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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, as well as with Economic and Social Council resolution 128 (VI), the Secretary-General has received from the Director-General of the International Refugee Organization the attached "First Annual Report of the International Refugee Organization", for transmission to the Ninth Session of the Economic and Social Council.

* This report is available in a limited number of copies; members of the Council will, therefore, receive only six copies apiece, which they are requested to bring with them to the Council Session. Other delegations, not members of the Council but Members of the United Nations, will receive two copies of the report.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

TO

UNITED NATIONS

Geneva
31 March 1949

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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT TO UNITED NATIONS

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/A. INTRODUCTION

A. INTRODUCTION

SECTION I - THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION AND THE ORGANIZATION
OF IRO

On 15 December 1946, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted Resolution No. 62 (I) approving the Constitution of the International Refugee Organization and the Agreement on Interim Measures to be taken in respect of refugees and displaced persons. By 31 December 1946 eight governments had signed the Constitution and the Agreement on Interim Measures thus bringing the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization into being. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, accordingly, convened the first session of the Preparatory Commission, which met at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 11 to 21 February 1947.

At the First Part of its First Session, the Preparatory Commission elected H.E. Mr. Henri Ponsot, Ambassador of France, as Chairman, and appointed Mr. Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the United States Social Security Board, as Executive Secretary.

Representatives of the two organisations which had been in consultation during the drafting of the IRO Constitution - the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, met the Commission with a view to aiding in the drafting of directives for the orderly transfer of their responsibilities, personnel and assets, to the new organisation.

Preliminary plans were made to implement the constitutional functions of IRO; the promotion of repatriation and resettlement, the determination of eligibility, the establishment of agreements between PCIRO and Governments and Occupation Authorities and the provision of funds and personnel to carry out the work of the Preparatory Commission.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, in response to a request from the Preparatory Commission, agreed to advance to the Organisation, from the working capital fund of the United Nations, a sum not exceeding in all US \$250,000. From this sum the United Nations

Nations were to pay the salaries and other necessary administrative expenses of the Organisation on the understanding that the IRO would later reimburse the United Nations. These arrangements extended over a period of approximately four months prior to the assumption of operational activities by the Organisation. The Secretary-General of the United Nations also agreed to make available offices at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, for the accommodation of the Organisation's Headquarters.

The Preparatory Commission met for the Second Part of its First Session from 1 to 20 May 1947. The number of signatures to the Constitution of the IRO had by that time increased to fourteen but only five of these signatures represented final acceptance of the Constitution by Member Governments. According to the Constitution, fifteen formal acceptances by the States whose contribution to Part I of the Operational Budget, as adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, would amount to 75 per cent thereof would be necessary to bring the Organisation into being. At this session the Commission recognised that it was unlikely that these 15 formal acceptances would be obtained by the 30 June 1947, the date upon which both UNRRA and IGCR were to terminate their activities. In order to avoid any break in the continuity of operations, and in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 6 of the Agreement on Interim Measures, the Commission decided to assume, on 1 July 1947, operational responsibility for the refugees and displaced persons eligible for assistance under the terms of the Constitution. The Commission further decided to request Governments, Members of the Preparatory Commission, to make advance contributions to finance operations as from 1 July 1947 until such time as the IRO was formally constituted, such advances to be deductible from their first contributions to the IRO itself. It also asked UNRRA and IGCR to consider transferring to the Preparatory Commission any surplus funds they might have available on 30 June 1947. Selected members of the Field Staffs of these two organisations were transferred to PCIRO pending its final organisation.

/The Preparatory

The Preparatory Commission appointed an Advisory Committee, to convene from time to time between meetings of the Preparatory Commission, in order to alleviate the unexpectedly heavy responsibilities which the Executive Secretary would have to bear as a result of the decision to commence active operations. This Advisory Committee would also guide the Executive Secretary in the making of plans for the organisation of the IRO and the appointment of senior members of the staff. The power of the Advisory Committee was subsequently increased to enable it to recommend action to the Preparatory Commission on all outstanding matters concerning bringing IRO into effective operation.

During July 1947, in accordance with plans made by the Executive Secretary, the personnel of the Headquarters of the IGCR who had been selected to join the Preparatory Commission were transferred to the PCIRO Headquarters in Geneva. For reasons of operational facility, the Field Liaison Centre in Paris, which had served previously as UNRRA Displaced Persons Headquarters for Europe, was maintained for six weeks by PCIRO. During this time the Paris Centre supervised the amalgamation of the missions or field offices of UNRRA with those of the IGCR in the various areas of operation. The Field Liaison Centre was closed, and the necessary staff transferred to Geneva, during the middle of August, 1947.

At the Third Part of its First Session, held in July 1947, the Preparatory Commission received the resignation of the Executive Secretary, Mr. Arthur J. Altmeyer and elected in his stead Mr. William Hallam Tuck. At the same time, Sir Arthur Rucker, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., was appointed Deputy Executive Secretary.

The Preparatory Commission convened for the Fourth Part of its First Session in October, 1947, and again for the Fifth Part of its First Session in January, 1948.

At the Sixth Part of its First Session, in May, 1948, the Preparatory Commission took certain final steps towards the formation of the IRO.

/By that time,

By that time, twenty-one Governments had signed the Constitution. Fourteen of these had signed either without reservation as to subsequent approval or had formally accepted the Constitution after signature. It was thus necessary for only one more government to complete the formalities of accepting the Constitution to bring this into force.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations declared the Constitution in force as of the 20th August 1948. In view of the foregoing, the Preparatory Commission, during the Seventh part of its First Session, formally convened, for the 13th September 1948, the first session of the General Council of the IRO.

Under the terms of the Constitution the General Council is the ultimate policy-making body of the Organisation and is composed of one representative of each Member Government. At present it holds two regular sessions a year. The Constitution also provides for an Executive Committee to perform such functions as may be necessary to give effect to the policies of the General Council, and to make policy decisions of an emergency nature which are subject to reconsideration by the General Council. The Committee meets between the sessions of the Council as the volume of work requires. Members of the IRO to date are:-

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

/and the following

and the following nine governments were elected by the General Council at its First Session to membership of the Executive Committee:-

Australia
Belgium
Canada
China
France
Norway
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela

The Chief Administrative Officer of the IRO is the Director-General, who carries out the administrative and executive functions of the organisation in accordance with the decisions of the General Council and the Executive Committee. Mr. William Hallam Tuck was appointed to the post of Director-General by the General Council at its First Session, after nomination by the Executive Committee.

SECTION II - AGREEMENTS

During the preparatory period, a number of Agreements were concluded between the Preparatory Commission (and subsequently with the Organization itself), the Governmental Authorities of the areas where the IRO operates, and a number of countries of resettlement.

Agreements negotiated with the Occupation Authorities in the United States Zones of Germany and Austria provide direct IRO responsibility for care and maintenance of refugees, for the operation of assembly centres, for the functions of repatriation, resettlement and legal protection, and for the provision of supplementary supplies and facilities. Basic supplies and services required by the organization are furnished by the local authorities. The Agreements also define the status of the Organization, its staff, and of the refugees and displaced persons, while provision is made for the maintenance of law, order and security by, and in close liaison with, the Occupation Authorities.

Agreements concluded with the British and French Occupation Authorities in Germany and Austria differ in one essential respect from those concluded with the United States Occupation Authorities, in that, in the British and French Zones, the military authorities undertake the direct administration of assembly centres. This is done under the policy supervision of the Organization and in accordance with the principles of the Constitution.

Agreements have also been made with the Governments of a number of sovereign countries in which the Organization operates. Thus agreements have been concluded with the Governments of France, Italy, Denmark and Switzerland, and negotiations are continuing with other governments with whom less formal arrangements have been established. These agreements and arrangements differ according to the Organization's functions in the respective countries, but they all provide for the conduct of operations according to the principles of the Constitution and local requirements. An agreement has also been made with the Government of the United Kingdom covering the Organization's activities in the Middle East and in East Africa.

/Formal

Formal agreements have been entered into with the French and Swiss Governments to secure privileges and immunities for the Organization, its staff and representatives of its Member Governments. In other countries, privileges and immunities have been obtained through less formal arrangements, pending the application to the IRO of the special United Nations Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. (See Part E. Relations with United Nations).

The Organization also maintains in force formal or informal arrangements covering the resettlement of refugees as immigrants with the Governments of the Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, France, (including North Africa), Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Peru, Turkey, the United Kingdom and Venezuela. A number of resettlement agreements are currently under negotiation with other countries.

A resettlement agreement normally provides for recognition of the status and functions of the Organization; of its right to determine the eligibility of refugees and displaced persons under the Constitution; the selection of refugees by the government of the country of reception; the acceptance of close relatives; non-discrimination in selection of refugees on grounds of race, creed or nationality; the establishment of the rights of refugees regarding employment, social security, contractual relations, etc., and recognition of the Organization's function of legal and political protection.

SECTION III - FINANCE

When the Commission began operations on 1 July 1947, twenty countries had declared their intention of becoming members of IRO, but of these only nine had joined.

During the month of July 1947, loans were made to the Commission by UNRRA (\$2,000,000) and by the United Nations (\$500,000) to enable PCIRO to commence its operations, but the terms of these loans made it necessary for the repayment to be made by the Preparatory Commission three months later.

The budget necessary under the terms of the Constitution for the first financial year of the IRO was \$155,860,500, comprising \$4,800,000 for administrative expenses and \$151,060,500 for operational expenses, together with a further sum of \$5,000,000 in respect of expenditure for large-scale resettlement.

After due deliberation, and having regard to the probability of delay in receipt of funds, the Commission finally decided that expenditure could be planned to the extent of the equivalent of US \$119,088,320 for administrative and operational expenditure, with an additional provision for the equivalent of \$5,000,000 for large-scale resettlement programmes.

Three factors - irregular receipt of funds, their restricted convertibility, and the necessity for establishment of prudent reserves pending initial negotiation and determination of liabilities - prohibited the full commitment of resources in the early part of the year. Consequently, some projects initiated late in the first financial year and financed by the revenue of that year are being completed in the second.

The recapitulation of the budget of the second financial year of operations is included at Annex I. It will be noted that approximately \$70,000,000 or 43 per cent has been allocated for purposes of re-establishment, while only \$54,065,811 or 33 per cent has been allotted for purposes of care and maintenance. This is a radical change from the budget of the

/Organization

Organization for the first fiscal year, when 63 per cent of its resources were budgeted for care and maintenance and only 21 per cent for re-establishment, repatriation and resettlement.

To administer the funds of the International Refugee Organization, a financial administration has been set up to supervise expenditure in thirty-eight different currencies by twenty-five principal offices and numerous sub-offices throughout Europe, the Western Hemisphere, China, the Middle East and African territories. Auditing and accounting procedures have been adopted which ensure prompt production of financial data, expedite operational planning, and give it a measure of flexibility to meet the varying needs of a changing programme.

The principle adopted has been that of allotment advices, whereby estimates of expenditures are made quarterly by Field Offices to Headquarters in Geneva. These requirements are reviewed, and if approved, allotments are subsequently made. No subsequent commitments are undertaken unless they are cleared with the Comptroller's Department, and after due regard to the financial position of the Organization as a whole. Monthly expenditure reports received from the Field are consolidated by Headquarters, which issues quarterly statements.

Auditing is performed by an international firm of accountants. Two months after the end of the first fiscal year the accounts for that year were completed and presented to the General Council. It is anticipated that the audited accounts for the second financial year will be ready with the same degree of promptitude for submission to the General Council.

SECTION IV - SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT

Supply

In addition to the basic supplies of food, fuel and clothing, IRO continued the UNRRA programme of importing and distributing medical, hygiene, educational and training supplies and personal items. Initial quantities of those latter supplies were taken over from UNRRA. Insofar as possible, supplies needed for IRO operational programmes are obtained from indigenous sources with the cooperation of either the Military Authorities in the Occupation Zones, or of the Governments elsewhere. The imported supplies necessary to supplement indigenous production are obtained wherever they can be purchased most economically and with currencies which are available to the Organization.

The maximum possible use is made of IRO chartered vessels to carry supplies to Europe on the return crossing after resettlement voyages. Where this is not possible, commercial facilities are used. Every effort has been made to utilize currencies provided by Member Governments in the procurement of supplies.

The supply system varies very substantially in the several areas of operation. For example, in the US Zones of Germany and Austria, distribution of imported supplies has been carried out principally by IRO personnel in conjunction with the Occupying Authorities, whereas in the British and French Zones it has been the responsibility of the Occupation Authorities. The supply operation in Italy has been fully maintained by IRO, which undertook the responsibility of providing all supplies and equipment necessary to maintain refugees, with the exception of those services provided by the Italian Government under the terms of the present Agreement between IRO and that Government. The majority of food supplies, with the exception of fresh meat and vegetables, were procured through the United States Department of Agriculture.

The economic fusion of the British, French and US Zones of Germany has necessitated amendments in the Agreements between IRO and the Occupation

/Authorities

Authorities to cover the modification in operations in that area.

For the greater part of the first year of operations, the Far East area was maintained almost entirely from stocks handed over to IRO by UNRRA, and distribution was undertaken on behalf of IRO by the American Joint Distribution Committee. Local procurement of food, and the procurement of clothing from the United States has been necessary, and by the summer of 1948 distribution became an IRO responsibility. With the transfer of refugees from the disturbed areas of China, adjustments have been made locally to conform to the changed conditions, and separate procurement channels are being set up to provide for the needs of refugees temporarily located in the Philippines. Stocks were shipped from Shanghai to the new area to meet immediate requirements. The Middle East operation was maintained almost entirely by local purchases.

Transport

In the field of transport, IRO began its operation with a total of 2,535 vehicles taken over from predecessor organizations. In addition, the Organization was allocated a large number of captured enemy vehicles, plus other vehicles from the Occupying Authorities. The multiplicity of types and conditions of repair presented an extremely difficult problem of maintenance and provision of spare parts. Many of these vehicles have been replaced through the purchase of new ones. This enabled important steps to be taken towards standardization with resulting reduction in maintenance and replacement costs.

In general, the division of transport functions between IRO and the Occupation Authorities in Germany and Austria followed the same pattern as described above for the supply function: that is, in the US Zone of both countries, IRO was responsible for the movement of supplies at all levels, whereas in the British and French Zones this service was performed largely by the Occupation Authorities. IRO transport in these latter Zones is largely limited to passenger vehicles for administrative use.

In other areas, IRO has operated administrative vehicles, obtaining most loadcarrying vehicles from civilian sources.

B. ACTIVITIES 1 JULY 1947 to 31 DECEMBER 1948

SECTION V - HEALTH, CARE AND MAINTENANCE

(a) Introduction

On 1 July 1947, the Preparatory Commission assumed responsibility for the care of approximately 704,000 eligible refugees and displaced persons. In the principal areas of operation, i.e. in the Western Occupation Zones of Germany, in Austria, Italy and the Middle East, refugees were maintained in camps or assembly centres. In other areas, principally the countries of Western Europe, this care was given through a programme of cash grants to individuals and families living within the economy of the country concerned.

It was immediately necessary to undertake a complete registration to obtain individual and family data for each applicant for assistance in order to determine basic individual eligibility and need for aid from the organisation. For those found to be eligible, a comprehensive programme providing food, clothing, personal items, health services, hospital care, employment and vocational training, education, individual counselling, child welfare services, assistance from voluntary societies, was maintained. In many respects this programme was a continuation of that initiated by the predecessor agencies, UNRRA and IGCR. After 1 July 1947 however, it was carried on by a greatly reduced staff. This was made possible by placing more and more of the responsibility for administration in the hands of the refugees and displaced persons through their elected camp committees under close supervision by the Organization.

Standards of Care

The Preparatory Commission in May 1947 approved principles governing standards of care, and these were later approved by the General Council at its First Session. Briefly, these principles were as follows. The diet should not be lower than that of the local population, and should
/meet the

meet the minimum emergency standards approved by medical and nutritional authorities. (By September 1948, when these were submitted to the General Council, the caloric diet prevailing in European countries in which refugee camps are located had been raised to such a level as no longer to require a differential ratio for displaced persons in those camps). Clothing should be provided as needed to meet the conditions of the climate, and should be of a standard to meet the needs of the individual in regard to occupation, physical condition, age and sex. Housing should be provided to meet minimum standards of health and decency. As many displaced persons and refugees as possible should have an opportunity to work at useful employment within their skills. Educational opportunities for children and youth should be provided where possible. All groups should be provided facilities to conduct their own religious services. Implementation of these standards, which was given priority during the first year of operations, is described in subsequent portions of this Section.

