attention by governments in view of their relevance. They are:

- (a) governments might wish to consider the possibilities of simplifying further the requisite emigration/immigration procedures and also of waiving the costs incurred for various types of documentation;
- (b) governments might review further the extent to which they could contribute towards the transportation costs of refugees whose admission is approved;
- (c) governments might like to indicate that they would be receptive to requests to study the possibilities of resolving the problem of small concentrated groups of non-settled mandate refugees residing in countries of first asylum not normally included in resettlement schemes.

REFUGEES PRESUMED TO BE WITHIN THE MANDATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES TRANSPORTED  
BY THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION

TABLE 1

1 January - 31 December 1960  
(With Cumulative Total from 1 February 1952)  
(FINAL REPORT)

Area of Emigration	TOTAL 1 Feb.1952 31 Dec. 1960	TOTAL 1 January 31 Dec. 1960	Country of Immigration														
			Argen- tina	Aust- ralia	Brazil	Canada	Chile	Colom- bia	Fed.of Rhodesia Nyassaland	Israel	New Zealand	Union of South Africa	U.S.A.	Uruguay	Vene- zuela	Others	
																Overseas	Europe
Austria	a)127,003	1,980	4	502	3	496	-	-	3	1	53	-	449	-	1	-	468
Germany	41,999	1,994	2	652	2	408	3	-	-	11	70	-	473	-	1	3	369
Greece	5,563	350	6	103	7	25	-	3	-	-	7	-	119	-	-	19	61
Italy (including Trieste)	30,173	4,433	26	2,303	28	1,113	6	13	-	1	75	6	317	-	4	6	535
Netherlands	882	55	-	26	-	12	-	-	-	-	3	4	6	4	-	-	-
Spain	161	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	3
Others	b)123,883	19,787	134	2,265	346	764	33	19	3	14,925	13	4	1,106	14	13	31	117
<u>Sub-Total 1 Jan/31 Dec.1960</u>		<u>28,608</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>5,851</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>2,818</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>14,938</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>2,474</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>1,553</u>
Far East Programme		1,005	1	508	217	4	26	-	-	7	4	-	27	-	-	33	178
Miscellaneous Trust Fund		51	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	12
<u>Total All Programmes 1 January/31 Dec.1960</u>		<u>29,664</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>6,374</u>	<u>603</u>	<u>2,822</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>14,945</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>2,525</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>1,743</u>
<u>Sub-Total 1 February 1952/ 31 December 1960</u>	a)b)329,664		2,836	50,049	7,282	57,491	1,766	667	149	63,243	1,645	1,870	100,604	350	1,867	1,115	38,730a)b)
Far East Programme	14,692		57	5,713	4,373	275	413	7	-	463	16	6	461	7	96	1,481	1,324
Miscellaneous Trust Fund	971		12	161	287	10	14	6	13	-	-	12	351	7	15	8	75
<u>Total All Programmes 1 Feb.1952/31 Dec.1960</u>	a)b)345,327		<u>2,905</u>	<u>55,923</u>	<u>11,942</u>	<u>57,776</u>	<u>2,193</u>	<u>680</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>63,706</u>	<u>1,661</u>	<u>1,888</u>	<u>101,416</u>	<u>364</u>	<u>1,978</u>	<u>2,604</u>	<u>40,129a)b)</u>

- a) A total of 13,299 Hungarian Refugees moved to other European countries in 1956 has been deducted from the cumulative total of movements from Austria since such cases were moved in following years to other destinations for permanent resettlement from the countries of second asylum concerned.
- b) A total of 618 Hungarian Refugees ex Yugoslavia moved to Italy in 1957 for processing has been deducted from the cumulative total as these cases have been moved in following years to other destinations for permanent resettlement.



REFUGEES TRANSPORTED BY ICEM FROM AUSTRIA, GERMANY, GREECE AND ITALY UNDER ALL SCHEMES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 1960

TABLE 2

INDICATING CATEGORY OF REFUGEES, THOSE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, AND THOSE NOT PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, AND

THOSE WHO HAD BEEN LIVING IN OFFICIAL CAMPS AND OUTSIDE OFFICIAL CAMPS.

