1978 WORLD REFUGEE SURVEY REPORT

A Publication of the United States Committee for Refugees
GULF OF SIAM, NOVEMBER 30, 1977: A Vietnamese holds her sick child as she pleads for help from a fishing boat carrying 48 other refugees as it arrived at the village of Khlong Yai, 220 miles southeast of Bangkok. The refugees were refused entry and the boat was towed back to sea.

**OFFICERS OF THE BOARD**

Lorne Greene, Chairman  
Herbert J. Waters, President  
Barbara Bode  
Vice President-Domestic  
Frances H. Howard  
Vice President-Refugees  
Lee Feller  
Vice President-International  
Michael Monroney, Treasurer  
Rev. Tony Larsen, Secretary  
Gloria Starr King,  
U.N. Representative  
Gerald E. Connolly,  
Executive Director

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

Eddie Albert  
Marian Anderson  
Br. Joseph Berg, C.S.C.  
Dorothy Blum  
James H. Boren  
Bernard A. Confer  
Aled P. Davies  
Gwyn Jones-Davis  
Tony T. Dechant  
Mrs. Edison Dick  
John H. Dively  
Luther H. Evans  
Michael E. Folloni  
John B. Ford, III  
J. Gray Garland, Jr.  
Ray A. Goldberg  
Robert Hunter  
Victor Jacobs  
Pamela A. Jameson  
William C. Kokontis  
Howard Krasge  
Mrs. Albert D. Lasker  
Ralph Lazarus  
Marjorie Lee-Taylor  
Robert G. Lewis  
Mrs. Oswald B. Lord  
Edward B. Marks  
Martin M. McLaughlin  
George Meaney  
Samuel W. Meek  
Robert Murphy  
Robert R. Nathan  
Most Rev. Edward W. O'Rourke  
James G. Patton  
Ponchitta Pierce  
Edward Piszek  
Marsha Hunt Presnell  
Graham Purcell  
Maxwell M. Rabb  
Bernard Rapoport  
Lewis A. Rivlin  
Kenneth Schlossberg  
John Sewell  
Rev. Albert L. Siener  
Harry Smith, Jr.  
Most Rev. Edward E. Swanson, D.D  
Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum  
W. Edward Whitfield

**UNITED STATES COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES**

The United States Committee for Refugees (USCR) is a private, non-profit organization serving as a non-governmental focal point of humanitarian concern for the world refugee situation. It acts as a resource center on: (1) the causal factors of refugee migration in various parts of the world; (2) international relief efforts in behalf of refugees; (3) international law for refugee protection; and (4) the refugee asylum policies of the U.S. and other countries. The USCR also supports the efforts of UN specialized agencies working for refugees.

The United States Committee for Refugees is supported entirely by private contributions. Over 80,000 Americans have given their support to the work of the Committee.

All contributions to the United States Committee for Refugees are tax deductible.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION - 1

PART I: THE CAUSES OF REFUGEE MIGRATION - 3

I. AFRICA - 4
   A. Equatorial Guinea
   B. Uganda
   C. Western Sahara
   D. The Horn of Africa
   E. Southern Africa

II. THE AMERICAS - 13
   A. The Southern Cone
   B. Central America
      1. El Salvador
      2. Nicaragua
   C. The Caribbean
      1. Haiti
      2. Cuba

III. ASIA - 20
   A. General Developments
   B. Indochina

IV. EUROPE - 27
   A. The Soviet Union
   B. Other Eastern European Countries

V. MIDDLE EAST - 31
   A. Palestinian Refugees
   B. The Kurds

B. Special Areas of Concern - 40
   1. Asylum.
   2. Eligibility Determination
   3. Acquisition of Nationality
   4. Family Unity
   5. Documentation
   6. International Solidarity: a brief guide to the refugee policies of selected major countries of asylum
      a. Australia
      b. Austria
      c. Belgium
      d. Canada
      e. Denmark
      f. France
      g. Germany, Federal Republic
      h. Italy
      i. Netherlands
      j. Sweden
      k. Switzerland
      l. United Kingdom
      m. United States

PART II: INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE - 36

I. INTERNATIONAL LEGAL PROTECTION - 36
   A. Major International Conventions Relating to Refugees

II. INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ASSISTANCE - 50
   A. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
   B. Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration
   C. International Non-Governmental Agencies

III. APPENDIX - 53
   A. Annotated Directory of Organizations Working In Behalf of Human Rights and Refugees
   B. A Brief Bibliography on Human Rights and Refugees
INTRODUCTION

Perhaps the most reliable bellwether concerning the status of human rights around the world is the number of refugees that is generated by a particular conflict or political crisis. The renewed public interest in "human rights" becomes less of an amorphous theorem when we begin to document the miseries and the degradations suffered by the millions of uprooted persons known simply as refugees. The United States Committee for Refugees issues its 1978 World Refugee Survey in the hope that this document might serve to broaden public concern for the plight of the thirteen million persons who have fled their homeland because of man-made crises around the globe.

1978 already begins with its hopes and its tragedies for refugees. Face to face negotiations between the Egyptians and the Israelis, similar negotiations for majority rule in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), the revival of public concern for human rights in Eastern Europe and the promised return to civilian rule in several Latin American countries—all hold promise for resolving some very old political trouble spots.

1978 is also tragically fraught with political turmoil, however. Tens of thousands of new refugees are in flight with ongoing strife in Angola, a border war in Indochina, mounting racial tensions in South Africa, civil war in Ethiopia and the possibility of outright warfare between Ethiopia and its neighbor, Somalia. Political crackdowns on dissidents in Nicaragua, Chile, the U.S.S.R. and festering problems in Cyprus, Lebanon and the Middle East—all threaten to generate new waves of refugees in the coming year.

Our concern is not merely the statistical presentation of the problem; rather, we hope to generate a movement that would see the political and human rights of refugees guaranteed in international law and respected by all nations in the human community. It is among the most lamentable of facts that in the largest continent—Asia—not a single country has ratified either the 1951 Convention or the 1967 Protocol concerning protection for refugees.

In this 1978 Survey we have attempted to answer three questions: 1) How many refugees are there and where are they coming from?; 2) What are the political situations which are causing large numbers of people to flee their homelands?; and 3) What is the response of the international community to the plight of the world's refugees? In order to present as comprehensive an analysis as possible we have added a concise bibliography, an annex of international laws and conventions governing the rights of refugees, and an annotated guide to some of the most notable agencies working in the field of refugee relief. We recognize, of course, that no report can truly be called "definitive" given the constant changes in world politics. We also are keenly aware of the inherent limitations of any such report; namely, its inability to convey the deep sense of tragic loss felt by the millions of human beings we have described as refugees.

In the sociological context a refugee is a person who has been forced to leave his/her home and is prevented from returning to it for one of several reasons. This Survey concerns itself with uprooted persons who fall into one of these categories: 1) Stateless persons; 2) Persons who have a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, national origins, membership or affiliation with a certain social or political group and who are outside their country of origin, unable or unwilling to return to it; and: 3) Persons who have been displaced within their own country or who have fled abroad because of war or civil strife.

Refugees are the ultimate victims of war and oppression. Too often they are the forgotten byproducts of ideological disputes, political repression or a foreign policy gone awry. In fact as one surveys the globe one cannot help but be struck by the notion that if only foreign policy makers looked at the international chessboard from the refugees' perspective a new ethos might be created to guide relations among sovereign states. An ethos that would assert the principle of the right of every refugee to seek and be given safe
The thirteen million refugees we cite in this Survey constitute one of the largest political migrations in human history. As the United Nations engages in debate about a new international economic order it would be well to remember that the cornerstone of any new world order must be an ethos that recognizes certain basic human rights, and protects those rights with a vigor and a passion that has been sadly lacking for the better part of this century.

We are deeply indebted to the tireless effort of our Program Director, J. Matthew Mitchell in the research and preparation of this Report. His long hours spent culling political and statistical documents have enhanced this year's Survey with their thoroughness. Special thanks to our research assistant John Graham and to Barbara Bailey for their assistance and to the members of our Board of Trustees who have given freely of their time and energies because of their basic commitment to the cares of refugees worldwide. We also want to give special mention to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to the outgoing High Commissioner, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, who for the past twelve years has devoted himself to the refugee problem and to the humanitarian endeavors of the UNHCR. He has provided the UNHCR with an energetic stewardship that has responded compassionately and efficiently to almost every major refugee problem of the past decade. His talent and drive will be missed.

Gerald E. Connolly
Executive Director
February 1978
Part I. The Causes of Refugee Migration

1978 WORLD REFUGEE POPULATION:
13,238,826 VICTIMS OF WAR, INTOLERANCE AND SOCIAL UNREST

NOTE: The tables which follow are designed to give the reader an idea of the scope of the world refugee problem. They are intended to be used as educational tools and reference guides, not as a definitive accounting of the world refugee population.

### AREA OF EXILE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>3,440,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMERICAS</td>
<td>598,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIA</td>
<td>6,326,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROPE</td>
<td>194,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDDLE EAST</td>
<td>2,677,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>13,238,826</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LEGEND**

- CRS: Catholic Relief Services
- CSCE: Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
- ICEM: Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration
- ILHR: International League for Human Rights
- KDP: Kurdish Democratic Party
- LRCS: League of Red Cross Societies
- NA: Not available
- NR: Not reported
- OT: Office of Tibet
- SSR: U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Refugees
- UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- UNRWA: United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees
- USDS: U.S. Department of State
- USINS: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service
Civil war, tribal genocide and racial unrest threaten to increase substantially, in 1978, the already large numbers of refugees in Africa. The swelling numbers of refugees in virtually all parts of the continent have outpaced the capacity of governments and international agencies to respond to their needs.

The world continues to be shocked by large scale killings and torture in Equatorial Guinea and by tribal genocide in Uganda. In the Horn of Africa, a military junta is fighting for survival against internal assassinations, Eritrean rebellion and a major war with ethnic Somali insurgents in the Ogaden. The Polisario Front is fighting for independence of the phosphate-rich territory of Western Sahara, which was divided between Mauritania and Morocco, after independence from Spain in 1976. Angola remains a divided country as the civil war drags on. Fighting continues in the absence of a settlement to bring majority rule to Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and protests against apartheid in South Africa have met with greater repressive measures by the South African government. Despite pressure from the international community, South Africa continues its illegal occupation of Namibia, Southwest Africa, and military pressure has been brought to bear on South Africa by SWAPO (Southwest African People's Organization) guerrillas.

All of these situations show few signs of abating in 1978. Yet some positive developments have also occurred for refugees in the African continent. Since Guinea Bissau won its independence in 1975, more than 50,000 persons who had fled the liberation struggle have been repatriated under the auspices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Resettlement continues for those who were internally displaced by the war as well as those who had fled to Senegal. Negotiations are currently in progress for the transition to majority rule in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). Many black refugees displaced by Mozambique's struggle for independence have returned. Mozambique's economy, however, still reels from the deleterious impact of the flight of 200,000 Portuguese Mozambicans, who fled the country after its independence.

Recent Rhodesian army incursions deep into Mozambique - aimed at destroying guerrilla training bases and military depots - have also put a great economic and military strain on the Frelimo Government.

Unlike Angola, Ethiopia and Guinea, which have been closed to the Western Press, some Western, non-Marxist journalists have been allowed to tour Mozambique rather freely to see what is going on for themselves. Reporters have been impressed by the Frelimo government's dedication to overcome 400 years of colonialism, the post-independence economic collapse, and the new ravages of the Rhodesian war.

Equatorial Guinea

According to recent reports by the international press, thousands of persons have been killed or have disappeared since Equatorial Guinea gained its independence from Spain a little over nine years ago. It is also estimated that 145,000 refugees -- almost half of the country's original population -- have fled to various countries of Central Africa and to Spain.

The Anti-Slavery Society, Amnesty International and the World Council of Churches have all denounced the regime of Macias Nguema Biyogo as "among the most brutal in the world." These international human rights organizations have reported systematic killings, torture and forced labor.

Macias, who rules Equatorial Guinea in constant fear of assassination, is reportedly backed by a ruthless militia comprised of members of his own tribe (the majority Fang Tribe) and by hundreds of Cuban, Chinese and Russian advisors. All American diplomats have been expelled.

With nearly all the opposition dead or in exile, the largely illiterate population is resigned to accepting the regime.
Uganda

In 1972, 40,000 people poured out of Uganda when President Idi Amin Dada, who had come to power in a 1971 military coup, expelled all non-citizen Asians from the country. Now, a second wave of political refugees is coming out of Uganda into Kenya, Tanzania, and Zaire.

These new refugees are primarily from the Lango and Acholi tribes, part of the Christian minority in Uganda. They have been accused by Amin of continued support for Milton Obote, the former President ousted by Amin, now living in exile in Tanzania. Many government officials and military officers who fear Amin are also fleeing the country.

On the night of January 25, 1977, an attempted coup reportedly took place in Uganda. Since then, reports coming out of Uganda, and from refugees in Kenya, have indicated mass killings, disappearances and beatings by the State Research Bureau, Amin's secret police force.

Uganda radio reported the death of the Anglican Archbishop Janani Luwum, an Acholi. The Archbishop, accused of complicity in a coup attempt, allegedly died in an "auto accident." This story, however, has been widely disputed by knowledgeable observers and refugees; it is generally believed that the Archbishop was murdered by Amin's secret police.

As the death toll mounts in Uganda, hundreds continue to seek refuge in neighboring countries. Ugandan sources in Kenya have estimated close to 10,000 Ugandan refugees in Kenya, compared to an official estimate of 3,000. Many refugees, apparently do not register with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for fear of exposure to Amin's State Research Bureau. In Tanzania, the UNHCR recently completed a self-sustaining project for the settlement of 1,500 of the 3,000 refugees registered there.

Observers outside Uganda feel that the death of Archbishop Luwum, the exile of five of the eighteen bishops in Uganda and the failure of the January 1977 coup (and the subsequent military purge) indicate the desire of the Amin regime to eliminate all possible sources of dissent.

Western Sahara

After the death of Generalissimo Franco in Spain, the Spanish government agreed to relinquish its claim to the phosphate-rich Western Sahara. Under the Madrid Agreement of 1975, the territory was divided between Morocco (two thirds) and Mauritania (one third.)

In response to the division of their land, a popularly-backed guerrilla movement, the Polisario Front, began a hit-and-run war against the occupying powers. Polisario (Popular Front for the Liberation of Saquia el Hamra and Rio de Oro) has not only held its own but has scored some notable successes against more experienced Moroccan and Mauritanian troops. In the desert, the guerrillas are able to avoid the Moroccan columns and stage surprise attacks on supply depots and transport columns.

The fighting has resulted in severe hardship for the Saharan population. Major towns are still occupied by Moroccan and Mauritanian troops. Those Saharans who wish to flee to Algeria (about 50,000 have done so), must do so at night in order to avoid Moroccan troops and the Moroccan Air Force, which has been known to bomb refugee columns.

Once in Algeria, life is harsh. Most of the refugees live in one of twenty-two refugee camps in southern Algeria near Tindouf. Tents are their only protection against the blazing sun of the day, and the freezing cold of the desert night; they live on bread and semolina, and medical supplies are in short supply.

It is difficult for international organizations to assist these refugees. Tindouf is 1,200 miles from Algiers, making communications and transportation difficult. The Algerian government is reportedly spending $50,000 dollars a day on refugee relief.

An end to the fighting does not appear likely in the near future.
The Horn of Africa

Few countries are faced with the kind of political instability that has beset Ethiopia in recent years. Assassinations and assassination attempts of government leaders and various opposition elements have become commonplace in Addis Ababa, the capital. Numerous insurgencies continue throughout the country, the two most significant of which are the Eritrean drive for secession in the north, and the Somali-Ogaden claims for autonomy in the east. With the Eritrean and Ogaden wars sorely testing the resolve of the young, revolutionary military government of Lt. Colonel Mengistu Hailie Mariam, Ethiopia in 1978 faces nothing short of the dismemberment of the once sprawling empire of the late Hailie Selassie.

Adopting a hard-line Marxist-Leninist ideology, the Ethiopian Dergue—the ruling group of military officers—has radically altered Ethiopia's relations with the outside world. American military bases have been closed and the Soviet Union has supplanted the United States as Ethiopia's chief arms supplier. This new infusion of Soviet technical assistance, coupled with the arrival of several thousand Cuban "advisers" has also had a dramatic impact on the policies of neighboring Somalia, where the Soviets have been expelled, a Soviet naval base at Berbera summarily closed and the government of President Barre has turned to the West for military support in its quest to assist ethnic Somalis win autonomy in the Ogaden.

Significantly, the US has refused to supply Somalia arms during the conflict in spite of the fast expanding Soviet and Cuban presence in Ethiopia. In Djibouti, the instability in the region prompted the new government to request that French troops remain to protect the small nation, which is not only the railhead and seaport for Ethiopia, but also another object of Somali claims.

The Somali people have a history of intense nationalism in spite of divergencies within their own society. As a people, the Somalis stretch from northern Kenya to the newly independent Djibouti on the Red Sea. Split up by colonial borders, the Somalis have always harbored a desire to unite in a 'greater Somalia' organized and united under one government. Some observers feel that the Somalis saw in Ethiopia's internal problems, an opportunity to press their claims on the Ogaden Desert region which they claim as their own.

Eritrea, the coastal province in northeast Ethiopia, was once the ancient kingdom of Axum and has always remained distant from the highland government in Addis Ababa. Until 1962, the province was an autonomous region of Ethiopia. In that year, Emperor Hailie Selassie annexed the province into Ethiopia, repealing the autonomy of the Eritrean provincial government. Discontent and sporadic violence against the government have always existed, but observers and members of Eritrean support groups in the US feel that the 1973 drought and the government's failure to help are what led to the increased rebel activity in Eritrea in the last three years. At present, the government controls only the cities in Eritrea, and US State Department officials and other observers report that the cities are under siege by insurgents pressing on government forces who are fighting a two-front war in the Ogaden and in Eritrea.

The combination of drought, famine and fighting has thus far produced hundreds of thousands of refugees both within Ethiopia and in the surrounding countries of the Horn. The most serious problem is in Eritrea where an estimated 600,000 people have had to flee their homes.