Applications for Assistance

(Where the word "assistance" is used, it refers to any or all of the types of service which the Organization renders, and not exclusively to any one service, such as care and maintenance)

The responsibility for the registration of applications is that of the Department of Health, Care and Maintenance. In view of the fact that the Constitution sets no limitation by dateline on intake, all new applications are examined in accordance with the terms of the IRO mandate. Some applicants for IRO assistance need only assistance toward repatriation or resettlement. Others are in need of maintenance or financial assistance toward food, lodging and clothing, i.e. care and maintenance.

At the beginning of the operational period, in recognition of the Organization's limited resources, the Preparatory Commission authorized the imposition of a so-called "Throttle Order" limiting
/new admissions

new admissions to care and maintenance to only those eligible refugees and displaced persons who would experience genuine hardship if admission were denied. This Order continues in force. The Executive Secretary of PCIRO was instructed to interpret the hardship law liberally, and to cancel the Order if the financial position of the Organization later justified such action.

From 30 June 1947 to 31 December 1948, the Organization has registered applications from 1,021,855 persons. Of these, 875,928 have been determined to be within the mandate of IRO and therefore eligible for its help.

New applications - those received since 1 April 1948 when such applications were first classified - represent a total of 46,300 family groups, 859 unaccompanied children and 93,011 unattached adults. Over 78% of the applications received since 1 April 1948 have been determined to be within the IRO mandate. They include 156,117 refugees from over 25 countries. The majority however are of the national groups listed below:-

Poles	46,359
Hungarians	16,876
Czechs	13,633
Yugoslavs	13,044
Estonians)	
Latvians)	12,692
Lithuanians)	
Ukrainians	12,300

Of those 156,117 persons determined to be within the mandate, the total number admitted to care and maintenance during this period was a little less than 74,000. This figure includes births in the camps as well as "hardship" cases, and also includes a small number readmitted to camp who had been temporarily self-supporting.

Despite the limitations, the figure for new admittances to
/care and

care and maintenance has nevertheless reached an average of 8,000 per month, including approximately 1,100 births.

The main factors contributing to the high rate of intake are considered to be: firstly, the large number of applications from persons who, being employed in Germany and Austria, did not previously require IRO assistance, but who, as a result of the widespread unemployment among refugees and displaced persons appearing after the currency reform in those countries, were no longer able to support themselves or their families; and secondly, the influx of new refugees. Persons returning from resettlement schemes have contributed to a very minor extent to the number of admissions.

Despite the high rate of new admissions, the number of refugees receiving care and maintenance has continued to diminish at the rate of 10,000 or more per month. At the end of December 1948 there were 523,859 persons receiving care and maintenance, as compared with 705,638 at the peak in September 1947. During December 1948 there were 7,236 admitted to care and maintenance and 21,499 discontinuances of care and maintenance for reasons of repatriation, resettlement, death, establishment in the country of refuge etc.

In addition to those receiving care and maintenance, there were, as of 31 December 1948, 191,232 refugees registered for IRO services. This brought to 715,091 the total number receiving IRO assistance at the end of 1948.

(b) Health Programme

The Organization, in addition to providing daily medical services to eligible persons under its Health Programme, has concentrated special attention on the problems of tuberculosis control, nutrition, repatriation of the sick, medical processing of refugees for resettlement, and the vocational training and rehabilitation of the disabled.

/Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis

Considerable advances have been made during the year in perfecting an effective anti-tuberculosis programme. In consultation with the Tuberculosis Officer of the World Health Organization, a tuberculosis campaign has been instituted, in connection with which the Organization has had the assistance of the Danish and Swedish Red Cross Societies, and the Don Suisse. There are sufficient mass radiography sets in use to cover the whole refugee population in a year, hospital accommodation is adequate and the food scales authorized for in-patients and out-patients are satisfactory, with supplements provided by IRO. Streptomycin has been made available for treatment in those cases likely to benefit from it and it is being used in accordance with the advice of the World Health Organization.

Other Communicable Diseases

There have been heavy incidences of scarlet fever, whooping cough and measles during the year, but no greater than in the indigenous civilian population. In the typhoid group of diseases, incidence remained low, being confined to sporadic cases, although there have been epidemics in the local civilian population.

Penicillin treatment of gonorrhea and early syphilis has been instituted in accordance with the standards suggested by the World Health Organization's Expert Committee on Venereal Diseases. There has been considerable reduction of the incidence in the last months of 1948.

Chronic Sick

Considerable progress has been made, particularly in the United States Zone of Germany, in the grouping of long-term chronic sick in special hospitals. This will ensure special care and training for the blind, deaf, amputees, and chronic tubercular, as well as other cases.

Nutrition

The Organisation has been striving to obtain a satisfactory refugee
/dietary level,

dietary level, based on the temporary maintenance level of the National Research Council of the United States, but subject to the qualification that the caloric diet for occupants of refugee camps should be no higher than that prevailing in the country in which such camps are located.

In August, 1948 the organisation was advised by the authorities in the Bizonal Area of Germany that the average caloric value of the ration which would be available to the German consumer for the fiscal year 1948/49 was expected to be 2230 calories per person daily. Dietary scales for refugees in the bizonal area were immediately formulated on the basis of a weighted average of 2230 calories per person per day, and were implemented in the British and US Zones of Germany in October 1948. During November 1948 the three zones were amalgamated insofar as rationing was concerned, and therefore in January instructions were issued to the French Zone to implement the same refugee ration as supplied to the other two Zones.

The revised dietary scale supplied to refugees in Germany, though lower in calories in some categories than the scale previously used in the US Zone of Germany, has the advantage of being a better-balanced diet, providing to many categories essential foods which heretofore had been lacking in the refugee diet.

Eggs for children, pregnant and lactating mothers, whole milk for children up to 20 years, and hospital rations for persons working in contact with TB patients, are provided, as well as more adequate supplements for dietary cases in camps.

In Austria, the Austrian Federal standard was used as the basis for planning a revised dietary scale for refugees. This standard makes no provision for fresh fruit and vegetables, and it has therefore been necessary to supplement the diet for young children and pregnant and lactating women, as well as for hospital cases.

/In Italy,

In Italy, the Italian Government estimated the weighted average as 2,395 calories per person per day for Italian consumers for the fiscal year 1948/49. This figure was high enough to allow for the provision of a dietary scale for refugees based on the food standard formulated by IRO in May 1948.

To remedy deficiencies which have existed in the diet of children, a school feeding programme has been established financed from an UNRRA grant of \$2,000,000.

Repatriation & resettlement: Medical Aspects

During 1948 a total of 1,599 chronically sick refugees and displaced persons and their relatives have been repatriated from all areas by special hospital trains. In addition, special arrangements have been made for the care of persons with minor illnesses on all repatriation trains.

During 1948 considerable thought was given to the problem of the physical and vocational rehabilitation of disabled refugees, to enable them to be self-supporting whether they are repatriated or whether they emigrate to another country. On the advice of two experts in this field who were seconded to the Organization by the Ministry of Health of the United Kingdom, a survey was made of disabled refugees and displaced persons at present under care and maintenance, to determine the number having a disability which affects their possibility of employment, and consequently their resettlement, and the type of such disability. The plans which were developed are described in Section XI of "Activities Planned for 1949".

The medical aspects of resettlement include both preliminary screening of candidates and cooperation with medical officers of the selection missions by provision of facilities and personnel necessary to complete final physical examination of candidates.

/Equipment

Equipment and staffing of resettlement medical processing centres has now been completed and there are 18 centres, each capable of processing completely 200 refugees per day.

Most of the difficulties encountered during the first months have been overcome by the standardization of procedures and forms for the medical examination of candidates for resettlement, which have been accepted by all countries of reception. As a result, the number of rejections on medical grounds by the selection missions has been reduced considerably. Very careful pre-selection of the candidates at Assembly Centre level also has contributed to this improvement.

Medical standards imposed by most selection missions are high. These standards, which frequently bar an entire family from resettlement because of the illness of one member, result in substantial numbers of refugees otherwise wholly suitable for emigration remaining in the camps.

Vital Statistics

From 1 January to 31 December 1948, the birth and death rates among the combined camp populations of Italy, Austria and the three zones of Germany are as follows:-

Crude birth rate*	31.9 per 1,000 camp population
Crude death rate	5.9 " " " "
Infant mortality rate	66 per 1,000 live births

Excess of births over deaths:
12,641 in an average monthly population
of 559,330

- * One of the reasons for the high birth rate is that the proportion of women aged 18-44 in the refugee population is higher than the number of women in the corresponding age group in a normal population.

(c) Welfare Programme

The basis registration referred to in a previous section was the first major task undertaken by eligibility and welfare officers. On the basis of this registration, eligibility status was established as well as admissibility for camp care and maintenance or cash assistance. It provided information on family groups and status of individuals within family groups to serve as a basis for individual counselling and welfare /work.

work.

Individual case counselling is available to all persons needing or requesting social services and to those persons referred for such services by the repatriation and resettlement officers, in order that plans for re-establishment may be expedited.

Since the last few months of 1948, the counselling programme, together with accompanying health examination, has been directed chiefly towards assisting families and individuals to become aware of and to solve the particular problems which prevent or retard re-establishment. The programme involves the interviewing of certain specific groups receiving care and maintenance for whom, for various reasons, repatriation or resettlement in the near future appears unlikely. These groups consist chiefly of:

- i) unemployable individuals and families without a normal wage-earner
- ii) individuals in families who have been rejected by one or more country selection missions because of social or health problems
- iii) unaccompanied children
- iv) families in which there is a member seriously ill; and
- v) families and individuals who have made no application for repatriation or resettlement.

So far it has been found that the above-mentioned persons fall into three main categories:

- i) those who require social welfare or case work service, which may be given by Welfare Officers until the stage is reached where re-establishment plans may be made
- ii) those who require reference to other IRO departments or to a voluntary society for

/specialized

specialized service before plans may be made
for re-establishment; and

- iii) those for whom no immediate solution
can be found

The persons falling in the above mentioned categories i) and ii) are in general individuals who, through the services of IRO or of voluntary societies, can be assisted towards resettlement through vocational training, health services, legal services, case work services and so forth. The number of persons in these categories fluctuates as the various attempts at assistance succeed or fail. Only after it has been determined that no action leading to resettlement is possible will a case be considered to be in group iii), which group will constitute the group unable to resettle without special assistance or continuing care. After several months of counselling it will be possible to consider certain families and individuals with apparently insoluble problems to be in this category, but the total extent of those in group iii) cannot be known until after all attempts at repatriation or resettlement have been made.

While the analysis of the individuals in the categories mentioned above is going on, the IRO has been making a direct appeal to various governments to accept on resettlement schemes complete family units, even though those units contain one or more members suffering from serious handicaps.

The Organisation has also been conferring with voluntary and church societies and governments of several countries in an effort to determine the cost of purchase of care for the aged, chronically ill, handicapped, children and others. Efforts are being made to explore various sources of financing, public, private and international, for this type of programme.

Special attention has been given to the care of and planning for

/children

children - unaccompanied and illegitimate children, and those members of family groups whose present behaviour or mental problems are militating against their re-establishment. Communities - special centres set aside for children up to 16 years of age and for adolescents of 16-21 years of age have been opened. Specially qualified Child Welfare Officers are responsible for planning for the future care of these groups.

General services to all children have included provision for education, religious services, leisure-time activities, summer camps, advice and guidance on social problems and special feeding programmes. Special services have included verification of identity and nationality; and securing the social case history of those children who have been reported to the IRO by Child Search and Tracing personnel of the International Tracing Service, Camp Welfare Committees, or other services which register and report cases of distressed, abandoned, neglected or temporarily unaccompanied children and youth. Upon completion of the child's history, plans are made for the re-establishment of the child in co-operation with the Repatriation and Resettlement Divisions.

Education

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Preparatory Commission in May 1947 and endorsed by the General Council at its First Session, the Organisation endeavours to ensure that basic schooling is provided and organized for children, and that vocational training is available to youths and adults. The responsibility for such programmes in Germany has been with the Military Governments, which established Boards of Education attended also by IRO officials. In Austria and Italy, however, the IRO has had a more direct responsibility for schooling and adequate standards of education.

After careful consideration, the Organization decided to grant assistance also to certain categories of university students. Since studies to be approved must lead to a better and firmer re-establishment

/than otherwise

than otherwise achievable, preference is given to students of technical sciences. In exceptional cases, assistance may be granted also for humanitarian reasons. In order to allow for resettlement, all studies sponsored by IRO must be completed by October 1949.

Assistance may also be given in cases where a firm re-establishment is guaranteed and studies are completed by June 1950. Thus the IRO agreed to assist displaced person students who, according to a scheme guaranteed by the Netherlands Government, can complete their studies in the Netherlands and then practise there freely. It is hoped that similar offers will be made by other countries.

During the past months great emphasis has been placed on the care and education of young persons, from 16 to 21 years of age, who are unattached or in need of special guidance. In order to carry out this programme, which is immediately concerned with planning and preparation for permanent and future establishment either through repatriation or resettlement, the organization of youth centres is now well under way. The first Youth Centre was opened in the British Zone of Germany in August 1948, and its increasing success has shown the desirability of making plans for similar installations on identical lines in the US Zone of Germany and in Austria and Italy.

During the experimental stage, about sixty adolescents of both sexes, who assembled in a community where the rule for life is harmony, friendship, self-respect and self-government, have made great progress.

The educational programme in the Youth Centres does not supply the adolescents with complete instruction of full courses for vocational training since their stay in the centre is anticipated to be short: the aim is to give them, in addition to a general knowledge of secondary education and including language training, a basis for good physical and moral health, civic training and vocational guidance, following individual tests of aims, skills and aptitudes.

/Unfortunately

Unfortunately, past experience has shown that too many young persons who wish to emigrate have registered for resettlement schemes as unskilled labourers, thereby not only losing their chances of training for better positions, but also risking remaining, after their arrival in the country of destination, at the lowest social level, without any particular supervision or encouragement.

By assembling these young persons in special groups, where they receive individual attention, the Organization is in a better position, on account of the importance and the unlimited possibilities represented in this particular group, to plan and set forth recommendations for their future.

Although the total number of unattached youth who should benefit by this special programme has not yet been established, it is estimated that until June 1950, according to the capacity of all premises in operation or under preparation, some 1,000 young persons of both sexes will be able to spend in Youth Centres a training period of 6 months, which will cease on their departure to the country where they have elected to make their living.

Special offers for the resettlement of unaccompanied children and youth have been received and approved during the last eight months in such number that it is now possible to assume that all orphans or unaccompanied children and youth, registered as such by IRO, who cannot repatriate, will be given one chance, if not more, to move to a hospitable country which will guarantee provision for their future.

Although these resettlement schemes apply to specific national groups or are limited to certain age groups, but combined cover the various categories for which resettlement is desirable, uncertainty still remains concerning the emigration of unaccompanied children and youth who do not meet the usual health standards.

Schemes are in operation for group resettlement in the USA, Canada New Zealand and Sweden. Unaccompanied children and youth are given resettlement opportunities in Palestine Canada and Australia.

Since up to the end of 1948, no offer had ever been registered for the resettlement, with special provisions for their care and education, of adolescents over 16 years of age, it is with great relief that the latest offer for the resettlement in unlimited numbers of this group has been received from the Australian Government.

The general understanding given to the resettlement of unaccompanied children is foster home placement and adoption. This is why most of the offers registered are for very young children, while children of school age and adolescents whose adjustment in families will no doubt be subject to difficulties and unpredictable failures, are too often disregarded in the planning for the relief of the distressed children in Europe. However since more than 9 years have elapsed since the outbreak of war, the first victims who were then very young are now almost adolescent, and more than ever in need of care, education and protection.

(d) Employment and Vocational Training Programme

Prior to 1948 a survey of the occupational skills of the employable members of the refugee and displaced persons population was undertaken by a representative of the Employment Service of the United States Department of Labour who was lent to the IRO for this purpose. A more comprehensive survey was conducted in March 1948.

This survey revealed that one-third of the male displaced persons of working age in Europe are skilled workers, and one-fourth agricultural workers; about one-eighth are professional or managerial workers. Skilled workers were found mainly in approximately sixty occupations ranging from airplane mechanic to woodworker. The occupations most frequently encountered were those of tailor, shoemaker-saddler, locksmith, carpenter and automobile and truck mechanic.

/Subsequently,

Subsequently, the IRO made a qualitative analysis of skills claimed by the displaced persons. In one group of 629 machinists tested, 101 were classified as "master craftsmen", 208 as "first-class workers", 233 as "second-class workers", 86 as "apprentices" and one as "helper".