	OVERSEAS													EUROPE							
	Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Canada	Chile	Colombia	Israel	New Zealand	South Africa	United States	Uruguay	Venezuela	Others Overseas	Belgium	France	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland	U.K.	Others	Total
<b>A U S T R I A</b>	2	649	2	551	-	-	1	33	-	299	1	1	-	21	4	29	96	-	71	3	1,762
Living in official camps	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	5	-	16	-	-	-	3	-	5	20	-	7	-	64
UNHCR (Handicapped)	-	213	2	221	-	-	-	18	-	92	-	-	-	12	1	14	37	-	27	3	640
Not UNHCR (Not Handicapped)	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	16
Not living in official camps	-	281	-	172	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	4	-	4	14	-	18	-	535
UNHCR (Handicapped)	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	21
Not UNHCR (Not Handicapped)	-	122	-	112	-	-	1	2	-	102	-	1	-	-	3	5	12	-	7	-	367
TOTAL	2	27	-	33	-	-	-	8	-	38	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	5	-	118
UNHCR	-	339	2	342	-	-	1	25	-	219	-	1	-	15	4	25	74	-	42	3	1,092
NOT UNHCR	2	310	-	209	-	-	-	8	-	80	1	-	-	6	-	4	22	-	29	-	671
<b>G E R M A N Y*</b>	8	2,187	16	317	3	-	16	41	17	444	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	3,086
Living in official camps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNHCR (Handicapped)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not UNHCR (Not Handicapped)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not living in official camps	-	5	-	23	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	45
UNHCR (Handicapped)	-	426	2	201	3	-	11	35	-	278	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	982
Not UNHCR (Not Handicapped)	8	1,756	14	93	-	-	5	-	17	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,059
TOTAL	-	431	2	224	3	-	11	41	-	278	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	1,027
UNHCR	8	1,756	14	93	-	-	5	-	17	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,059
NOT UNHCR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>G R E E C E</b>	2	82	36	15	-	3	-	-	7	64	-	-	2	-	16	-	28	1	-	1	271
Living in official camps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	11	-	-	-	17
UNHCR (Handicapped)	1	66	-	8	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	9	-	9	-	17	-	-	1	117
Not UNHCR (Not Handicapped)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not living in official camps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNHCR (Handicapped)	2	3	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	43
Not UNHCR (Not Handicapped)	6	13	35	-	-	-	-	-	7	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
TOTAL	3	69	1	15	-	3	-	-	-	31	-	-	9	-	16	-	28	1	-	1	177
UNHCR	6	13	35	-	-	-	-	-	7	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
NOT UNHCR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>I T A L Y</b>	41	1,256	67	650	5	20	1	41	6	126	-	2	4	27	8	-	47	1	105	4	2,409
Living in official camps	-	24	-	39	-	-	-	8	-	14	-	-	-	2	3	-	24	-	34	-	148
UNHCR (Handicapped)	15	1,021	22	572	1	10	-	33	5	54	-	2	4	14	5	-	21	-	64	-	1,843
Not UNHCR (Not Handicapped)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not living in official camps	-	144	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	154
UNHCR (Handicapped)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	5
Not UNHCR (Not Handicapped)	1	34	-	37	-	2	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	3	4	134
TOTAL	25	32	41	2	4	8	1	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	125
UNHCR	16	1,080	22	648	1	12	-	41	5	113	-	2	4	22	8	-	47	1	104	4	2,130
NOT UNHCR	25	176	45	2	4	8	1	-	1	11	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	279
<b>TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES</b>	60	4,174	123	1,531	16	23	18	115	30	921	1	3	15	48	28	29	171	2	209	8	7,529
Living in official camps	-	26	-	45	-	-	-	13	-	30	-	-	-	5	9	5	55	-	41	-	229
UNHCR (Handicapped)	16	1,300	24	801	1	13	-	51	5	149	-	2	13	26	15	14	75	-	91	4	2,600
Not UNHCR (Not Handicapped)	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	16
Not living in official camps	-	425	4	172	-	-	-	-	1	42	-	-	-	9	-	4	14	-	18	-	689
UNHCR (Handicapped)	-	8	-	26	-	-	-	6	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	15	-	71
Not UNHCR (Not Handicapped)	3	585	3	357	3	2	12	37	-	453	-	1	2	6	4	5	14	1	24	4	1,526
TOTAL	41	1,828	92	126	4	8	6	8	24	248	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	4	-	2,396
UNHCR	19	1,919	27	1,229	4	15	12	107	5	641	-	3	15	37	28	25	149	2	181	8	4,426
NOT UNHCR	41	2,255	96	302	4	8	6	8	25	290	1	-	-	11	-	4	22	-	28	-	3,103

\* Information from Germany is incomplete and refers to data on camp residence and handicaps only for refugees moved under special WRY Handicapped Refugee Schemes.

