INTRODUCTION

For four years we have published an annual survey of world refugee problems. This study of the various refugee communities and of the efforts made to assist them is unique of its kind. We are very grateful to Senator Philip A. Hart of Michigan for introducing last year's World Refugee Report into the Senate Record. Orders from libraries and universities across the country, resulting from this, indicate that he brought wide recognition to the usefulness of this survey.

We have had the cooperation of 46 agencies—private, governmental and inter-governmental, in the preparation of this year’s World Refugee Report. The tremendous effort represented by the reports of these organizations both separately and together represent dramatic evidence of the continuing refugee problem. The American private agencies are spending on the average of $1,000,000 per day for various programs of assistance overseas most of which include service to refugees.

Ours is still the Century of the Homeless Man. It is still true that out of the strain and ferment of the world’s life and with each eruption of political or inter-communal passion, the senseless and pathetic by-product is the homeless man, woman and child.

We believe that while the total number of refugees may appear to be less this year than last, this is no indication that "the refugee problem" is ending. Indeed, many of the agency reports indicate to us that we are at the beginning of a new period in which many problems, now in their pre-explosive state, may result in great numbers of persons being innocently victimized and set adrift as refugees. This is not a cheerful prospect but it is, we trust, a reminder to us all . . . we shall be asked again and again for understanding, compassion, and generosity.

R. NORRIS WILSON

AMERICA IS MADE UP OF MANKIND

"America is made up of mankind. We do not come from any common stock. We do not come from any single nation. The characteristic of America is that it is made up of the best contributed out of all nations. Sometimes when I am in the presence of an American citizen who was an immigrant to America, I think that he has a certain advantage over me. I did not choose to be an American, but he did. I was born to it. I hope if I had not been, I would have had sense enough to choose it. But the men who came afterwards deliberately chose to be Americans.

"They came out of other countries, and said, 'We cast in our lot with you, we believe in you, and will live with you.'"

"Freedom is not a mere sentiment. We feel the weakness of mere sentiment. If a man professes to be fine, we always wait for him to show it. We do not take his word for it. If he professes fine motives, we expect him thereafter to show that he is acting upon fine motives. And the kind of freedom that America has always represented is a freedom expressing itself in fact. It is not the profession of principles merely, but the redemption of those principles, making good on those principles and knowing how to make good on those principles."

(President Woodrow Wilson—July 4, 1919—speaking to the returning Soldiers and Sailors aboard the USS George Washington.)

Additional copies of this issue of the World Refugee Report published by the United States Committee for Refugees, Inc. are available at the Committee's office, 20 West 40th Street, New York City, at $1 per copy or 75¢ per copy for 10 or more.
WHAT HAPPENED TO THE DALAI LAMA?

By THUBTEN NORBU, Eldest Brother of the Dalai Lama
As told to Will Oursler

Five years ago last month, my brother, His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, was forced to flee his palace in Lhasa, Tibet, to escape abduction and murder at the hands of the Chinese Communists.

What has happened to the supreme spiritual and temporal ruler of Tibet—and to his people—since that night when the Chinese Reds invaded and took over their nation?

These five years are a story which cries to be told. It is a story of heroic battle against a ruthless attempted annihilation—by calculated mass killing—of an entire nation and its people.

We Tibetans are a peaceful people; we live by the teaching of Buddha. The Dalai Lama, chosen as a youth after much careful testing by the high priests, is called the 14th Incarnation of the Chen Re Zig Buddha.

As our spiritual and actual leader, he had sought for weeks in 1959 to negotiate with the Chinese military leaders, to keep our land at peace and without bloodshed. We had no army with which to meet their tanks and guns.

When the Chinese tried to trick the Dalai Lama into attending a “tea party” at their headquarters in Lhasa, tens of thousands of Tibetans encircled the Lama’s palace for 12 tumultuous days and nights to protect him.

The frustrated Communists, unable to break through this human wall, began to lob shells into the throngs outside the palace. Realizing the danger to his personal safety and his importance to the fight that might lie ahead, the Dalai Lama’s advisers urged him to flee at once.

Disguised as a poor lama (priest), my brother slipped out of the summer palace in the middle of the night. Traveling on foot—or, where possible, on horseback—he fled across the high Himalayas, over some of the most dangerous terrain in the world, along narrow, twisting, plunging ledges, at heights as great as 19,000 feet.

Lama Finds Haven in India

The fate of the Dalai Lama and his retinue was unknown for days. Then, weeks later, they reached Assam. India’s Prime Minister Nehru welcomed the Lama and offered him asylum.

I was living in New York, engaged in relief work and scientific study, when the terrifying news of the Red takeover was reported. As soon as I learned of my brother’s safe arrival in India, I flew there to see him at his secret residence in Assam.

He had fled Tibet without even his sacred robes and with only a handful of his retinue and family. But almost at once other refugees began to pour in over the Himalayas, driven by the Red reign of murder. To them the Lama remained their holy leader. They looked to him for protection—and ultimately for the restoration of their country.

For these past five years, my brother has carried the horror as his own. He has taken on the burdens of the people who followed him—their care, shelter, education, housing, work, medical needs. He has visited them, lived with them, suffered with them, laughed and sung with them.

At the same time, through the U.S. Committee for Refugees, the United Nations, and other agencies, he is trying to make the world aware of what is going on. There are today nearly 100,000 Tibetan refugees in India, Nepal, and other neighboring states. For these terrified refugees and thousands more still trying to escape, my brother has become the symbol of defiance to Red tyranny.

The stories that come daily from Tibet to my brother at his current residence in Dharmsala can be summed up in a single word: annihilation.