While Eritrean forces control most of the province, the government has resorted to indiscriminate air attacks on Eritrean villages. Those whose homes have been destroyed, reportedly have been forced to seek shelter in caves or under trees. Food is a problem because many crops have been
destroyed by the fighting. Moreover, relief efforts have been prohibited by the Ethiopian government and major international agencies have not been allowed to operate inside Eritrea.

Relief efforts are being carried out by the Eritrean Relief Committee which, with support from voluntary agencies and fund raising activities in the West, provides blankets, shelters, food, medical care, and clothing for the displaced. This aid must enter Eritrea via the southern Sudan on trucks and Land Rovers.

Since the beginning of severe fighting in Eritrea, over 150,000 people have fled to the southern Sudan. There, the UNHCR has been able to help some refugees find jobs or become self-sufficient farmers. The UNHCR also has two camps housing about 32,000 people. However, the $1,246,000 UNHCR program at the Esh Showak and Wad-el-Hileiwu camps cannot provide all the Eritrean refugees in need of housing and food. The UNHCR estimates that at least 55,000 refugees remain for whom no settlement assistance is available.

The recent fighting between Somali insurgent forces and Ethiopian troops in the Ogaden, and along the rail line linking Djibouti and Addis Ababa has produced another flow of refugees, most leaving Ethiopia for Djibouti USAID reported, in early November, that the numbers had reached 6,000 people, most of them pastoralists and farmers. These refugees are now housed in two camps, at Dikhil and Ali-Sabieh, where conditions are reported generally to be good. In response to the problem, the US government and two German voluntary agencies, have donated shelters, clothing and food. The UNHCR is hoping to establish gardens where the farmers can raise produce for the Djibouti market.

Southern Africa

In 1978, Southern Africa faces war, civil unrest, racial oppression and tribal strife. The resulting flight of refugees is bound to increase.

Angola remains a country divided and engaged in a bitter civil war rooted in ideological and tribal differences. The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, supported by the Kimbundu tribe, the urban intelligentsia, and twenty thousand Cuban troops, remains in control of the capital, Luanda, and the central portion of the country. But the MPLA power faces a serious threat from Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), supported by the Ovimbundo tribe (33% of the population), controlling much of the southern countryside.

In the north, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), headed by Holden Roberto, though far less active than UNITA, still holds the loyalties of the Bakongo tribe, which comprises 25% of the population. In Cabinda, the oil-rich enclave north of the Zaire River, Cuban troops have been protecting the oil refineries from guerrillas who seek independence for Cabinda.

The unsuccessful invasion of Zaire's copper-rich Shaba province by Katangan exiles, who had been living in Angola, in March and April of 1977, has caused the flight of some 200,000 refugees into remote districts of Angola. These refugees, living in the remote bush, have strained relief operations, already taxed by the hundreds of thousands of persons internally displaced by the Angolan civil war.

Within Angola, these displaced persons are aided by several relief organizations. The UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, World Food Program and the International Red Cross are working in a coordinated effort to provide food, shelter, clothing, communications and transport facilities. These efforts, however, have been severely hampered by war, lack of facilities and the remote location of some refugee groups.

In neighboring countries such as Zaire and Zambia, however, there are thousands more refugees. In Zaire, l'Eglise du Christ and l'Association International de Development Rural Outre-mer administer UNHCR programs for over 500,000 Angolan refugees. In Zambia, where there are 30,000 Angolans, UNHCR works in tripartite agreement with the Zam-
bian government and the Lutheran World Federation/Zambian Christian Refugee Service has set up a settlement for Angolans at Meheba funded with 72,000 dollars and serving 11,000 refugees.

The Portuguese, Asians and mixed bloods who left Angola for Portugal and other countries after independence are being assisted by ICEM in their search for housing and employment. ICEM has a continuing program for the settlement of Portuguese in Venezuela which projected resettling 2,200 refugees in 1977.

Attacks by Rhodesian security forces on refugees in southern Mozambique have claimed at least 1,000 refugee lives in a Rhodesian attempt to destroy guerrilla bases. There are 35,000 black Rhodesian refugees in southern Mozambique, most housed in three Mozambican-run and UN-assisted camps. In 1977, the UN provided around 2 million dollars worth of assistance to refugees in Mozambique and is projecting a budget of 3 million for 1978. In addition, voluntary agencies and governments will contribute another 1.4 million.

In Rhodesia the political situation remains tense. A political settlement between the white government of Prime Minister Ian Smith and three nationalist leaders, announced on February 15, threatens to freeze the nationalist liberation leaders, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, out of the political process. Both the American and British negotiators--who had attempted to involve the Patriotic Front in the settlement -- at first spurned the so-called "internal settlement." Recent reports, however, indicate a greater Anglo-American willingness to accept the plan. To date over 8,000 people have been killed in the six year guerrilla war. In addition to the black Rhodesian refugees in Mozambique, there are large numbers of refugees from the guerrilla war in Zambia and Botswana. The refugees in Botswana are largely self-supporting and live in temporary refugee settlements at Francistown or in the Selebe Pikwe settlement. In 1977, the government of Botswana asked the UNHCR for 800,000 dollars to build a new emergency settlement which would house 2,000 more refugees. The government of Zambia, which hosts some 7,000 refugees from Rhodesia, is now renovating its Maleni refugee center to accommodate new arrivals from Rhodesia.

The exodus of whites from Rhodesia was 12,000 people in 1977, compared to 7,200 in 1976. These whites are emigrating to Western countries rather than staying to face the continued economic decline of Rhodesia, mandatory military service and a dubious future for the privileged white lifestyle. The emigration of white Rhodesians, while relatively small, compared to the number of black refugees who have fled, is increasing monthly. A sharp increase could severely strain the already taxed resources and capacity of major countries of asylum and the various voluntary agencies that aid in resettlement abroad.

The continuing struggle between the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO) and South African troops, coupled with the police repression of student political organizers, has led to the flight of hundreds of Namibians to neighboring countries.

The question of Namibia has been on the UN General Assembly Agenda since 1946, when the Assembly refused a South African request to annex the territory. Under the League of Nations, Namibia became a mandated territory and South Africa was given the authority to govern it, and "promote to the utmost, the material and moral well-being and social progress of the inhabitants." The UN has charged that South Africa has violated this principle by introducing apartheid into the territory.

In 1966, after 20 years of UN efforts to bring about a change in South Africa's racial policy, the United Nations, General Assembly revoked the League of Nations Mandate and placed the territory under UN control, declaring South African occupation of Namibia illegal. A special session of the General Assembly was called in 1967, to set up the Council for South West Africa and later changed the name to Namibia.

Namibia is a territory rich in copper, lead, zinc, uranium and diamonds. Most of the profits are exported as shareholders' dividends and taxes to South Africa; the Africans are demanding at least a portion of that income tax for distribution in Namibia to better the standard of living for the black majority.

For young students exiled for their political activities, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Botswana Council of Churches and the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF), provide schooling, and scholarships. The UNHCR has built a secondary and a junior secondary school, each of which accommodates 480 students.
The government of Botswana is also letting Namibian students attend the University of Botswana. The American Friends Service Committee, through the Botswana Council of Churches, UNHCR, and IUEF is now raising funds to assist some students in attending universities in Europe and West Africa. Similar efforts are being undertaken in Zambia, and in Angola, the UNHCR has provided $100,000 for the restoration of a SWAPO hospital destroyed in an attack.

In South Africa, a wave of "bannings" of black activists, the closing of the liberal press, and the tragic death of Steve Biko while in detention, brought South Africa to the attention of the international community this year. In response, the United Nations passed a resolution banning arms sales to South Africa (supported by the US and the West) and threatened to impose an economic boycott.

One of the most salient symbols of the rising black consciousness in South Africa has been the student strike protesting inferior education for black students. Because of the Soweto violence, many black student leaders have been forced underground, and some have been forced to flee the country because of fear of police repression.

In Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and Tanzania, these students are assisted in continuing their education. Involved in the effort are: the Botswana Council of Churches, the Lesotho Christian Council, the IUEF, UNHCR and other voluntary agencies concerned with the education of South Africa's future black leaders.

White professionals are also leaving South Africa. Concerned about the future in racially separated South Africa, they are leaving at the rate of 1,000 a month (in contrast to a net inflow of 2,300 people in 1976). Many go to England or other European countries. As the level of tension in South Africa rises, more whites will undoubtedly choose to emigrate.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY OF EXILE</th>
<th>COUNTRY OF ASYLUM</th>
<th>NUMBER OF REFUGEES (as of Jan 1, 1978)</th>
<th>NUMBER OF REFUGEES (as of Jan 1, 1977)</th>
<th>1978 SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>USDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>8,500(^a)</td>
<td>4,700</td>
<td>CRS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Venezuela +</td>
<td>107(^b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zaire</td>
<td>510,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>USDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>USDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>7,400</td>
<td>7,400</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>127,000</td>
<td>110,500</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zaire</td>
<td>18,200</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabinda</td>
<td>Zaire</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>Central African Nations</td>
<td>145,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>WP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Internal</td>
<td>600,000(^*)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ERC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>USDS/AID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>USDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>USDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>150,000(^*)</td>
<td>91,000</td>
<td>USDS/ERC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internally displaced</td>
<td>53,000</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>LRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea Buissau</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Portugal +</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>CRS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>3,350</td>
<td></td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>49,500</td>
<td>48,500</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>78,000</td>
<td>78,000</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zaire</td>
<td>24,500</td>
<td>24,500</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)</td>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>USDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>13,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AFRICA (CONTINUED)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY OF EXILE</th>
<th>COUNTRY OF ASYLUM</th>
<th>NUMBER OF REFUGEES (as of Jan 1, 1978)</th>
<th>NUMBER OF REFUGEES (as of Jan 1, 1977)</th>
<th>1978 SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Africa</strong></td>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Embassy of Botswana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sudan</strong></td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>10,500</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uganda</strong></td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>USDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Asians)</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1,500**</td>
<td>Washington Post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>6,175</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>India</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>USDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Swedish Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Western Sahara</strong></td>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zaire</strong></td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>LRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>USDS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AFRICA SUBTOTAL 3,440,797 1,699,462

1 Persons displaced internally and externally by the civil war in Angola.
   a) Estimates of Angolan refugees in Namibia range from 6,000 to 11,000.

+ In cases of both Angola and Mozambique, the USCR cites significantly higher refugee figures than were reported in 1977. This increase is due primarily to a) the availability of more reliable data; b) an increase in the number of registered refugees with the Portuguese Government and c) a continuing flow of refugees from both countries.

b) These are the first of 2,200 returnees in Portugal to be resettled by ICEM in cooperation with the Venezuelan Government.

2 Refugees from 1972 internal strife in Burundi.

3 Persons who have fled the conflict over Cabindan independence.
AFRICA (CONTINUED)

4
According to a Washington Post article of 1/28/78, almost half of the population of Equatorial Guinea has fled and the rest live in a reign of terror. Dissent is punishable by death. The country is virtually closed to the press, but refugees, businessmen and diplomats tell of harsh oppression. Amnesty International and other concerned groups have condemned the government as "among the most brutal and unpredictable in the world."

☆
Refugees from the civil war for Eritrean independence.

5
Refugees who had fled the war of liberation in Guinea Buissau which ended in 1975. Repatriation is in progress.

6
Refugees who have fled the conflict over South African occupation of Namibia, formerly Southwest Africa.

7
Members of the Tutsi tribe of Rwanda who lost power to the Hutu majority in the 1960 revolution.

8
Mostly refugee students who have fled apartheid and racial violence. Reportedly, whites have been fleeing South Africa at the rate of 1,000 a month, but the USCR has no verifiable statistics on the number that have fled and the countries that have admitted them.

9
Ugandan Asians expelled by Idi Amin in 1972.

10
Saharan nationalist guerrillas, the Polisario Front, are fighting for independence of the phosphate-rich Western Sahara. This former Spanish colony was partitioned between Morocco and Mauritania in 1976. Most of the refugees from the conflict have fled to Algeria.

★★
Most of these were in transit status in Austria and have been resettled in other countries. According to recent reports, about 40 remain.

★★★
The British Government no longer considers these persons refugees. The last resettlement camps for refugees were closed in 1974, and it has been reported that most of the refugees have been successfully integrated.
Latin America has undergone some improvements as well as some setbacks in human rights during the past year - developments which will play a crucial role in the shape of refugee problems in that continent.

According to Amnesty International, about 80% of the Latin American population is living under military rule. A common feature of military regimes is the declaration of a "state of emergency" under which civil and political liberties are suspended for security reasons. The resulting crackdown on political opposition has caused the flight of large numbers of refugees.

Several military governments have promised to hold elections and transfer political power to a civilian government. President Hugo Banzer of Bolivia has announced that the armed forces will relinquish control of the country to a civilian government through elections in the summer of 1978. The governments of Guatemala, Peru, and Uruguay have also announced intentions to hold elections. Brazilian President Ernesto Geisel has named General Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo as the official candidate for Presidential elections to be held later this year. Figueiredo is considered to be a moderate and hard-line factions of the military have voiced strong opposition to his candidacy.

The Pinochet government in Chile had planned to move toward civilian rule in the 1980's but because a January plebiscite showed 75% of the electorate in favor of the present government, Pinochet has announced that elections will not be held for another ten years. This declaration has sparked international protests against Pinochet. The United States had denounced the Chilean vote as "unfair." One positive development in the Chilean government has been the disbanding of DINA, the terrorist security organization and its replacement by a less draconian agency. Although persons continue to be arrested for political reasons, frequent disappearances and brutal torture reportedly have diminished.

Argentina was once a safe haven for thousands of refugees from neighboring dictatorships but since a state of seige was declared in 1974 alien refugees as well as Argentine nationals have been victims of the fighting between leftist and rightist terrorist groups. In 1977 the Argentine Government announced the release of 342 political prisoners and the visit of a United States Congressional delegation noted a slight improvement in human rights. Nevertheless, human rights violations continue under the state of seige. While the Argentine military is reportedly beginning a National Reorganization plan aimed at restoring civilian rule sometime in 1980, unexplained disappearances have continued and political parties and labor unions are prohibited from organizing.

Concerning other parts of Latin America, serious deterioration of human rights, violence, and terrorism in two Central American countries, El Salvador and Nicaragua, have caused great concern abroad. In the Caribbean area, there have been some slight improvements in rights conditions in Haiti, a country which has generated a large number of exiles, and steps toward improvement in American relations with Cuba have sparked hope of hundreds of thousands of Cuban exiles in the U.S. who still have family in Cuba.

The Southern Cone

Until September of 1973, Chile, under the government of Salvador Allende, was a safe haven for refugees from rightist military dictatorships. Among these refugees were Paraguayans who had fled the military government of General Stroessner, Brazilians who had fled the 1964 military coup in their country, Bolivians opposed to President Hugo Banzer, whose military government seized power in 1971 and Uruguayans who had fled the June 1973 military coup in Uruguay one of Latin America's oldest democracies.
Then Allende's government itself was overthrown by the military and in the ensuing crack-down, these refugees plus thousands more from Chile sought asylum in foreign embassies or fled to Argentina where the government of Juan Peron was sympathetic to their plight.

After the death of Juan Peron, the government of his wife, Isabel, faced severe economic difficulties and factional fighting among Peronist elements. A state of siege was declared in 1974 under which the government was granted broad emergency powers to eliminate opposition. Immediately following the State of Seige declaration, some 3,000 persons suspected of subversive activity were placed in "preventive detention," and during the 18-month period following Juan Peron's death, some 1,500 persons were assassinated by death squads, some of which, according to sworn testimony, were financed by the Ministry of Social Welfare. Among the victims were persons active in politics, members of trade or teachers unions, clerics and political refugees.

In March of 1976, Isabel Peron was deposed by the military and General Jorge Videla became head of State. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cesar Guzzetti, gave public assurances that refugees would not be repatriated against their will. However, the Security Act and the State of Seige Decree were kept in force and human rights violations continued. In May of 1976, three prominent Uruguayan parliamentarians were killed in Buenos Aires. Former Bolivian President Torres disappeared on May 27 and on May 27 was found dead. Files on some 2,000 refugees were stolen from major voluntary agencies working with refugees. Following the break-in, twenty-four refugees, mostly Chileans but including some Bolivians and Uruguayans, were abducted and severely tortured prior to their release.

Persistent human rights violations in the Southern Cone have heightened the need for the resettlement of refugees and detainees. In 1974 an agreement was signed between the Chilean Government, the Chilean National Commission for refugees (COMAR) the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) for release of persons held in detention under the State of Seige Law pending offers of asylum by foreign governments. According to ICEM, this program was discontinued at the end of 1976 because the Chilean Government had released all persons in this category.

But a second Prison Release program, established under a bilateral agreement between the Chilean Government and ICEM is still operating. Included in this program are persons who have been tried and condemned under the security law and have requested that their sentences be commuted to exile. ICEM estimates that a total of 400 cases plus about 1,000 family members will require resettlement opportunities in 1978.

The danger of reprisals from terrorists faced by thousands of refugees in Argentina remains the chief concern of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The UNHCR estimates that of the 10,000 Latin American refugees presently in Argentina, about 5,000 will require resettlement opportunities in 1978. Amnesty International believes that there are thousands of refugees in Argentina who fail to register for fear of reprisals from terrorists. Eventually these people do come forth and the resettlement caseload remains fairly stable because departures are virtually offset by new registrations.

In October of 1977, the Argentine government reinstated the "Right of Option" - a constitutional right of an Argentine citizen who has been arrested for a political offense and who wishes to go into exile rather than remain in prison. It has been reported, however, that a number of restrictions have been imposed on this right. Amnesty International and other human rights groups have appealed to various governments for resettlement opportunities.

Central America

El Salvador

In 1972, Napoleon Duarte won the general elections for President in El Salvador with the backing of a coalition of parties opposed to military dictatorship. Three weeks later, Duarte was deposed and forced into exile by a military coup headed by Colonel Artero Molina.
General Carlos Humberto Romero, the official government candidate was made President in elections held on February 20, 1977. Following government claims of victory for General Romero, members of the opposition party, Union Nacional Oppositora (UNO) protested the arrests of hundreds of its supporters before the elections. UNO supporters, led by their Presidential candidate, Colonel Ernesto Claramont, occupied the main plaza of the capital, San Salvador, and demanded an examination of election results.