Among employable women surveyed, 19 per cent are classified as skilled workers; service occupations, including a large percentage of domestic workers, accounted for 13.7 per cent of the total. There are also large numbers of agricultural and professional workers among women. Among women classified as professional, the two leading groups were teachers and nurses. Among skilled female workers were more than 12,000 seamstresses.

Another important and related survey during the year revealed that the displaced persons offer youth as well as skills to the world. Eighty-three per cent of those in camps are under forty-five years of age. Among men, 26 per cent are under eighteen years of age, 57 per cent are between eighteen and forty-five and only 17 per cent are over forty-five. Among women, 29 per cent are under eighteen, 55 per cent are between eighteen and forty-five, and 16 per cent are over forty-five.

The continuing objective of the employment and vocational training programme has been to ensure that as many refugees and displaced persons as possible shall be employed up to the time of their re-establishment. Most resettlement countries have placed considerable emphasis on the occupational skills of refugees and displaced persons insofar as they are selected for resettlement. Experience has shown that the best way to ensure the retention and development of an occupational skill is to provide as many employment opportunities as possible.

Several major difficulties have presented themselves in this respect. The conversion of the Deutschmark in Germany has had the effect of decreasing possibilities for employment among displaced persons inasmuch as there is a greater incentive for German nationals to obtain legitimate employment and German employers are more willing to employ persons of their own nationality. In Italy over the past year approximately 2,000,000 people

/have been

have been unemployed within the Italian economy, with the result that the Italian Government has looked with disfavour upon the employment of displaced persons. To a lesser extent significant unemployment exists in Austria, and that Government requires that preference shall be given to employment of Austrians as opposed to displaced persons.

Despite these obstacles, most recent figures on employment, as of December 1948, indicate that approximately 110,000 refugees and displaced persons receiving care and maintenance were employed on a full-time basis. Of these, approximately 84,000 were men, representing slightly more than half of the employable male population receiving care and maintenance. Most of the 110,000 persons were employed in administrative and maintenance functions in assembly centres, but it should be pointed out that approximately 6,000 were engaged in works projects devoted primarily to producing clothing and other items for the displaced persons themselves. Approximately 7,000 persons were engaged in some form of self-employment.

The above figures reveal that although there is some enforced idleness in the camps and assembly centres because employment opportunities are not available, a relatively large proportion of the displaced persons population receiving care and maintenance is employed on a full-time basis.

During the period since 1 July 1948 the employment and vocational training programme has also had as a primary objective to provide vocational training to refugees and displaced persons to increase their resettlement opportunities. In the main, persons trained were youths without previous skills or employment histories, although a considerable number of persons were given an opportunity to refresh their skills. As of 31 December 1948, more than 7,700 displaced persons were being trained in vocational training schools on a full-time basis. In addition, the IRO was providing support to voluntary organizations engaged in training nearly 5,000 persons. It is expected that during the forthcoming year more than 40,000 persons will receive training in IRO and voluntary organizations' schools.

/This programme

This programme is being geared very closely to resettlement needs and constant contact is maintained with selection missions to obtain advice as to the types of skills most in demand for prospective resettlement.

In addition to the purely vocational training programme, courses in the languages of the principal countries of resettlement have been established to prepare the refugee-immigrants for easier adjustment. Teacher training schools in English and Spanish were established in the areas of operation to provide a source of instructors for language courses at the level of the camps and transit centres. As of 31 December 1948 approximately 29,000 were receiving language training in organized courses for more than 2 hours per week.

(e) Relations with Voluntary Agencies

At the beginning of its operations, the PCIRO extended provisionally the agreements and working arrangements then in force between its predecessor organizations and some sixty voluntary societies active in refugee assistance programmes in Germany, Austria and Italy, in the Western European countries, and in China. In the course of the first year of PCIRO's operations, new agreements and working arrangements were negotiated with many of these societies.

In Germany, Austria and Italy, about twenty-five voluntary organizations have provided supplementary services in welfare, relief, tracing, child search, special training and employment projects, and repatriation and emigration assistance. In France, Belgium and the Netherlands, both foreign and national organizations have furnished many services supplementary to the scope of the IRO programme, and have also operated relief programmes and special projects on behalf of IRO. In Spain and Portugal several international relief societies serve as agents of IRO. In China, similar societies gave supplementary help and operated special relief projects on behalf of the organization.

/Voluntary

Voluntary societies have rendered assistance on an extensive scale in individual migration and resettlement. Such aid has taken many forms: individual counselling, location of relatives and sponsors in countries of resettlement; development of opportunities for emigration, assistance in preparing the necessary documentation; financial aid in transit countries and en route; and plans for reception and re-establishment in the adopted country.

Voluntary aid in the reception and establishment of refugees in reception countries has been greatly expanded. In the United Kingdom and the United States voluntary societies have been exceedingly active. In Canada, Australia and in Latin-American countries there is encouraging evidence of expanding interest and activity among both religious and secular organizations. In France and other Western European countries the voluntary societies are co-operating with the IRO in new efforts to strengthen those programmes which will contribute most directly to ultimate re-establishment.

In Germany, Austria and Italy, the supplementary services of the voluntary societies have been progressively modified to lend much greater emphasis to re-establishment and preparation for re-establishment in all features of their programmes. New projects have been organized for language training and orientation programmes. Several organizations joined with the IRO to organize and finance a medical refresher course for refugee doctors. Programmes for retraining and rehabilitation of handicapped persons are receiving increasing support and practical help from voluntary agencies.

Children are the particular beneficiaries of many services, which are provided through special children's centres, and through summer camps, aid to schools, kindergartens and clinics; special feeding programmes; child search activities; assistance in location of relatives, and in repatriation. Adults in need of special care, the aged, the sick, and nursing or expectant mothers also benefit from special assistance provided by voluntary effort.

/Voluntary organizations

Voluntary organizations also provided greatly needed relief and other services to many eligible refugees for whom this organization has been unable to furnish adequate assistance in the past year. Severe financial retrenchments have affected a number of programmes. Rising costs in many countries, and particularly in the principal areas of IRO field operations, have also enforced some scaling down of services. Moreover, the responsible and active role which many of these societies must now play in their own countries, which have become countries of large-scale resettlement, has thrown new burdens upon them, inevitably affecting the scale of their operations elsewhere.

A list of voluntary societies working with and on behalf of the IRO in the principal areas of IRO field operations is attached as an appendix to this Section of the Report.

LIST OF VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES ASSISTING IN IRC FIELD OPERATIONS

GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND ITALY

(The following societies are working in some or all of these countries)

American Friends Service Committee
American Joint Distribution Committee
American National Committee for Aid to Homeless Armenians
American Polish War Relief
Boy Scouts International Bureau
British Red Cross
Church World Service
Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad (including activities of a number of member organizations in this Council)
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society
International Rescue and Relief Committee
International Social Service
Italian Red Cross
Jewish Agency for Palestine
Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad
Lutheran World Federation
Mennonite Central Committee
National Catholic Welfare Conference - War Relief Services
Netherlands Red Cross
Polish Red Cross
Unitarian Service Committee
United States Committee for the Care of European Children
United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America
United Ukrainian American Relief Committee and Ukrainian Canadian Relief Fund
Vaad Eitzala
World Council of Churches
World CRT Union
World's YMCA/YWCA
World Student Relief
Catholic Immigrant Aid Society (of Canada)

FRANCE

Aumônerie protestante
Caisse israélite de prêts
Centre de formation professionnelle
Centre de reclassement professionnel
Centre d'orientation sociale des Etrangers
Comité des œuvres sociales de la résistance
Comité international pour le Placement des Intellectuels Réfugiés
Comité inter-mouvements auprès des évacués
Comité juif d'action sociale et de reconstruction
Ent'aide française
Ent'aide universitaire française
Fédération des sociétés juives de France
Fonds de démarrage économique
International Rescue and Relief Committee

Oeuvre de protection des enfants juifs
Oeuvre de secours aux enfants
Organisation-reconstruction-travail
Secours catholique
Service social d'aide aux émigrants
Service social des jeunes
Service Quaker
Union des étudiants juifs de France
Unitarian Service Committee
Accueil Catholique française

BELGIUM

Aide aux israélites victimes de la guerre
Comité des Réfugiés venant de l'est
Comité central israélite
Comité d'Aide aux israélites victimes des lois raciales
Comité estonien
Comité international pour le placement des intellectuels réfugiés
Croix rouge lettone
Ecole artisanale et agricole du Bahad
Front national autrichien
Jewish Agency
Oeuvre de Notre-Dame de Sion
Organisation-reconstruction-travail
Comité Yougoslave

NETHERLANDS

Catholic Committee for Refugees
International Quaker Bureau
Jewish Coordination Committee
Organisation-reconstruction-travail
Vereinigung Deutscher Staatenloser Antifaschisten

PORTUGAL

American Joint Distribution Committee
National Catholic Welfare Conference
Unitarian Service Committee

SPAIN

American Joint Distribution Committee (Barcelona)
Representation in Spain of American Relief Organizations
(Madrid)

CHINA

American Joint Distribution Committee
Mennonite Central Committee
Co-ordinating Committee for Refugees
Russian Emigrants Association
Catholic Welfare Committee
International Relief Committee

SECTION VI - REPATRIATION AND RESETTLEMENT(a) Repatriation

In the period from May 1945 until 1 July 1947 approximately 7,000,000 displaced persons were repatriated through the combined efforts of the Allied Armies and of UNRRA. It was obvious that during the life of the IRO, repatriation would be on a much more modest scale. This was true not only because there was a smaller pool of displaced persons from which repatriates could come but also because the vast majority of those who wished to return could have done so before IRO undertook operations. Nevertheless there has been clear recognition by the Organization that repatriation is a first priority function of the IRO under the terms of the Constitution. It was recognized to be the responsibility of the Organization to provide the machinery for the repatriation of all refugees and displaced persons who chose it, as well as to provide all possible assistance to them in arriving at an independent decision as to the form of their re-establishment.

In carrying out its responsibility for repatriation, the Organization assists the refugee or displaced person in obtaining the required permission of his country to return, in addition to discharging its responsibility under the Constitution for facilitating the provision of information concerning the conditions in the countries of origin, from which such information must originate. The discharge of these functions necessitates the establishment of satisfactory relations with the countries of origin, which on the basis of the displaced persons population has usually meant Poland, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia.

IRO had, from the commencement of its operation, small offices in Warsaw and Belgrade which proved to be a useful contact between the Organization and the Governments of Poland and Yugoslavia. However, during the last half of 1948 the Belgrade Office was closed at the request of the Yugoslav Government, and liaison with Belgrade is only possible in the Occupation Zones through the Yugoslav representatives in those areas. The Warsaw Office continues to provide considerable service.

/Liaison at

Liaison at an operational level has been established between IRO field staff and representatives from Poland and Yugoslavia. These relationships, concerned primarily with day-to-day problems of an operational nature, have on the whole been good.

The material concerning conditions in the countries of origin takes several forms, such as normal daily and weekly press, illustrated and technical magazines, material prepared especially for displaced persons, and films. In general, the normal daily press, while of great interest to the displaced persons, fails to provide enough detailed information of interest to displaced persons to encourage repatriation. Illustrated and technical journals are more successful in this respect and are equally interesting to the displaced persons. The Organization has felt it to be its responsibility to ensure that the publications prepared especially for displaced persons meet their needs; that is to say, that they present clearly and simply factual information about those matters of everyday life that are of basic interest to the displaced person. Films have always been greeted with great interest by the displaced persons.

The Constitution of IRO provides for the issuance, as an incentive to repatriation, of a three-months' supply of food to displaced persons returning to countries suffering as a result of the war. The Preparatory Commission recognized early in 1947 that, for financial reasons, this section of the Constitution could not then be implemented. Toward the end of the first year of operations, however, it became apparent that it would be possible to provide assistance of this nature, although on a more modest scale and with certain geographical limitations imposed by administrative necessity. Consequently, with effect from 1 June 1948, every eligible displaced person returning to Poland, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia from Germany and Austria has been given a parcel containing approximately 20 days supply of food. It is felt that this amount is adequate to tide the displaced persons over the period immediately following their return home and before they become re-integrated into the local economy.

/At the beginning

At the beginning of IRO operations, it was estimated that 109,000 persons would be repatriated during the course of the first year. However, only 51,400 were repatriated during the entire year (1 July 1947 to 30 June 1948).

During the first half of the financial year 1948/49 only 8,500 persons were repatriated. Political developments, which are obviously beyond the control of the Organization, are believed to have been a major factor in the small number of persons repatriated during this period. However, the low figure for the last half of the current year 1948 is partly due to the reluctance of refugees to return to their country of origin during the winter. A reinstallation during this period of the year presents numerous problems of housing, clothing and so forth.

There is one other major repatriation problem - that of the group known as Overseas Chinese. These are Chinese Nationals who, although now located in China, are actually there as a result of the war and whose permanent domiciles are in other areas of South East Asia. This group, estimated to include about 26,000 persons, was taken over by IRO from UNRRA, which had already repatriated a considerable number by 1 July 1947. This group receives only repatriation services from the Organization.

From 1 July 1947 to 31 December 1948 a total of 8,171 Overseas Chinese were repatriated by IRO. This movement has been limited both by the unwillingness of some of the governments of the area to re-admit their former Chinese residents and by the disturbed conditions in some areas of South East Asia. The largest group of Overseas Chinese originally came from Burma. Negotiations with the Burmese Government resulted in conditional approval of the return of all former Chinese residents of Burma. Negotiations for movement of Overseas Chinese desirous of returning to the Philippine Islands have not proved successful as, with very few exceptions, the Philippine Government has found itself unable to recognize a specific right of these people to return except under the normal annual Chinese quota, which is very limited. Reasonably satisfactory understandings were reached with the local authorities in Singapore, the Malayan Union and Indonesia.

/As of 31 December

As of 31 December 1948, approximately 13,000 Overseas Chinese were registered with the Chinese governmental commission, charged with the responsibility for Overseas Chinese affairs. It should be pointed out that some of this group will no longer be candidates for repatriation, either because they have succeeded in reaching their destination by their own efforts, or because they have renounced repatriation and are re-established in China.

(b) Resettlement

During the first year of operations the IRO resettled 138,285 refugees. Governments and voluntary societies acting independently resettled 70,859 others. During the fiscal year 1948/49 IRO had planned to resettle 381,000 more.

During the first 6 months of this period (1 July 1948 to 1 January 1949) IRO has participated in the movement of 80,000 refugees, and in addition approximately 50,000 eligible refugees moved to Palestine, making a total of 130,000. It is estimated that during the second 6 months (1 January to 1 July 1949) a further 185,000 will be resettled (including Palestine movements). The total for the fiscal year will therefore be 650,000 less than was originally planned.

The following table lists the total number of refugees resettled in the period since July 1947, and the countries which received the greatest numbers:

	July 1947 - December 1948
Total	354,286
United Kingdom	80,835
Palestine (Israel)	73,972
Canada	48,540
France	24,559
Belgium	21,762
USA	21,689
Argentina	21,550
Australia	15,879
Venezuela	11,777
Other	33,593

During 1948 a total of seventeen countries and dependent territories were engaged in selecting persons for mass resettlement schemes. They were: Argentina,

were: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Netherlands, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela.

Under this form of resettlement, individual countries negotiate agreements with IRO covering standards of acceptability, post-resettlement conditions, legal status of refugee immigrants and actual selection procedures. Such agreements provide for non-discrimination in selection of refugees on grounds of race, creed or nationality and for the establishment of the rights of the refugees regarding employment, social security, contractual relations, etc. in addition to recognition of the Organization's function of legal and political protection. In most cases the country then puts one or more selection missions in the field, composed usually of an immigration official, employment experts, medical personnel and consular officials. Candidates for emigration are preselected by IRO personnel to determine their general qualifications for the schemes for which they are applying. They then meet the national selection missions at one of the several resettlement centres in the areas of operation. Those who receive authorization to enter the reception country are moved to a transit or embarkation centre to await IRO transport to their destination. Some national missions examine dependents of candidates for visas at the same time, so that they may be called forward to the country of resettlement as soon as the worker is established and in a position to support them.

As shown in the preceding paragraphs, many countries have demonstrated their willingness to give asylum to displaced persons, to provide them with suitable employment and enable them to lead normal lives. It must be pointed out however that, while certain countries have opened their doors, other countries have imposed limitations as to skill, family composition etc., partly as a result of economic conditions, partly as the result of shortage of housing and other factors.

In June 1948 the United States agreed to admit 205,000 displaced persons, though the processing system required for the scheme was not in full operation until late in 1948. Australia agreed to receive an equal number. The United Kingdom has accepted a substantial number and Canada, /which started

which started selection early in 1947, had at the end of 1948 admitted some 48,000. Other countries are admitting refugees in smaller numbers.