Tibetan men and women by the thousands have been dragged from their homes and forced into Red Chinese slave-labor gangs to build roads and do other heavy construction. At night, despite the cold and heights of well over 10,000 feet, they must dig open trenches in which to sleep without any protection or covering. Hundreds die.

The Dalai Lama has told me that this is part of a deliberate plan—a fiendish program of complete genocide of the Tibetan people.

Obliteration of a Culture

Throughout Tibet, our great monasteries have been turned into military barracks. Hardly a handful of lamas remain, and they can practice only in terms of Communist “religion.” Our sacred relics and other religious articles have been melted down for Communist military needs. Our sacred books have been burned or turned into pulp paper for use by the occupation forces.

Executions are estimated to have reached half a million. Deportations and forced labor have taken hundreds of thousands more. At the time the Communists launched their invasion of Tibet, less than 1 percent of the Tibetan population was Chinese. Today, in Tibet, only one out of every six persons is Tibetan.
Tibetan schools now teach only the Chinese language; Tibetan is not spoken in public. All Tibetan books have been taken away so that children can learn nothing of their own tradition and culture. They are taught no religion except Communist dogmas.

Families still living in this prison camp that Tibet has become are sending their children over the mountains to the Dalai Lama when they cannot escape themselves. It is a common occurrence for groups of boys and girls who have never seen the world beyond the snow-covered peaks of their homeland to line up in the night with their bundles of pitiful belongings to begin the perilous 70-mile trek to freedom.

In Dharmsala, the Dalai Lama's days are spent not only in his religious devotion and meditations but also in meeting with high officials of India and other nations, with his own advisers, and with representatives of the United Nations and other international agencies.

As the refugees continue to pour in and to present mounting problems, he has helped get them schools, jobs, and medical care. More than 100 Tibetan schools are in operation in various sections of India. Retraining programs among the refugees have been started. Teachers are being trained for work with the youngsters in increasing numbers.

These thousands of children will remain a nucleus to keep our culture, religion, traditions, and ideals alive.

Tibetans Seek Foreign "Homes"

Because of the difficulties involved in caring for so many refugees in India and Nepal, the Lama is working with other nations on a plan to establish colonies of Tibetans elsewhere.

Six hundred Tibetans already have set up a colony in Switzerland, and 600 more will join them later. There also are plans to set up colonies in Asia and possibly in the United States. Two potential U.S. sites, if agreements can be worked out, are Colorado and Alaska — where the climate is not unlike that of Tibet.

As head of what is still an "unofficial" government in exile, the Dalai Lama also has appointed delegations and unofficial ambassadors to represent him in international matters abroad. A permanent "delegation" has been established in New York to keep the Tibetan problem before the UN and to help arouse people to the need to halt this crime against humanity.

This is the unenviable task that His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, carries on today — five years after his flight. It is a bleak, shocking picture; but largely because of his efforts, it is not hopeless. He will never give up.

In a statement issued five years ago, the Dalai Lama said in part:

"The sufferings which my people are undergoing are beyond description, and it is imperatively necessary that this wanton and ruthless murder of my people should be immediately brought to an end. It is in these circumstances that I appeal to you and the United Nations in the confident hope that our appeal will receive the consideration it deserves."

Today, the Dalai Lama is still a symbol of tremendous spiritual force. And he is still fighting his often lonely battle to rouse the world to the worst crime of the Communists — the annihilation of a peace-loving people.

Reprinted courtesy of Family Weekly
The forgotten men of the refugee world are the Spanish republicans and their families who fled the victorious General Franco in 1939. There are 100,000 of these Spanish refugees in southern France, 10,000 of whom are in dire need.

After the fall of Barcelona, the exodus began. Jean Genet, writing in the *New Yorker* 25 years ago observed: "There has never been anything in modern history like the recent flight of the Catalonian army and civilian population into France."

Just as the Spanish Civil War was the proving ground of and the prelude to World War II, the flight of Spanish refugees was a dire omen of the aftermath of the War. But the Spanish situation is still unique in that not only did the members of government and the leaders of the parties decide to flee, but the whole defeated Army of the Republic decided to leave their country.

In one gigantic stream—with their families, their cows and their horses—between 400 and 500 thousand people surged toward the Pyrenees and crossed into France. After a few weeks of chaos, the French government interned an entire foreign army as prisoners. This move was made to discourage any further border crossings—especially if the embattled republican units around Madrid could fight their way to the French border. The French were hoping that everything would return to normal, that an amnesty would be offered and the freedom fighters would return home. But things never got back to normal, and France soon found herself embroiled with Nazi Germany. The Spaniards were still behind barbed wire when the Nazis occupied France, and they never went home.

Today, in 1964, political refugees from Spain still come to France at the rate of around 100 each month.

To many the Spanish refugee problem is such ancient history that it is as good as forgotten. Such isn't the case with Hannah Arendt, Chairman of Spanish Refugee Aid, Inc. She sums up the refugee plight thusly: "Those who survived Hitler's camps, starvation, the war, the underground, forced labor are still in France—a fact of which most of us are ignorant. Among the 100,000 are 10,000 who need extra help because they are old and suffering from diseases brought on by 25 years of war and deprivation."

Nancy MacDonald, Executive Secretary of Spanish Refugee Aid, recently returned from Europe where she visited some of the refugees. As some of her most vivid memories she cited:

— the Spanish refugees crowding around her in the Misericordia in Perpignan (the dark, dingy Old People’s Home), shaking her hand, showing her their refugee cards and listening to her halting Spanish, when she tried to express her sympathy and concern.

— Ambrosio F. in his black, fly-filled shanty in the fields near Elne, telling her that he would rather die free, frozen and starved, rather than live in a Home.

— the white crosses in the cemetery at St. Cyprien where unnamed Republicans were buried in 1940.

— Pedro T. playing the guitar in his hospital room and weeping happily at her visit.