To curb resulting civil unrest, General Romero declared a state of seige throughout the country in February, 1977. The terrorism and unrest in El Salvador come from two fronts -- right-wing para-military groups and left-wing guerrillas. Victims of the violence include government officials, such as Foreign Minister Mauricio Boronovo, Jesuit priests working for land reform and large numbers of peasants, including 100 killed in a demonstration protesting the February 1977 elections.

The combination of unrest, terrorism and strong government reaction to the violence has led to the exile of two Salvadoran groups -- reform-minded clergy who have been harassed by para-military organizations, backed by large landowners and members of the political opposition to the government.

Since 1968, the Church has been actively pushing for land reform, promoting the break up of enormous tracts of land and the distribution of smaller land parcels among the campesinos. The reform movement has been vigorously opposed by the large landowners. In July of 1977 Salvadoran priests testified before the U.S. Congress on the threats and tactics employed by right-wing groups to block the land reform movement among the clergy and the campesinos.

Opposition candidates in both the 1972 and 1977 elections have been forced out of the country by violent incidents and death threats.

Upon his inauguration in July of 1977, General Romero lifted the state of seige and invited all persons in exile to return. The UNO issued a statement in September asking all exiles to return as a test of Romero's intentions.

Following the lifting of the state of seige, Romero publicly condemned all violence from any political sector. As a result of international pressure, U.S. Congressional hearings and press coverage, some improvements have come about: a significant decrease in press censorship, a lower profile for the military and a decline in repression against the church leadership. While these changes appear significant relative to the severe repression that reigned from Romero's disputed election in February of 1977 to his inauguration in July of that year, the question remains how Romero will proceed with the socio-economic problems deeply rooted in El Salvador's feudal agrarian system.

Nicaragua

In Nicaragua, thousands of peasants have been uprooted from what they thought was public land given to them under an abortive land reform program begun twenty years ago. These peasants have reportedly been evicted by the National Guard, Nicaragua's military and police force, on orders from a handful of large landlords who own more than 50% of the country's cultivated land.

Soldiers have allegedly arrived in villages without prior warning and loaded peasants into trucks with just a few possessions, leaving behind homes, fishing boats, schools and crops.

The Nicaraguan Government maintains that the land is private and that the landlords' ownership papers are registered with the local authorities. It is believed that behind the uprooting is the desire of the large landlords for still more acreage in order to increase plantings of high priced, long-fiber cotton which is the country's chief export.

Julio Molina, an opposition member of the
Nicaraguan House of Deputies, is trying to organize the displaced farmers and fishermen into acts of 'passive resistance' to the policies of the Nicaraguan government, such as refusing to pay taxes and not picking cotton. He has traveled to the U.S. to discuss the plight of the peasants with American civil rights activists.

In the meantime, the political scene in Nicaragua is rapidly deteriorating. The Somoza family, which has ruled the country for forty-four years by severe repression and elimination of opponents is meeting with serious open opposition. Following the assassination of newspaper editor Pedro Joachin Chamorro, a well known critic of the Somoza government, widespread anti-government rioting ensued. Chamorro's murder has set off an unprecedented anti-government campaign. Leftist guerrillas, who had previously staged only isolated attacks, have reportedly gained widespread support because they have declared restoration of democracy to be their goal rather than the achievement of socialism. The two most powerful political opposition groups, the Conservative Party, the only legally recognized opposition, and the Democratic Liberation Union, have demanded Somoza's resignation. The Conservative Party, has also called for an emergency session of the national legislature to designate a successor to Somoza and the Democratic Liberation Union has said that Somoza's resignation would lead to the formation of a democratic government. Many elements of the conservative business community and of the upper income families have joined in the call for Somoza's resignation or removal.

The Caribbean

Haiti

On September 21, 1977, the Haitian Government released what it called the last of its political prisoners. Although welcome, this action seemed to be mainly a symbolic gesture toward the Carter Administration's human rights policy.

Reportedly, members of the Ton-Ton Macoutes, the terrorist security organization, have been removed from the government payroll. The Duvalier regime has also tolerated some anti-government activity and press coverage but the Inter-American Press Association still lists Haiti among countries that repress freedom of the press. Labor activity is no longer meeting with brutal repression although strikes and unions are still illegal. In the political realm, the government is considering a plan to have mayors elected though it is not clear whether these will be free elections or whether the candidates will be chosen by the ruling Duvalierist Party.

These liberalizations have improved the image of the "Baby Doc" Duvalier regime as visibly less repressive than the former "Papa Doc" regime. But Haiti still remains the poorest nation in the Western Hemisphere.-- its illiteracy rate is over 90% and its per capita annual income is $120.

Political and economic repression have caused the flight of thousands of refugees to all parts of the Caribbean and to the United States. During the past four years, more than 2,000 refugees have made the hazardous voyage to the U.S. in small boats, often leaky and unseaworthy. To date only about 240 have been granted asylum and a number have been deported. The rest of the cases are on appeal in U.S. courts.

The U.S. grants refugee status only to those persons who can substantiate a valid fear of persecution upon return to their homeland; many of the refugees have been viewed as economic migrants rather than political refugees. But in Haiti, where severe economic deprivation so closely parallels political repression, this distinction often seems problematical.

Last November, a change in U.S. refugee policy was announced which would allow refugees picked up off the U.S. coast full hearings on their political asylum claims. Previously, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) had maintained that these refugees had technically never
entered the U.S. and therefore had no right to such hearings.

The flight of Haitians to the U.S. has posed a delicate problem for the American Government: while the government does not want to impose undue hardship on the refugees it feels that a liberal immigration policy could generate a still larger exodus of Haitians to the U.S. Fearing a recurrence of severe repression the American Government hesitates to criticize the present Duvalier government too strongly for the institution of "Presidency for Life" and for violations of civil, economic and political rights. In the meantime, Haitians continue to flee to the U.S. and other countries.

Cuba

The lifting of U.S. travel restrictions to Cuba in March of 1977 prompted a large number of Cubans living in the U.S. to apply for visas to visit family members in Cuba. Fidel Castro subsequently announced, however, that no Cuban refugees would be granted visas except on a limited case by case basis until full diplomatic relations are restored between Cuba and the U.S.

For many years Cuban exile leaders have been vehemently opposed to restoration of diplomatic relations with Cuba, though many are coming to realize that only if some form of relations exists between the U.S. and Cuba, is there any hope of returning to their homeland to visit their family members.

But the reunification of divided families on a large scale is bound to meet with serious obstacles even after diplomatic relations are restored. The problem is extremely delicate for Cuba because of the security risks involved in allowing large numbers of Cuban exiles into the country, given the high level of anti-Castro activity among the exile community. There are bound to be many rejections of visa applicants. There are close to 700,000 Cuban exiles in the U.S. and nearly all of them have family members in Cuba.

The status of human rights in Cuba will undoubtedly have great bearings in the restoration of full diplomatic relations with the U.S.

It is generally agreed that a large number of Cubans today enjoy better social and economic living conditions than under any previous Cuban government although political and civil liberties are severely restricted.

Organizations that document consistent human rights violations in Cuba usually do not focus on the general human rights conditions of the country but on the controversial issue of political prisoners.

There is great variance in the estimates of political prisoners currently held in Cuba. Some claim the number to be as high as 20,000 to 100,000 while most U.S. government officials and human rights organizations, such as Amnesty International, cite a figure of 4,000 to 5,000. In June of 1977, Fidel Castro told journalist Barbara Walters that there were close to 3,000 prisoners.

Although the Cuban Government has prohibited the physical torture of political prisoners, exile groups have reported allegations of torture to the Organization of American States, Amnesty International and the International League for Human Rights.

Amnesty International's 1977 annual report states that it has received "no information to indicate that prisoners have been tortured during the period covered by this report." But according to the most recent information available, no human rights organization has been allowed to make on the scene inspections.
### THE AMERICAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY OF EXILE</th>
<th>COUNTRY OF ASYLUM</th>
<th>NUMBER OF REFUGEES (as of Jan 1, 1978)</th>
<th>NUMBER OF REFUGEES (as of Jan 1, 1977)</th>
<th>1978 SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Australian Government Post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Danish Gov't</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Equador</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>France</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Germany, Democratic Republic</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Germany, Federal Republic</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>1,406</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>3,389</td>
<td>2,361</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>686</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRY OF EXILE</td>
<td>COUNTRY OF ASYLUM</td>
<td>NUMBER OF REFUGEES (as of Jan 1, 1978)</td>
<td>NUMBER OF REFUGEES (as of Jan 1, 1977)</td>
<td>1978 SOURCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1,855</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>USADS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>4,169</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>British Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>12,990 ³</td>
<td>14,390</td>
<td>USDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>535,678 ⁴</td>
<td>655,980</td>
<td>USINS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>2,700 ⁵</td>
<td>1,851</td>
<td>INS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Latin American countries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Americas Subtotal: 598,622

1. Refugees who have fled Chile since the 1973 coup against Allende. These statistics include: 1) Chileans who have been resettled from other Latin American countries, such as Argentina; 2) those in the Prison Release Program from Chile; and 3) those awaiting permanent resettlement. The UNHCR and ICEM are continuously searching for resettlement opportunities and estimate the present caseload at 5,000 in Argentina, 1,400 in Chile, 400 in Peru and 500 in other Latin American countries. Of course, these figures are subject to constant fluctuations.

2. This figure includes a number of Bolivians, Paraguayans and Uruguayans; a breakdown of these refugee groups is not available. It is also estimated that there are thousands of refugees who have not registered with the authorities for fear of reprisals from terrorist groups.

3. This figure was derived by subtracting the total number of Cuban refugees who came from Spain to the U.S. in 1977 (1,698) from the total number of Cuban refugees in Spain reported in last year's Survey Report. ICEM estimates the present caseload for emigration to be about 3,000.

4. Last year USCR reported 655,980 refugees from Cuba in the US. According to the most recent statistics available, 122,000 have become citizens. We have deducted this number from this year's total and have added refugees who have come into the US during the past year.

5. It has been reported that Haitians have fled severe poverty and oppression in their country for various parts of the Caribbean and North America, particularly the Bahamas and the Dominican Republic. USCR has been able to obtain statistics only on those who have fled to the United States.

6. There are still hundreds of Americans in exile who fled the U.S. in opposition to American involvement in the Indochina War rather than serve in the U.S. Armed Forces. Although no country has formally granted refugee status to these war-resisters, Canada and Sweden have granted a number of them permanent residence on humanitarian grounds. Since the end of the war, many of these exiles have not returned either because they face prosecution in the U.S. or because they have established new lives abroad.

7. Various countries in South America other than Chile,--i.e. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay -- are known to have generated a number of political exiles. Two Central American nations, El Salvador and Nicaragua, have been singled out for gross human rights violations which have caused a number of persons to flee these countries. Unfortunately, there are no verifiable statistics for these countries.
General Developments

The world’s attention continues to focus on human rights violations and resulting refugee problems on the Indochina peninsula, where thousands continue to flee repressive conditions under the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People’s Republic and the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea (Cambodia.)

Most of the Indochina refugees have fled to Thailand, where the refugee population has swelled to ninety thousand. Vietnamese refugees, known as "boat people" continue to risk the perils of the South China Sea in small, leaky boats, rather than remain in their country. The majority of South East Asian nations offer only temporary asylum to these refugees and some continue to turn them away. Western nations, such as France and the United States, have been the principal countries of resettlement.

Aggravating the problems of the Indo-China Peninsula is the border war between Cambodia and Vietnam, which may have resulted in the deaths of thousands of persons and is sure to cause further displacements of people.

Taiwan, a country where official broadcasts deplore conditions of people living in China or Vietnam, has ironically refused to admit 10,000 ethnic Chinese currently living in Saigon, holding Taiwanese passports; many have obtained exit visas. The Vietnamese reportedly consider them troublesome foreigners, and are anxious for them to leave. The Chinese, many of them former merchants, have lost their means of livelihood since the change of government, and have appealed to relatives and friends outside Vietnam for help. Reportedly, Taiwanese authorities maintain they cannot process the Saigon Chinese applications for entry permits because they are living in a communist country with which Taiwan has no diplomatic relations. But the unofficial reason given is that they fear some of the Chinese from Vietnam might be spies or pose a great economic burden on the densely populated island.

In other parts of Asia, Amnesty International has noted a "progressive erosion of fundamental liberties." In Malaysia and Singapore, Amnesty International has expressed concern, noting an increasing number of arrests of political prisoners and "confessions" required of some detainees prior to their release, containing allegations which may be used by the governments to justify the arrest of the detainee’s associates.

Under a decree by President Park of South Korea, criticism of his regime is forbidden. Such severe repression has greatly minimized the observance of basic human rights in South Korea. In April of 1977, there was a wave of arrests of persons who had supported a public statement calling for the release of political prisoners and the restoration of basic civil liberties. The victims included clerics, journalists, students and relatives of those already imprisoned for making the March, 1976 declaration. Human rights violations have been clearly documented by a number of highly respected organizations. Under the Carter Administration, the United States, a close ally of South Korea, has become more concerned with human rights as a major factor in its relations with that country.

Although it is widely believed that human rights violations occur frequently in North Korea, no organization has been able to document violations in that country because of its strict censorship policy.

It is believed that the Indonesian Government is holding more political prisoners without trial than any other government in the world. There are reportedly 55,000 to 100,000 political prisoners living under harsh conditions in island prison camps. These prisoners have been held without charge or trial since an abortive communist coup in 1965. In December of 1977, President Suharto announced the release of 10,000 political prisoners and pledged the release of 10,000 more in
In 1978 and 9,791 in 1979. But some Western observers believe that the prisoners the government has planned to release will be forced to settle in new camps which are reportedly being built for former detainees.

After an eleven-month cease fire between the Philippine government and Moslem forces on Mindanao, fighting has again broken out. The Philippine government estimates that some 50,000 persons have been killed in the fighting and one million people are homeless. Large areas of Mindanao appear to be firmly controlled by insurgent forces.

The war has its roots in traditional animosity between the Moros - the Moslems of the southern Philippines - and the Central Government. The Moros resisted the Spanish conquest of the Philippines in the mid sixteenth century, U.S. control after 1898, the Japanese occupation during World War II and the independent Philippine government after the war. Currently the Moslems constitute three million of the Philippines' population of forty-four million, most of whom are Catholic. Tension has resulted from the arrival of affluent Christians in Mindanao, who have gained control of the best land. After President Ferdinand Marcos declared martial law in 1972, and ordered Moslems to turn in their guns, (signalling an end to their hopes for autonomy) war broke out.

On several occasions, Marcos has announced the surrender of rebel commanders, but has not shown any willingness to grant the rebels the political autonomy they have been fighting for.

In addition to the fighting in Mindanao, the status of human rights in the Philippines has caused great concern. There are an estimated 2,000 political prisoners being held on suspicion of subversion, and it has been reported that torture is widely used in the prisons. In September of 1977, thousands demonstrated against the Marcos government, protesting five years of martial law and the continued detention of Senator Benigno Aquino, a leading opponent of Marcos who has been sentenced to death, raises doubts about the government's sincerity.

In China, Amnesty International has shown deep concern for that country's use of the death penalty -- both for criminal offenders and those charged with "political crimes." Concerning freedom of movement, the Chinese government has promised to ease travel restrictions on Chinese who wish to travel abroad. The relaxation of restrictions also applies to an estimated 40 million Chinese who live outside the People's Republic who wish to visit relatives in China.

The flow of refugees from the People's Republic of China continues at an estimated rate of 80 persons a day. The British government continues its policy of returning escapees caught at the border or trying to swim to Hong Kong - the so-called "Freedom swimmers."

One bright note for human rights in Asia is the return of democracy in India after persecution of political opponents under the State of Emergency imposed by Indira Gandhi in 1975. In March of 1977, between 40,000 and 100,000 political prisoners were released by the new Desai government after being detained without trial under the state of emergency.

In December of 1977, the New York Times reported an estimated 400,000 Biharis living in 11 refugee camps under squalid conditions in Bangladesh. These non-Bengali speaking Moslems fled to East Pakistan during the 1947 bloody communal riots in Hindu-dominated India. During the 1971 Indian-Pakistani war, which led to the birth of Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan, the Biharis supported the Pakistani army against the Bengalis. At the end of the war, a massive airlift exchanged 107,000 Biharis for 171,000 Bengalis. But when the airlift ceased, some 400,000 Biharis remained in Bangladesh, unwanted in a society that regards them as enemies of liberation. Reportedly, Pakistan has agreed to accept an additional 25,000 Biharis.

Indochina

The so-called "boat people" presently escaping from Vietnam in small fishing boats bought from fishermen or covertly from government officials on the coast, provide the most dramatic and often tragic examples of the continuing refugee flow out of Indochina.
In 1975, those who were connected with the American involvement, or who had high positions in the government in one of the three countries, fled with American forces if they were lucky enough to get on an American helicopter or boat. Now, however, there are few escape routes left for those whose involvement with the American missions or with an American backed regime, make them suspect to the new regimes. Those persecuted for past affiliations, level of education, or vocation must now make a much more hazardous journey to escape Indochina.

To leave Laos, refugees must cross the Mekong River at night, quietly slipping past border patrols, into Thailand. Those fleeing the massive reorganization and reported mass executions, in the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea (Cambodia), must traverse mine fields and elude armed border patrols to get into Vietnam or Thailand. Capture by Cambodian border guards results in summary execution. Escape from Vietnam requires patience, some money for bribes, and good fortune. Assuming a refugee can buy, stock, and sail a boat, he must escape detection by coastal patrols, avoid starvation, dehydration, illness and bad weather in order to get to Thailand or into the shipping lanes where there is a chance of being picked up by passing freighters.

However, being sighted by a freighter does not always mean that refugees will be picked up. Contrary to the customs of the sea, some freighters are now refusing to pick up the refugees in their leaking, overcrowded boats. Many ports now refuse to let freighters call until they assure national governments that the refugees on board will leave the harbor with the ship. One Israeli ship which aided refugees was forced to return with them to Israel, where they were housed and given jobs in a textile factory, because no Asian port would allow them safe haven.

Though Indochinese refugees arrive in many South-East Asian countries, most first begin their new lives in Thailand. Laotians, crossing the Mekong, arrive in northeastern Thailand where they find government camps set up for each Laotian ethnic group: Lao, Meo, and Tai Dam. In this same area, there are also 50,000 Vietnamese who migrated here after the French Indochina War which ended in 1954.