REFUGEES TRANSPORTED BY ICEM FROM AUSTRIA, GERMANY, GREECE AND ITALY UNDER ALL SCHEMES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY - 31 DECEMBER 1960.

TABLE 3

INDICATING CATEGORY OF REFUGEES, THOSE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, AND THOSE NOT PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, AND THOSE WHO HAD BEEN LIVING IN OFFICIAL CAMPS AND OUTSIDE OFFICIAL CAMPS

	O V E R S E A S													E U R O P E							Total
	Argen- tina	Aus- tralia	Brazil	Canada	Chile	Colom- bia	Israel	New Zealand	South Africa	United States	Uruguay	Vene- zuela	Others Overseas	Belgium	France	Norway	Sweden	Switz- erland	U.K.	Others	
<b>A U S T R I A</b>	7	758	15	425	-	-	2	36	-	270	6	-	3	33	1	51	212	-	48	7	1,874
Living in official camps	2	93	-	40	-	-	-	13	-	72	-	-	-	24	1	13	88	-	14	7	367
Not living in official camps	-	533	-	255	-	-	-	4	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	17	-	3	-	53
TOTAL	4	163	1	154	-	-	-	28	-	230	-	-	3	33	1	51	178	-	35	7	888
<b>G E R M A N Y *</b>	3	2,270	10	271	-	-	2	29	31	405	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	334	-	3,357
Living in official camps	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	44
Not living in official camps	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	109
TOTAL	2	221	-	184	-	-	-	29	-	195	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	334	-	967
<b>G R E E C E</b>	3	77	83	10	-	-	-	7	9	108	-	-	12	2	10	-	1	-	-	3	325
Living in official camps	-	15	1	6	-	-	-	4	-	80	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	2	126
Not living in official camps	3	19	5	3	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	43
TOTAL	3	34	6	10	-	-	-	7	-	88	-	-	10	2	10	-	-	-	-	3	173
<b>I T A L Y</b>	11	1,465	72	528	5	1	3	34	1	222	-	2	4	5	5	42	279	-	17	2	2,694
Living in official camps	8	1,017	1	342	3	1	-	28	1	134	-	2	1	3	5	15	135	-	9	2	1,707
Not living in official camps	1	192	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
TOTAL	8	1,223	6	465	5	1	1	34	1	204	-	2	4	5	5	42	279	-	16	2	2,303
<b>TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES</b>	24	4,570	176	1,234	5	1	3	106	41	1,005	6	3	20	40	16	93	522	-	399	12	8,250
Living in official camps	10	1,126	2	398	3	1	-	45	1	290	-	2	10	27	15	28	223	-	117	11	2,309
Not living in official camps	1	729	-	307	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	26
TOTAL	17	1,641	13	813	5	1	1	98	1	717	-	3	18	40	16	93	487	-	385	12	4,331
	7	2,929	163	421	-	-	6	8	40	288	6	-	2	-	-	-	35	-	14	-	3,919

\* Information concerning Germany is incomplete and refers to data on camp residence and handicaps for refugees moved under special WRY Handicapped Refugee Schemes and other refugee movements for the period 1 September - 31 December 1960.