— Victoria A. describing her home with its leaks and humidity and her hopeless attempts to keep it warm in winter and cool in summer for her husband who is incurably ill.

— Francisco V. showing her his bullet riddled legs and pointing to his deadened ears and asking for help “just this once” for a very strong hearing aid so that he can go on working as a mason.

An organization in England called “Lifeline” has taken an interest in the Spanish exiles. They will help Spanish Refugee Aid with its adoption program under which one child can be supported for $10 per month.

Another group may help with Annuities for old people. A large percentage of the cost of these Annuities will be available from the Open Fund of the High Commissioner for Refugees and the French Government. Matching funds, which SRA must raise, will vary according to the age and health of the individual. These Annuities will almost double the refugee’s income. It is also hoped that some of the old people in Montauban will be rehoused in small apartments in a remodeled hotel. Again, this project may be financed from the Open Fund (a fund available until September 1964 to provide “permanent solutions” for refugees in Europe). Each apartment will have cooking facilities and hot water and the building will be centrally heated.
An unprecedented outburst of savagery and mass murder of Watusi tribesmen in Rwanda in February has left neighboring African states with a refugee problem that is rapidly becoming critical.

Aggravating an already serious situation, the new influx brings the number of homeless Watusi in Central Africa to at least 149,000. About 60,000 Watusis are reported to be in the Congo; 48,000 in Uganda; 25,000 in Burundi; and 16,000 in Tanganyika.

Emergency relief measures have already been undertaken by a number of international groups. The World Council of Churches announced it is seeking a $1 million emergency fund in view of the "horrifying reports of carnage in Central Africa." The money will be used to assist not only refugee Watusi but also refugees from Portuguese territories, the Sudan and South Africa.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which has been aiding in the settlement of Rwandese refugees since trouble broke out in 1962, has already sent one convoy of emergency relief provided by various international sources to Burundi. A total of $50,000 has been appropriated by UNHCR to meet the initial needs of the 4,000-5,000 new Rwandese refugees who have been arriving in Burundi since the renewed tribal warfare began between the Watusis and the Bahutus in Rwanda. An additional $50,000 was allocated at the same time for about 8,000 new Rwandese refugees in Uganda.

The initial Burundi shipment includes 1,250 blankets provided by UNHCR; beans and ready-diet food from the Protestant Relief Organization in Burundi; flour and corn from the United States food stocks; and used clothing and drugs from the Catholic Relief Services of Burundi. Transportation of all goods was financed by the High Commissioner's office.

It is estimated there are now only 227,000 Watusis left in Rwanda, a land which they once ruled. For four centuries, the often seven-foot tall Watusis walked like giants in their land, feudal overlords to the shorter, but more numerous Bahutu serfs.

Violence began with Rwanda's medieval revolution in November, 1959. Bahutu serfs, representing 53 per cent of Rwanda's population, overthrew the traditional monarchy of the Watusi minority, numbering about 400,000. At least 6,000 Watusi were killed in the revolution and its violent aftermath, and 145,000 more fled the country. With the new massacres, the Watusi death toll is believed to stand at a minimum of 16,000.

Originally, Rwanda and Burundi made up Ruanda-Urundi, a mountainous country of about 21,000 square miles, administered by Belgium until July 1, 1962 under a United Nations trusteeship. The two nations split into nearly equal parts when they became independent.

The new wave of Bahutu terrorism came after guerrilla raids by Watusi refugees on Rwanda in an alleged attempt to restore Rwanda's deposed King, Kigeri V. Agitation efforts are said to be centered in two Watusi refugee camps in Eastern Burundi. Burundi and Rwanda have broken off all diplomatic relations in wake of the Bahutu reprisals.

The extreme volatile nature of African politics and tribal relations is making refugee rescue operations extremely difficult. In a recent visit to Watusi refugee camps in Burundi, the Congo, Tanganyika and Uganda, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, Deputy High Commissioner of UNHCR, noted that very different techniques must be used in settling African refugee problems from those used in Europe.

UNHCR cannot apply the same methods of resettlement, repatriation and integration that were used to successfully solve the European problem. Resettlement is out because world-wide immigration laws would bar African refugees on economic, educational or racial grounds. Repatriation is not an answer because of the violent circumstances under which most African refugees have fled and because tribalism outweighs nationality. Integration is impossible because there are no substantial communities into which refugees can be integrated.

What UNHCR hopes to establish are zonal economic development plans. These plans would benefit both the refugees and the indigenous population. Were a program of consolidated aid to be administered to refugees solely, they would probably be raised an economic notch higher than citizens of the host country. This would not engender a favorable attitude toward the refugees on the part of the host government.

Indications are that refugee settlements combined with even a limited economic development program will have positive results. Rootless refugees seem to be the primary source of the political problems stemming from massacres perpetrated by refugee raids across national borders. The one million dollars already invested by UNHCR in aiding refugee settlements may be considered a pilot program, the results of which endorse a massive aid program.

Thomas Jamieson, Director of Operations of the High Commissioner's Office, recently spent three weeks in Burundi and Kivu Province in the Congo. Mr. Jamieson cited the situation in Katobo, Kivu Province. He said, "previously it had been just a naked hillside," now, 3,000 refugees are "dispersed over a ten-mile area, working hard on the land, building a future for themselves in a series of small vil-
In Burundi, too, much had been achieved through the establishment of schools and clinics in the three existing refugee centers.

Mr. Jamieson points out that among several hundred refugees in Burundi who organized raids into Rwanda last December, there were "only about 20" from the settlements set up with the assistance of the High Commissioner's Office. In other words, these refugees were "sufficiently satisfied not to embark on any such adventure," he explained.