Each reception country has established criteria as to skill, size and composition of family, health, etc. for the selection of immigrants seeking admittance. Initially these were fairly stringent. As the suitability of the refugees and displaced persons became better realized there was a gradual relaxation of some of the more stringent selection criteria. A more liberal attitude toward dependents and family groups has been adopted by countries of resettlement. Several countries whose acceptance of refugee-immigrants was severely limited by shortage of housing have made great efforts to improve this situation by various means.

If this attitude toward liberalization on the part of reception countries continues, it is likely to reduce to a minimum the size of the residual group for whom resettlement is unlikely, and which is discussed in other sections of this report. To the extent that selection criteria are broadened to permit the resettlement of at least some portion of this residual group, the "fair share" plan can be said to have been accepted in principle, and to this extent, the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1947 (Res. 62 (I)) and on 17 November 1947 (Res. 136 (II)) have been implemented in spirit if not in letter.

Apart from mass resettlement IRO provides services and movement facilities for individual migrants. These are persons who have relatives, friends or other contacts through whom they obtain permission to enter a specific country. During the period 1 July 1947 through 31 December 1948, 58,722 such persons have been moved with IRO participation and another 67,438 without IRO participation to seventy-five different countries. Though such movements are comparatively expensive, they provide an attractive solution of the resettlement problems of refugees, particularly for those who are unsuitable or unqualified for mass resettlement.

Specialists

Amongst the refugees and displaced persons are many thousands of specialists in every profession, science and trade. These specialists present an extremely difficult resettlement problem. The need of the receiving countries is principally for skilled and unskilled manual labour, and many countries are reluctant to admit intellectuals and professionals for many other reasons. The problem has been attacked by IRO through a programme of education and publicity and a few specialists have found appropriate emigration opportunities. There has been a continuous movement of nurses who are and will continue to be in demand in various parts of the world. Small numbers of other specialists have been placed, and various possibilities are being followed up in numerous areas, including such remote places as Papua and the Hylean Amazon.

In order to speed up future progress, representations have been made to various specialized agencies of the United Nations, voluntary agencies, international service clubs and other organizations. Both ILO and UNESCO have indicated their willingness to extend all possible assistance. A small working Committee consisting of members of WHO, ILO, UNESCO and IRO is to be set up to consider the possibilities of a united effort to deal with this question. Additionally the OEEC Manpower Committee will be considering the question of refugee specialists in connection with the wider issues with which it is concerned.

The IRO, in collaboration with the World Health Organization, the World Medical Association, and UNESCO, have made special efforts to bring about the resettlement of professional medical classes. A complete registration as at 31st December, 1948 of the 2,457 qualified doctors and specialists and 1,970 para-medical practitioners, including dental surgeons, veterinarians, laboratory specialists, nurses and midwives, has been compiled and is available to potential receiving countries. A certificate of professional status based upon findings of a medical screening board is being issued by the IRO in order to establish qualifications of the displaced medical personnel.

During 1948 a total of 476 medical personnel resettled, of which 267 were nurses and midwives. However, most of the doctors and dentists emigrating were not resettled in their professions, due to the unwillingness of practically all receiving countries to permit them to practice their profession.

(c) Movements

The IRO has become the largest mass transportation agency in the world. By 31 December 1948 it had acquired a fleet of 30 ships on full charter. It had used or reserved for use in the immediate future space on numerous other ships and aircraft, ranging from twenty to five hundred places per vessel. In addition, for movements within Europe, the IRO uses an average of 50 trains per month. Air movement has been found to be of particular value in meeting the problem of transporting family groups to South American countries. These groups include a more than average percentage of children, infants and pregnant women.

In the beginning when a refugee was selected for resettlement by one of the national selection missions he was transferred to a staging area. However as a result of ever-increasing flow at port areas, it has been essential to streamline, as far as conditions permit, the organizational stages of movement from basic camps (or private homes) to shipside. Staging centres have been separated from embarkation centres in order to utilize the full capacity of the latter for shipping. It is proposed to arrange for embarkations to the USA and Canada at North German ports and for Australia and South America at Naples. This will not only facilitate inland planning and train movement but result in considerable savings by reducing the number of days turnaround on each voyage.

During the first year there was a shortage of shipping in comparison with the number of refugees awaiting transportation. However, as 1948 ended there was ample shipping for mass movements and space bookings have become much easier to obtain.

Evacuation of European Refugees from China

In December 1948, the Organization began the evacuation from China of approximately 13,000 European refugees who were considered to be in personal danger as a result of internal disturbances there. The Philippine Government offered a temporary haven for 6,000 on the island of Samar, on condition that no individual refugee remains longer than four months. The offer was accepted by IRO, and in order to carry out this commitment the Director-General has appealed to all countries to admit a portion of this group. To date, Australia and France have already sent selection missions to Samar and it is hoped that Selection Missions from other countries will visit the Philippines to screen these persons for admission. 3,090 Jews who had immigration visas for Israel are being moved there. Other small groups, totaling 400 persons, have chosen to be repatriated to their former homes in Europe and others with valid immigration visas are emigrating to various other countries.

SECTION VII - LEGAL AND POLITICAL PROTECTION

Under the Constitution, the legal and political protection of persons coming within the mandate of IRO is one of the Organization's primary functions. It means safeguarding the rights and legitimate interests of eligible persons, especially when they are stateless in law or in fact and therefore do not enjoy the protection given by a national state through its diplomatic representatives. This task bears a political character insofar as it involves relations with governments and intergovernmental agencies.

The legal problems to be dealt with are manifold since the position of persons who are stateless and who have, as a rule, no permanent residence, is bound to create legal difficulties and conflicts. Moreover, a great many have been persecuted during the war and the Organization has to help in their rehabilitation, in restitution of property and adjustment of wrongs.

The following is an account of some of the more important activities of the IRO in this field.

Human Rights

IRO submitted in December 1947, a Memorandum to the Second Session of the Human Rights Commission dealing with matters in this field of special concern to persons within the mandate, e.g. equality before the law; problems of nationality and statelessness; questions relating to emigration; expulsion and right of asylum. (E/CN.4/41/Rev.1).

The Human Rights Declaration as finally adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1948, contains provisions dealing with the following matters which are of special importance for refugees and displaced persons:

- (a) right of emigration - Article 13.
- (b) right to asylum - Article 14.
- (c) right of the individual to a nationality - Article 15.

Statelessness

The Commission on Human Rights adopted, at its Second Session, a Resolution on Statelessness, (E/600 para. 46). Following the discussion on the Report of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations adopted at its Sixth Session, held at Lake Success in February/March 1948, a Resolution on Statelessness. (Res. No.116 (VI)). Under the terms of this Resolution a study of the existing situation in regard to the protection of stateless persons was to be undertaken, as well as a study on the desirability of concluding a further Convention on the subject.

In pursuance of this Resolution the Secretary-General of the United Nations consulted the Director-General of IRO at the various stages of the work. The Director-General was able to give material assistance in view of the special experience which IRO and its predecessor organizations have had in dealing with this problem.

Declaration of Death

During the Sixth Part of its First Session the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization adopted a Resolution concerning the necessity of co-ordinating procedures for Declarations of Death. In pursuance of this resolution a general study of this matter was prepared by Protection Division and submitted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Economic and Social Council during its Seventh Session. (PC/LEG/26 and E/824). On August 24, 1948, the Council adopted Resolution No.158 requesting the Secretary-General to prepare, in collaboration with the IRO and other competent Organizations, a draft convention dealing with this matter. A preliminary draft was submitted by IRO to the Secretary-General, who, while making certain changes in that draft, retained its main features.

The proposed convention has two main objectives:

- (1) to establish the competence of different courts in respect of Declarations of Death, so that it will always be possible for an applicant to find a competent and convenient court to

/deal with them;

deal with them;

- (ii) to secure the recognition by the courts of all States parties to the convention of final Declaration of Death issued in accordance with the terms of the convention.

Several Members of the United Nations have already submitted their comments on the draft convention which was submitted to the Eighth Session of the Economic and Social Council. The Council has recommended that an ad hoc Committee of government experts should be set up to make a report to the Ninth Session of the Council on the draft convention or to submit alternative proposals.

Travel Documents

Since most of the persons coming within the mandate of the IRO do not enjoy the protection of any government, they are deprived of the possibility of obtaining a national passport and need, therefore, to be able to obtain some form of travel document to serve in its place.

As a result of considerable work undertaken by the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, an international Agreement was adopted in London on 15 October, 1946, concerning the issue of a travel document to refugees coming within the mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. Under the terms of Article 20 of that agreement, the provisions of the Agreement now apply to persons within the mandate of the IRO. At the same time the form of the travel document to be issued was established and it is now commonly known as the "London document" or the "IRO travel document".

It has two main advantages: it indicates that the holder is the concern of the IRO, a fact which gives it a certain protective value, and it contains a clause authorizing the holder's return, during a certain period, to the country of issue, which makes it more readily acceptable to governments of countries of resettlement.

As successor agency under the original Agreement the IRO has following closely all developments in connection with that Agreement. Appropriate representations have been made to signatory governments

/concerning

concerning the implementation of the Agreement. To those governments which require it, IRO representatives in the Field have issued certificates stating that an applicant for the travel document does in fact come within the mandate of IRO. Other governments issue the travel document upon direct application by the refugee and consult the IRO only in difficult or doubtful cases.

New signatures to the Agreement have been obtained. Furthermore, negotiations are being conducted with other governments with a view to their signing the London Agreement. Signature involves an undertaking both to issue the travel document and to recognize it when issued by other signatories. The present position as regards the Agreement of 15 October, 1946, may be summed up as follows:

Fifteen Governments have signed the Agreement without reservation. Of these ten have printed the Travel Document. Some of the Governments concerned have extended issue of the Travel Document outside their metropolitan territory (e.g. the British Authorities issue the Document in the British Zone of Austria, and various British Colonial Governments are making arrangements either to issue the IRO Travel Document or to recognize it. The Belgian Authorities issue the Document in the Belgian Congo). Three Governments have signed the Agreement "ad referendum". Two of these Governments are known to be considering the question of ratification. Eight non-signatory Governments have undertaken to recognize travel documents issued in accordance with the Agreement.

Permanent Migration Committee of the International Labour Office

Representatives of the International Refugee Organization attended the Second Session of the Permanent Migration Committee of the International Labour Office, which met in Geneva from 23 February to 2 March, 1948.

IRO commented on the documentation submitted by the ILO, as basis of discussion, and drafted suggestions to be incorporated in the instruments under revision (proposals for revision of the Migration

/for Employment

for Employment Convention, 1939, and related Recommendations;
Draft Model Migration Agreement).

On the basis of these suggestions the Committee decided:-

- (a) to include in the Model Agreement special provisions recognizing the status and functions of the IRO and providing for the granting of facilities to the Organization to perform such functions;
- (b) to make appropriate amendments in the revised instruments so as to assimilate the status of IRO with authorized administrations of emigration countries;
- (c) it was further decided that in the case of refugees and displaced persons, a representative of the IRO would be a member of the Bilateral Technical Committee provided for in the Model Agreement.

SECTION VIII - REPARATIONS

Under Article 8 of Part I of the Final Act of the Paris Conference on Reparations adopted by eighteen Allied Powers in December 1945, and under the Five Power Agreement of 14 June 1946, certain assets were to be made available for non-repatriable victims of Nazi persecution - persons who had suffered heavily at the hands of the Nazis and who stood in dire need of aid to promote their rehabilitation and resettlement, but were unable to claim the assistance of any government receiving reparations from Germany.

The Agreements cited above provided that these assets should be administered by the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, or by a United Nations agency to which appropriate functions of IGCR might be transferred.

Recognizing that the overwhelming majority of eligible non-repatriables were Jewish, 90 per cent of the assets referred to in paragraph (i) and (ii) below and 95 per cent of the funds mentioned in paragraph (iii) below were allocated for the benefit of eligible Jewish victims, among whom children were to receive preferential assistance. Eligible non-Jewish victims, who receive the balance of the funds, are Germans and Austrians who can demonstrate that they were persecuted by the Nazis for religious, political or racial reasons.

The five Governments signatory to the Agreement of 14 June 1946 designated the American Joint Distribution Committee and the Jewish Agency for Palestine as the appropriate field organizations to receive the reparations funds for rehabilitation and resettlement of Jewish victims. With regard to the share allocated for the benefit of non-Jewish victims, the Directory-General is responsible for selecting the appropriate organizations to assist in rehabilitation and resettlement of the non-Jewish eligibles.

Financial Position

Under the terms of the two agreements mentioned above the specific assets to be made available were:-

/(1) \$25,000,000

- (i) \$25,000,000 to be secured from German Assets in neutral countries;
- (ii) all the non-monetary gold found by the Allied forces in Germany;
- (iii) assets in neutral countries of victims of German action who died and left no heirs.

As to the \$25,000,000 fund, the equivalent of \$17,500,000 has so far been received. The Director-General is continuing discussions with the governments concerned as regards the possible transfer of the balance of \$7,500,000. This round figure of \$17,500,000 was made up of Swedish kroner 50,000,000 and Swiss francs 20,000,000, and has actually realized at current rates of exchange the equivalent of \$18,541,600.

The greater part of the non-monetary gold has now been handed over to the Organization and liquidated. From it, roughly \$2,000,000 has so far been obtained. It was considered that the best market for the liquidation of the diamonds, valuable jewelry, silverware, etc., was the United States. Accordingly this property was shipped there by air and in IRO chartered vessels, and a Merchandizing Advisory Committee of prominent American business men was established to liquidate it on a non-profit basis. A total of \$1,000,000 has so far been placed to the credit of the Organization's Reparations account as the result of the operations of this Committee. The remaining stocks are expected to produce another \$700,000.

A further \$884,914 has been obtained by the liquidation of non-monetary gold by Samuel Montagu and Co., of London, and the sale of silver million realized \$172,945. The United States Treasury has validated looted United States dollar notes to the value of \$96,715, and the sale of looted currencies which has been undertaken by Julius Bar & Co., of Zurich has netted a further \$15,000. The work on the sale of looted currencies continues.

A small sum has been realized from a sale of silver coins put at the organization's disposal by the French Government.

An additional quantity of bullion and currency in process of transfer to the Organization in Austria, and tentatively valued at \$750,000, is expected shortly to be disposed of, principally through Samule Montagu & Co., London. A further small quantity of silver estimated to be worth \$2,300 has recently been handed over by the Military Government in Germany, and awaits liquidation. A sum estimated at between \$15,000 and \$20,000 is expected to be received very shortly from the British Authorities in Germany.

The Director-General thus expects a total income achieved from the liquidation of non-monetary gold so far transferred or in process of transfer to the Organization to amount to about \$3,500,000.

In addition, the Director-General has initiated a request to the government of the United States that a sizeable amount of loot recovered in Italy be made available for the assistance of non-repatriable victims of Nazi action. While such a transfer would not be made under the provisions of Article 8 of the Final Act and of the Five Power Agreement, the same considerations which prompted the Allies to allocate non-monetary gold from Germany for rehabilitation and resettlement of non-repatriable victims of German action, apply with equal force to unidentifiable property looted from victims wherever such property may be found.

Assets in Neutral Countries

No funds have so far been received from assets in neutral countries of victims of Nazi action who died without leaving heirs. While the Governments concerned have indicated that they will take a sympathetic attitude on this problem, the successful liquidation of these assets, estimated to amount to millions of dollars, can succeed only if they take all necessary steps, including special legislation, to overcome the legal, administrative and fiscal problems which stand in the way of identifying, collecting and liquidating the assets. The French Government on behalf of the Five Powers, brought the matter to the attention of the Governments concerned, and it is understood that the local Jewish communities are also in contact with the

governments and are seeking appropriate legislative action to make the unclaimed assets of Nazi victims available for the rehabilitation and resettlement of survivors, as contemplated by Article 8 and the Five Power Agreement.