Refugees from Kampuchea arrive in Thailand and find camps set up just across the border. From there, they, like Laotians, must seek third countries of asylum.

Most refugees from Vietnam, escaping by boat, land near the port of Songkhla on the Malay Peninsula. There, they live on the beach or in small huts, awaiting resettlement in a third country.

The Thai government originally set up fourteen camps as temporary shelters for people thinking that the refugees would eventually return to their own countries. By 1978, however, these camps are becoming permanent homes for many refugees and new camps are being built. Several organizations share in the running of these camps. The Thai government and UNHCR share in the provision of food and shelter for the refugees. The UNHCR budget for the program in Thailand is 12.5 million dollars, most of which is spent on food for the camps.

The UNHCR also helps to locate third countries willing to take the refugees for resettlement. The International Rescue Committee provides a program for medical care in the camps and conducts a training program to help the refugees provide themselves with simple medical care. The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration has worked with the U.S. and other countries to provide transportation for the refugees to third countries for permanent resettlement.

Though the U.S. has accepted the largest number of refugees, and plans to accept an additional 7,000 in 1978, many other countries have provided resettlement opportunities for Indochinese people. One of the largest is France, which is now accepting 1,000 refugees a month, and has approximately 27,000 Indochinese refugees in the country. Other countries which have accepted significant numbers of Indochinese refugees are Canada, Australia, Belgium and Malaysia.

The U.S. Office of Refugee Operations and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, operating in Thailand, select and assist those refugees who will enter the United States. Refugees qualify for entry under four basic categories: 1) those with close relatives in the U.S.; 2) those who worked with American forces or missions; 3) those
who worked for Americans in meaningful positions; and 4) those with distant relatives in the U.S. or those to be considered on humanitarian grounds.

Although the categories seem fairly clear-cut, immigration officials, officials from the Refugee Operations Office and former Peace Corps Volunteers attached to the Office of Refugee Operations, have spent hundreds of hours interviewing, checking and assisting refugees who wish to emigrate to the U.S.

Those who are allowed to emigrate to the U.S., or another Western country, are seen as fortunate by their compatriots still in Thailand. Yet, once in the U.S. or France, life becomes incredibly complex. While they no longer live in fear of reprisals or repatriations, they face a bewildering change of life style, values, and complex new mechanisms which make up daily life in the West.

In the United States, the Indochina Refugee Task Force, under the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, assumes overall direction of domestic refugee programs for the Indochinese. It provides cash assistance, training programs to give refugees new skills, educational programs, foster parent programs for children without relatives in the U.S., legal aid, and mental health programs to help refugees adjust to the strains engendered by cultural disorientation.

The Task Force also works with non-governmental agencies which help find suitable living situations in communities throughout the United States. These organizations include the United States Catholic Conference, the International Rescue Committee, Church World Service, the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services, HIAS Inc., the Tolstoy Foundation, Inc., the American Council for Czechoslovak Refugees, International Social Services, and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

In spite of the assistance hitherto rendered, the refugee problem is an ongoing one. Refugees continue to leave Indochina at the rate of a thousand a month. Unable to get jobs due to past affiliations, unable or unwilling to fit into the new social structures of the new Communist regimes in Indochina, or seeking unification with family, relatives, and friends in other countries, these people are willing to risk leaking boats, land mines, and border patrols to leave. In addition to the 90,000 refugees in Thailand from the Indochina War, there are another 80,000 refugees residing in Vietnam from Kampuchea, and 7-8,000 in other South-East Asian countries.

In August 1977, the Attorney General of the United States, with the concurrence of Congress, used his parole authority to admit 7,000 "boat cases" and 8,000 Laotians to the U.S. This action, and the recent addition of 7,000 cases to be paroled, will help relieve some of the problem particularly in those situations where refugees have been granted only temporary asylum in South-East Asian nations. However, considering the magnitude of the continuing outflow from Indochina, further action by the U.S., Thailand and other concerned nations will be necessary in order to deal with the problem in 1978.

There is some hope that some of the refugees may eventually be allowed to settle in northern Thailand. The Thai government is considering a proposal to let the Meo tribesmen, approximately half the refugee population, settle there. However, the Thai people can only accept so many refugees, and third countries of resettlement must be found for the ones who cannot stay in Thailand.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of Exile</th>
<th>Country of Asylum</th>
<th>Number of Refugees (as of Jan 1, 1978)</th>
<th>Number of Refugees (as of Jan 1, 1977)</th>
<th>1978 Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 Biharis</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Washington Post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 China, Peoples Rep.</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>122,890</td>
<td>114,730</td>
<td>USDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Macau</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>USDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>8,901 (1973-77)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>USINS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Indochina Area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SSR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kampuchea (former Cambodia)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New Yorker Magazine (9/77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>SSR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>15,029</td>
<td>18,600</td>
<td>USDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>6,346</td>
<td>6,326</td>
<td>HEW/USDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Laos</td>
<td>Internal</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>78,969</td>
<td>52,900</td>
<td>USDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>10,566</td>
<td>10,566</td>
<td>USDS/HEW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Vietnam</td>
<td>Internal</td>
<td>2,700,000</td>
<td>2,700,000</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>SSR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>50,006</td>
<td>127,766</td>
<td>Thai Embassy HEW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>6,200</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Australian Consulate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>2,406</td>
<td>2,347</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brunei</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>USDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>6,275</td>
<td>Canadian Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>France</td>
<td>27,734</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indochina General</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Germany, FDR</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hong Kong/Macau</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>USDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>USDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>USDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ASIA (CONTINUED)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY OF EXILE</th>
<th>COUNTRY OF ASYLUM</th>
<th>NUMBER OF REFUGEES (as of Jan 1, 1978)</th>
<th>NUMBER OF REFUGEES (as of Jan 1, 1977)</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Malaysia</em></td>
<td>4,558</td>
<td>1,440</td>
<td>USDS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martinique</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Caledonia</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hebrides</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Philippines</em></td>
<td>527</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>USDS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Singapore</em></td>
<td>160</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>USDS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Taiwan</em></td>
<td>58</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahiti</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>East Timor</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>2,580</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Australian Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tibet</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>OT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>OT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>OT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>OT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>OT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>OT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>OT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ASIA SUBTOTAL

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>6,326,930</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,819,250</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Non-Bengali speaking Moslems who fled India in 1947, mostly from the state of Bihar, who supported the Pakistani army in the last days of East Pakistan, now the independent state of Bangladesh. At the end of the 1971 war, 107,000 Biharis were exchanged for 171,000 Bengalis in a massive airlift. About 18,000 Biharis fled the new country, but 400,000 remained after the airlift ceased and are still living in eleven makeshift camps, reportedly under squalid conditions.

2. The figures of 114,730 Chinese refugees in Hong Kong and 25,000 in Macau are based on the last available reports on the situation. In 1974, the British resumed a 1962 policy of returning anyone caught crossing into Hong Kong.

3. This is the most recent conservative estimate on the number of persons displaced in Cambodia. The few remaining diplomats in the country, report the virtual depopulation of Phnom Penh, the capital city. In three years the capital's population is estimated to have dwindled from a 1975 high of 2.5 million to less than 30,000.
Refugees who fled the change of government in May of 1975. It is estimated that more than half were Meo hill people who had fought alongside the Americans in Central and Northern Laos against the Communist insurgency.

In mid-1975 the new Vietnamese authorities estimated that of the 10 million displaced persons in the South, five million would have to be resettled in the countryside. Of these five million, about 2 million could return to their original villages, but the remaining three million would have to be resettled in "New Economic Zones" - some of which were never previously inhabited. Last year USCR reported 2.7 million persons displaced, but since then has been unable to obtain from UN sources or the Vietnamese government statistics on the number of persons who remain displaced. In the February 7, 1977 issue of the Far Eastern Economic Review, it is stated that the total resettlement plan will take two or three more years to be implemented.

Vietnamese displaced by the 1954 French Indochina War. These people have settled in the north of Thailand and are still considered refugees by the Thai Government.

Refugees from the 1976 conflict over the annexation by Indonesia of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor.

Refugees displaced by the Chinese invasion of Tibet in 1959. According to the Office of Tibet these refugees have not acquired the nationality of their country of asylum because they hope to return to their homeland.

Most of these refugees are Vietnamese "boat people" and many have temporary status awaiting resettlement elsewhere. Statistics fluctuate often because of constant arrivals and departures.

Repressive governments in other Asian countries, notably Indonesia, the Philippines, North Korea, and South Korea have generated a number of exiles, but reliable statistics on their numbers are not available.
The refugee situation in Eastern Europe is unique. Most of the emigrants may be considered "voluntary refugees" those who wish to leave their country for political, ethnic, or religious reasons. East Germans as well as ethnic Germans in Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union who migrate to West Germany acquire citizenship automatically. Likewise, Jews from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union who migrate to Israel obtain citizenship immediately. Many who wish to leave their country are held back, however. Frequently, only those who can claim ties to another nation or who have relatives abroad are allowed to leave permanently.

In 1975, the Helsinki Conference came to some tentative agreement on what the policies concerning migration and freedom of movement should be in Europe. The Final Act of the conference, included, under the Basket III section (Cooperation in Humanitarian and Other Fields), provisions for a standard of conduct which was to facilitate the reunification of families and marriages between citizens of differing nationalities.

The Human Contacts section of Basket III calls for certain specific steps designed to implement these goals. Among these are: the issuance of travel and exit documents on short delay, the lowering of document and processing fees to a moderate level, reconsideration of refused applications at frequent intervals, and elimination of any discrimination towards those who have been refused exit visas in the past. The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) was set up by the U.S. Congress to monitor the implementation of these provisions of the Final Act. The CSCE reports that while the provisions of the Final Act have had some effect on emigration and travel procedures, the countries of the Warsaw Pact have "largely failed .... to make the Helsinki pledges to facilitate freer movements and contacts, an operative part of their official policies and practices." Indeed, they add that some countries have created further obstacles to travel and emigration.

However, steady, if not publicized, movement of people from Eastern Europe to other nations continues. In 1977, almost 16,000 Jewish emigrants left the Soviet Union bound for Israel, the US and other countries. The 1975 treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland which has already allowed 48,000 ethnic Germans to emigrate to West Germany allowed another 25,000 ethnic Germans to return to Germany.

As the CSCE has pointed out, US policies too must be in line with the Final Act. If the US encourages freer emigration for the purposes of family reunification, it must maintain an open door to those who wish to immigrate to the US to be with their families or to marry the person of their choice.

In 1977, the Carter Administration moved to give human rights a high priority among its foreign policy objectives. In 1977, the US admitted 5,000 Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union who were waiting in Rome for entry into the US and plans to accept an additional 4,000 in 1978.

The Belgrade Conference to review compliance with the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act has raised considerable expectations among dissident groups in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, by providing an opportunity to compare their government's domestic policies with their international statements. But it is generally believed that the final document produced by the conference will not contain any additional pledges on human rights. It will most likely produce a general statement reaffirming the humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki accords. Although the results may be disappointing to many human rights groups, some diplomatic observers feel that the fact that a review conference was called at all adds weight to the pledges made at Helsinki.

1 CSCE was created on June 3, 1976 by Public Law 94-304 to monitor the acts of the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, reflecting compliance or violation. The commission consists of six Senators, six Representatives and one member each from the departments of State, Defense and Commerce.

The Soviet Union

In its review of the implementation of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, the CSCE reported that since the signing of the Final Act some adjustments in Soviet emigration procedures have been made, but that overall, official conduct has retained its aim of deterring emigration. While the period of waiting between the submission of an exit application and the receipt of a visa has shortened and the number of multiple refusals of visas has dropped, other obstacles remain which make emigration difficult for Soviet citizens.

In order to apply to leave the Soviet Union, for example, one must provide a long list of documents. They include: an invitation from relatives abroad, a declaration form, an autobiography, a certificate from one's work place, permission from one's parents, permission from one's (former) spouse, a certificate from place of residence, copies of certificates of birth, marriage, divorce, death of relatives, and educational diplomas and photographs. Many emigrants report that the collection and submission of these documents is very difficult. Problems range from receiving relative's invitations to refusals of parents to give permission for their children to emigrate. In addition, the cost of emigration can be exceedingly high. A family that wishes to emigrate may have to pay as much as 1500 rubles (1750 dollars) in order to leave the country, the equivalent of the average yearly wage of a worker.

Thus, despite the continuous flow of people out of the Soviet Union, it is evident that there are many more persons wishing to emigrate but who have experienced difficulties which seem designed to deter the emigrant from leaving the Soviet Union. The USSR was sharply criticized for these impediments at the 1977 Belgrade Conference to review compliance with the Helsinki Accords.

Other Eastern European Countries

As in the Soviet Union, the application process for those who wish to emigrate from Warsaw Pact countries is long and complex. Prospective emigrants must obtain exit visas, passports and in at least one case, a frontier control paper.

The documents, which must be submitted to obtain these documents vary from country to country, but in general are numerous and often difficult to obtain. CSCE reports that persons wishing to emigrate may have to furnish documents such as military and police records, certificates of non-indebtedness, promises from Western embassies that entry visas will be granted and even, in Romania, an "application for an application."

Reports from Eastern Europe indicate that emigration policies and practices have not, on the whole, changed significantly as a result of the Helsinki accords. In fact, reports CSCE, some countries have instituted new obstacles to emigration.

Hungary would seem to have the best record of any Warsaw Pact country in responding to the provisions in the Final Act. Hungary has lowered its passport fees, considers renewals of applications at frequent intervals, processes applications relatively quickly, and reportedly does not harass those who apply to emigrate. The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe reported to Congress in its annual report of August 1 that Hungary provides "a good model" for states wishing to control exits by its citizens, but at the same time wishes to abide by the Helsinki accords.

In contrast to Hungary, Romania, the German Democratic Republic, (GRD) and Bulgaria have reportedly imposed new obstacles to those wishing to emigrate. Romania has instituted the "application for the application" and has attempted, via a media campaign, to discourage emigration. In Bulgaria, it was reported this year by Western embassies that Bulgarian citizens were being denied access to those embassies. Early in 1977, the Bonn government made a protest to the GDR over the same procedure. The barring of East Germans from the West German Embassy has now reportedly stopped.

A 1975 agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and Poland provided for the emigration of 125,000 ethnic Germans to the FRG over a four year period in return for $950 million in economic aid and credits to Poland. Some 25,000 ethnic Germans migrated from Poland in 1977, a slightly higher number than in 1976. While the number of Germans allowed to emigrate has increased somewhat Polish emigration policies in general remain highly restrictive. Emigration from Czechoslovakia is also very restrictive; however, the Czechs are becoming more amenable toward the emigration of ethnic Germans and an amnesty for those who fled the country in 1968 has opened the door to further family reunification.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY OF EXILE</th>
<th>COUNTRY OF ASYLUM</th>
<th>NUMBER OF REFUGEES (as of Jan 1, 1978)</th>
<th>NUMBER OF REFUGEES (as of Jan 1, 1977)</th>
<th>1978 SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29 Eastern Europe (General)</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>2,000 (1973-1977)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Australian Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1,500 (1973-1977)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Canadian Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>France</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Bulgaria*</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>694 (1973-1977)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>USINS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Czecheslovakia*</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>638 (1973-1977)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>USINS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Germany, (Democratic Republic of)*</td>
<td>Germany, (Federal Republic of)</td>
<td>12,078**</td>
<td>16,286</td>
<td>Frankfurter Algemeine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>4 (1973-1977)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>USINS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Hungary*</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>2,299 (1973-1977)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>USINS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Poland*</td>
<td>Germany, (Federal Republic of) (Ethnic Germans)</td>
<td>25,889**</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(General)</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>2,406 (1973-1977)</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Romania*</td>
<td>Israel (Jews)</td>
<td>1,200**</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12,000 (CSCE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S.A. (General)</td>
<td>3,137 (1973-1977)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>USINS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Germany, Federal Republic of (Ethnic Germans)</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>CSCE/USDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 U.S.S.R.</td>
<td>(Armenians)</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>1,370</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Ethnic Germans)</td>
<td>Germany, (Federal Republic of)</td>
<td>8,400**</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Jews)</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>8,307***</td>
<td>71,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(General)</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>17,700 (1973-1977)</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>980 (1973-1977)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Australian Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1,100 (1973-1977)</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Canadian Gov't</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>France</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>French Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 Spain</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>ICEM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EUROPE SUBTOTAL | 194,731 | 245,920 |
EUROPE (CONTINUED)

Most of the refugees in this section are persons who have migrated from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union because of ethnic ties to another country, family reunion or religious affiliation. Major countries of asylum have been listed along with the most recent statistic available. Figures for Eastern Europe in general are reported for those granted asylum in Australia, Canada, France and New Zealand. A breakdown has been provided for those who have been granted asylum in the U.S.

1 This 1976 French Government figure on the total number of refugees from Eastern Europeans in France is the most recent statistic available.

These figures do not include family members in every case. The U.S. often grants non-preference visas to family members and a breakdown is not available for this category.


4 Annual emigration from the German Democratic Republic to the U.S.: 1977: 3; 1976: 1; 1975: 0; 1974: 0; 1973: 0.


8 This is the most recent estimate of Spanish exiles (Old Republicans) in France. Most have settled in France and benefit from the French Social Security System. There are currently negotiations between the French and and Spanish Governments concerning the transfer of acquired rights for persons wishing to return to Spain. The exact number of persons who plan to return is not known; most are awaiting the outcome of negotiations. In the meantime Spanish laws are reportedly very liberal and amnesty is foreseen for all exiles who want to return home.

**Ethnic Germans acquire West German citizenship automatically; therefore, we have reported only those who have emigrated during the past year as refugees.

***Last year USCR reported a cumulative figure for Jews from Romania and the Soviet Union who had migrated to Israel from 1973 to 1976. All Jews are entitled to Israeli citizenship automatically and it is believed that most of these refugees are fairly well integrated in Israeli society. Therefore, this year the USCR has reported only those Jews who have migrated during the past year as refugees.
MIDDLE EAST

The most significant development in the Middle East in the past year was the visit of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to Israel, opening the way to a long process of a possible negotiated peace in one of the world's most turbulent regions. While the outcome of the negotiations remains uncertain, for the first time in the history of the Arab-Israeli dispute, the parties have sat down, face to face, to discuss their mutual problems. Should there be a settlement, it will have a tremendous impact on the refugee situation in the Middle East.