According to Mr. Jamieson, these raids did not stem from unrest among the refugees in settlements, but were inspired by a small group of "agitators," who found followers among drifters and "free-livers" in the refugee population. "Thus," he contends, "it is no exaggeration to say that events would have been much worse had it not been for the stabilizing influence of these projects."

THE CUBAN REFUGEES—OUR UNFINISHED BUSINESS

The Cubans are unique among the refugee communities of the world in which Americans have been interested. They alone have chosen the United States as their country of first asylum. The Hungarians and other refugees coming here had fled first into temporary safety in Austria, or other neighboring countries. With our Cuban friends we are sharing the first shock and adjustment after their flight. Our welcome to them has been warmly generous. Their reception has demonstrated an exceptional and meritorious cooperation among many groups, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the city of Miami and Dade County and the voluntary resettlement agencies.

Since 1961 more than 1,800 American communities have received members of this flight of freedom-loving people. Local churches and welfare organizations, city officials and countless individuals have shown a characteristic, open-handedness in helping the refugees settle in their new homes, schools and jobs.

The problem and the efforts made to meet it are evident in the following statistics published by the Cuban Refugee Center, Miami, Florida:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week ended May 28, '64</th>
<th>Jan. '61 To Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons Registered</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons Resettled</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Since January, 1961</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agencies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCCW</td>
<td>116,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>37,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWS</td>
<td>14,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIAS</td>
<td>3,447</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SMALL BOAT ARRIVALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>May, 1964</th>
<th>Since June '61</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>178</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(in 17 boats)</td>
<td>(in 710 boats)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The stories of these escapes represent a heroism and self-sacrifice for freedom's sake which is a continuing inspiration to all who have helped them at the end of their frightening journeys.

Mr. John F. Thomas, Director of the Cuban Refugee Program of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, reported that, of the Cubans now residing in Miami and Dade County, Florida and who are receiving welfare services, 40% are 56 years of age or older; 18% consist of broken families, most of whom involve one parent alone with minor children; 12% are minors; 11% have little or no employment skills; 8% have serious medical problems; 3% show other serious hindrances to resettlement; while 8% or approximately 6,400 people can or should be resettled immediately. It is this group to which the voluntary agencies are giving their concentrated attention now. In the meantime it is reported that the United States government welfare service caseload has been reduced from 32,000 in October 1962 to 14,000 at the present time. Maximum assistance administered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is $100 monthly per family.

Reports from many of the 1,800 cities where the refugees have been resettled indicate that our Cuban friends have quickly adjusted to their new homes and many of them are now assisting with the resettlement of other refugees.
The resettlement of an advance party of Tibetan refugees in Switzerland has been so successful that the Dalai Lama is arranging to have 1,000 more Tibetans join them. This information was revealed by Mr. K. S. Gupta, General Secretary of the Indian Central Relief Committee, during a recent visit to this country under the auspices of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies and other groups working for the Tibetans.

Currently there are about 200 Tibetans resettled in Switzerland. This is in addition to 120 Tibetan orphans living with Swiss families. The refugees are living in six large houses in various villages of eastern Switzerland.

A typical Tibetan home is a large chalet on the hillside above Unterwasser on the Thur River in St. Gall Canton. There are 15 men in this quaint little community, 13 of whom have found work as carpenters, market gardeners, laborers or mill hands. The other two men, well into their sixties, are the community tailors. They make and mend clothes and handle the heavier domestic chores. There are also two lamas among them who, when not working at a nearby weaving factory, tend to the religious training of the twelve Tibetan children in the community, four of whom are under school age.

The Tibetans, employers say, learn quickly. Although, before they understood the ways of modern industrial society, the Tibetan workers would just curl up in a corner and sleep whenever they were tired, eventually they adjusted to the routines of the production lines.

However, they are not quick to surrender their own customs, religious and cultural. But these are confined within the walls of the large chalet. The two older men tend the large cans in the dormitory-like rooms. These contain the fermenting rice beer which will be “broken out” on the traditional Tibetan feast days.

The walls of the chalet are decorated with pictures of the Dalai Lama. The residents drink huge quantities of salted butter tea, the Tibetan national drink. Brightly painted masks serve to ward off the evil eye. Ornamental jugs are kept filled with fresh water in religious observance. The 8th, 10th, 25th, and 30th days of the month are regarded as especially holy.

The women adhere to their traditional costumes with aprons of many colors. They continue to wear their deep black hair plaited. Tibetan charms can be seen dangling from their belts and from around their necks.

However, as conservative as the women seem, they are greatly interested in society’s modern ways. They use color photographs from Swiss magazines showing Swiss women and children and modern furnishings.

The men, since they work outside their community, have adopted modern dress. They sport pants and jacket. The children are learning to ski. Everything is so new and different, and the prospects so great, that there is little time for nostalgia.

The greatest revelation are the children who are rapidly learning Swiss German. They attend the local Swiss school. They don’t expect to leave.

“If Tibet is not free, we cannot go back,” says Lobsang Gedun, 13. He had been educated in India and speaks English. “I hope to study in Switzerland and become a doctor so that I can be useful to our people.”

In spite of language difficulties, the refugees, who fled from their homeland in 1959 after the unsuccessful rising against the Chinese, are showing how quickly a people traditionally suspicious and distrustful of foreigners can adapt themselves to Western ways.

The men’s earnings go into a communal fund, supervised by the Swiss welfare worker in charge of each house. At Unterwasser it is Miss Vreni Gerli, a qualified nurse, who was assigned here on her return from 12 months in the Congo.

The men receive spending money equivalent of $7.00 a month each and the women about $5.00. Among the pioneer groups who came to Switzerland two years ago, some of the refugees have saved up to buy themselves bicycles. These they ride to work or use on weekends to visit their nearest compatriots.