Expenditure

From the \$25,000,000 fund expenditure in dollar equivalent has been up to 30th December made to voluntary societies as follows:

<u>Name of Agency</u>	<u>Amounts</u>
American Joint Distribution Committee	\$ 4,636,344
Jewish Agency for Palestine	9,019,392
Comité International pour le Placement des Intellectuels Réfugiés	19,072
Aid aux Emigrés	9,868
Self-Help of Emigrés from Central Europe	1,382
International Rescue and Relief Committee	178,694
World Council of Churches	2,490
Unitarian Services Committee	117
	<u>\$13,867,359</u>

From non-monetary gold similarly expenditure has been made as follows:

<u>Name of Agency</u>	<u>Amounts</u>
American Joint Distribution Committee	\$ 610,236
Jewish Agency for Palestine	826,354
World Council of Churches	2,510
	<u>\$ 1,439,100</u>

From the above, it will therefore be seen that the total income and expenditure of the Organization on reparation account, so far, is as follows:

INCOME FROM \$25,000,000 source	EXPENDITURE FROM \$25,000,000 source
<u>\$18,541,600</u>	<u>\$13,867,359</u>
INCOME FROM NON-MONETARY GOLD	EXPENDITURE FROM PROCEEDS NON-
<u>\$ 2,171,874</u>	MONETARY GOLD <u>\$ 1,439,100</u>
TOTAL \$20,713,874	TOTAL \$15,306,459

A full report on this subject up to 30th September 1948, has been presented by the Director-General to the Five Powers under the authority of whose agreement the IRO works; i.e. Czechoslovakia, France, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Yugoslavia.

SECTION IX - REVIEW BOARD

The Constitution of the IRO provides that, to ensure the impartial and equitable application of the IRO principles, some special system of semi-judicial machinery should be created, with appropriate constitution, procedure and terms of reference.

Eligibility is determined administratively by eligibility officers in the field under directives prepared by the Department of Care and Maintenance in consultation with the Office of the Legal Adviser.

Against these determinations there is an appeal, and it is the Review Board, the judicial part of the machinery, which decides on these appeals. In addition to its judicial function, the Board was authorised to act in an advisory capacity, whenever called upon to do so by the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission.

The Board was instituted in November 1947. The original plan provided for five members, but, to reduce the expense, an attempt was made during the first months to function with three members only, but the number of appeals submitted made it necessary to revert to the original plan.

Most of the work is carried on in the field: members of the Board travel on circuit in each area of operation. In order to ensure the expeditious hearing of appeals, they take decisions after consultation with the local legal and eligibility officers. The petitioner, in most cases, is given an opportunity to state his case in person. When the issue is doubtful or controversial, or when an important question of policy is involved, the decision is postponed until the member returns to Geneva, where the case is submitted to the whole Board for discussion and decision. In this way, the members alternatively sit for periods of time separately in the field and

/together

together at headquarters.

The Chairman of the Board, a former President of a Supreme Court of Appeal and a Judge of experience, has the task of seeing that the Board fulfils its functions in the fair and impartial manner in which judicial proceedings are conducted in Courts of Justice. A recorder is charged with keeping the registers and archives and conducting the administrative work connected with the Board.

At the end of February 1949, 7,948 appeals had been registered at the headquarters of the Board, and an estimated 4,000 remained in the field for submission to the Board. Of these, 6,840 appeals have been decided.

SECTION X - INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE

As successor to IGCR and UNRRA, the IRO assumed responsibility for the work of tracing the millions of non-German civilians who disappeared during the war. In the course of its meeting in October 1947 the Preparatory Commission decided to create an International Tracing Service which would replace the UNRRA Central Tracing Bureau and conduct field tracing in the British and US Zones of Germany.

The ITS has its central headquarters at Arolsen in the US Zone of Germany with zonal divisions at Esslingen (US Zone) and Goettingen (British Zone). It maintains a liaison office in Berlin and works in close collaboration with the French Zonal (Military Government) Tracing Bureau at Rastatt.

The total personnel of the ITS amounts to 1,021 of which 918 have been recruited from among refugees and Germans. The employment of German nationals is essential to the continuity of the operation, since there is a steady loss of refugee staff through repatriation and resettlement.

It is the task of the ITS, through local field tracing and documents search and collation to determine the fate of persons who disappeared on German territory between September 1939 and May 1945; and to put into touch, by correspondence, persons of non-German nationality who voluntarily request information concerning one another.

In May 1948, the Preparatory Commission added to the mandate of the ITS the search in the three Western Zones of Germany for children kidnapped by the Nazis from other countries in support of their "Germanization" programme, thereby helping to reunite families split asunder during the war years. Implementation of the final recovery plan should begin early in 1949. Once the children are located and identified, tracing is initiated for the families and/or relatives in the home and other countries.

/Inquiries

Inquiries concerning missing persons in Germany are received at the Central Headquarters in Arolsen. Should there be no information on record at this Headquarters, the inquiry is forwarded to the zonal offices for Field Search. If this fails to produce result, the name is included on a list of missing persons published in DP camps, German and DP press (also certain foreign newspapers in other countries) and broadcast over German radio stations and the Vatican transmitter in Rome.

In many cases ITS has uncovered evidence (concentration camp records etc) establishing the death of missing persons. Although it has lacked the authority to issue official death certificates in such cases, the ITS "notification of death" serves as a basis on which official determination by the proper authorities can be made.

In most countries there is a National Tracing Bureau or sponsored agency handling tracing on behalf of its own nationals. With these offices the ITS maintains a close relationship, and has at its headquarters National Tracing Bureau Liaison Officers from France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Italy. Members of the Polish Red Cross are working together with the Child Search teams in the field on the recovery of missing children.

Today, more than four years after the end of hostilities, requests for information concerning missing persons are still received in large numbers, averaging 4,000 per month. Between 1 January 1948 and 31 December 1948, the ITS received 48,121 such demands, 23,345 of them from displaced persons still in Europe or resettled elsewhere. The ITS was able to give some information in response to 18,113 of these inquiries and in 16,367 of these cases it was able to find the individual or establish proof of his death. The central "master index" containing approximately 4,000,000 cards constitutes the most important source of information.

The Child Search Branch has on file 19,000 enquiries for missing children. To date 16,000 children have been located in the British, French and US Zones of Germany. An average of 40 - 45,000 names are checked monthly through the Master Child Search index, which contains 77,000 cards.

C. ACTIVITIES 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1949

SECTION XI - HEALTH, CARE AND MAINTENANCE

General

Plans have been initiated and will continue for consolidation of the camp population, as repatriation and resettlement proceed, into better installations placed so as to make possible the most economic supply line and the minimum staff. The extent to which this will be possible will depend both on the rate of repatriation and resettlement and on the requirements of the occupying forces. Special attention is being given to specialized installations such as hospitals, youth centres, children's homes, and special camp facilities and arrangements for the aged in expectation of the problems which will arise during the closing phases of the programme.

Welfare

Planning for those refugees and displaced persons who do not wish to be repatriated and for whom resettlement appears to be unlikely is proceeding. Identification of this group is difficult, particularly in Germany, Austria and Italy. In the countries of Western Europe (France, Belgium, Holland, Spain and Portugal) and in the Middle East, considerable information regarding the size and composition of the group has been obtained by a case-by-case analysis. Such an analysis is the most feasible approach in the smaller areas of operation, both because of the size of the operation and the small percentage of the group being resettled. In the larger areas a statistical sampling is being made to determine the estimated percentage of the present group for whom resettlement appears to be impossible, as a basis for planning for the continued maintenance of this group.

Those for whom resettlement appears to be unlikely at present fall roughly into two categories:-

/First,

First, persons who are physically disabled or chronically ill and their dependents; and secondly, persons who are not selected by resettlement missions because of age, family composition or occupational background. A census of those in the first group has been carried on in Austria, Germany and Italy and a programme developed to provide physical rehabilitation and vocational training for approximately 7,000. (This programme is described in subsequent paragraphs of this Section.)

The second group consists of:

- a. The aged
- b. Large families with only one wage earner
- c. Persons whose profession or age preclude them from acceptance as labourers.
- d. Mothers with young children and no wage earner
- e. Potentially self-supporting families who have an ill or handicapped child or other member.
- f. Handicapped unaccompanied children.

Some portion of this group will be resettled in countries such as the United States or Canada on the basis of nomination by relatives, but it is reasonable to assume that most of them constitute a group who will continue to need assistance.

It is hoped that a large percentage of those for whom medical rehabilitation and vocation training is provided will be potentially resettlable but it is unlikely that the entire group will, in fact, prove to be resettlable by 30th June, 1950. Accordingly, the remainder together with those discussed in the preceding paragraph constitute a group for whom continued assistance must be provided after the termination of the IRO programme.

The present alternatives for providing such assistance are:

1. Agreement by governments to accept a "fair share" of the group
2. Acceptance of full responsibility for their care by the local authorities in the country in which they are now located.
3. Assistance from the various voluntary agencies.

These various alternatives are being studied, and the relative merits of each and the problems involved are being explored. It is hoped that during the year definite plans can be made for these groups, especially in the smaller areas of operation.

/To assist

To assist in planning for and developing solutions for the care of this group, a committee has been established composed of members of the IRO and of Voluntary Agencies. This committee will assist with the analysis, identification and definition of the problems presented by this "residual" group, propose actions which might be taken by either IRO or by the agencies to reduce the size of the group; study the problem in each area and attempt to find solutions for the disposition of individual cases; and suggest measures to stimulate action in all areas concerned.

Physical Rehabilitation and Vocational Training of the Unfit

Considerable thought has been given to the problem of those who need physical rehabilitation and vocational training and retraining in order to enable them to become self-supporting. The technical divisions concerned have co-operated in developing a programme to provide such services for at least a portion of this group.

On the advice of two experts seconded by the Ministry of Health of the United Kingdom (see Section V), a survey was taken of the unfit.

Medical boards are now working to classify these refugees into four groups:-

- A Employable now without further treatment
- B Employable after appropriate treatment
- C Employable only under sheltered conditions
- D Unemployable even after special treatment

They will also make recommendations regarding treatment as follows:

- 1 Requiring no further treatment or rehabilitation
- 2 Requiring medical, surgical or psychiatric treatment
- 3 Requiring medical rehabilitation and reconditioning
- 4 Requiring vocational guidance and prevocational training
- 5 Ready for vocational training

Beginning 1 July 1949, approximately 7,000 displaced persons will receive medical treatment and vocational training at special rehabilitation centres which will be established in Germany Austria and Italy.

It is planned that there will be five medical rehabilitation centres for tubercular persons, five for disabilities other than tuberculosis and one special centre for the blind.

The plan provides for the first of these centres - a model centre for

/vocational

vocational rehabilitation of the tubercular - to be established in the US Zone of Germany early in April 1949, and for the remaining centres to be established as of 1 July 1949.

Generally, each of these centres will have a medical consultant specially trained in medical rehabilitation work, together with a nurse, a physio-therapist, a welfare officer and a director of vocational training. It is planned that persons will be treated in the TB centres for a period of 6 to 9 months and that they will receive a complete vocational training during that period. The stay of patients in the non-TB centres will be for a much shorter period - from 6 to 9 weeks - and it is expected that after that period they can be assigned to regular vocational training schools to complete their vocational training.

In accordance with the experience in such countries as the United Kingdom and the United States relating to the placement in employment of the handicapped and disabled, the IRO will attempt to train persons according to their residual abilities. Studies in the United States have shown that a physically handicapped person can be even more efficient than a non-physically handicapped person, provided that he is placed in an employment that utilises his full abilities.

An aspect of vocational training which is receiving increasing attention is language training. Within the next few months, as a result of an increase in supplies and text books, it is expected that the number of persons receiving language training in organized courses of more than two hours per week will total approximately 60,000 persons.

In this respect, teacher training schools for instruction in methods of teaching languages are being established in all major areas. Moreover, language training programmes will be organized in all major camps and assembly and staging centres. It is also expected that language training programmes will be organized on all ships having

/relatively

relatively lengthy voyages.

Voluntary Agencies

In January 1949, 49 voluntary societies from 13 countries and zones of occupation participated with representatives from 15 field offices and the headquarters of IRO in a combined conference held at IRO HQ in Geneva, to review progress in operations up to that time and to discuss current problems and objectives for the future. The preparatory work that was done for it by its many participants not only achieved a notable advance in co-operative planning but also indicated the directions in which more intensive planning must be pursued.

(See Part D on Conferences)

International Tracing Service

A start was made in January 1949 to implement the extended Child Search programme. The present general coverage plan arrived at through an evaluation of the accumulated experience of UNRRA and IRO workers in Germany and Austria since 1945 is designed to cover three categories of children, among which those for whom the ITS is looking are most likely to be found, i.e.

1. Children's homes, institutions, etc.
2. Foster homes
3. Adoption records 1939-45

The plan demands close co-operation with German authorities and the use of their records, and requires, primarily, Military Government approval. In the French and US Zones work has already begun. In the British Zone negotiations are still in progress.

SECTION XII - REPATRIATION AND RESETTLEMENT 1949

Repatriation

Two problems have arisen which may affect the future work of IRO in the field of repatriation. The US occupation authorities in Germany closed the Yugoslav Repatriation Mission with effect from 1 January and the Soviet Repatriation Mission with effect from 1 March. In all probability the Yugoslav Consulate in Munich and the Soviet Military Mission in Frankfurt will take over repatriation responsibilities for their respective nationals.

The factors affecting the number who choose to repatriate have been fully discussed in Section VI (a) on the 1948 programme. These make it difficult to estimate the number who will choose repatriation during the remainder of the programme. However, IRO will continue during 1949 its efforts to facilitate repatriation. On the basis of past experience, it is estimated that 33,000 persons will be repatriated during the next 18 months.

With reference to repatriation of Overseas Chinese, the Burmese Government has agreed to re-admit 3,000 persons between January and June 1949. Negotiations are being continued with Indonesia on behalf of the 3,000 registered for that area. With regard to those wishing to return to the Philippines, Singapore and Malaya, negotiations with these Governments are being continued in 1949 but it is not anticipated that additional numbers will be admitted during this period.

Resettlement

Palestine

Early in 1949 the policy of the Organization regarding resettlement in the Middle East was modified. In May 1948, upon the outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East, a policy of non-support for immigration into Palestine and adjacent areas was adopted, since these areas could not be considered as offering a clear opportunity for firm resettlement. In January 1949,

/with the

with the practical cessation of hostilities, it was decided that this consideration no longer had force, and participation in immigration to Palestine and other Middle East countries was resumed.

Estimated Resettlement 1949/50

Beginning with December 1948, the monthly rate of resettlement has increased as more shipping became available and the complex processing system required for the United States scheme came into full operation.

In December 1948 a total of 26,288 were resettled. Though this decreased slightly to 26,141 in January 1949 it rose to 28,062 in February. It is estimated that by July 1949 the number resettled each month will approach 22,000 to Australia and the United States alone.

The number resettled depends to a large extent on the policies of the resettlement countries, and will be affected considerably by the amendments which may be enacted to the US Displaced Persons Act. Obviously therefore estimates are highly tentative. The following estimates for the period 1 January 1949 to 1 July 1950 are based on the assumption that the attitudes of countries of resettlement will not change materially during that period:-

	<u>January 1949 to July 1949</u>	<u>July 1949 to July 1950</u>
<u>Western Europe</u>		
Belgium	500	1,000
Netherlands	150	
France	5,000	10,000
Luxembourg	2,000	
United Kingdom	4,000	3,000
<u>Latin America</u>		
Argentina		5,000
Brazil	8,000	
Chile	400	
Venezuela	1,600	5,000
Others		5,500
<u>Other Overseas</u>		
Australia	28,000	70,000
Canada	16,100	15,000
New Zealand	1,000	
United States	38,000	165,000
North Africa	2,000	2,000
Turkey	2,000	
Middle East	50,000	10,000
<u>Individual Migration</u>	26,500	41,000
TOTAL:	185,250	342,500

SECTION XIII - LEGAL AND POLITICAL PROTECTION

State Treaty with Austria

An aide-mémoire containing recommendations concerning the problems of refugees and displaced persons was transmitted in London in February to the delegates of the interested Powers at the Conference of the Deputy Foreign Ministers on the Austrian Treaty, and discussion took place with delegates and experts of the various delegations and also with the Austrian Foreign Minister and his chief political advisers.

Occupation Statute for Western Germany

The proposed establishment of a Government for Western Germany raises many problems affecting the status in Germany of IRO and persons within its mandate.

An aide-mémoire has been presented to the three Powers occupying Western Germany, the substance of which has been discussed with the delegations to the Conference on the Occupation Statute which was held in London.

Naturalization

Naturalization provides the only radical solution to the problem of the refugee who cannot be repatriated. Studies are being made of the different national laws and administrative practice in matters of naturalization with a view to making proposals to Governments in order to facilitate its attainment by administrative measures or where necessary by legislation.

International Red Cross Conventions

The International Red Cross Committee submitted for comment to IRO draft, revised and new conventions for the protection of war victims.

Certain suggestions and amendments made by IRO were accepted and incorporated into the draft conventions. They deal specially with the protection of stateless persons in war time.