There are over 1.7 million Palestinians registered as refugees with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). Should a peace settlement come about, these refugees would be able to move out of refugee settlements.

Another significant development this year was the death of Archbishop Makarios, who for more than a decade had presided over the tiny island of Cyprus, an object of international tension since the end of World War II. Makarios was a unifying presence for the island and in particular for the Greek community. But the Turkish Cypriot minority resented his and the Greek Cypriot dominance of the economic and political structures of the island. The 1974 overthrow of Makarios by a Greek Cypriot group favoring union with Greece, resulted in the Turkish invasion and subsequent occupation of 40% of the island in an alleged effort to protect Turkish Cypriot minority rights.

However, the Turkish occupation of the north of the island has resulted in the displacement of some 200,000 Greek Cypriots to the south. They are living in tent villages, unused factories, or unfurnished houses. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees has acted as Coordinator for UN Humanitarian Assistance to Cyprus in the form of food, housing and medical care.

While the relief effort continues, U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim continues talks with both Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders in an effort to reopen stalemated negotiations on a political settlement.

In Lebanon during the past year, a cease-fire, though marred by sporadic violence, has allowed many Lebanese to return to their homes and begin reconstruction. But a lasting political settlement to the war has been postponed due to continued fighting in Southern Lebanon, which has reportedly caused a number of Lebanese who had returned to the country to leave again. Most observers agree that the surface calm in Lebanon is maintained chiefly by the Arab peace-keeping force, which is said to number 30,000 troops, mostly Syrian.

The status of the human rights of the Kurdish ethnic minority in Iraq has not improved much in the past year. Some of the Kurds who were forced to leave their homes for the southern desert have been allowed to return to the mountains but their number has been offset by others who were deported to the south this year. Included in this section of the 1978 World Refugee Survey Report is a short history of the Kurdish situation.

Palestinian Refugees

Since the Arab-Israeli conflict of 1948, thousands of people from the former state of Palestine have been forced out of their homes and into the areas surrounding the state of Israel. Since 1967, those refugees who live on the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip have lived under Israeli military occupation. The extent, the duration, and especially the political nature of the problem have made this refugee situation unique. Recently, the Lebanese Civil War has complicated relief efforts even more.

Relief projects for the 1,706,486 Palestinian registered with UNRWA involve not only the United Nations, but the governments in which these refugees reside and a host of
voluntary agencies. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency, created in 1950 as a temporary agency in response to the problem of Palestinian Refugees, had a budget in 1977 of $134,000,000 dollars. This money was used to provide three basic services. First, it was used for the continuing education and training of refugees and their children. Secondly, it was used to provide the refugees with low incomes with basic relief measures such as shelter, food and clothing. Thirdly, it was used to provide health care to refugees in need of medical attention. UNRWA's fields of operations were in Lebanon, Syria, East Jordan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Working with and contributing funds to UNRWA were several voluntary organizations. Among them: American Near East Aid, Inc., ARAMCO, the Canadian Save the Children Federation, the Lutheran World Federation, the Norwegian Refugee Council, OXFAM (United Kingdom) Save the Children Federation, Zonta International, and several Japanese business organizations. Several UN agencies have also cooperated in relief efforts. These include UNRWA, WHO, UNESCO, UNDP, and UNICEF.

During the Lebanese Civil War, many of UNRWA's facilities were either destroyed or damaged by shelling, fighting or looting. Losses to school facilities were estimated at $565,000 dollars and all the UNRWA schools as well as the Lebanese schools were suspended during the war. Moreover, several of the school buildings were used as shelters for displaced persons. The damage to shelters, camps and other UNRWA installations dealing with basic aid was severe. Two camps were entirely destroyed, and many others were damaged in the fighting. Several hospitals were also damaged or suffered looting during periods of intensive fighting. Replacing these facilities will strain the already precarious budget of UNRWA. The Lebanese cease-fire, if it remains intact, will allow the rebuilding of many of these facilities. In other areas, operations continue as before. The political situation remains unstable, but negotiations and the recent visit of President Sadat bring hope that peace may soon be forthcoming. Yet, many hopes for peace have come and gone in the Middle East.

The Kurds

The history of the Kurds is a history of domination by foreign powers, a history of war and rebellion and a history of betrayal by its closet allies, including the U.S. On July 15, 1977, fifteen United States Senators in a letter to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance expressed their concern over the U.S. role in the tragedy of the 1974-75 Kurdish rebellion in Iraq. They said, in part, "We refer specifically to the covert U.S. assistance to the Kurds in their rebellion against the Iraqi regime. This assistance, affirmed through intelligence channels and substantiated by communications with former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, was abruptly withdrawn and the rebellion crushed when Iran sealed its borders. The Pike Committee Report on the CIA also documents the role of our government in this matter." Their concern over the U.S. role in this matter was well-founded for in March of 1975, the Kurdish forces after having been given assurances of support by the U.S., found themselves beaten and forced to flee to Iran. Since then, the history of the Kurds - pawns of Persian Gulf politics--has been one of flight, deportation, discrimination and incarceration.

The Iraqi Kurds make up only about 20% of the total Kurdish population in the Middle East. The 10 million Kurds in the area are scattered among Turkey, Iraq, Iran and the Soviet Union. Throughout their 2000 year history, they have faced opposition from the groups around them. Today, the opposition is bordering on cultural genocide. The Iraqis and the Turks refuse to teach Kurdish in the schools, deprive the Kurds of their rights as citizens and suppress their communications with one another via the press. The Iraqis have taken Kurdish land away from its owners, and have refused to let Kurds own any of the oil-rich lands in Iraq. Since the war, the Iraqis have imprisoned 30,000 former Kurdish freedom fighters despite an Amnesty Law under which they should be free, executed 227 leaders.
of the Kurdish forces and exiled almost
300,000 Kurds from their mountain homes
in the north to the southern deserts of
Iraq.

About 35,000 Kurds remain in Iran, afraid
to return to Iraq, cut off from other
Kurds. In addition to these refugees,
there are several hundred exiles living
abroad such as the former military leader
Mulla Mustafa al-Barzani, in the U.S.
About 1500 have been resettled - half in
the U.S. and the other half in various
European countries. For these people - the
exiles, the deported, the incarcerated -
there may be no return. The Iraqi govern-
ment has now set up restrictive belts
around several cities in northern Iraq.
Entering these areas means death for any
Kurd who is caught. Further, the Iraqi
government has bulldozed several Kurdish
villages and has allowed Arabs to move
into formerly Kurdish areas. Given these
sanctions, plus an unwillingness on the
part of Turkey or Iran (both of which
have large Kurd populations) to stir up
trouble by working for change, the future
for the Kurds in Iraq and for the Kurdish
populations of the Middle East as a whole,
looks bleak.

Public attention was focused on political
oppression in Iran when the Shah of Iran
visited the United States in November of
1977. Many Iranian exiles and student
groups complained of harassment by SAVAK,
the Iranian secret police. Although it
is believed that a number of Iranians have
chosen to leave their country because of
political repression, there are no reliable
statistics on their numbers.

Human rights groups have also voiced con-
cern over rights violations in other Mid-
dle Eastern countries, including Iraq, Syria,
the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,
and Bahrain. But there are no verifiable
sources to substantiate the presence of
large numbers of refugees from any of these
countries.
### MIDDLE EAST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of Exile</th>
<th>Country of Asylum</th>
<th>Number of Refugees (as of Jan 1, 1978)</th>
<th>Number of Refugees (as of Jan 1, 1977)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assyrians and Armenians</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>2,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internal</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>2,350</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other Countries</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internal</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>13,650</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>France</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>NA*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestinians</td>
<td>East Jordan</td>
<td>663,733</td>
<td>625,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gaza Strip</td>
<td>346,007</td>
<td>333,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>201,171</td>
<td>196,855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>192,915</td>
<td>184,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Bank</td>
<td>302,620</td>
<td>292,922</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIDDLE EAST SUBTOTAL**

| USA                     | 2,667,746            | 2,692,407            |

**SOURCE**

- ICEM
- UNHCR
- Australian Government
- ILHR/KDP
- KDP/USDS
- KDP/USDS
- KDP/USDS
- CRS
- Australian Government
- ICEM
- USDS
- Egyptian Embassy
- East Jordan
- Gaza Strip
- Lebanon
- Syria
- West Bank
- UNRWA
MIDDLE EAST (CONTINUED)

1 These people belong to Christian minority groups who are stateless, and were living in Lebanon. Both groups were refugees from Turkey after World War I. Most Assyrians were forced to leave Syria after the 1933 massacres there. These 2,800 persons were evacuated during the civil war in Lebanon; the majority have come to the U.S. and a small number to other countries.

2 Persons displaced by the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus following the coup against the late President Makarios.

3 Iraqi Kurds who fled Iraq after an independence struggle which was aborted in 1975 and those who have been forcibly displaced internally by the Iraqi Government.

4 These are persons who have been displaced internally or externally by the civil war in Lebanon. The significantly higher figure this year for persons internally displaced by the civil war is due to: 1) the availability of more reliable data by relief agencies in Lebanon and 2) continued fighting in the south of Lebanon. It is estimated that most of the refugees who fled to Syria have returned to Lebanon and reliable data is only available on those who have remained in Australia, Canada and Egypt.

5 Last year USCR reported that a number of persons, whose non-immigrant visas had expired, had sought refuge in the US from the civil war in Lebanon. Although deportation of these people was withheld on humanitarian grounds, they were not formally granted refugee status, precise figures on the number of persons who remain in the U.S. in this status are not available.

6 Palestinians under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). ANERA (American Near East Refugee Aid) estimates that in total there are about three and a half million Palestinian refugees in the Middle East. About 1.7 million are registered with UNRWA and about 600,000 of these are living in camps. The other 1.8 million are persons who consider themselves Palestinians but are established in other countries and have taken another citizenship.
Part II. International Protection and Assistance

I. INTERNATIONAL LEGAL PROTECTION

Under traditional international law, a state is free to admit or exclude aliens, including refugees. Thus, those refugees who lack the protection of a state, have no guarantee that their basic human rights and freedoms will be protected. The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees is a milestone in the field of refugee protection, for it codifies internationally, a "bill of rights" for refugees. It sets forth a definition of a refugee, provides for an international refugee travel document and strictly forbids the forcible return of refugees to their country of exile (refoulement). In addition, the Convention states that refugees should be given the same basic human rights and freedoms as nationals of the country of asylum.

But the 1951 Convention only obliges its Contracting Parties to apply its provisions to persons who had become refugees before January 1, 1951. Furthermore, Signatories have the option of limiting the Convention's provisions to refugees from Europe.

In 1967, an international Protocol was adopted to remove the time limitation of the 1951 Convention and thus extend its provisions to future refugee groups. Though the adoption of the 1967 Protocol has broadened the scope of refugee status in the body of international law, there are many refugee groups which are not protected by its provisions. The Protocol accords refugee status to persons who are outside their homeland because of a "well-founded fear of being persecuted." This definition, however, excludes persons who have been uprooted because of civil strife, a major cause of large-scale refugee migration in recent years.

It should be noted, however, that in 1959, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution authorizing the High Commissioner to use his "good offices" in the transmission of contributions for assistance to refugees who are outside the definitional limits of the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol. In practice these persons are referred to as "displaced persons" rather than refugees. The term "refugee" in international parlance is usually reserved for those persons who meet the definitional requirements of the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol.

Neither the 1951 Convention nor the 1967 Protocol requires nations to take in refugees who reside outside their territory, only those who have already entered. There exists no provision affirming the refugee's right to cross borders in quest of asylum.

In Africa, a continent of frequent mass refugee migrations, the Organization for African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems contains important provisions which are absent from the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol. First, this Convention broadens the categories of persons to be accorded refugee status by including individuals generally seeking refuge from violence of any kind or foreign occupation, whether or not they are in fear of persecution. Secondly, the Convention specifically states that the granting of asylum should not be regarded by any state as an unfriendly act and that no person should be subjected by a member state to rejection at the frontier, or return or expulsion to a territory where life, liberty or physical integrity would be threatened.

The absence of international legal instruments relating to diplomatic and territorial asylum - the respective right of a refugee to be granted asylum at a diplomatic post or in the territory of another state - constitutes a major gap in international law. A report by the World Peace Through Law Center, an international association of jurists, concludes that diplomatic asylum is not a practice sanctioned by international law but a regional practice which has a long tradition in Latin America and Western Europe. The report encourages United Nations efforts to adopt conventions on diplomatic and territorial asylum.
A U.N. Conference on Territorial Asylum, attended by representatives of ninety-two nations, was held in Geneva from January 10, 1977 to February 4, 1977. Although it proved to be the most far-reaching inter-governmental exchange on the subject in recent years, the conference failed to adopt a Convention on Territorial Asylum. At the heart of the debate was the delicate task of reconciling the individual's claim to be granted asylum with the sovereign prerogative of the state. It is expected that another conference will be convened at some future date.

Less than half of the U.N. membership has even formally acceded to existing instruments of international legal protection. In Asia, an area of massive refugee migration, not a single nation has ratified either the 1951 Convention or the 1967 Protocol. The lack of refugee protection in this part of the world has been dramatically exemplified by the plight of the Vietnamese "boat people" who have been refused asylum in many Asian ports and left to the perils of the sea.

Under a grant from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Peace Through Law Center undertook a project from 1974 to 1976 to increase awareness of the rights of refugees, and press for their implementation. A Permanent Committee on Refugee Law was established for this purpose in countries which either had not ratified the Convention and the Protocol or had ratified them with reservations.

At the World Law Conference in Manila in August of 1977, Resolution No. 9 was adopted concerning the international legal protection of refugees. The resolution deals with five areas: 1) international legal instruments relating to refugees; 2) asylum; 3) family unity; 4) the implementation of the legal rights of refugees and 5) international solidarity in support of refugees.

The resolution calls on nations to accede to the Convention and the Protocol and to withdraw any geographical limitations or reservations to these instruments. It reaffirms the granting of asylum as a peaceful, humanitarian act which should not be regarded as unfriendly by any state and the principle that no person should be forcibly returned to a country where he may be subject to persecution. Finally, the resolution expresses the hope that governments will take all necessary steps to reunite separated families and within the framework of international solidarity share the responsibility to seek permanent humanitarian solutions to the problems of refugees. These resolutions, of course, do not have the force of law, and it is up to the individual states to adopt such measures in their national laws.
A. Major International Conventions Relating to Refugees

THE GENEVA CONVENTION RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES OF JULY 28, 1951.

Defines a refugee as any person who "as a result of events occurring before January 1, 1951, and owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it." The Convention requires the Contracting States to accord to refugees, without discrimination, freedom of religion, access to courts, and exemption from legislative reciprocity after three years. It also sets minimum standards for treatment of refugees as to gainful employment, housing, education and welfare.

THE 1967 PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES.

The Protocol broadens the scope of the 1951 Convention by removing the time limitation from the definition of a refugee. It incorporates all the substantive provisions of the 1951 Convention and requires the Contracting States to cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

THE 1954 CONVENTION RELATING TO THE STATUS OF STATELESS PERSONS.

The purpose of this Convention is to supplement the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees by regulating the status of previously unprotected "stateless persons." A "stateless person" is one "who is not considered a national by any state under the operation of the state's law."

THE 1961 CONVENTION ON THE REDUCTION OF STATELESSNESS.

This convention is designed to eliminate the perpetuation of statelessness. Provides for the acquisition, by operation of law, of the nationality of the Contracting State by the children born of stateless parents in its territory.

THE 1967 HAGUE AGREEMENT RELATING TO REFUGEE SEAMEN AND ITS 1973 PROTOCOL.

Parties agree to issue refugee seamen travel documents and admit them to their territory. The 1973 Protocol extends the agreement to those seamen who became refugees after 1951.

1949 GENEVA CONVENTION RELATIVE TO THE PROTECTION OF CIVILIAN PERSONS IN TIME OF WAR.

In May of 1977, Article 64 of Protocol I to the Convention was adopted by a Diplomatic Conference to include refugees in the category of "protected persons" governed by the Convention. The Article specifically states that "persons who, before the beginning of hostilities were considered as stateless persons or refugees under the relevant international instruments accepted by the Parties concerned, or under the national legislation of the State of refuge or State of residence shall be protected persons within the meaning of Parts I and III of the Fourth Convention, in all circumstances and without any adverse distinction." The Article was prepared by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
States that have acceded to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and/or the 1967 Protocol

States that have acceded to no international legal instrument of refugee protection.

STATES THAT HAVE RATIFIED THE 1951 CONVENTION RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES AND/OR THE 1967 PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES


ASIA: None

EUROPE: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco**, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Vatican City, Yugoslavia.

NORTH AMERICA: Canada, Jamaica*, United States**

MIDDLE EAST: Iran, Israel

OCEANA: Australia, Fiji, New Zealand

SOUTH AMERICA: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia*, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay.

*1951 Convention only
**1967 Protocol only
B. SPECIAL AREAS OF CONCERN

1. ASYLUM

The practice of granting asylum to political refugees has become increasingly common in recent years and certain states have developed special procedures for this purpose.

The 1951 Convention contains the principle of non-refoulement, whereby no refugee within the territory of a Contracting State may be expelled or returned to a country where he might be subjected to persecution. But the Convention does not specifically assert the right of refugees to be granted asylum and the duties of Contracting States to admit them.

The original draft of Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stated that "every one has the right to seek and be granted asylum from persecution." But in the final draft "be granted" was replaced with "enjoy," thus meaning that refugees would not have an express right to be admitted.

In 1967, the UN General Assembly unanimously adopted the Declaration on Territorial asylum which reiterates the principle of non-refoulement (non-expulsion) and adds that no person shall be subjected at the frontier of the territory in which he seeks asylum to expulsion or compulsory return to any state where he may be subjected to persecution. The Declaration further states that the granting of asylum is a peaceful, humanitarian act which should not be regarded by any states as unfriendly. This document, though not legally binding, serves to crystallize internationally, certain principles regarding territorial asylum which have been adopted on a regional basis in the 1969 Organization for African Unity Convention on the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa.

2. ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION

Although the 1951 Convention and the Protocol define refugee status and the rights to be accorded refugees, they do not establish any particular procedures for the recognition of this status. The procedure for determination of eligibility is left to the Contracting States. In practice, this decision is made either by a special authority designated for this purpose or on an ad hoc basis because no formal procedures have been established.