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UNRWA OFFICIAL BRIEFS TRAVELING SEMINAR

Mr. Sherwood Moe, director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, was host for a luncheon and briefing session to the annual traveling seminar of the students of the Western College for Women. The students en route to the Middle East will visit Arab refugee camps and vocational training schools. The itinerary covers Lebanon, Syria, Iran, Jordan and Israel.
Along the southern reaches of the Jordan Valley, unchanged almost since the time of Christ, changes are taking place.

Between the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea, the River Jordan snakes through a wide valley. The southern part of the valley, with the exception of the lush oasis around Jericho, had always been arid and unproductive. But recently parts of the bleached, salty floor of the valley have begun to change as patches of green appear and gradually spread.

Nearly all of this new cultivation—taking place in an area that is currently in the news as a result of the dispute over the waters of the Jordan—is the work of Palestine refugees. Much of it has been made possible by the Development Bank of Jordan, established jointly by UNRWA and the Government of Jordan. The 125-acre farm which Mahmoud Musa shares with a group of his fellow refugees is a good example.

Mahmoud lives with his wife and two children in a one-room hut in UNRWA’s Karamen refugee camp, which gives shelter to 20,000 refugees. He was one of a number of refugees from the camp who had worked on the nearby farm for some years on a share-cropping basis. However, most of them were still dependent on UNRWA assistance, for their income was not enough to support their families.

Now, however, Mahmoud and his fellow refugee farmers are well on the road to becoming self-supporting. In December 1963 they bought the farm on which they had previously been employed. Last year they formed a cooperative and applied to the Jordan Development Bank for a loan to buy the land, installations and other equipment. After thorough investigation by the Bank, the 17-member cooperative was granted a loan of $61,000 which enabled them to buy the farm under very advantageous terms. In 11 years, providing that they pay their annual installments to the Bank, the land will be theirs. The farm is well irrigated from a plentiful well, and the refugee farmers expect a good crop of tomatoes and other vegetables in a few weeks. The subtropical climate of the Jordan valley, the lowest place on earth, gives farms in the valley the only winter crop in the area, assuring their produce of a ready market. In addition to the continued cultivation of the presently developed land, the cooperative plans to bring under cultivation a further 15 acres.

This one loan from the Jordan Development Bank has benefited 78 refugees, the members of the cooperative and their families and illustrates the way in which the Bank accomplishes its two-fold purpose: to further the development of Jordan and to give financial assistance to projects that will give employment to refugees.

The Bank, established in 1951, carries out its dual task by making low-cost loans available either for projects that guarantee to employ refugees or for projects submitted by groups of refugees. The majority of the projects assisted by the Bank are agricultural, although some loans have been made to industrial enterprises. It is estimated that since its inception the Bank has enabled some 3,550 refugees to find employment. With an average of five persons per family, about 17,500 refugees have thus been assisted, and the Bank has more acceptable projects on its waiting list than its limited funds can deal with. The Bank has, moreover, played a valuable part in Jordan’s general development. Although its funds are not large, it has, in addition to its assistance to agricultural development, helped the establishment of industrial projects, including six factories, and aided the expansion of the tourist industry. One of Jerusalem’s major hotels was partly financed through a Development Bank loan.

The activities of the Bank in the field of agricultural development and in the creation of employment for refugees are, however, limited by the shortage of natural resources in Jordan, particularly of adequate water supplies and of cultivable land available to the refugees. Because of these limitations, only a small proportion of the refugees in Jordan stand to benefit from this type of assistance.

Most of the projects financed recently by the Bank fall under its program of special refugee loans, under which the borrower pays only 3 per cent interest per annum, compared with the Bank’s normal interest rate of 6 per cent. The period of repayment is longer also in the case of these special refugee loans. Twenty-three projects are currently being assisted with special loans of this kind, and many were made possible by a donation of $343,000 from the United Kingdom World Refugee Year Committee to UNRWA. This donation is thus being used as a revolving fund to assist the refugees in becoming self-supporting.

Some 85 per cent of the Bank’s capital is provided by UNRWA and the remainder by the Government of Jordan with three Middle East banks providing token participation. Currently the Bank has 567 sanctioned loans totalling $2,296,000. As the loans are repaid, the funds are made available to other projects under a revolving loans program. The special refugee loans scheme, for which the U.K. World Refugee Year Committee donation was used, has already given assistance to projects that will benefit a total of more than 900 refugees. Most of these projects are in the Jordan valley, although there are other projects scattered throughout the country.

Some of the earlier projects assisted by the Bank now boast fine orchards of citrus or banana trees where there was formerly only arid land. On some of the newer projects refugees will soon harvest the first crops from land that has stood uncultivated for centuries.

The success of the Jordan Development Bank and the value of the U.K. World Refugee Year Committee’s donation to it through UNRWA can be seen both in the spreading patches of green in the Jordan valley and in the proud faces of men like Mahmoud Musa.

Before the 1948 conflict that made him a refugee, Mahmoud had lived in the Ramleh district of Palestine, in the plains west of Jerusalem, where his father was a farmer. He had been raised in a farming community where the honest work of tilling the soil and tending the crops enabled a man to provide adequate support for his family. When Mahmoud and his fellow farmers are fully able to support themselves through the sale of their crops, they will be removed from UNRWA’s relief rolls in accordance with the Agency’s established practice.

Mahmoud will know, for the first time in 15 years, the pride of being able to support himself and his family through the toil of his own hands and not through the charity of others.
HOW MANY REFUGEES ARE THERE?

The total figure representing the refugee population of the world is not definitive. We have studied the reports, and “case” tallies, of 44 Voluntary Agencies, Governmental and Intergovernmental Offices and Inter-agency coordinating bodies. Most of them claim only approximate accuracy for their figures.