A conference was convened by the Swiss Government on April 21, 1949 at Geneva to adopt these Conventions. IRO was invited to send an observer.
/Permanent

Permanent Migration Committee of the International Labour Office

Representatives of IRO attended the Third Session of the Permanent Migration Committee of the International Labour Office, which met in Geneva in January 1949. During the discussions on the Draft Convention on the Recommendation concerning "Recruitment, Placing and Conditions of Labour of Migrants for Employment", and on the "Model Agreement on Temporary and Permanent Migration for Employment, including Migration of Refugees and Displaced Persons", the representatives of IRO were able to obtain recognition for the viewpoint of IRO in several important matters, in particular:

- (i) Wherever mention was made of repatriation or return to country of origin, reservations were made in order to guarantee to displaced persons and refugees freedom of decision in accordance with the Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations of 12/2/1946 (Doc. A/45).
- (ii) An article was included in the Draft Model Agreement, designed to protect as far as possible displaced persons from being returned against their will to the country in which they were recruited.
- (iii) A proposal was defeated which was designed to give the Governments of countries of emigration control in all matters concerning the emigration of refugees and displaced persons. (This proposal would have caused difficulties in the carrying out of the operations of the IRO in Austria; the point of view of IRO was supported by the representative of the United Nations at the Session).

Legal Assistance

Legal assistance consists in legal aid and advice given to the individual as distinct from legal protection which consists of the safeguarding of rights and interests on a governmental level. Legal assistance is not the immediate concern of IRO, but the special conditions in Germany and Austria have made it impossible for IRO to disinterest itself entirely from this question.

Schemes for rendering legal assistance are now operating in the United States, British and French Zones of Germany, which involves very small expenditure for IRO, as they are largely operated by lawyers from the ranks of displaced persons and refugees.

SECTION D - CONFERENCES

Preparatory Commission

The Preparatory Commission held seven separate parts of its First Session. At the Second Part, held in May 1947, necessary plans were made to assume operational responsibility on July 1, 1947, for the refugees and displaced persons eligible for IRO assistance under the Constitution. (See also Section I, Preparatory Commission and the Organization of IRO). An Advisory Committee was appointed (composed of representatives of Belgium, Canada, China, France, Netherlands, United Kingdom and the United States) to meet from time to time between meetings of the Preparatory Commission in order to advise the Executive Secretary on his plans for the organization of IRO. The Advisory Committee held three meetings in June, July and September 1947.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee has held three sessions: the first in September 1948 at Geneva, the second in December 1948 at Rome, and the third session in January 1949 at Geneva.

General Council

The General Council met for its First Session in September 1948. At that Session it performed certain necessary formal acts, including the following:

1. approved the agreement between United Nations and IRO;
2. established the headquarters of the Organization at Geneva;
3. appointed the Director-General and gave him the necessary authority to act on behalf of the Organizations
4. ratified and adopted as its own the official acts of the Preparatory Commission.

The Council also adopted a number of resolutions concerning operational aspects of the work of the Organization. It instructed the Director-General to pursue his efforts toward the speedy repatriation of all refugees and displaced persons who wished to be repatriated, and

/invited him to

invited him to give to those wishing repatriation all assistance they might require.

The Council considered the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission, in which he stated that he had found it necessary on 2 July 1947 to restrict the admission of additional refugees and displaced persons to care and maintenance to those who could prove that the withholding of such assistance would constitute a genuine hardship to them. The Council instructed the Director-General to continue the policy of the Preparatory Commission in this matter, while according to the term "hardship" the most liberal interpretation feasible and exercising his administrative discretion on the earliest date at which it might prove feasible to remove the restriction.

The Council also passed a resolution setting forth the principles regarding standards for religious services, housing, diet, clothing, health, employment, vocational training, child education and community activities to which it desired the Director-General to give effect.

The Council was especially concerned with the matter of resettlement, and requested the Director-General to approach Governments to discuss with them the maximum share of refugees and displaced persons which they would be able and prepared to admit to their territories, with special regard for the recognition of the principle of resettlement in family units; to continue the study of and put into operation schemes for large-scale resettlement; to draw the attention of governments to the special problems of refugees and displaced persons; and to formulate and submit to the Council at its Second Session a plan for the disposition of such number of refugees and displaced persons as might then appear to require special measures of assistance for the completion of the mandate. The Council also decided at its First Session that the IRO was not at that time in a position to take a decision with regard to the Volksdeutsche, and instructed the Director-General to pursue the study of the problem. The Council finally took the necessary

/formal steps

formal steps with regard to approval of budgets for the Second and Third Financial Years, the form in which the Director-General might accept contributions, the amount of contributions to be determined for governments not provided for in Annex II to the Constitution, and the appointment of external auditors.

Voluntary Agencies and IRO

A conference of IRO and voluntary agencies co-operating with the Organization was held in Geneva on January 18-21 1949. It was attended by 104 representatives of IRO from both HQ and Field offices, and also 100 representatives of 49 voluntary organizations from 13 countries or zones of occupation. The group conducted discussions on a very full agenda, and met in four sections on the following subjects: resettlement, care and rehabilitation, children and youth, eligibility and protection. The major conclusions and recommendations are outlined below:-

Resettlement. The group was of the opinion that the definition of a family as used by reception countries should be broadened and should include non wage-earners. Action was urged to ensure that governments accept a fair share of all categories of refugees. The problem of resettlement opportunities for specialists was emphasized.

Care and Rehabilitation. The conference members requested IRO to re-examine the basis of admittance to care and maintenance with a view to liberalization. In their opinion, counselling should be available to all refugees, with the objective of stimulating the refugee to reach a decision as to the future. The group favoured broad expansion of the vocational training programme, and recommended that IRO obtain agreements with receiving countries as to standards of acceptance for the handicapped, so that vocational training for that group could be in accordance with the agreed standards. They suggested that the possibility of establishment in the local economy in Germany and Austria, with possible assistance

of certain agencies in those countries, be investigated. The group also recommended that IRO, in consultation with voluntary agencies, examine the necessity for continuing camp care. They called attention to the fact that the refugee problem will not be solved by June 1950, and they recommended that the attention of Member Governments of IRO be called to the necessity of action in this connection before the IRO programme is terminated.

Legal Protection and Eligibility. The conference members urged that IRO make a definite decision as to the eligibility of the Volksdeutsche so that the plans could be made accordingly. It was pointed out that if IRO could at least furnish members of the group with a travel document they would be able to take advantage of resettlement opportunities. The group recommended that IRO take the necessary steps to ensure the legal and political protection of refugees in all resettlement countries where necessary, and that appropriate steps be taken to extend adherence to existing conventions as well as to obtain new ones where needed. Because of the need for closer co-operation between IRO and interested agencies in the field of legal protection and legal assistance, it was felt that a special conference to examine this problem would be valuable.

Children and Youth. The group recommended that both IRO and the voluntary agencies co-operate in establishing definite educational standards in each occupied zone, and in developing more youth centres. They recommended that IRO furnish students full information as to available resettlement opportunities. In their opinion the sole criterion for the resettlement of unaccompanied children and youth should be the best interest of the child. They pointed out that a health programme for children should be positive, with special nutrition for those needing it. IRO was requested to consider the need for further tracing of children after the IRO programme is terminated, and to recommend action to the United Nations.

/Though the

Though the conference was not in a position to take decisions concerning the programme of either IRO or the voluntary agencies, it is believed that the discussions and the resulting recommendations and conclusions will be of assistance to both the Organization and the participating voluntary agencies.

SECTION E - RELATIONS WITH UNITED NATIONS

Agreement

The General Assembly on 18 November 1948 approved without change the draft agreement between United Nations and IRO as recommended by the seventh session of ECOSOC. A protocol concerning the entry into force of the agreement was signed on 7 February 1949 by the Secretary-General of United Nations and the Director-General of IRO.

Privileges and Immunities

Preliminary measures have been taken to bring the United Nations Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies into force for the IRO. As provided by the terms of the Convention itself, the Economic and Social Council, by a Resolution adopted on 9 March 1949 during its Eighth Session, recommended to the IRO a draft Annex designed to apply the standard clauses of the Convention to the Organization. This Annex was approved by the General Council of the IRO at its Second Session, on 29 March 1949, thus making it possible for governments concerned to extend the provisions of the Convention to the IRO.

Economic and Social Council

The Executive Secretary and the staff of the Preparatory Commission co-operated with the United Nations Secretariat in drawing up the report on the prospect of repatriation, resettlement and migration of refugees and displaced persons, and on the position of unaccompanied children requested by the General Assembly (Resolution No. 136/II of 17 November 1947) and by ECOSOC (Resolution No. 122/VI of 1 March 1948). This report was submitted to the seventh session of ECOSOC which referred it to the General Assembly at its Third Regular Session. However, the Assembly adjourned before it had been able to consider the matter, and it remains for discussion when the Assembly reconvenes in April 1949.

On 24 August 1948, at its seventh session, ECOSOC passed a resolution (157/VII) which took note of the above report and recommended that PCIRO

/consult

consult immediately with Members of the United Nations concerning resettlement of all non-repatriable refugees and displaced persons on the basis already approved by the General Assembly in Resolutions 62 (I) and 136 (II) including recognition of the importance of resettling refugees and displaced persons in family units, and that the IRO report thereon to ECOSOC at its eighth session. In compliance with this resolution the Director-General of IRO submitted to ECOSOC a Report on Resettlement of Non-Repatriable Refugees and Displaced Persons, which the Council considered at its eighth session. On March 9, 1949, ECOSOC passed a resolution noting the above report, approving the efforts made so far by IRO to extend the resettlement of refugees in family units, stressing the necessity for continuing such efforts through negotiations with countries receiving displaced persons, and requesting receiving countries to examine sympathetically every possibility of:-

- (1) still further broadening their definition of a family unit when drawing up their resettlement programmes, and
- (2) admitting a greater proportion of intellectual refugees and assisting in their professional re-adaptation where necessary.

Political Protection

IRO has co-operated closely with United Nations in regard to studies, preparation of documents, and other actions in regard to statelessness and in regard to declaration of death. (See Sections VII and XIII on Legal Protection.)

Relief for Palestine Refugees

In August 1948 the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the suggestion of the Security Council, approached the Director-General regarding assistance by IRO to Palestine refugees. The Director-General informed the Secretary-General that, due to constitutional and financial limitations, the IRO could not undertake a program of assistance for this group. However, the Director-General loaned the services of the Director of Supply and Transport for a limited period to the United Nations Mediator.

In addition, the following assistance was provided by IRO. The services of a Supply Officer were made available to assist in supply operations in Port Said, and a second Supply Officer was transferred on loan to the Headquarters of the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees in Geneva. The Director-General offered to undertake procurement of supplies upon request of UNRPR against future reimbursement, and following this arrangement IRO procured 7,000 tons of flour, 200 tons of sugar and 1,200 tents at an approximate cost of \$1,091,662. Numerous enquiries on world markets have also been undertaken upon request from the UNRPR, and since 31 December 1948 the procurement of a further 500 tents at a cost of \$28,000 has been effected.

In addition to the above, IRO procured 100,000 blankets from government surplus stock and contributed them to the programme. The Organization also offered its stocks and transport at El Shatt camp to United Nations. This offer was accepted and the supplies were taken over in December 1948 by a voluntary agency on behalf of UNRPR.

Technical Assistance for Economic Development

Following a resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its eighth session regarding economic development of under-developed countries, an informal meeting was held in Geneva in March under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to survey the possibilities of the various specialized agencies located in Europe assisting in the implementation of a programme aimed at providing technical assistance to under-developed countries. Under the terms of that resolution the Secretary-General is called upon to place before ECOSOC at its ninth session a report setting forth:

- (i) A comprehensive plan for an expanded co-operative programme of technical assistance for economic development through the United Nations and its specialized agencies:
- (ii) Methods of financing such a programme, including special projects:
- (iii) Ways of co-ordinating the planning and execution of the programme.

The specialized agencies are now to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations their suggestions for the formulation of a programme as envisaged by ECOSOC, together with an indication of the assistance they themselves may be able to give in the implementation thereof.

Administrative Co-ordination

The Organization has participated fully in the activities of the Consultative Committee on Co-ordination. Representatives from HQ attended meetings of this Committee held in Paris, and representatives from the Washington office have acted as observers at meetings at Lake Success. IRO has also co-operated with subsidiary bodies of this Committee, including the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions which deals with budgetary and personnel matters.

The IRO Public Information Division works closely with the United Nations Department of Public Information, and has supplied material on IRO for various UN publications. It has also collaborated with the Film Division and Film Board of the UN Department of Public Information. Close relations have been maintained for some time insofar as radio is concerned. This will be intensified with the recent appointment by IRO of a Radio Information Officer. UN has placed at IRO's disposal all radiophonic facilities, and has devoted several broadcasts to the IRO programme, both in the United States and in Paris during the General Assembly.

The IRO Public Information Division participates in United Nations conferences on co-ordination of sources of information held in Paris and Geneva. The relationship between these two units has been most satisfactory.

Use of United Nations Administrative Services

The European Office of the United Nations in Geneva provides various administrative services to IRO against reimbursement. Some office accommodation is provided in the Palais des Nations. Conference rooms have been provided for sessions of the Preparatory Commission, Executive Committee, General Council, and other conferences. IRO utilizes the UN duplicating
/and multigraph

and multigraph services and UN has also printed documents for the Organization. IRO also utilized the UN Despatch Office to despatch documents issued during conferences and required by certain governments. The use of the UN Telegraph Service was extended to IRO for press release cables from July 1948.

International Labour Office

At the Sixth Session of the UN Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the Director-General of the ILO extended an invitation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the Executive Heads of other international specialized agencies to designate representatives to meet with him in Geneva in February 1949 to examine the ILO programme in the fields of manpower, migration and technical training, with a view to exploring the contribution which the United Nations, including its regional commissions, and the other specialized agencies might be able to make in implementing or completing the programme; and reciprocally, the contribution which the ILO could make to the related programmes of the UN organs and other specialized agencies. The Director-General of the IRO and senior members of his staff participated in this conference which was held in Geneva on 17 and 18 February 1949. A review was made of the contribution which specialized agencies attending the conference (viz. WHO, FAO, UNESCO, ICNTEC, International Bank) could make in the implementation of the ILO programme. It became evident that those organizations are willing to co-operate fully in the social field as well as in the field of economic development. The Director-General expressed the willingness of the IRO to co-operate, particularly within the framework of its present activities which touch upon vocational training, manpower and migration.

Members of the staffs of ILO and IRO have already been working in close contact on a number of items of mutual interest to the two organizations and the Director-General believes that this conference has contributed much to the strengthening of the already firm working relations. Special arrangements have been made in each organization for the maintenance and development of relations with the other.

An expert from the ILO has been advising the Organization with respect to vocational training for refugees, and a member of the ILO staff will be working with IRO on the special problems which will arise in the training and rehabilitation of disabled refugees and displaced persons, which is described in Sections V(d) and XI.

The IRO has been providing ILO semi-annually with statistics of the number of employable refugees available for resettlement, which, in conjunction with the reports it receives from its Member Governments enable the ILO to present complete statistics on manpower surpluses and deficits in Western Europe.

Advice has been given to ILO on the development of employment service organizations and of occupational classification methods.

World Health Organization

The WHO has collaborated with IRO in its health programme in a number of instances (see Section V(b)). In addition its library in Geneva is available for the use of IRO staff.

Regional Economic Commissions

IRO furnished data on its resettlement activities in Latin America to the Economic Commission for Latin America.

IRO Secretariat co-operated with the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe in the formulation of the programme of the Manpower Committee of ECE in the course of 1948.

In addition, IRO reviewed plans with ECE for the occupational registration and classification of refugees, for the training of refugees in construction of prefabricated houses and other problems of mutual interest.

Resettlement of Specialists

The various specialized agencies are co-operating with IRO in the very difficult problem of the resettlement of specialists. UNESCO, at the third session of its General Conference held in Beirut from 17 November to 11 December 1948 adopted the following two resolutions relating to the IRO programme:-

/"IT IS RECOMMENDED

"IT IS RECOMMENDED to Member States

1.37 that they call upon their educational institutions to provide suitable employment for refugee intellectuals and to furnish them with opportunities to become proficient in the language of the country..."

"THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL IS INSTRUCTED

1.513 to take account, as part of the relief works in which UNESCO shares and in consultation with the IRO, to take account of the special needs of the refugees from the educational, scientific and cultural points of view."

IRO is co-operating with UNESCO in the implementation of these resolutions.

The International Labour Office's Permanent Migration Committee at its plenary meeting in Geneva on 26 January 1949 approved the following programme for aiding the resettlement of specialists. This programme was presented to the Governing Body of the ILO at its meeting in March, and approved by them.