Eligibility provisions were omitted from the Statute of the UNHCR because its work generally relates to "groups and categories" of refugees. The constitution of its predecessor organization, the International Refugee Organization (IRO), contained a provision for determining eligibility of refugees and provided for the creation of some special system of semi-judicial machinery. Eligibility Officers were appointed under this provision to determine eligibility and a Review Board on Eligibility Appeals was set up to hear appeals concerning the determination made by the officers.

Nevertheless, the UNHCR has encouraged nations to establish official commissions to apply the legal criteria contained in both the 1951 Convention and the Protocol. The determination of eligibility ideally should be made by a collegiate body and not by a single official, especially if this official is a member of the police, security or immigration agencies. The disparity of determination procedures observed in various countries has been a subject of great concern to the UNHCR which has recommended an adequate minimum standard for such procedures.
3. ACQUISITION OF NATIONALITY

For refugees who cannot return to their country of origin in the foreseeable future, the acquisition of nationality of the country of permanent asylum is an important step towards integration in a new society.

The 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol recommend that Contracting States grant their nationality to refugees, but do not establish any binding obligations on them to do so.

In many states, refugees face delays and obstacles in the naturalization process and often are not aware of opportunities available to them.

The UNHCR has recommended certain measures to facilitate naturalization such as simplification of administrative procedures, reduction of fees and elimination of the requirement, by certain countries, that a refugee prove release from a previous nationality.

4. FAMILY UNITY

The importance of family units has been recognized in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and restated in the United Nations 1966 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The principle of reunification of dispersed families was also recently dealt with by the Conference on the Reaffirmation of Development of Humanitarian Law applicable in Armed Conflicts, which met in Geneva from March 17 to June 10, 1977.

Article 74 of Protocol I adopted by the Conference states: "The High Contracting Parties to the conflict shall facilitate in every possible way the reunion of families dispersed as a result of armed conflicts and shall encourage in particular, the work of the humanitarian organizations engaged in this task, in accordance with the provisions of the Conventions and of this Protocol and in conformity with their respective security regulations."

In many refugee cases, the separation of families leads to hardship and sometimes tragic consequences. The Final Act of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons recommended that Governments take the necessary measures for the protection of the refugee's family with a view to assuring its unity, especially in cases where the head of the family has fulfilled the necessary conditions for admission to a particular country.

At the 1975 Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Helsinki, thirty-five heads of state adopted the following declaration: "the participating States will deal in a positive and humanitarian spirit with the applications of persons who wish to be reunited with members of their families with special attention being given to requests of urgent character, such as requests submitted by persons who are old and ill." A review of compliance with this declaration was recently held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

In promoting family reunion, the UNHCR assists in: 1) obtaining entry visas for the refugee's close family members to enable them to join him in the country of asylum; 2) obtaining where necessary, exit visas to enable close family members to leave the country of origin and 3) helping to resolve other problems that may arise such as transit visas, travel arrangements, etc.

5. DOCUMENTATION

According to the 1951 Convention, Contracting States must issue some documentation for the purpose of travel outside the state to refugees who do not possess a valid travel document. The detailed provisions concerning the document are stated in the Schedule annexed to the Convention, which also contains a model form of such document. It is valid for one or two years, during which time the refugee is normally admitted in the territory of the issuing state.
6. INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

The concept of international solidarity in response to world refugee problems is perhaps the most important element in refugee protection. The effective application of international legal safeguards and assistance efforts of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees depends on the adoption by sovereign states of humanitarian procedures designed to alleviate the plight of refugees.

The United States Committee for Refugees is currently researching the extent of legal protection and other assistance to refugees by major nations that grant asylum to refugees. To our knowledge there is presently no central source of comprehensive information on the refugee policies of various countries. We feel that such information is especially important in the present international climate of concern for human rights and reviews being conducted by some countries of immigration policy relating to refugees.

In this 1978 World Refugee Survey Report we have included some of the information compiled, to date, on the policies of a number of major countries of asylum. This is not an attempt to describe the policies of all countries that receive refugees, nor is it a definitive analysis of refugee policy in the countries described. Rather, we are presenting the information as a guide for further study and research in an area which requires the vigilant attention of all nations.

a. AUSTRALIA

In May of 1977, the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs made a statement on refugee policy. In this statement, he calls attention to Australia's acceptance of a responsibility to contribute toward the solution of refugee problems by ratifying refugee conventions and contributing to the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. He added that these steps must be complemented by the adoption and application of an ongoing refugee policy. The following proposal is outlined in the statement:

1) The government will consider proposals from the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs for designating refugee situations and suggesting appropriate responses to them.

2) An interdepartmental committee on refugees will be formed, comprised of: a senior officer of the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs as chairman, and senior officers of the Departments of Foreign Affairs, the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Employment and Industrial Relations, Social Security, Finance, Health and Education. The committee will advise the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs on the capacity for accepting refugees and with the voluntary agencies on the numbers they can accept for resettlement.

3) Voluntary agencies are encouraged to participate and appraise the extent of assistance they can provide.

4) It has been proposed that an Australian officer be posted at the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva and that formal relations be established with the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration.

5) The Refugee Unit of the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs will be strengthened to more promptly and efficiently respond to refugee problems.

6) Staff will be located in Thailand to make a continuing contribution to the resolution of refugee problems there. A program for the regular intake of Indochinese refugees from Thailand will be established at a level consistent with Australia's resettlement capacity.

This mechanism will enable the Australian government to respond swiftly to the needs of refugees and displaced persons without the constraint of a technical definition.

A major review is also being conducted of services to refugees after they arrive in Australia. It provides the refugees an opportunity to take part in identifying problems and in designating programs relevant to their needs.

The Government and voluntary agencies work together in helping the refugee's integration.
Refugees receive language training, job counseling and unemployment benefits.

Australia continues to accept a steady flow of refugees from Eastern Europe. During the past five or six years, a number of Eastern European refugees of various nationalities have arrived in Australia from Austria, a country of first asylum.

In response to appeals from the UNHCR, Australia has accepted about 1,000 refugees from the 1973 Chilean coup, which overthrew the government of Salvador Allende.

After the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus, Australia had accepted 4,000 persons from that island for resettlement at the end of 1976.

Since May of 1975, Australia has admitted over 6,000 refugees from the Indochina area and has agreed to admit additional numbers of Indochinese.

In addition to these refugee groups, for the period 1975-77, Australia accepted displaced persons from conflicts in Lebanon and East Timor. Although these groups do not conform to the UNHCR definition of a refugee, they were regarded as displaced persons and entry criteria were relaxed on humanitarian grounds.

b. AUSTRIA

The determination of refugee status in Austria is based on a Federal Law of 7 March 1968, concerning the right of residence of refugees according to the 1951 Refugee Convention, as amended by the Austrian Federal Law of 27 November 1954.

The Director of Security of the Land where the application for refugee status is made, a Federal official responsible to the Ministry of the Interior, determines eligibility.

Appeals against negative decisions may be made first to the Ministry of the Interior and thereafter to the Administrative Court. The UNHCR representative in Austria is informed of all applications for refugee status and is permitted to express his views prior to determination of status and in any appeal to the Ministry of the Interior. Those who are eligible for refugee status are issued a refugee travel document, as specified by Article 27 of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees.

Because of her geographical position and neutrality, Austria has traditionally been a country of first asylum for refugees from Eastern Europe. More than 5,000 refugees fled to Austria during the Hungarian uprising in 1956. About 4,000 persons fled to Austria from Czechoslovakia when Soviet troops invaded that country in 1968.

Upon arrival in Austria, refugees are housed in a camp called Traiskirchen, twenty miles south of Vienna. The camp was built by the Austro-Hungarian monarchy as a military cadet school in 1903, and was taken over by the Nazis as a political training school in 1938. The Russian army used it as a training camp after World War II, and in 1956 it was turned into a refugee camp to accommodate the thousands of refugees who fled the Hungarian Revolution that same year. The Austrian Interior Ministry runs the camp with a budget of $4 million a year, with contributions from the UNHCR.

During the summer of 1977, it was reported that unusually large numbers of Eastern Europeans, mostly Czechs and Poles, arrived in Austria - perhaps as a result of the increasing human rights debate between East and West.

In addition to Eastern Europeans, there are a small number of Uganda Asians who fled to Austria after being expelled in 1972. There are also 172 refugees from the 1973 coup in Chile and a number of Cambodians and Vietnamese in the camps - about 1,000 refugees in all, representing twenty-four nationalities.

There are also some 500 to 700 Russian Jews who emigrated to Israel in recent years, but would now like to return to the Soviet Union. Most of these people are elderly, unable to speak the language, unemployed and uninterested in integration into Austrian society. The Soviets have refused to let these people return.

c. BELGIUM

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is the sole authority for the determination of refugee status in Belgium, according to a law of June 26, 1953, approving the 1951 Convention relating to the status of refugees. However, the Minister of Foreign Affairs is authorized to delegate this authority to a United Nations official entrusted with
the protection of refugees. A Ministerial Decree of 1954 delegated this authority to the UNHCR representative in Belgium.

In case of a negative decision on any asylum request, there is no appeal process in Belgian refugee legislation. But the UNHCR representative may reopen the case if new elements are brought forth which may have bearing on the decision. The UNHCR representative works closely with the Belgian Ministries of Interior and Justice, and issues a certificate of refugee status to those who are eligible.

d. CANADA

The Interdepartmental Advisory Committee on Applications for Refugee Status, composed of a representative of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, and a representative of the Department of External Affairs, makes the determination of refugee status. After examination of the application, the Committee submits its views on the refugee status of the applicant to the Director of Refugee Policy, Recruitment and Selection Branch, who makes the final decision.

The applicant has the right to appeal to the Immigration Appeal Board if a claim is refused. If the appeal fails, a further appeal may be made to the Federal Court of Appeal, and a final appeal lies with the Supreme Court of Canada.

The UNHCR representative in Canada serves as advisor at the meetings of the Interdepartmental Advisory Committee on Application for Refugee Status.

Those eligible for refugee status are issued a Minister's Permit and processed for permanent admission to Canada as a landed immigrant; they are also issued a Refugee Travel Document in accordance with the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees.

A network of voluntary organizations works closely with the Government in the resettlement and integration of refugees: the Canadian Council of Churches, the Canadian Red Cross, the National Interfaith Immigration Committee (representing 19 Canadian Churches), the Center for Spanish People in Toronto, le Comité d'Accueil des Réfugiés du Chile (Montreal and Ontario), Welcome House in Toronto, the Rural Settlement Society of Canada, Catholic Immigrant Aid Services, Canadian Jewish Congress and the Jewish Immigrant Aid Service.

In 1966, a white paper on Canadian Immigration policy reaffirmed Canada's wish to accept "its fair share of refugees, including the sick and the handicapped."

A special program for the admission of 50 handicapped refugees and their families was initiated at the request of the UNHCR.

In 1970, an examination priorities system was set up at diplomatic posts abroad to facilitate Canadian response to new refugee situations. This policy was implemented in 1972 when large numbers of Uganda Asians faced expulsion. Prospective immigrants were processed by Canadian officials in Kampala, from 5 September to 8 November 1972. More than 6,000 received immigrant visas and about 1,000 relatives followed.

Following the 1973 coup in Chile, a special program was set up to process for immigration those people who were in the greatest need. By the summer of 1974, 1,400 refugees had been accepted, and by May of 1976, 4,000 had arrived in Canada.

The UNHCR made a second appeal in June of 1976 for the resettlement of Chilean and other Latin American refugees from Argentina. Canada swiftly responded, and by July 15, 1976, 1,000 places were offered.

In addition, Canada has accepted Indochinese refugees who had applied from abroad, as well as some who had originally gone to the United States, for a total of 7,000.

Apart from the aforementioned special programs, an Ongoing Refugee Program operates continuously around the world and includes persons of many different nationalities, mostly from Eastern Europe. During 1977, the major source country was the Soviet Union, followed by Rumania, Hungary, Iraq and Poland.
Applications for refugee status are first submitted to the local police authority, and after a preliminary examination, are referred to the Chief of Aliens Police. After an intensive examination, the Chief makes a recommendation to the Ministry of Justice, which makes the final decision. If the recommendation is negative, the case is referred to the Danish Refugee Council, a non-governmental organization, which may present its views on the case before a final decision. The Council also has a cooperative agreement with the UNHCR, which may convey its views to the Danish authorities.

There is no provision for appeal against a negative decision under Danish law, but the Ministry of Justice may reconsider a case if new elements are brought forward.

An asylum claimant is informed of his eligibility for refugee status by a letter from the Ministry of Justice. If the asylee does not meet the requirements for refugee status, he may, on humanitarian grounds, be granted "B status" which permits him to remain in Denmark indefinitely, if he is considered to have valid reasons for not returning to his country of origin.

Denmark is one of the few countries which in its administrative practice has instituted a status for de facto refugees, termed "B status." This special category refers to persons who cannot verify a "well-founded fear of being persecuted" as prescribed by the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, but who are not sent back to their country of origin because there still remains a risk that they may be persecuted or "unproportionately prosecuted."

Asylum claimants in Denmark are allowed to stay in the country while awaiting adjudication from the Ministry of Justice. If they have no means of subsistence during the pre-asylum period, they are provided for by the Alien's Police. They are requested to hand over any identity papers or travel documents to the Police and are issued provisional identity papers. During the pre-asylum period they are not allowed to work or to follow language courses arranged by the Danish Refugee Council. The asylum procedure normally takes two months, but in complicated cases may last up to six months or more.

Draft evaders and deserters may be granted asylum if they do not for political reasons want to participate in a war or war-like situation. The majority are granted "B status", but some have been granted "Convention status." Almost all war resisters who have been admitted have been Portuguese. Some American war resisters have been allowed to stay as ordinary aliens.

All social integration of refugees is handled by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), a private coordinating body of twelve major humanitarian organizations charged by the Government with the task of integrating refugees in Denmark. When a person has been granted asylum he is asked to contact the DRC, which offers the following assistance: housing, clothing and furniture if necessary, medical aid, language courses, job counselling, information on emigration and assistance for family reunion. This assistance is available from the DRC for a period of two years. All refugees are offered a six-month language training course, during which they are paid monthly extended public assistance.

Convention refugees are granted a permanent residence permit which is valid for five years, and after this period they are granted an unlimited permit. Convention Travel Documents are issued to refugees who have been granted a permanent residence permit. A work permit is issued to Convention refugees which is valid for the same period as the residence permit - five years.

Residence permits are issued to B status refugees for six months, and then for twelve months at a time. Work permits are issued for the same length of time. After about six months residence, B status refugees receive a Danish Aliens Passport which may be used as a travel document, but does require a re-entry visa.

Convention and B Status refugees are basically offered the same services of the Danish Refugee Council; but the social benefits of B status refugees differ from those of Convention refugees in that they are not
entitled to children's allowances until three years' residence, and may not apply for certain state pensions until they have acquired Danish citizenship. B status refugees may apply for Convention status if new elements are brought forth in their case.

Aliens, including refugees, may obtain Danish citizenship after seven years' stay in Denmark, and may normally begin applying after six and a half years' residence.

f. FRANCE

The competent authority for the determination of Refugee Status in France is the Director of the Office of the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA), an autonomous body attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Director is assisted by a Council which advises him on matters of general policy concerning the determination of refugee status. This Council is composed of a representative of the Foreign Ministry as Chairman, representatives of the Ministries of Justice, Interior, Finance, Labor and Population, Health and Social Security and a duly appointed representative of officially recognized non-governmental organizations concerned with refugees.

The UNHCR representative is entitled to attend meetings of the OFPRA Council and to submit observations and proposals.

An appeal against decisions refusing refugee status may be brought before an Appeals Commission composed of a member of the Conseil d'Etat, as Chairman, a representative of OFPRA and the UNHCR representative in France. The decisions of the Appeals Commission are final.

The Director of OFPRA issues certificates of refugee status to those who are eligible.

h. ITALY

The Joint Eligibility Commission, composed of one representative each of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior and the UNHCR, determines refugee status in Italy. Decisions require unanimity among the representatives of the Italian authorities and the UNHCR representative. The representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the UNHCR representative alternate as Chairman, with a casting vote in cases of disagreement.

Italy has opted for the alternative provision that limits the application of the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol to "events occurring in Europe". Cases outside the scope of this reservation are not referred to the Commission. But if the UNHCR representative in Italy considers a person to fall within the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the refugee may be permitted to remain in Italy until a resettlement opportunity is found elsewhere.

Decisions of the Joint Eligibility Commission are not subject to appeal, but a case may be
reviewed if new elements are presented which may have bearing on the decision. Persons found eligible for refugee status are issued a certificate by the Commission.

I. THE NETHERLANDS

The Ministry of Justice makes the final decision on an application for refugee status after consulting with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The UNHCR representative is consulted by the Advisory Committee in cases of the proposed expulsion of refugees or of aliens claiming refugee status.

If a decision is negative, the applicant may request review of the decision by the State Secretary for Justice, who is required to seek the opinion of the Advisory Committee for Alien Affairs on the application. This Committee is composed of five persons appointed by the Minister of Justice, and its Chairman is normally a Judge. The Advisory Committee consults the UNHCR representative in the Netherlands before advising the State Secretary for Justice. If the applicant has remained in the country for more than a year, or if the recommendation of the Advisory Committee is not unanimous, there is the possibility for a final appeal to the Crown through the Council of State.

Once an applicant is recognized as a refugee, he is issued a residence permit indicating his refugee status.

J. SWEDEN

The Board of Immigration makes decisions on refugee status, and a refugee cannot be refused asylum in Sweden without special cause. Refugees have the same rights as other immigrants, which are identical to those of Swedish citizens.

Immigrants have the same rights to employment, public assistance, and national supplementary pension insurance. All adult immigrants receive Swedish language training free of charge. Enrollment in these courses is arranged by voluntary educational associations. A national task force, part of the National Immigration and Naturalization Board, publishes handbooks on the rights and obligations of immigrants in a dozen languages, and disseminates information on the background of immigrant groups in Sweden. Employers of immigrants are required to give them up to 240 hours paid leave of absence for language training. The compensation must correspond to the wages the immigrant would have earned during working hours.