Surely there are refugees, many thousands of them of whom there is no record and who receive no help at all. There are others who receive different kinds of assistance from more than one agency.

At any moment, given the pace and ferment of The World’s life in our time, a new company of the homeless may be seeking asylum.

These considerations obviously affect the precision of the numerical survey. For example: three agency reports on the number of Tibetan refugees showed variations of nearly 90%.

We believe that the material under review was of sufficient volume and variety of source as to enable us to make defensible judgments. But, we add, our bias is toward the minimal.

The total picture is sad enough! The continuing plight of the homeless need not be exaggerated to be believable.

Behind the cold figures representing the presence of refugee communities around the world are the life and death realities, unspeakable brutalities, fears, hatreds, and miseries which are the daily environment of millions of men, women and children. Moreover, as this is written, there is persuasive evidence that in South-East Asia and Africa, we are only beginning to see the awful consequences in human terms, of inter-communal, inter-tribal and international strife.

NEW PROBLEMS

75,000 Moslems are reported to have moved from India into the East Wing of Pakistan as refugees—from Hindu persecution; 50,000 Christians have fled from East Pakistan to Assam, to escape Muslem-Hindu inter-communal strife. Refugees from South Africa are reported as numbering 500! We suspect this is a “token” minimal figure representing a terrible foretaste of what may result from an eruption of the suppressed hatreds and passions of the South African people.

"These forces of conflict in South Africa cannot be disregarded or minimized. Only when the extent of the danger is fully realized is there any hope that action sufficiently drastic will be taken to prevent it. Violence and counter-violence in South Africa are only the local aspects of a much wider danger. The coming collision must involve the whole of Africa and indeed the world beyond. No African nation can remain aloof. Moreover, a race conflict starting in South Africa must affect race relations elsewhere in the world, and also, in its international repercussions, create a world danger of first magnitude.

"As the Secretary-General warned in addressing the Algerian House of Assembly on 3 February 1964: 'There is the clear prospect that racial conflict, if we cannot curb and finally, eliminate it, will grow into a destructive monster compared to which the religious or ideological conflicts of the past and present will seem like small family quarrels. Such a conflict will eat away the possibilities for good of all that mankind has hitherto achieved and reduce men to the lowest and most bestial level of intolerance and hatred. This, for the sake of all our children, whatever their race and colour, must not be permitted to happen.'"


HOW LONG IS A REFUGEE A REFUGEE?

The most serious problem arising from an analysis of the many refugee problems in the world is the question, "When does a refugee cease being a refugee?"

Each refugee group, while it bears some similarities to other groups, is unique. The reasons for their flight differ in each case; the circumstances of their asylum differ in each case; the opportunity for and/or rate of resettlement and integration differ in each case. Moreover, while the human situation for the refugee is always grievous, the political significance of the refugees’ predicament varies in importance according to a host of circumstances.

The key question comes specifically to the fore when, as in the case of the present analysis, a calculation of the refugee population of the world is attempted (see page 12). A good case in point is that of Korea. There were originally four million North Koreans who fled the Communists into South Korea. The Korean and U. S. Government officials say that these people have now been assimilated and that this figure should not be included in the calculation of the total refugee population. But on the other hand, there are 63 American voluntary agencies working in Korea on the problems of housing, agriculture, resettlement and a host of other programs designed to meet the needs of the Korean people. The agencies report that their "case loads" number in the millions and their reports refer specifically to "refugees." We think there is no reasonable way to dispute the agencies’ contention that there remain at least one million refugees from the North in South Korea who are neither "resettled" nor "integrated."

Another situation which gives rise to questions of this kind is that of West Pakistan. The Moslems who moved from India to this area at the time of partition numbered 7,000,000. The Government does not call them refugees—they are persons who have returned "home." On the other
hand, though they are not considered to be refugees by name, responsible agency officials report that they are feeding and, in other ways, providing service there to close to a million homeless persons. At least 39 American private agencies are at work in Pakistan, providing services in great variety.

In August of 1962, the official West German Government figure for refugee population in that country was four million. It is now quite clear, since that government is not issuing a current figure, that with the exception of a relatively few "hard-to-resettle cases" the refugee problem in Germany is practically solved.

The "case load" of the UN High Commissioner in Germany is 13,710 at the present time. Other agencies report case loads of 2,000; 14,620; 9,500; and 20,000. We do not think the sum total of these reports would be an accurate reflection of the German refugee problem. We believe that a good many refugees may be served by more than one agency, especially since several of them say in their reports that they are working "in cooperation with the office of the High Commissioner for Refugees of the United Nations." We are therefore giving the High Commissioner's reported case load figure as a minimal figure for the German refugee community.

The ambiguities represented by these refugee problems bring us back to the central question, "When does a refugee cease being a refugee?" We think that apart from the formal definitions of refugee status which differ so widely, a refugee is a refugee as long as the fundamental needs of himself and of his family are unmet—if he is still in the camp though he may have a job; if he has good housing with no opportunity for work; if he is well cared for though alone and separated from his family and uncertain as to whether they can rejoin him; if, in fact, his loss of citizenship and/or forced migration means his continuing deprivation of a minimally decent life—he is still a refugee.

Few would say, for example, that the Algerians who have returned to find their homes destroyed are "resettled." The work of the High Commissioner with the Algerian refugees was finished when the refugees returned from Tunisia and Morocco. The work of the American Friends Service Committee, the World Council of Churches and other organizations will not be finished until that desperately needing company of people have been really "resettled"; that is, until they have become self-sustaining citizens of their new nation.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

"A sign of the times" bearing upon the German situation as well as that of all of Western Europe may be an issue of 15-year bearer bonds in the amount of $5,000,000 noted in The Economist of April 23, 1964 by the "Council of Europe Resettlement Fund for National Refugees and Overpopulation in Europe." This financing is for an intergovernmental program for the movement of refugees and others. The fund is specifically declared not to be "une organisation de bienfaisance," but a long-term intergovernmental capital subscription for use by the member nations. Evidently, the recovery of Western Europe requiring the intercountry movement of labor has resulted in this new international refugee resettlement effort based on commercial financing.