"It is proposed that ILO, acting in closest collaboration with the other international organizations concerned, should be requested to:

- I. 1) Send the fullest practicable information to Member Governments concerning available specialist refugees and displaced persons who are the concern of IRO:
- 2) request Member Governments to inform it by a stated deadline concerning such opportunities as they may have for the placement of these persons in their own or ancillary occupations and to give where necessary appropriate information concerning the regulations in force:
- 3) give Member Governments and IRO, at their request, all possible assistance in order to facilitate the recruitment placement and retraining of these specialists:
- 4) consult with the other international organizations concerned to concert a publicity campaign designed to aid the placement of these professional workers.

/II. Suggest

II. Suggest to IRO

- 1) preparation of a statement showing, in relation to the refugees and displaced persons who are university students, their courses of study and the stage reached in such studies;
- 2) examination of the employment prospects of such students in the light of the results achieved under I. above.

- III. 1) Ask Member States whether they have a surplus of specialists, and if so to supply details:
- 2) circulate this information to Member States;
 - 3) take such further action as may be appropriate in the light of known surpluses and known demands."

Further assistance was given by the World Health Organization which, in implementation of a resolution of their Interim Commission, circularized all their member governments who are also members of IRO in behalf of the resettlement of doctors.

ANNEX I.

RECAPITULATION

BUDGET 1948-49

ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET

<u>Section I - General Council and Executive Committee</u>	\$ 150,000
II - <u>Headquarters</u>	2,927,745
III - <u>Other Offices</u>	1,720,055
<u>Total Administrative Budget</u>	<u>4,797,800</u>

OPERATIONAL BUDGET - PART I

<u>Section I - Personnel and Establishment</u>	12,700,699
II - <u>Purchase and Maintenance of Vehicles</u>	<u>4,545,349</u>
III - <u>Health, Care and Maintenance</u>	
1. Direct Care	41,086,890
2. Medical Care	2,125,600
3. Vocational Training	1,500,000
4. Cash Assistance	4,146,567
5. Per Capita Costs	4,306,754
6. Community Organization and Welfare	900,000
<u>Total</u>	<u>54,065,811</u>
IV - <u>Repatriation</u>	<u>2,197,195</u>
V - <u>Resettlement</u>	
1. Transportation	56,557,000
2. Other Mass Resettlement	1,411,250
3. Individual Resettlement	10,020,000
<u>Total</u>	<u>67,988,250</u>
VI - <u>Local Re-establishment Loans</u>	<u>150,000</u>
VII - <u>Contingency Reserve</u>	<u>8,581,954</u>
<u>Total Operational Budget - Part I</u>	<u>150,229,258</u>
<u>Total (excluding Large-Scale Resettlement)</u>	<u>155,027,058</u>

OPERATIONAL BUDGET - PART II

<u>Large-Scale Resettlement</u>	<u>48,712</u>
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GRAND TOTAL

155,075,770

/STATISTICS

STATISTICS, FEBRUARY 1949

<u>Table No. 1</u>	- Summary IRO Statistics
<u>Table No. 2</u>	- Assistance: New Applications July to December 1948
<u>Table No. 3</u>	- Assistance: New Applications, country of citizenship, last habitual residence or ethnic group, August - December 1948
<u>Table No. 4</u>	- Assistance: New Applications, total for 1 April 1948 to 28 February 1949
<u>Table No. 5</u>	- Care and Maintenance: Country of citizenship, last habitual residence or ethnic group
<u>Table No. 6</u>	- Care and Maintenance: Location of Unaccompanied Children
<u>Table No. 7</u>	- Care and Maintenance: Presumed Country of Citizenship of Unaccompanied Children
<u>Table No. 8</u>	- Care and Maintenance: Employment of Refugees
<u>Table No. 9</u>	- Repatriation: Country of Destination
<u>Table No. 10</u>	- Resettlement: Country of Destination, Area of Departure
<u>Table No. 11</u>	- Resettlement: Country of Destination

Table 1

[illegible]

	Refugees re-established										
	Total 1 July 1947 - 28 February 1949	Total 1 July 1947 - 30 June 1948	1948					1949			
			July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	
ESTABLISHMENT											
Repatriation	62,621	51,439	1,817	2,068	2,006	965	762	1,265	543		1,756
Resettlement	<u>408,057</u>	<u>203,144</u>	<u>24,892</u>	<u>20,377</u>	<u>26,471</u>	<u>25,925</u>	<u>22,432</u>	<u>25,448</u>	<u>25,314</u>		<u>28,062</u>
1. Mass resettlement	<u>254,218</u>	<u>156,958</u>	<u>14,813</u>	<u>9,012</u>	<u>12,790</u>	<u>15,171</u>	<u>10,310</u>	<u>8,886</u>	<u>10,272</u>		<u>16,000</u>
a. With IRO participation	184,767	94,031	12,280	8,300	12,040	14,844	9,512	8,476	9,849		15,435
b. Without IRO participation	69,451	62,927	2,533	712	750	327	798	410	429		565
2. Individual migration ^{a/}	<u>151,849</u>	<u>52,186</u>	<u>10,079</u>	<u>11,365</u>	<u>13,683</u>	<u>10,744</u>	<u>12,122</u>	<u>16,562</u>	<u>15,036</u>		<u>12,062</u>
a. With IRO participation	65,820	44,254	2,046	2,415	2,668	2,129	1,864	3,426	3,988		3,030
b. Without IRO participation	86,029	7,932	8,033	8,950	11,015	8,625	10,258	13,136	11,048		9,032
3. Total resettlement with IRO participation ^{b/}	250,587	138,285	14,326	10,715	14,708	16,973	11,376	11,902	13,837		18,465

^{a/} Includes refugees moved to Israel during the period May 1948 - February 1949. These are included in item 2b. IRO has now assumed financial responsibility retroactively for the movement of the majority of such refugees. Those not to be within the mandate of IRO will be shown in the future as the number moved with IRO participation.

Table 2

IRO ASSISTANCE

New Applications: Refugees Determined to be within the Mandate of IRO,
July to December 1948

IRO area	Total	July	August	September	October	November	December
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>129,920</u>	<u>24,189</u>	<u>21,550</u>	<u>22,397</u>	<u>19,377</u>	<u>22,697</u>	<u>19,710</u>
Austria	20,796	a/ 5,000	5,623	3,943	3,242	2,033	1,955
Belgium	3,683	a/ 500	a/ 500	a/ 500	a/ 500	1,524	159
Far East	3,160	a/ 250	a/ 300	335	638	506	1,131
France	19,312	2,289	8	4,831	2,717	5,182	4,285
Germany	<u>69,269</u>	<u>12,153</u>	<u>13,641</u>	<u>11,314</u>	<u>10,695</u>	<u>11,626</u>	<u>9,840</u>
British Zone	14,783	2,485	3,712	2,626	1,789	2,454	1,717
French Zone	4,229	1,541	791	573	268	570	486
U.S. Zone	50,257	8,127	9,138	8,115	8,638	8,602	7,637
Italy	11,738	3,884	2,258	1,178	1,288	1,397	1,733
All Others	1,962	113	220	296	297	429	607

a/ Estimated.

Table 3

IRO ASSISTANCE

New Applications: Refugees Determined to be within the Mandate of IRO,
August - December 1948

Country of citizenship, last habitual residence or ethnic group	Percent- age dis- tribu- tion	August	September	October	November	December
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>21,550</u>	<u>22,397</u>	<u>19,377</u>	<u>22,697</u>	<u>19,710</u>
Baltic Countries	5	1,223	983	1,115	1,219	1,086
Czechoslovakia	9	2,068	2,011	1,487	1,887	1,882
Germany	4	602	883	1,317	1,031	635
Hungary	12	2,455	3,228	2,583	2,324	1,800
Poland	30	5,699	6,725	6,075	6,843	6,197
Rumania	5	1,000	1,757	1,100	851	756
U.S.S.R.	4	1,066	1,377	493	500	520
Yugoslavia	10	3,183	1,945	1,708	2,368	1,640
Ukraine	7	2,062	1,671	1,379	1,055	1,033
All Others	14	2,192	1,817	2,120	4,619	4,161

/Austria

IMO ASSISYALOR

Applications Received Refused determined to be within the Mandate of IMO: 1 April 1947 - 26 February 1949

Table 4

IMO area	Country of citizenship, last habitual residence or ethnic group																					
	TOTAL	Albania	Austria	Belgium	Byelo-russia	Czechoslovakia	Estonia	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Latvia	Lithuania	Poland	Rumania	Spain	USSR	Yugoslavia	Miscellaneous	Maritime Status	Stateless	Disarmament	Undetermined
Austria, a/	216,178	2,450	1,598	1,617	386	18,176	5,067	8,432	433	24,599	5,071	6,219	57,523	11,117	10,496	1,466	19,881	1,156	14,601	1,711	16,189	2,460
	20,032	1	369	369	19	1,422	184	69	207	5,127	230	230	1,685	1,602	23	752	4,168	254	951	-	1,943	369
	6,157	-	243	19	-	1,407	60	495	-	975	82	47	2,071	852	75	123	175	25	16	776	306	-
	1,927	-	16	2	-	-	-	30	4	33	3	3	1,359	155	6	1	-	7	-	242	273	-
	1,224	-	-	-	-	-	15	76	3	13	26	594	399	280	22	-	2	-	-	23	59	-
Belgium, b/	38,511	-	338	271	-	2,401	101	734	-	4,703	211	290	9,253	4,183	10,121	-	1,012	129	6,304	44	1,079	533
	119,604	11	126	544	185	13,001	2,493	5,564	142	12,637	4,746	5,441	23,208	2,465	167	5,382	3,483	198	4,061	175	12,224	1,800
	19,228	-	10	37	1	856	204	710	16	592	630	540	8,687	287	12	997	3,402	96	274	302	1,181	145
	7,076	2	7	32	-	853	72	784	17	1,586	260	118	3,426	472	42	188	442	86	25	85	24	-
	93,300	29	109	475	385	11,212	2,219	5,090	115	10,459	3,656	4,463	28,892	1,727	53	4,203	4,174	216	3,704	73	11,019	767
British Zone, c/	19,363	2,429	406	454	-	680	31	347	61	1,275	50	146	4,092	2,846	23	580	5,243	110	-	98	42	555
	576	-	3	-	-	95	5	-	5	17	29	23	73	-	-	6	18	-	71	14	15	-
	222	18	11	14	-	2	2	21	-	19	-	-	50	6	-	2	24	15	-	-	2	-
	71	-	10	-	-	-	-	27	-	4	-	-	14	2	-	2	-	14	-	-	-	-
	70	-	1	3	-	-	5	1	-	9	-	-	-	36	-	-	10	14	-	-	-	-
Danish Zone, d/	48	14	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	9	4	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
	36	-	9	1	-	49	-	3	-	64	13	2	111	20	2	4	8	16	-	137	10	1
	184	1	25	-	-	-	-	10	-	26	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
	150	-	-	-	-	1	-	31	1	-	-	1	55	9	133	6	-	5	-	-	-	-
Far East, e/	1,943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Far West, f/	1,079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Zone, g/	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. Zone, h/	1,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy, i/	19,363	2,429	406	454	-	680	31	347	61	1,275	50	146	4,092	2,846	23	580	5,243	110	-	98	42	555
	576	-	3	-	-	95	5	-	5	17	29	23	73	-	-	6	18	-	71	14	15	-
	222	18	11	14	-	2	2	21	-	19	-	-	50	6	-	2	24	15	-	-	2	-
	71	-	10	-	-	-	-	27	-	4	-	-	14	2	-	2	-	14	-	-	-	-
	70	-	1	3	-	-	5	1	-	9	-	-	-	36	-	-	10	14	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg, j/	48	14	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	9	4	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
	36	-	9	1	-	49	-	3	-	64	13	2	111	20	2	4	8	16	-	137	10	1
	184	1	25	-	-	-	-	10	-	26	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
	150	-	-	-	-	1	-	31	1	-	-	1	55	9	133	6	-	5	-	-	-	-
Middle East, k/	222	18	11	14	-	2	2	21	-	19	-	-	50	6	-	2	24	15	-	-	-	-
	71	-	10	-	-	-	-	27	-	4	-	-	14	2	-	2	-	14	-	-	-	-
	70	-	1	3	-	-	5	1	-	9	-	-	-	36	-	-	10	14	-	-	-	-
	48	14	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	9	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Africa, l/	36	-	9	1	-	49	-	3	-	64	13	2	111	20	2	4	8	16	-	137	10	1
	184	1	25	-	-	-	-	10	-	26	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
	150	-	-	-	-	1	-	31	1	-	-	1	55	9	133	6	-	5	-	-	-	-
	150	-	-	-	-	1	-	31	1	-	-	1	55	9	133	6	-	5	-	-	-	-
	150	-	-	-	-	1	-	31	1	-	-	1	55	9	133	6	-	5	-	-	-	-
Netherlands, m/	1,943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama, n/	1,079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru/Bolivia, o/	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal, p/	1,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain, q/	1,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Country of Citizenship, Last Habitual Residence or Ethnic Group

Country of citizenship, last habitual residence or ethnic group	Refugees receiving IRO care and maintenance on last day of month											
	Monthly average July - December 1947	1948						1949				
		Monthly average January - July	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February		
TOTAL	690,747	621,852	586,487	576,716	560,547	551,196	536,117	523,859	511,133	499,473		
Albania	604	518	451	461	571	612	660	667	663	718		
Austria	3,369	3,111	3,577	3,656	3,516	3,537	3,415	2,837	2,419	2,175		
Bulgaria	138	186	198	198	211	3,537	3,415	590	612	566		
Czechoslovakia	2,558	2,818	3,434	3,434	3,447	3,431	3,436	3,449	3,903	3,422		
Estonia	7,701	7,155	10,981	11,124	12,451	13,563	13,736	13,178	12,877	13,048		
Germany	23,579	21,341	19,910	18,952	19,015	18,747	18,575	18,446	15,335	17,850		
Greece	11,715	8,397	8,567	8,377	8,148	7,832	6,712	5,955	5,713	5,345		
Hungary	767	657	690	690	367	464	489	412	391	379		
Latvia	11,929	10,318	11,414	11,586	11,309	11,476	13,160	13,792	13,893	14,730		
Lithuania	80,627	75,129	71,166	70,209	68,407	67,958	67,748	66,678	65,617	64,073		
Poland	49,440	45,156	42,843	40,441	40,560	40,583	39,240	38,876	38,566	37,222		
Romania	303,179	271,354	244,198	241,776	231,368	225,093	213,663	209,806	197,592	189,849		
Spain	16,744	15,349	15,145	14,255	11,338	10,235	9,698	9,226	8,599	8,294		
U.S.S.R.	3,794	4,096	4,957	3,835	3,992	4,465	7,065	7,576	8,251	9,487		
Turkey	8,026	4,096	5,000	4,303	3,992	4,861	4,730	4,560	4,598	4,793		
Yugoslavia	36,429	29,368	27,660	27,110	26,480	26,101	26,705	26,365	24,212	24,197		
Miscellaneous	4,822	2,570	1,889	1,577	1,735	1,518	1,294	1,148	1,213	806		
Nansen Status	14,019	13,793	15,054	14,652	15,113	15,078	15,957	16,033	17,268	19,173		
Stateless	6,325	4,575	2,519	2,448	2,292	2,272	1,834	1,894	1,737	1,637		
Ukraine	96,843	92,005	89,205	87,733	86,827	84,892	79,561	78,334	76,038	74,900		
Volksdeutsche	159	83	211	210	99	99	99	99	99	99		
Undetermined	7,012	7,052	4,953	5,394	5,360	4,521	4,138	4,566	3,944	3,872		
Not Reported	8	1,552	2,661	4,495	2,761	3,344	3,112	3,371	3,092	2,937		

NOTE: Jewish refugees are included in this table under their country of citizenship or last habitual residence.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Table 6