REFUGEES TRANSPORTED BY ICEM UNDER SPECIAL WRY HANDICAPPED REFUGEE SCHEMES

TABLE 4

1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 1960

Country of Emigration	Country of Immigration	TOTAL	Category of Refugees		FROM OFFICIAL CAMP				NOT FROM OFFICIAL CAMP				Total Handicapped	MEDICAL CLASSIFICATIONS											
			New Refs.	Old Refs.	U N H C R		Not UNHCR		U N H C R		Not UNHCR			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Handi-capped	Not Handi-capped	Handi-capped	Not Handi-capped	Handi-capped	Not Handi-capped	Handi-capped	Not Handi-capped													
<u>Austria</u>		<u>281</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>46<sup>d)</sup></u>	<u>122<sup>d)</sup></u>	<u>16<sup>d)</sup></u>	<u>44<sup>d)</sup></u>	<u>11</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>19</u>	-	1	3	5	-	-	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	6	<u>18</u>	1
	Australia	7	7	-	-	-	2	4	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
	Canada	47	36	11	6	15	4	13	3	6	-	-	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	New Zealand	32	31	1	5	18	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
	Belgium	15	6	9	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	Norway	24	24	-	5	13	-	1	1	4	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1
	Sweden	91	84	7	20	37	4	10	5	12	2	1	31	4	-	1	1	3	-	-	8	9	1	4	4
	U.K.	65	45	20	7	27	6	16	1	7	-	1	14	4	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	6	-
<u>Germany</u>		<u>175</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>156</u>	-	-	-	-	<u>45</u>	<u>130</u>	-	-	<u>45</u>	<u>31</u>	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	5
	Australia	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	5	12	-	-	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Canada	87	4	83	-	-	-	-	23	64	-	-	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	New Zealand	36	15	21	-	-	-	-	6	30	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
	U.K.	35 <sup>c)</sup>	-	35	-	-	-	-	11	24	-	-	11	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
<u>Greece</u>		<u>43</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>26</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>	-	1	1	2	-	1	2	1	1	6	-
	France	15	6	9	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-
	Sweden	28	22	6	11	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	5	-
<u>Italy</u>		<u>191</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>115</u>	-	-	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	-	-	<u>70</u>	<u>10</u>	3	4	5	4	-	5	4	8	3	3	3
	Australia	4	-	4	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	New Zealand	41	39	2	8	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Sweden	47	43	4	24	21	-	-	-	2	-	-	24	7	1	1	-	1	-	3	2	6	-	3	-
	U.K.	99	56	43	34	59	-	-	3	3	-	-	37	2	2	2	3	2	-	1	2	1	3	17	2
<u>Total</u>		<u>690</u>	<u>418</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>263<sup>a)</sup></u>	<u>16</u>	<u>44<sup>a)</sup></u>	<u>60<sup>b)</sup></u>	<u>166<sup>a)</sup></u>	<u>2<sup>b)</sup></u>	<u>10<sup>a)</sup></u>	<u>207</u>	<u>62</u>	3	7	10	11	-	6	17	20	13	49	9
	Australia	28	7	21	-	2	2	4	7	13	-	-	9	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1
	Canada	134	40	94	6	15	4	13	26	70	-	-	36	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	New Zealand	109	85	24	13	51	-	-	6	31	-	-	19	3	-	1	3	1	-	1	-	2	3	4	1
	Belgium	15	6	9	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	France	15	6	9	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
	Norway	24	24	-	5	13	-	1	1	4	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	1
	Sweden	166	149	17	55	75	4	10	5	14	2	1	66	13	1	2	1	5	-	3	12	16	1	12	-
	U.K.	199	101	98	41	86	6	16	15	34	-	1	62	10	2	2	5	3	-	1	4	1	3	25	6

General Medical Classification Codes

- a) Includes socially handicapped refugees or refugees who were members of "uneconomic" families
- b) Includes refugees from "unofficial" camps - ex Germany 40
- c) Includes "refugees moved under the U.K. 2,000" Scheme
- d) Includes refugees who were residing in institutions and not in actual camps

- 1. Tuberculosis
- 2. Mental Diseases
- 3. Paralysis and related diseases of the nervous system and sense organs
- 4. Diseases of Respiratory (excluding TB) and Cardiovascular systems
- 5. Partial or total blindness
- 6. Deafness, mutism, deaf-mutism
- 7. Diseases of other systems
- 8. Amputation
- 9. Musculo-skeletal deformity or impairment
- 10. Old age
- 11. Post-tubercular
- 12. Other handicap