In Greece, another "sign of the times" has recently appeared. The Government there has shown increased nervousness about the extent of emigration and has recently taken steps to reduce it. A new regulation designed to discourage people from seeking jobs in western Europe, particularly in West Germany, provides that all Greeks leaving the country must carry with them the equivalent of $150 in foreign exchange. Additionally the regulation prohibits emigration from the three prefectures of Thesspotia, Rhodopi and Evros on the borders of Albania and Bulgaria.

Last year nearly 18,000 Greeks emigrated to West Germany alone, and it's believed that the new financial requirement will provide a substantial check on this flow. It is generally speaking, the low income groups for whom $150 is a very large sum, which make up the greatest proportion of migrants. The second provision prohibiting migration from the three prefectures, provides a check on rural depopulation in areas that have already lost 25% of their manpower.

There is a further interesting and problematic fact evident in the 1963 emigration statistics. In addition to some 30,000 short-term "absentees," over 100,000 men and women left the country permanently. This is an all time record and exceeds the natural increase of population. During 1961-63 emigration amounted to 232,000. In that same period 169,000 returned. Over half of the emigrants were in their twenties, while most of the returnees arriving from Egypt and other troubled places were nearing retirement age.

The World Council of Churches reports the presence of some 30,000 Ethnic Greeks and Iron Curtain refugees. Presumably we judge that the new emigration regulation in Greece will have a significant bearing on the resettlement rate for these people.

"A thousand years from now, what name will the historians have found for this time of ours? The atomic revolution? The electronic era? The years of rockets? Or will it be remembered, with more significant accuracy, as the Age of the Refugee...?"

EDGAR H. S. CHANDLER
### THE WORLD'S REFUGEES

#### COUNTRY OF ASYLUM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>March-1964</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<td><strong>EAST ASIA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
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<td>1,500,000</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Korea</td>
<td>North Korea</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>CARE; CWS, and others</td>
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<td><strong>SOUTHEAST ASIA</strong></td>
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<td>Tibet</td>
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<td>Dooley Fdn. Tibetan Mission, Indian Gov't.</td>
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<td>India</td>
<td>75,000*</td>
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<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>North Vietnam</td>
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<td>Gaza Strip</td>
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<td>UNRWA Commissioner General's Report</td>
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<td>Jordan</td>
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<td>Congo</td>
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<td>IRC Annual Report 1962; UNHCR, ORM</td>
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<td>Congo</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dahomey</td>
<td>Ivory Coast</td>
<td>12,000**</td>
<td>I.C.M.C. Migration News, Nov.-Dec. 1963</td>
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<td>Gabon</td>
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<td>Tundanyika</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
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<td>Mozambique</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tundanyika</td>
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<td>5,700</td>
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<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
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<td>Various African countries</td>
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<td><strong>EUROPE</strong></td>
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<td>Austria</td>
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<td>1,585</td>
<td>UNHCR Progress Report Jan. 1964</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>22,833*</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<td>13,710</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
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<td>4,500*</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>UNHCR Progress Report March 1964, World Alliance of YMCA, 1963 report; UNHCR</td>
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<td>USSR</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>50,000*</td>
<td>ACNS Newsletter, October 1963</td>
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<td><strong>WESTERN HEMISPHERE</strong></td>
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<td>Puerto Rico</td>
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<td>DHEW</td>
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<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>5,000*</td>
<td>ACNS Newsletter Oct. 1963</td>
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<td>United States</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>96,113</td>
<td>CREC, March 1964</td>
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<td>Argentina, Chile, Peru, Columbia, Venezuela</td>
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<td>Various Latin American countries</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>CREC</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>5,000*</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,910,309*</td>
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#### ABBREVIATIONS

ACNS = American Council for Nationalities Service
AFSC = American Friends Service Committee
AJDC = American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
CARE = Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CRRC = Cuban Refugee Emergency Center
CRS = Catholic Relief Services
CSW = Church World Service
DHEW = Department of Health, Education and Welfare
ICAC = International Catholic Migration Commission
ICV = International Council of Voluntary Agencies
IRC = International Rescue Committee
ORM = Office of Refugees and Migration, Department of State, U.S. Government
SRA = Spanish Refugee Aid
UNHCR = United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNRWA = United Nations Relief and Works Agency
WCC = World Council of Churches

#### FOOTNOTES

* = New
** = National
*— These people are the remaining "White Russians" who moved to China in the 1920's. The resettlement of this group in Australia, Latin America and other areas is almost completed.
**—50,000 Chadians of East Pakistan have fled to Assam to escape Hindo-Muslim fighting in East Pakistan.
†— Algerians, Spanish Republicans, etc.
‡—Ethnic Greeks and others.
§—See page 10, "How Many Refugees Are There?"
NEW IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE LEGISLATION

The basic immigration law of the United States is the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952—commonly called the McCarran-Walter Act. This legislation, which was passed over President Truman's veto, was intended to be a new codification of previously existing law. It preserved most of the features of previous legislation including some of the worst. It eliminated certain types of racial discrimination but while doing so, introduced new and more serious limitations on immigration due to race and parentage.