Recently, a law was passed which allows immigrants to vote in municipal elections. There has also been a proposal to reduce the residency requirement for citizenship from five to two years.

Each year, approximately 1,000 refugees from Eastern Europe, in transit camps in Austria and Italy, are granted asylum. In addition, Sweden admits a number of refugees upon recommendation of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Special programs have been created to deal with emergency circumstances in recent years -- 600 Ugandan Asians in 1972 and 1973, and about 800 refugees from Chile since 1973. A special resolution of 1969 allowed deserters and war resisters to be admitted if they are in danger of being sent to a war area. Some 600 Americans, several hundred Portuguese and a number of Arabs and Israelis have sought refuge in Sweden under this provision.

k. SWITZERLAND

The Federal Department of Justice and Police makes the determination of refugee status. Applications are submitted to the Alien Police authority in the canton where the applicant is staying are then referred to the Police Division in Berne. The UNHCR maintains regular contact with the competent Swiss authorities in regard to questions concerning the determination of refugee status. A claimant is informed of refugee status by a letter from the Police Division and is also issued a residence permit by the competent authorities of the canton.

In the event of a negative decision of the Police Division, the applicant may appeal to the Federal Department of Justice and Police, and thereafter, to the Federal Council. Even if the appeal is ultimately rejected, the claimant is allowed to remain in Switzerland until

47
an acceptable solution is worked out for resettlement in another country.

Each refugee is assigned to one of the eight voluntary agencies which assist in refugee resettlement: CARITAS (Catholic); Christian Movement for Peace, Swiss Inter-church Aid, International Social Service, Commission of Orthodox Refugees, Swiss Labor Assistance Organization, Swiss Red Cross, Committee for Jewish Refugees in Switzerland. A social worker follows every phase of the refugee's integration, orientation and language training. About 90% of the expenditures of resettling a refugee are covered by the Swiss Government.

Once recognized as a refugee, a person is entitled to the same privileges as Swiss nationals regarding employment, eligibility for public schooling and access to courts. Rules governing naturalization are the same as for other immigrants -- twelve years of continued residence.

There are approximately 30,000 refugees living in Switzerland at present. The number of new refugees recognized individually was 1,064 in 1975 and 756 in 1976.

A new asylum law is expected to be enacted in 1978. In defining a refugee, the new law would substitute "fear for liberty and threat to physical integrity", for the more general notion of persecution contained in the 1951 Convention, adding insupportable psychological constraint. Asylum is defined as follows: "asylum in the sense of the present law is the protection accorded to a person by virtue of his status as a refugee; it includes the right to be present in Switzerland." Other features of the proposed law include: authorization for a person whose refugee status has been withdrawn to appeal to the Federal Court and the creation of a commission to advise the Federal Council on refugee policy.

The new asylum law is designed to benefit persons applying to Switzerland as a country of first asylum. If a person has already been granted asylum in another country, he would not be granted asylum in Switzerland, except in cases of family reunion or in some special circumstance in which he would have to fulfill a requirement of two years uninterrupted residence. A refugee forfeits his status if he goes back to his country on a visit.

1. UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom adheres to the definition of a refugee provided in Article 1 of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. This description is contained in the subordinate legislation to the 1971 Immigration Act (Rules for Control on Entry and after Entry, Aliens and EEC Nationals and Commonwealth Citizens.)

Voluntary agencies administer resettlement assistance in the United Kingdom, and central government funding is available to the two principal "umbrella" organizations - the British Council for Aid to Refugees and the Standing Conference on Refugees - but this funding only covers administrative costs. Upon the granting of refugee status in Britain, a person is eligible for the appropriate social benefits available to other British residents.

The United Kingdom is an active participant in the Council of Europe Working Group on Refugee matters, in which some progress has been made on the issue of territorial asylum and in the possible harmonization of eligibility procedures, transferability of status, etc.

m. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Local Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, under the Department of Justice, makes the determination of refugee status. The decision of the District Director is not subject to appeal. But if the Director proposes to give a negative decision, he must first seek an advisory opinion from the Department of State. If the District Director of the INS chooses to deny the application despite a favorable recommendation of the Department of State, the application is then referred to the Regional Commissioner of the INS for a final decision.

The UNHCR representative in New York maintains periodic contact with the Department of State Office of Refugee and Migra-
tion Affairs on questions relating to the determination of refugee status. The State Department also refers certain groups of asylum cases to the UNHCR for advisory opinion on the merits of the individual application.

Refugees whose applications have been approved are issued an I-94 form in which their status as "parolee" for the purposes of political asylum is indicated. In addition, the INS may issue a Refugee Travel Document in accordance with the provisions of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. This document is valid for one year.

A refugee is admitted to the United States on the basis of the conditional entry provision of U.S. Immigration Law or under the "parole authority" of the Attorney General.

To qualify for conditional entry, a person must have fled from a country where he or she fears persecution, and this country must either be Communist or fall within the general area of the Middle East. Under this provision, the Middle East is defined as follows: from Libya in the west to Pakistan in the east, and from Ethiopia in the south to Turkey in the north. In addition, persons who have been uprooted by natural disasters, such as earthquakes and typhoons, qualify as conditional entrants, if they are unable to return to their normal place of residence.

An applicant for conditional entry to the U.S. may apply at any of the U.S. immigration posts abroad, located in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Italy and Lebanon. The officer in charge of each immigration office is authorized to approve an application for conditional entry. After two years' residence in the U.S., the refugee is required to appear before an immigration officer to determine eligibility for permanent residence. There is presently a limit of 10,200 persons who may be admitted as conditional entrants.

In addition to refugees admitted under the conditional entry provision, the Attorney General may admit to the U.S. at a given time. However, in practice, the Attorney General usually consults with Congress on the numbers who are to be admitted. This authority was originally used for individuals in emergency circumstances. But, in recent years, it has been used to admit large groups of refugees from Cuba, Hungary, and Indochina. In all of these cases, the refugees met the criteria for conditional entry, but their numbers were far greater than the annual quota. In the case of Cuba, there was no conditional entry provision under the immigration regulations governing the Western Hemisphere. The parole authority has also been used to admit a small number of refugees from non-communist countries, including 1,000 Uganda Asians, 400 Chilean heads of households, plus family members and 200 Latin Americans from Argentina, mostly Chilean, along with their family members. After two years' residence, each parolee's status is reviewed. An Act of Congress is required to change their status to that of permanent resident.

A large network of private U.S. voluntary agencies provides sponsorships and resettlement assistance for refugees. (A listing of these agencies is provided at the end of this report.)

Legislation to amend U.S. immigration laws relating to refugees is currently pending in Congress. The major bill has been proposed by Rep. Eilberg, Chairman of the House of Representatives, Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration. While this legislation would expand the definition of a refugee, under U.S. immigration law, eliminating the present ideological and geographical limitations, it would also limit the number of refugees that may be admitted in emergency situations to 20,000. An act of Congress would be required for each new group of applicants.

In addition to its contributions to the United Nation's High Commissioner for Refugees, and the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United States operates several refugee programs of its own. The U.S. Refugee Program, which began in 1952, assists refugees from Eastern Europe (Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union) who seek asylum in Western Europe, the Middle East and elsewhere. Its objective is to provide supplementary assistance for the
temporary care and maintenance of these refugees, and facilitate their permanent resettlement as promptly as possible. About 8,000 refugees are registered for USRP assistance through voluntary agencies.

The Far East Refugee Program, established in 1954, assists Chinese refugees from Hong Kong through temporary care and maintenance, local resettlement and counseling for emigration to the U.S., for those refugees who qualify under the conditional entry provisions of U.S. immigration law. This program is administered through contracts with several voluntary agencies, including; Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Hong Kong Christian Service (HKCS), the International Rescue Committee and International Social Service (ISS).

A program for assistance to Soviet Jews, who resettle in Israel, was authorized by the U.S. Congress in 1972. The funds are administered in the Department of State by the Office of Rights and Humanitarian Affairs. U.S. funds to Israel for this program are channeled through the United Israel Appeal, a voluntary agency. The expenditures cover care and resettlement assistance, scholarships, vocational training, etc.

The U.S. also operates educational and training programs for refugee students from Southern Africa, both in the U.S. and in independent African countries.

II. INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

A. UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)

The UNHCR began operation in 1951 to promote, under the auspices of the United Nations, the international legal protection of persons defined as refugees under its Statute and seek permanent solutions to the displacement of refugees through voluntary repatriation and resettlement.

The UNHCR Statue defines a refugee as any person who is outside the country of his nationality because he has been persecuted or fears persecution by reason of his race, religion, nationality or political opinion and owing to such fear, does not wish to return to that country. A refugee remains under the High Commissioner's legal protection until he becomes a naturalized citizen of the country where he is permanently settled or has voluntarily returned to his country of origin.

In 1959, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution authorizing the High Commissioner to use his "good offices" in the transmission of contributions for assistance outside the definitional limits of the Statue. Most recently, the UNHCR has used its good offices in coordinating humanitarian assistance to displaced persons in Angola, Cyprus and Lebanon.

The UNHCR sometimes consults with countries in the formation of their refugee laws. Recently, the UNHCR has worked closely with the governments of Canada, Portugal and Switzerland in drafting new laws relating to refugees.

When the UNHCR began operation in 1951, it was hoped that the agency's work would be temporary. At that time UNHCR's activities mainly involved caring for displaced persons in Europe and the operating budget was only $300,000. Today, refugees flee from all parts of the world and UNHCR's scope of activity has broadened considerably. The work of the UNHCR in 1978 will require a budget of $72.6 million to be financed by voluntary contributions of various governments. Close to 40% of the budget will be spent in Africa for ongoing programs as well as special operations. Expenditures in Asia will account for 36% of the budget. The rest will cover programs in the Americas, Europe and Oceana as well as special services such as counselling, legal assistance and aid to handicapped refugees.
B. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION (ICEM)

ICEM works in close cooperation with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and a number of voluntary agencies to find resettlement opportunities and arrange for low-cost transportation to countries of asylum.

The organization was created at a 1951 conference of governments interested in promoting the principle of free movement of people and cooperation among governments and international organizations in assisting migrants.

During the past quarter century, ICEM has assisted in the migration of more than 2.2 million persons, many of whom have been refugees. In 1952, the Committee began operations in Europe with the resettlement caseload of the former International Refugee Organization (IRO). Then came the Hungarian crisis of 1956 and the Czech crisis in 1968, both of which created large numbers of refugees in need of migration assistance.

In recent years, ICEM has broadened its scope from the original European framework to include the resettlement of such diverse groups as Uganda Asians who were expelled from their country in 1972, political prisoners in Chile since the 1973 coup, and refugees from Indochina.

ICEM began as an intergovernmental organization with 16 member governments. Its membership currently numbers 33 governments and operates at an annual budget of close to 30 million dollars.

C. INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

Private voluntary agencies are important fundraising organs, operational partners and public information outlets for refugee protection and assistance. They express man's compassion for his fellow man in the face of human crises. The non-governmental nature of these organizations makes it easier for them to respond to certain refugee situations than for governmental or inter-governmental agencies, which at times must contend with certain political factors.

Voluntary agencies have a long history of assistance to refugees. In fact, the idea of creating the post of High Commissioner for Refugees was proposed by a group of non-governmental organizations that gathered in Geneva in 1921.

As the result of this meeting, the President of the International Red Cross addressed a letter to the then existing League of Nations, which stated "It is not so much a humanitarian duty which calls for the generous activities of the League of Nations as an obligation of international justice. All the organizations already at work would be glad to put forth fresh efforts under the supervision of a commissioner appointed by the League of Nations, which is the only supranational political authority capable of solving a problem which is beyond the power of exclusively humanitarian organization."

More than fifty years later, many of these organizations continue their work under the U.N. system in cooperation with the Office of UNHCR. The International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) based in Geneva, brings together some ninety organizations whose diverse activities include a large number of refugee programs.

This partnership benefits refugees in all parts of the world. In Tanzania, Lutheran World Federation (LWF) is working in conjunction with the UNHCR and the Government of Tanzania in the management of two large settlements housing 120,000 refugees from Burundi. In Nairobi, the UNHCR works with the National Christian Council of Kenya and the Kenya Catholic Secretariat. In Ethiopia the UNHCR works with the Inter-Church Aid of the Orthodox Church of Ethiopia, the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) and the All Africa Conference of Churches. Rural settlements in Ruanda and Zaire are operated as a joint effort of the UNHCR and the Association of Overseas Rural Development. A number of voluntary agencies are also supporting refugee students from Southern Africa.

Following the 1973 coup in Chile, the UNHCR provided emergency assistance for refugee resettlement through the Comisión de Ayuda a los Refugiados (COMAR). In Argentina, a country of asylum for a large number of Latin American exiles, the Comisión Coordinadora de Acción Social, an ad hoc grouping of ecumenical and voluntary agencies, registers refugees, promotes permanent resettlement and disburses UNHCR funds to individual refugees for emergency assistance.
In the summer of 1975 when large numbers of refugees from Indochina began to come to Thailand in search of asylum, a number of voluntary agencies already working in the country formed the Special Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons from Indochina. Included in this group are the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Rescue Committee, the Save the Children Fund, World Vision, the YMCA and the YWCA. These agencies combined their efforts to meet the emergency needs of refugees for food, clothing and shelter, before the establishment of the UNHCR program, which is administered by the Thai Government. This program currently provides maintenance and resettlement assistance to more than 90,000 refugees.

Of special note, is the work of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), universally recognized for its strict neutrality. This organization provides assistance to the homeless and the hungry, often at the height of hostilities. The ICRC's close partnership with the UNHCR greatly contributed to the success of the 1972 evacuation of Ugandan Asians who faced expulsion by the government of General Idi Amin Dada. The ICRC also played a major role in the repatriation airlift between Bangladesh and Pakistan in 1973/74. More recently, the ICRC has served as the channel for UNHCR relief supplies for displaced persons in Lebanon. Currently, the ICRC is assisting and protecting some 53,000 refugees from the Ogaden region in the Horn of Africa, and the League of Red Cross Societies, in conjunction with the UNHCR, is assisting some 220,000 refugees from Zaire in Angola.

In major countries of asylum, such as Australia, Canada, France, and the United States, the work of voluntary agencies is the main channel of resettlement and integration assistance to refugees. The compassionate human touch provided by these agencies is important to the refugee's psychological adjustment to resettlement in a new society. Many of these agencies are also engaged in relief abroad and are, therefore, well acquainted with the customs of the refugees' countries of origin.

In 1975 and 1976 the resourcefulness of voluntary agencies in the U.S., under the aegis of the American Council for Voluntary Agencies, was tested by the sudden need to find sponsors and homes for over 140,000 Indochinese refugees. The agencies accomplished this task in a relatively short period of time and continue to resettle Indochinese from camps in Thailand as well as Vietnamese "boat people."

"France, Terre d'Asile," a non-denominational agency founded in 1970, has taken the lead in facilitating the resettlement, in France, of Latin American refugees and displaced persons from Indochina. In the resettlement of over 27,000 Indochinese in France, the Comité National d'Entrée Franco-Vietnamien, Franco-Cambodgien, and Franco-LaoTien was established as a link between the government and the voluntary agencies.

International Social Service and Traveler's Aid Society have a network of offices throughout the world, and play a major role in assisting family reunion cases.

Funds from non-governmental sources have been extremely important to the work of the UNHCR. The first large scale project to promote the integration of refugees in countries of first asylum in Europe was financed by $3.1 million grant from the Ford Foundation in 1952-53. Voluntary contributions raised during World Refugee Year (1959-60), which originated in the United Kingdom, made it possible for the UNHCR to complete its financing of a camp clearance program in Europe. Recently, major fundraising drives were held in Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands.

In addition to fundraising and operational activities, non-governmental organizations distribute UNHCR material and mount their own educational campaigns aimed at increasing public awareness of the problems of refugees. The annual World Refugee Survey Report published by the U.S. Committee for Refugees, and documents of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies and other voluntary organizations, serve to focus concern on the problems of refugees in various parts of the world. At the same time, the work of organizations, such as the Nobel Prize-winning Amnesty International and the International League for the Rights of Man, speak out against human rights violations in the world -- the major cause of refugee migration and resulting humanitarian assistance problems.
Part III. Appendix

A. ANNOTATED DIRECTORY OF ORGANIZATIONS WORKING IN BEHALF OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND REFUGEES.

1. International


Established in 1950 to: 1) carry out the legal protection of refugees under its mandate and 2) seek permanent solutions to their problems. Also coordinates special assistance programs outside its normal activities for material assistance to refugees outside the scope of its statute. Representatives and correspondents in some 40 countries.


Provides food, shelter, health facilities to some 1.6 million Palestinian refugees in East Jordan, the West Bank, Gaza, Lebanon and Syria. About 600,000 refugees are still living in camps. Provides, in cooperation with UNESCO, a system of education and training for over a quarter of a million refugee children. Because of the civil war in Lebanon, headquarters have moved from Beirut to Amman, Jordan, and Vienna, Austria.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION: P.O. Box 100 CH-1211, Geneva 19, Switzerland.

Established in 1952 outside the framework of the United Nations. Arranges for transportation of refugees in cooperation with international organizations, governmental and non-governmental agencies concerned with refugees. In recent years has transcended its European framework to arrange for the transportation of Ugandan, Chilean and Indochinese refugees to various parts of the world.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
17, Avenue de la Paix, CH-1211, Geneva, Switzerland.

Has traditionally acted in emergency situations. Once immediate relief needs are met and an organized national or international structure can take its place, it withdraws from the scene. Assistance ranges from food, clothing, blankets, provisional shelter and medicaments to cooking utensils, storm lamps, portable generators and sleeping mats. Because of its impartiality, the Red Cross can often provide relief to refugees long before concerted international action can be taken.

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY EXCHANGE FUND (IUEF): P.O. Box 348 Geneva, Switzerland.

Founded to promote, through educational and humanitarian assistance, the liberation of countries and peoples under colonial and minority oppression, and assist in the development of the liberated and decolonized territories. Educational and training programs. Cooperates with United Nations Agencies, the Organization for African Unity and the Council of Europe. Supported by the Governments of Canada, Denmark, Norway, Netherlands and Sweden. Some funds from non-governmental agencies.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES: 17 Avenue de la Paix, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland.

Practical organ of cooperation for the entire non-governmental world. Present membership includes around 100 non-governmental, non-profit organizations. A special study group on problems of refugees worldwide.