Location of Unaccompanied Children

ILO area	Unaccompanied children receiving ILO care and maintenance on last day of month										
	Monthly average July - December 1947	1948									
		Monthly average January - June 1948	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	
<u>TOTAL</u>	1,949	1,198	2,537	2,368	2,177	2,244	1,990	1,845	1,822	1,949	
Austria	167	182	186	182	175	225	189	149	175	161	
British Zone	NR	55	52	52	60	56	57	53	70	47	
French Zone	NR	9	18	16	16	17	16	17	19	13	
U.S. Zone	NR	118	116	114	99	152	86	79	86	101	
Belgium	291	285	22	22	22	130	130	126	78	78	
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	
Far East	-	-	-	1	4	9	13	12	12	32	
France	291	337	267	258	243	300	300	301	301	301	
Germany	2,032	1,508	1,251	1,154	1,055	1,076	1,100	977	981	1,064	
British Zone	637	527	429	444	447	456	477	414	422	422	
French Zone	32	66	57	71	72	71	68	71	72	73	
U.S. Zone	1,363	915	767	639	536	549	555	492	487	569	
Italy	1425	440	550	494	430	359	151	146	142	167	
Middle East	727	433	251	252	242	124	126	121	121	116	
East Africa	533	358	246	246	238	130	130	117	117	111	
Egypt	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
India	199	68	7	6	4	4	6	6	6	5	
Lebanon	14	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NetherLands	16	13	6	5	6	8	8	8	7	7	

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Presumed Country of Citizenship of Unaccompanied Children

Table 1

Presumed country of citizenship or ethnic group	Unaccompanied children receiving IRO care and maintenance on last day of month										
	1948						1949				
	Monthly average July - December 1947	Monthly average January - June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	
TOTAL	1,949	1,198	2,517	2,168	2,177	2,244	1,990	1,845	1,822	1,949	
Austria	61	53	55	55	56	60	60	64	59	59	
Bulgaria	3	4	4	3	3	55	55	55	56	3	
Byelo-russia	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	3	3	3	
Czechoslovakia	103	54	36	46	36	85	123	108	102	124	
Estonia	54	33	24	22	21	19	22	20	21	23	
Germany	115	107	99	99	85	106	100	102	98	112	
Greece	8	8	5	9	10	9	5	4	4	4	
Hungary	189	174	121	103	69	76	44	43	41	39	
Latvia	291	231	266	249	248	244	241	241	237	240	
Lithuania	73	69	78	65	63	65	65	62	56	58	
Poland	2,150	1,500	1,115	1,240	1,040	869	710	597	590	576	
Romania	75	111	159	123	117	82	38	21	21	22	
Spain	243	60	5	7	7	65	65	66	66	66	
U.S.S.R.	92	33	47	48	47	46	45	43	40	46	
Yugoslavia	109	63	62	66	141	170	153	139	148	176	
Miscellaneous	73	39	28	30	35	29	27	29	34	39	
Known Status	-	3	5	6	12	16	20	20	20	41	
Stateless	147	348	8	7	7	79	78	76	60	58	
Ukrainian	87	91	116	101	107	92	94	104	106	107	
Volksdeutsche	20	28	28	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Undetermined	58	167	73	64	71	44	44	48	60	145	
Not Reported	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	11	

DEPARTATIONS

Country of Destination

Table 2

Country of Destination	Refugees Repatriated									
	1948					1949				
	Total 1 July 1947 - 28 February 1949	Total 1 July 1947 - 30 June 1948	Total 1 July 1948 - 31 December 1948	July	August	September	October	November	December	January 1949
TOTAL	62,621	51,119	4,881	1,517	2,068	2,006	985	762	1,265	513
Argentina	18	11	6	4	-	1	-	-	1	-
Austria	1,653	1,051	190	21	43	35	42	6	43	328
Belgium	175	159	7	2	1	-	2	2	-	-
Brazil	179	24	147	1	74	8	1	-	63	-
Chile	313	304	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	1
China	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	443	384	55	2	7	8	-	13	19	6
Estonia	235	186	42	12	7	6	12	1	5	1
France	142	126	16	10	-	4	-	1	3	1
Germany	816	694	113	15	10	34	26	9	21	39
Greece	425	327	68	88	-	1	19	22	20	25
Hungary	1,422	1,118	302	4	6	29	9	79	91	11
Italy	1,457	1,428	24	4	1	7	6	2	4	2
Latvia	1,846	1,646	165	34	11	53	36	15	18	6
Lithuania	909	773	120	51	13	14	15	13	8	3
Netherlands	102	77	24	11	5	3	-	3	2	1
Peru	34,317	29,746	4,288	1,189	449	1,240	366	246	798	36
Poland	95	87	6	-	-	1	1	3	1	-
Romania	15	8	8	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Spain	1,445	1,073	330	63	70	79	39	67	12	11
U.S.S.R.	2,119	1,938	178	68	33	45	25	7	-	1
U.S.A.	52	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Yugoslavia	5,484	4,536	783	78	190	198	164	87	66	16
Overseas Chinese	2,160	5,565	1,802	113	1,136	238	166	173	34	31
Burma	5,094	3,422	588	-	567	226	-	173	34	11
French Indo-China	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore and Malayan Union	2,443	2,403	340	-	311	10	-	-	19	13
Netherlands East Indies	1,510	1,024	663	-	286	-	126	2	19	-
Sarawak and British North Borneo	137	-	137	135	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	481	155	101	29	8	4	7	11	42	49
Volksdeutsche	79	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rumania	66	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Reported	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 10

Country of Destination, Area of Departure

Country of destination	Refugees departed for resettlement from specified IRO areas: 1 July 1947 - 26 February 1949																															
	TOTAL	Austria				Belgium	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Far East	France		Germany			Italy	Luxembourg	Middle East				Portugal	Spain	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Not reported							
		British Zone	French Zone	U.S. Zone	Vienna Area					Metro-politan France	French North Africa Zone	British Zone	French Zone	U.S. Zone			Not reported	Egypt	India	Lebanon						Turkey	Not reported					
Argentina	408,067	16,488	8,225	19,924	2,008	11,965	2,035	259	7,953	11,200	12,598	51,095	11,723	15,156	7,025	34,460	20	10,285	715	3,082	4,384	26	21	1,390	27	368	24	17	2,763			
Australia	26,233	2,893	2,131	2,488	206	5	563	179	124	1,702	1,585	514	257	1,565	-	12,702	9	54	79	-	211	5	2	22	7	82	15	-	-			
Belgium	23,870	21	15	94	108	53	7	1	457	383	-	8,865	19	12,340	-	660	-	26	604	-	19	-	-	38	3	17	-	-	-			
Bolivia	531	5	16	90	54	12	64	-	51	35	-	16	7	17,893	-	20	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	16	-	5	-	-	-			
Brazil	13,096	1,811	569	2,440	74	577	14	-	81	435	-	3,294	1,689	1,875	-	165	-	-	12	-	2	8	9	19	4	28	1	-	-			
Canada	53,785	3,276	1,338	4,835	122	589	64	28	112	264	-	17,229	7,111	23,712	-	1,294	2	104	6	-	16	-	-	13	6	53	5	-	-			
Chile	1,782	19	18	1,115	108	12	6	-	36	132	-	16	19	125	-	81	3	-	25	-	-	-	-	13	-	31	4	-	-			
Colombia	173	-	9	13	19	3	6	-	13	36	-	3	102	94	-	36	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-			
Costa Rica	125	-	-	12	29	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	53	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-			
Cuba	374	-	3	26	21	-	6	-	1	42	-	-	-	143	-	72	-	2	6	-	-	-	2	14	-	-	-	-	-			
Dominican Republic	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	-	-	-	34	-	17	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Ecuador	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	32	-	-	-	17	-	136	-	10	2	-	7	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Egypt	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
France	26,699	2,527	2,690	991	184	1,367	-	-	22	304	-	5,824	5,337	7,538	-	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
French Morocco	932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Guatemala	239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Israel	93,431	200	7	790	56	5,337	1,089	-	2,968	3,964	12,588	4,746	2	37,223	7,025	13,451	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	662	-	29	1	1	1	2,763		
Italy	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Mexico	274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Netherlands	4,036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	3,642	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
New Zealand	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Northern Rhodesia	287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Panama	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Paraguay	4,913	57	27	224	177	96	-	-	65	129	-	2,392	2	624	-	740	9	287	-	-	5	-	-	4	1	19	5	-	-	-		
Peru	2,082	10	5	7	9	-	-	-	6	15	-	-	-	41	-	1,935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	15	2	-	-	-	-	
Southern Rhodesia	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	8	-	823	18	886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sweden	2,936	6	23	701	20	395	-	1	1	4	-	46	32	121	-	245	1	162	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Switzerland	267	3	29	12	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Syria	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tanganyika	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tunisia	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Turkey	1,805	53	115	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Union of S. Africa	278	256	304	21	6	-	-	-	9	17	-	3	99	104	-	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
United Kingdom	81,578	5,222	704	3,380	71	1,662	-	6	21	68	-	16	2	582	-	632	-	23	9	3	4,087	2	3	2	5	6	11	2	2	2	-	
U.S.A.	29,826	20	23	1,846	496	435	30	-	135	436	-	34,774	2,704	16,161	-	1,046	-	9,405	-	3,078	23	2	2	358	17	11	1	1	1	1	-	
Uruguay	623	15	23	14	31	181	-	1	27	66	-	232	24	21,513	-	1,046	-	8	9	-	23	2	2	2	1	107	30	16	14	-	-	
Venezuela	11,921	95	173	789	14	1,358	7	41	57	2,313	-	230	594	5,668	-	383	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	6	2	16	2	2	2	2	-	
Miscellaneous	690	-	-	34	33	115	20	14	34	64	-	93	21	111	-	67	-	75	9	-	5	-	-	6	2	10	10	10	10	10	-	
Not Reported	1,321	-	-	-	-	58	33	-	105	385	-	-	1	-	-	117	-	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-

Subject to correction for emigrants determined not to be refugees.

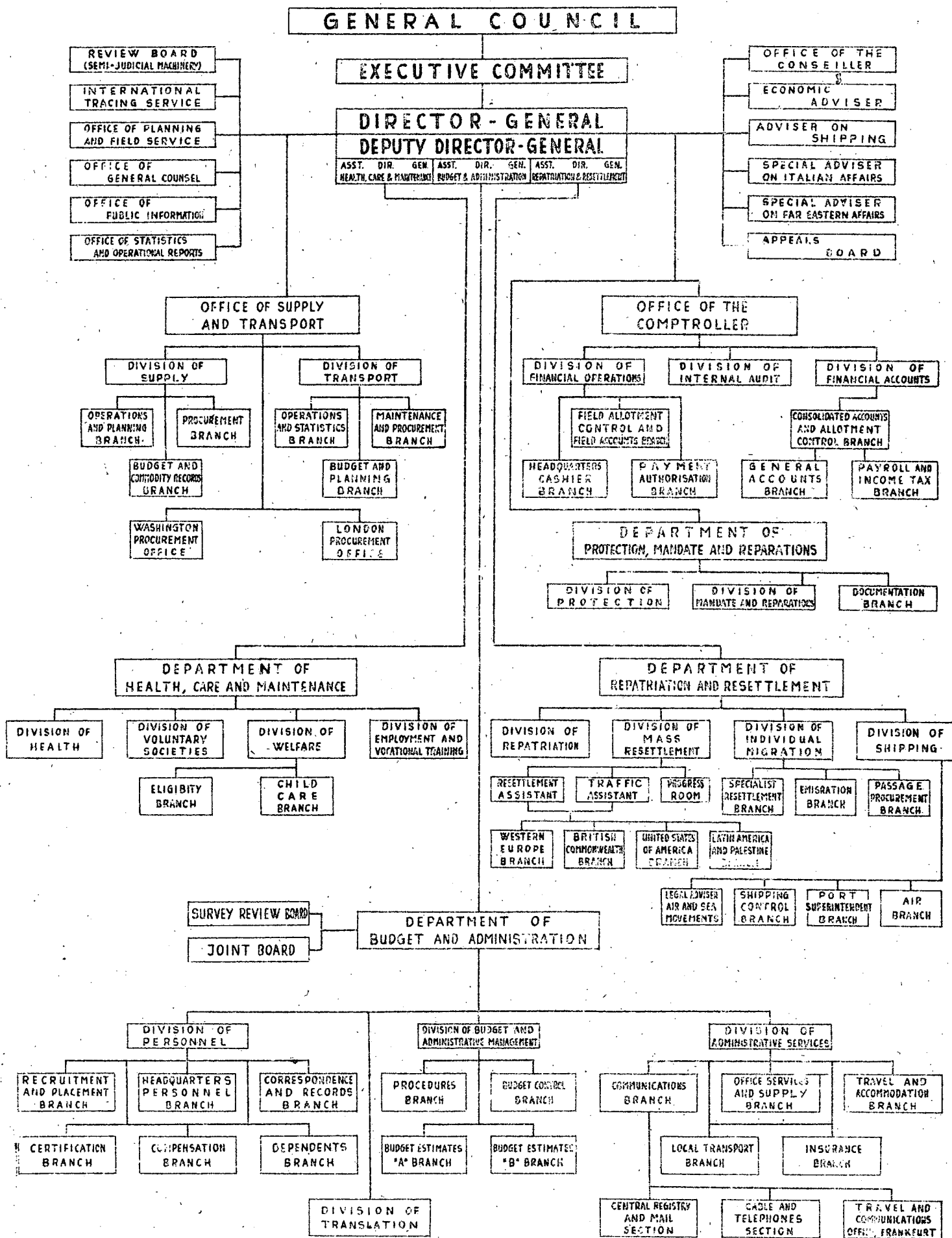
Table 11

INTERVIEW BOB

Country of destination	Refugees departed from IRO areas for resettlement											
	1948		1949									
	Total 1 July 1947 - 28 February 1948	Total 1 July 1947 - 30 June 1948	Total 1 July - 31 December	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	
TOTAL	405,067	209,144	145,247	24,952	20,377	26,413	25,925	22,452	25,448	25,114	28,062	
Argentina	26,233	12,211	9,387	708	2,005	1,811	1,553	1,299	2,001	2,926	1,709	
Australia	23,570	5,702	10,176	1,698	1,809	1,111	2,628	700	2,308	2,108	5,884	
Belgium	21,469	19,419	2,615	466	2,473	631	11	627	423	23	64	
Bolivia	631	155	155	28	24	28	25	19	31	13	44	
Brazil	13,036	3,526	5,955	958	21	809	1,830	777	1,534	2,154	1,461	
Canada	51,785	25,313	23,234	4,158	2,473	5,911	5,455	3,207	2,050	2,348	2,940	
Chile	1,782	1,486	210	73	8	27	48	19	35	33	53	
Colombia	173	151	196	25	1	1	16	14	57	8	18	
Costa Rica	125	76	36	1	9	1	10	6	9	3	8	
Cuba	374	276	16	23	4	3	3	5	8	4	2	
Dominican Republic	97	63	24	1	4	15	2	5	2	3	5	
Ecuador	224	99	107	35	4	21	19	8	20	13	2	
El Salvador	151	147	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
France	26,695	16,238	8,141	1,861	2,012	1,155	774	1,955	1,034	1,082	984	
French Morocco	932	729	176	40	6	2	2	22	153	16	11	
Guatemala	239	151	80	10	10	10	6	15	10	3	5	
Israel	91,411	17,019	57,192	7,530	8,981	10,696	8,209	9,604	12,632	10,947	8,673	
Italy	260	50	10	5	2	4	3	3	1	1	4	
Mexico	274	182	63	198	4	41	99	12	36	12	17	
Netherlands	4,036	3,448	512	178	14	1	10	1	2	15	1	
New Zealand	101	37	38	9	14	1	12	286	7	20	6	
Northern Rhodesia	287	21	266	1	1	1	2	1	28	3	27	
Panama	48	19	6	1	1	2	2	1	36	42	2	
Paraguay	4,913	3,647	1,797	448	96	347	842	36	493	2	180	
Peru	2,082	1,263	617	77	10	10	19	8	13	2	35	
Sweden	91	44	47	1	10	4	12	7	65	24	15	
Switzerland	2,936	1,955	922	126	70	309	77	275	8	3	3	
Switzerland	267	192	57	11	1	11	2	10	4	14	3	
Syria	275	259	16	0	1	2	2	7	34	14	6	
Tanganyika	165	93	55	9	1	2	9	12	29	29	116	
Tunisia	413	126	413	72	27	13	28	236	140	262	36	
Turkey	1,805	519	908	14	1	1	14	14	8	500	233	
Union of South Africa	273	352	77	4,965	1,127	1,093	1,118	1,632	1,074	2,772	5,355	
United Kingdom	31,716	69,796	11,069	4,496	373	283	1,400	1,364	588	2,772	35	
U.S.A.	29,826	17,245	4,444	200	31	21	68	30	27	127	16	
Uruguay	62	359	200	803	961	2,108	1,022	595	596	68	83	
Venezuela	11,921	5,723	6,025	20	30	64	23	35	36	1	1	
Miscellaneous	690	331	208	1,321	1,321	1,321	1,321	1,321	1,321	1,321	1,321	
Not Reported	1,321	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF HEADQUARTERS GENEVA



ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LES REFUGIES
Structure de l'Administration centrale, Genève