Incorporates minor amendments to tables in UNHCR Document A/AC/96/88

REFUGEES TRANSPORTED BY ICEM UNDER SPECIAL WRY HANDICAPPED REFUGEE SCHEMES  
DURING 1 JULY - 31 DECEMBER 1960

TABLE 5

Country of Emigration	Country of Immigration	Total	Category of Refugee		From official camp				Not from official camp				Total Handi-capped	Medical Classifications											
			New Refugees	Old Refugees	UNHCR		Not UNHCR		UNHCR		Not UNHCR			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Handi-capped	Not Handi-capped	Handi-capped	Not Handi-capped	Handi-capped	Not Handi-capped	Handi-capped	Not Handi-capped													
<u>AUSTRIA</u>		<u>436</u>	<u>353</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>50<sup>b)</sup></u>	<u>157<sup>b)</sup></u>	<u>16<sup>b)</sup></u>	<u>41<sup>b)</sup></u>	<u>44</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>2</u>
	Australia	12	6	6	2	3	-	-	-	-	4	3	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1
	Canada	67	60	7	14	10	9	11	11	5	4	3	38	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
	New Zealand	35	25	10	4	13	1	3	4	6	2	2	11	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	-	2	1
	Belgium	22	22	-	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	Norway	44	39	5	11	11	-	-	9	13	-	-	20	5	-	1	-	-	5	2	1	-	-	6	-
	Sweden	212	179	33	14	88	5	16	17	59	6	7	42	14	-	-	2	3	-	4	-	5	-	14	-
	U.K.	44	22	22	3	12	1	11	3	13	1	-	8	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	1	-
<u>GERMANY</u>		<u>454</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>104</u>	-	-	<u>122</u>	<u>184</u>	-	-	<u>166</u>	<u>46</u>	-	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	-	-	<u>45</u>	<u>60</u>
	Australia	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Canada	94	13	81	6	10	-	-	36	42	-	-	42	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
	New Zealand	29	19	10	-	-	-	-	18	11	-	-	18	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	13
	U.K.	329	1	328	38	94	-	-	66	131	-	-	104	15	-	3	4	-	1	4	1	-	-	29	47
<u>GREECE</u>		<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>13</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>3</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	New Zealand	6	1	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	France	10	5	5	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<u>ITALY</u>		<u>440</u>	<u>409</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	-	-	<u>198</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>1</u>
	Australia	31	26	5	8	16	1	2	4	-	-	-	13	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
	Canada	48	42	6	6	39	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	New Zealand	34	34	-	6	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Norway	42	35	7	27	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	6	1	1	1	6	1	1	-	3	-	7	-
	Sweden	<sup>a)</sup> 282	270	12	143	137	-	-	-	2	-	-	143	31	-	1	7	18	-	12	3	18	1	52	-
	U.K.	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>1,346</u>	<u>802</u>	<u>544</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>509<sup>c)</sup></u>	<u>17</u>	<u>43<sup>c)</sup></u>	<u>171</u>	<u>284<sup>c)</sup></u>	<u>17</u>	<u>15<sup>c)</sup></u>	<u>494</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>64</u>
	Australia	45	33	12	10	19	1	2	6	-	4	3	21	5	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	1	5	2	1
	Canada	209	115	94	26	59	9	11	47	50	4	3	86	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	New Zealand	104	79	25	12	45	1	3	22	17	2	2	37	1	-	-	3	4	1	1	-	6	-	6	15
	Belgium	22	22	-	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	France	10	5	5	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Norway	86	74	12	38	26	-	-	9	13	-	-	47	11	1	2	1	6	1	6	2	4	-	13	-
	Sweden	494	449	45	157	225	5	16	17	60	6	7	185	45	-	1	9	21	-	16	3	23	1	66	-
	U.K.	376	25	351	43	106	1	11	70	144	1	-	115	17	1	3	4	-	3	4	1	2	2	30	48

a) Includes 3 New Hungarian Refugees ex Yugoslavia transiting Italy,  
b) Includes refugees who were residing in Institutions and not in actual camps.  
c) Includes socially handicapped refugees or refugees who were members of "uneconomic" families.

GENERAL MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION CODES

- |                                                                          |                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. Tuberculosis                                                          | 6. Deafness, mutism, deaf-mutism            |
| 2. Mental Diseases                                                       | 7. Diseases of other systems                |
| 3. Paralysis and related diseases of the nervous system and sense organs | 8. Amputation                               |
| 4. Diseases of Respiratory (excluding TB) and Cardiovascular systems     | 9. Musculo-skeletal deformity or impairment |
| 5. Partial or total blindness                                            | 10. Old age                                 |
|                                                                          | 11. Post-tubercular                         |
|                                                                          | 12. Other handicap                          |

TABLE 6

REFUGEES TRANSPORTED BY ICEM FROM AUSTRIA, GERMANY, GREECE AND ITALY  
DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 1960