B. U.S. GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, COORDINATOR FOR HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS, OFFICE OF REFUGEE AND MIGRATION AFFAIRS: Main State Building, Washington, D.C. 20520; Tel.: (202) 632-0709. James L. Carlin, Deputy Coordinator.
Formulates policy and plans for U.S. refugee and migration programs; acts as clearinghouse for information on refugee affairs.


Administers immigration and naturalization laws relating to the admission, exclusion, deportation and naturalization of aliens.

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION, CITIZENSHIP AND INTERNATIONAL LAW, 2137 Rayburn Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; Tel.: (202) 224-2347. Joshua Eilberg, Chairman.

Jurisdiction over immigration and naturalization legislation.

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, SUBCOMMITTEE ON REFUGEES AND ESCAPEES, 132 Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; Tel.: (202) 224-4118. Edward M. Kennedy, Chairman.

Studies and makes recommendations on the problems of refugees.


Coordinates domestic resettlement of Indochinese Refugees.

C. SELECTED U.S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR EMIGRES IN THE PROFESSIONS: 345 E. 46th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10017

Privately supported, non-profit, non-sectarian placement agency for qualified refugee professionals. Provides career evaluation, counseling, guidance on immigration problems, education and retraining opportunities and placement for professionally trained persons. Services are free of charge.

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR NATIONALITIES SERVICE: 20 W. 40th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10018.

Primarily concerned with services to immigrants and refugees after they arrive in American communities. Member agencies seek to stimulate and maintain a spirit of welcome and acceptance for the foreign born.

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE, INC.: 200 Park Avenue, S. New York, N.Y. 10003.

Established in 1943 to provide a means for consultation, coordination and planning to assure the maximum effective use of contributions of the American community for the assistance of people overseas. A Committee on Migration and Refugee Affairs coordinates plans and activities for refugee assistance at home and abroad.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE: 150 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102.

Quaker organization dedicated to humanitarian service. Provides food, shelter and supplies, especially in response to needs created by war, disaster, gross violations of human rights, where provision of relief may lead to constructive community development.


Provides relief and resettlement services to Jewish refugees in Europe and the United States through programs administered by the International Rescue Committee.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP CONFERENCE: 20 W. 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10018.
Coordinating agency for voluntary agencies interested in promoting a non-discriminatory immigration policy. Acts as a clearinghouse for information, stimulates studies and conferences on immigration and refugees, and provides the means for joint action by its members.

AMERICAN MIDDLE EAST REHABILITATION (AMER), Suite E, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Medical division of ANERA. Assists medical programs in meeting their annual requirements of drugs and medical supplies for Palestinian refugees.


Assists refugees in cooperation with other National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. Provides funds, supplies and assistance of qualified specialized staff in refugee relief. Reunites refugees with their relatives in the U.S. and maintains an international foreign location inquiry service to help refugees locate missing family members.


Non-profit, charitable organization working to increase total assistance in cash and kind from Americans to Palestinian refugees and other needy individuals in the Arab world. Seeks to increase American understanding of the plight of the Palestinians. Efforts directed toward social and economic development in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.


Organizes and maintains programs providing vocational education and training for youth and adult Jewish transmigrants. Affiliated with the World ORT Union which coordinates ORT activities throughout the world.

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS) founded in 1943. 1011 First Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Drawing upon American financial and material resources, works with local social welfare agencies in other countries to provide emergency and disaster relief, refugee resettlement and rehabilitation, support for the disabled and infirm and self-help development projects.

CHURCH WORLD SERVICE: 475 Riverside Dr., New York, N.Y. 10027.

Organized by 17 U.S. Protestant denominations to act as cooperative relief and rehabilitation agency on a global scale. Assists refugees in their own or other continental areas including the U.S., closely cooperating with the World Council of Churches.


Maintains medical facilities, immigrant camps, school and agricultural settlements, and encourages and supports medical education in Israel. Assists in immigration and resettlement in Israel of Jewish children and youth.


Assists Jewish refugees and migrants from Eastern Europe, the Middle East, North Africa and elsewhere. Global network of offices and affiliated organizations in 47 countries on six continents. Provides for pre-migration planning, visa documentation, reception, transport, etc.

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE: 386 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Nonsectarian, nonpartisan voluntary agency providing relief and resettlement services
for refugees and displaced victims of war.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE, AMERICAN BRANCH: 345 E. 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Part of a global network of professional services for individuals and families with problems related to intercountry movement or migration. Includes arrangements for the immigration of children to join relatives or to be adopted.


Provides integration and resettlement assistance for refugees in behalf of cooperating Lutheran churches in the U.S.

LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF: 360 Park Avenue, S., New York, N.Y. 10010.

Supports the refugee relief activities of the Lutheran World Federation.

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE: 21 S. 12th St., Akron, PA 17501.

Cooperative relief and service agency for 17 Mennonite and Brethren in Christ groups. Provides material aid to refugees from man-made and natural disasters.


Responsible for all immigrant, migrant and refugee activities conducted at the national level by the Catholic Church of the United States. Coordinates with agencies in public and private sectors in resettlement and assimilation of individuals and families in American society.


Locates resettlement opportunities for foreign and domestic refugees, provides post-resettlement adjustment assistance, and protects the universal human rights of alien/ethnic/minority groups to self-determination and self-preservation of cultural identities.

TOLSTOY FOUNDATION: 250 W. 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019.

Founded in 1939 to assist Russian refugees. Scope has broadened to assist other refugees. Headquarters in New York, cultural center in Valley Cottage, New York and operational offices in Austria, Belgium, France, West Germany, Switzerland, Argentina, Brazil, Chile and correspondents in the Middle East.

UNITED LITHUANIAN RELIEF FUND OF AMERICA, INC.: National Headquarters: 2606 W. 63rd St., Chicago, IL 60629.

Founded in 1944; ULRF grants refugee aid, immigrant assistance, educational aid, scocial welfare to the sick and needy; non-sectarian, non-profit organization.

YMCA REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT SERVICES: 291 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10007.

Directs national YMCA services for refugees. Acts as liaison for local YMCA's, cooperates with other national voluntary agencies and appropriate government agencies.

D. HUMAN RIGHTS GROUPS
(Condensed from the MCPL Education Fund Guide to Human Rights Organizations)

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENOCIDE TREATIES: 25 E. 75th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
Tel: (212) 535-3700.

Supports efforts to advance the UN Charter's purpose of promoting and encouraging human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without discrimination. Presses for ratification of international human rights instruments.

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION
1411 K St., N.W., #850, Washington, D.C. 20005.
Tel: (202) 638-6447
Liberal generalist organization with chapters all over the country. Has provided leadership in efforts to bring about reduction in U.S. aid to governments guilty of gross human rights violations.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON AFRICA: 305 E. 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017. Tel: (212) 838-5030.

Founded in 1953. Devoted to support of the African people in their struggle for freedom and independence. Informs the American public about significant African issues, mobilizes public support for African freedom and works for policies to strengthen this aim.


Worldwide non-governmental organization working for the release of prisoners of conscience. Works through groups of citizens called adoption groups, who come together for the release of individual prisoners of conscience assigned to them by the Research Department of AI's international Secretariat in London. In addition, fact-finding missions are sent to countries to investigate alleged human rights violations.

ARGENTINE COMMISSION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: P.O. Box 2635, Washington, D.C. 20013. Tel: (202) 296-8340.

Non-profit, non-governmental international organization working for the defense of human rights and restoration of democracy in Argentina. Formed by a group of Argentine lawyers who, through their profession, became increasingly aware of the need for a permanent national and international organization to defend human rights in their country. (Four of the founding members have been killed by the Argentine military regime since March 24, 1976.)

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL POLICY: 120 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. Tel: (202) 544-4666.

Non-profit research group concerned with the study of the impact of U.S. foreign policy on developing nations, with particular emphasis on those countries with most serious record of human rights violations.

CENTER FOR LAW AND SOCIAL POLICY: 1751 N St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Public interest law firm established in 1969. The human rights work of the Center, which includes conducting litigation to specific individuals is carried out by the International project along with the issues of environmental protection and consumer affairs.

CENTER FOR NATIONAL SECURITY STUDIES: 122 Maryland Ave., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. Tel: (202) 544-5380.

Conducts research and produces information on issues of national security, provides information and expertise to concerned groups, individuals, the press and Congress. Assists individuals and groups seeking information under the Freedom of Information Act and coordinates litigation in related areas.

CENTRO DE INMIGRACION: Georgetown University Law Center, 600 New Jersey Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. Tel: (202) 624-8474.

Provides back-up services for people doing work directly with migrant workers. Monitors state and federal legislation, judicial cases in the Supreme Court and federal courts as well as pending regulations relating to immigration. Conducts research on policy issues.

CENTER OF CONCERN: 3700 13th St., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017. Tel: (202) 635-2757.

Independent organization engaged in social analysis, religious reflection and public education on the protection of rights and the promotion of social justice. Linked with a large number of peace and justice groups (mainly Catholic.)

CHILE LEGISLATIVE CENTER: 120 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. Tel: (202) 544-3067.
Represents a broad network of church, labor, academic community and women's organizations as well as individuals concerned with the restoration of fundamental human rights and democracy in Chile. Action oriented, non-profit educational resource center for both the Congress and the Public.


Concentrates its human rights activities on supporting U.S. policies to: ratify international human rights covenants, promote diplomatic concerns for human rights world wide, recognize and correct domestic human rights violations, and end aid and sales to gross violators of human rights, unless it directly benefits needy people.

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE: 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017. Tel: (212) 688-4665.

Originally founded to study the reorganization or replacement of the League of Nations. Since that time, the scope of the commission's activities has broadened to include: the pacific settlement of disputes, maintenance of international peace and security, disarmament, trusteeship and human rights. Membership is comprised of scholars, lawyers, businessmen and civic leaders throughout the country who all work together on the commission's occasional reports.

FREEDOM HOUSE: 20 W. 40th St., New York, N.Y. Founded in 1941.

Publishes an annual survey of freedom, assessing the level of political and civil liberties in every country. Maintains the Freedom House/Books U.S. program which distributes over 120 different books to students in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the Helsinki Watch, which monitors compliance of the signatories to the Helsinki Accords.

ERITREAN RELIEF COMMITTEE, INC., P.O. Box 1180 New York, N.Y. 10017.

Coordinates relief efforts in North America for Eritrean refugees.

FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION: 245 Second St., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. Tel: (202) 547-4343.

Comprised of representatives from worshipping bodies of the Friends throughout the U.S. In its statement of legislative policy, the FCNL is directed to the U.S. to: adhere to the provisions of the UN Declaration of Human Rights and the American Constitution, rectify the remaining 14 UN conventions in the field of human rights, maintain a consistent pattern of support for human rights at home and abroad and encourage the UN to investigate and publicize violations of human rights more effectively.


Concerned with U.S. military and economic aid, multilateral funding, political prisoners, runaway shops and their effect on U.S. labor, and U.S. bases in the Philippines. Its Congress Education Project is charged with informing the Congress of the full range of U.S. Philippine relations.


Unites a broad range of religious, peace, human rights, research, professional and social action organizations in an effort to maximize the impact of non-governmental organizations on the formulation of public policy in the field of international human rights.

INSTITUTE FOR WORLD ORDER: 1140 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y., 10036. Tel: (212) 575-0055.

Founded in 1961. Aimed at creating a social movement dedicated to the transformation of the present international system to a just world order. The Institute has five major programs: 1) the World Order Models Project to develop and implement new ways of thinking about the restructuring of the international political, economic and social system; 2) the Transnational Academic Program which has initiated world order courses in more than 500 U.S. universi-
ties. 3) the Public Education/Media activation program which seeks to inform the general public about world order issues and values; 4) the Special Projects program oriented toward promoting a grass roots, public commitment to peace and 5) the Grants committee which supports, through seed money, innovative educational programs and organizations working on war/peace issues.


Non-governmental and non-political organization with consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council, UNESCO and the Council of Europe. Its headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland. Promotes human rights by the collection, preservation and dissemination of material on the Rule of Law and human rights. Makes private interventions on the behalf of political prisoners and sends missions to different parts of the world to observe important political trials. In a number of countries, the ICJ has taken the initiative in putting forward and elaborating proposals for law reform which have subsequently been adopted into the law of the country.


Calls attention to human rights violations through the publication of special reports, the preparation and submission of documented complaints to governments and intergovernmental bodies, the organization of investigative missions to countries where serious violations are reported, the dispatch of international judicial observers to trials, direct negotiation with governments, the publicizing of consistent abuses and the support of civil liberties groups throughout the world. Consultative status with the United Nations, UNESCO, the Council of Europe, the ILO and the Organization of American States.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FOR PEACE THROUGH LAW (MCPL), 201 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Suite 201, Washington, D.C. 20002. Tel: (202) 544-4250

Bipartisan, bicameral organization of members of Congress which aims to enhance the capacity of the Congress to evaluate policy by creating institutional links between lawmakers and outside thinkers and practitioners. Eight issue committees: Arms Control and Military Affairs, African Affairs, Food, Population and Natural Resources, Human Rights and Foreign Policy, International Development, International Institutions and World Order, Middle East Peace and Law of the Sea and Oceans Policy.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWS: 2025 I St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Tel: (202) 293-2262.

Major nationwide coordination agency for American activity and policy on behalf of Soviet Jews. Thirty-eight national member agencies and over 200 local affiliated councils, federations and committees. Founded to help Jews live in the Soviet Union with the rights and privileges of other groups.

NETWORK: 224 D St., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Tel: (202) 544-1371. Religious lobby for social justice founded in 1971 by American religious women. Acts in solidarity with congressional district membership to pass national legislation which enables the poor to move toward systematic change. It has consistently worked for peace by decreased military spending, further equality for women, social/economic rights to health, employment and food.


Mobilizes concerns of people in North America for human rights in Korea, facilitates their concerned action in advocacy of these rights, enables the sharing of information and analysis of rights conditions in Korea. The coalition is presently concentrating on South Korea because of North American relations with that country, but does not ignore human rights and other issues in North Korea.

International association of writers. Its initials stand for poets, essayists, editors and novelists. P.E.N.'s basic goal is to promote cooperation among men and women of letters in all countries in the interest of freedom of expression, exchange of ideas relevant to literature and international goodwill.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF EAST ASIANS' HUMAN RIGHTS: Box 1212 Cathedral Station, New York, N.Y. 10025.

Non-partisan international organization which seeks to encourage respect for and publicize the state of human rights in all of East Asia. The primary emphasis is placed on China, Korea, and Taiwan.

SOUTHEAST ASIA RESOURCE CENTER (FORMERLY INDOCHINA RESOURCE CENTER) P.O. Box 4000 D, Berkeley, Ca. 94704. Tel: (415) 548-2546.

Founded in 1971 to provide expert information on the Indochinese War and people. Has responded to the post-war situation by broadening its focus from Indochina to the rest of the Southeast Asian region. The Center's primary function is the coordination and dissemination of information on the countries and issues of Southeast Asia and on U.S. involvement there.

UNITED STATES COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES: 1625 I St., N.W., Room 719, Washington, D.C. 20006. Tel: (202) 254-8718.

Private, non-profit organization serving as a non-governmental focal point of humanitarian concern for the world refugee situation. Acts as a resource center on the causal factors of refugee migration in various parts of the world, international relief efforts in behalf of refugees, international law for the protection of refugees and the policies of the United States and other governments toward refugee resettlement. Supports UN specialized agencies working to alleviate world refugee problems and monitors legislation in Congress on U.S. refugee and immigration policy.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., U.N. 10017. Tel: (212) 973-4752.

Affiliated with the International Institute of Human Rights at Strasbourg, France which was started with the aid of President Rene Cassin, who donated a generous portion of his Nobel Peace Prize award money. Sponsors seminars in conjunction with the American Society of International Law and sends students to the annual teaching session of the International Institute at Strasbourg.


Coalition office of nine Protestant church agencies and the American Committee on Africa. Established in 1972 to advocate and work for a U.S. policy toward southern Africa which would support majority rule. Active lobby in Congress on bills that directly concern Africa.

WASHINGTON OFFICE ON LATIN AMERICA: 110 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. Tel: (202) 544-8045.

Established in 1974 by a coalition of religious and academic groups because of their concern for the economic, political and social conditions in Latin America and U.S. policy toward the region. Serves as liaison between Latin America and U.S. institutions affecting foreign policy such as the churches, the press, non-governmental organizations and the executive and legislative branches of the government.
A BRIEF BIBLIOGRAPHY ON REFUGEES

REFUGEES: GENERAL

Books

Handbooks

AREA STUDIES

Books

LEGAL

Books

Articles

Publications

Publications of the World Peace Through Law Center:

a. "International Refugee Law Day"

b. "The Law and the Refugee"

c. "Towards a Second Quarter Century of World Refugee Law"

U.N. Publications


4. UNHCR, A bi-monthly UNHCR publication available from the U.S. Committee for Refugees.

5. Palestine Refugees Today, the official publication of UNRWA available from the U.S. Committee for Refugees.

General Publications

1. Amnesty International publications. (Available from Amnesty International USA, 2112 Broadway, NY, NY 10023)
   - Amnesty International Briefing Papers, $1.50 each : Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Iran, Malawi, Morocco, Namibia, Paraguay, Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), Singapore, Taiwan (Rep. of China), Turkey, People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen.
   - Report of an Amnesty International Mission to Argentina, 1/76, $2.50.
   - The Republic of Nicaragua: An Amnesty International Report, including the findings of a mission to Nicaragua in 5/76, $1.25.
   - Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 6/77, $1.25.


HUMAN RIGHTS

Books


U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO HUMAN RIGHTS AND REFUGEES


A. Human Rights


B. Refugees

1. HEW Task Force For Indochinese Refugees, Report to the Congress. (Quarterly Report)

2. Hearings before the Subcommittee to Investigate Problems Connected with Refugees and Escapees.
   b. Indochina Evacuation and Refugee Problems. Parts 1-5.
   d. Relief and Rehabilitation of War Victims in Indochina. Parts 1-4.
   i. Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa, August 4, 5, and 6, 1976.


PRICE: $2.50

Additional copies of this 1977 survey and other informational material on refugee problems are available from the U.S. Committee for Refugees, Room 719, 1625 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Write for data on quantity discounts.