Area of Emigration Category of Refugee	Jan. - June 1960			July - Dec. 1960			Jan. - Dec. 1960		
	WRY	OTHERS	TOTAL	WRY	OTHERS	TOTAL	WRY*	OTHERS	TOTAL
<u>AUSTRIA</u>	281	1482	1763	436	1438	1874	717	2920	3637
<u>UNHCR</u>	209	883	1092	347	541	888	556	1424	1980
Handicapped	57	28	85	94	16	110	151	44	195
Non-handicapped	152	855	1007	253	525	778	405	1380	1785
<u>NON-UNHCR</u>	72	599	671	89	897	986	161	1496	1657
Handicapped	18	-	18	33	-	33	51	-	51
Non-handicapped	54	599	653	56	897	953	110	1496	1606
<u>GERMANY</u>	175	2911	3086	454	2903	3357	629	5814	6443
<u>UNHCR</u>	175	852	1027	454	513	967	629	1365	1994
Handicapped	45	-	45	166	3	169	211	3	214
Non-handicapped	130	852	982	288	510	798	418	1362	1780
<u>NON-UNHCR</u>	-	2059	2059	-	2390	2390	-	4449	4449
Handicapped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-handicapped	-	2059	2059	-	2390	2390	-	4449	4449
<u>GREECE</u>	43	228	271	16	309	325	59	537	596
<u>UNHCR</u>	43	134	177	16	157	173	59	291	350
Handicapped	17	-	17	3	1	4	20	1	21
Non-handicapped	26	134	160	13	156	169	39	290	329
<u>NON-UNHCR</u>	-	94	94	-	152	152	-	246	246
Handicapped	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Non-handicapped	-	94	94	-	151	151	-	245	245
<u>ITALY</u>	191	2218	2409	437	2257	2694	628	4475	5103
<u>UNHCR</u>	191	1939	2130	434	1869	2303	625	3808	4433
Handicapped	70	83	153	196	94	290	266	177	443
Non-handicapped	121	1856	1977	298	1775	2013	359	3631	3990
<u>NON-UNHCR</u>	-	279	279	3	388	391	3	667	670
Handicapped	-	-	-	1	9	10	1	9	10
Non-handicapped	-	279	279	2	379	381	2	658	660
<u>T O T A L</u>	690	6839	7529	1343	6907	8250	2033	13746	15779
<u>UNHCR</u>	618	3808	4426	1251	3080	4331	1869	6888	8757
Handicapped	189	111	300	459	114	573	648	225	873
Non-handicapped	429	3697	4126	792	2966	3758	1221	6663	7884
<u>NON-UNHCR</u>	72	3031	3103	92	3827	3919	164	6858	7022
Handicapped	18	-	18	34	10	44	52	10	62
Non-handicapped	54	3031	3085	58	3817	3875	112	6848	6960

\* special schemes for handicapped refugees

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED REFUGEES TRANSPORTED BY ICEM FROM AUSTRIA, GERMANY,  
GREECE AND ITALY DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 1960

TABLE 7

<u>Country of Immigration</u>	A U S T R I A			G E R M A N Y			G R E E C E			I T A L Y			T O T A L		
	Special WRY Schemes	Others	Total	Special WRY Schemes	Others	Total	Special WRY Schemes	Others	Total	Special WRY Schemes	Others	Total	Special WRY Schemes	Others	Total
<u>OVERSEAS</u>	76	44	120	96	3	99	2	2	4	34	178	212	208	227	435
Australia	9	3	12	7	-	7	-	-	-	14	65	79	30	68	98
Canada	51	-	51	65	-	65	-	1	1	6	70	76	122	71	193
New Zealand	16	-	16	24	-	24	2	-	2	14	-	14	56	-	56
U.S.A.	-	41	41	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	40	40	-	85	85
OTHERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3
<u>EUROPE</u>	126	-	126	115	-	115	18	-	18	233	8	241	492	8	500
Belgium	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	5	4	9
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	3	3	7	3	10
Norway	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	27	53	-	53
Sweden	73	-	73	-	-	-	11	-	11	166	-	166	250	-	250
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
U.K.	22	-	22	115	-	115	-	-	-	40	-	40	177	-	177
<u>TOTAL</u>	202	44	246	211	3	214	20	2	22	267	186	453	700	235	935