QUOTAS

All immigrants who are eligible for admission to the United States as quota immigrants are admitted on the basis of numbers assigned to quota areas. The assignment of these numbers is set at one-sixth of one per cent of the number of inhabitants of the United States according to the census of 1920, whose national origins were attributable to that quota area. A quota of 100 was the minimum and the total has been established by Presidential proclamation. The present ceiling is 155,987. A study of the quota system operation reveals basic inequities. Great Britain is granted an annual quota of 65,361, or 42% of the total for all quota countries. In recent years, it has used less than one-third of its allocation. Ireland uses less than one-half of its quota of 17,756. By contrast, Greece has an annual allowance of 308 but has a very large backlog of eligible nationals desiring to immigrate to the United States. Other examples are Israel with a quota of 100, Spain with 250, the Philippines with 100. Altogether, 98 separate quota areas have been designated with a total allocation of 155,987 possible visas, but 70% of this total is available only to three countries—Great Britain, Germany, and Ireland. Less than two-thirds of the numbers available annually are now used. The unused numbers are lost; they cannot be transferred to other quota areas nor used in a following year.

ASIA-PACIFIC TRIANGLE

An alien is ordinarily chargeable to the quota area in which he was born, but exceptions are made for some aliens who cannot obtain a number from their proper quota. A child accompanied by an alien parent may be charged to the quota of either accompanying parent, if necessary, to prevent separation of the family. The same is permissible for an accompanying spouse to prevent separation of a husband and wife.

Chinese and other Asian persons are denied these favorable privileges by specific legislative clauses. The law describes what is known as the Asia-Pacific triangle, an area comprising much of the continent of Asia. If a person is attributable by as much as one-half of his ancestry to a people indigenous to the Asia-Pacific triangle area, and is born outside that area, the general quota procedure does not apply. That is, he does not fall under the quota of his own country of birth but under the quota of the country within the Asia-Pacific triangle to which his ancestry is attributable, or to an additional quota of 100 which has been given for the whole Asia-Pacific triangle. For example, a person of one-half Japanese ancestry born in England would not be attributable to the British quota but to the Japanese or the Asia-Pacific triangle quota, depending on certain conditions. There are many specific details in connection with this provision for which space does not permit description here.

Many critics of the national origins system urge that even if the assigned quotas exactly fulfilled the immigration needs of each area, the theory of selection of immigrants on the basis of the national origins of the population of the United States does not conform to traditional American ideals, and seriously affects world opinion. All recent studies of the need for further substantial revision of U.S. immigration policy have given special attention to this section of the law.

NEW LEGISLATION

The above analysis by the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference reveals the basic need for fundamental revision in the immigration statutes and the Congress is now being asked to face, in a fundamental way, some of these basic defects. Party platforms of the Republicans and Democrats in the years intervening since 1952 have pledged the revision of the McCarran-Walter Act because of the almost universal recognition of its inequities.

On March 21, 1962, Senator Philip A. Hart of Michigan, with the co-sponsorship of 25 other senators, introduced a bill (S-3043) whose provisions among other things, removed the national origins quota system, and provided an annual allocation of visas for 50,000 refugees per year. There is no such allocation in the present law. The same legislation was introduced into the 88th Congress with even a larger and more representative co-sponsorship. On July 23, 1963, President Kennedy forwarded to the Congress his proposed legislation for revision of the immigration law. Now the two bills are before the appropriate congressional committees, both providing for the elimination of the national origins quota system and an equitable and non-discriminatory revision of the quotas. The President's proposals are embraced in House Resolution #7700 and Senate #1932. Seventy-two members of the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference, without comment on the specific provisions of the legislation, have endorsed the effort to eliminate the national origins quota system.

REFUGEES

Since 1952, the McCarran-Walter Act has been amended no fewer than 10 times in order to accommodate critical refugee problems. Each of these amendments have had an ad hoc flavor and have produced very serious administra-
tive difficulties. None of the amendments have touched on the basic inequities in the law. Both Senator Hart and President Kennedy, in their proposals, made more adequate and long-term provision for refugees.

We cannot go into the detailed provisions of the legislation here. Hearings in both houses of the Congress have been delayed for various reasons, most particularly by the overriding importance of the Civil Rights legislation, now at this writing, under debate and nearing passage. It is presumed that when the Civil Rights legislation is finally passed, hearings will begin on the immigration legislation.

We think incidentally, that the reform of immigration law as proposed is not unrelated to the Civil Rights problem. The denial of full freedom of citizenship to negroes in American society is a grievous wrong which has deeply affected not only the individual citizens concerned, but also the American image in the world community. By the same token, discriminatory provisions of the present immigration law reflect adversely upon the American image abroad because they involve a violation of Human Rights.

LABOR LOOKS AT IMMIGRATION

by James B. Carey, vice president, AFL-CIO

Ladies and gentlemen, the story goes that a few years back, here in Washington, a Cherokee Indian appeared before a congressional committee to testify on pending immigration legislation. His testimony was brief and to the point. "You should learn from our experience," said the Redskin sadly. "We weren't sufficiently careful about immigration and look what happened to us."

American unionists who deal with immigration matters have enjoyed recalling that anecdote, but many more of them, I imagine, will cherish President Franklin D. Roosevelt's pungent comment to the 1938 convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution. "Remember always," said F. D. R., with his big ironic grin, "that all of us, and you and I especially, are descended from immigrants and revolutionists."

We of the labor movement have not forgotten that admonition, and for a very good reason. The American labor movement more than any other labor movement in the world, has its origins and its traditions deeply rooted in historic tides of immigration and in the brains and brawn of a hundred different nationalities.

The millions of refugees from political oppression, religious persecution and hunger, the hundreds of thousands who came to the United States because they wanted to make a new life in the New World—those whom Emma Lazarus wrote about: the "huddled masses yearning to breathe free, the homeless, tempest-tossed"—all these pioneers were the men and women who endowed our American labor movement with its vitality, dynamism and zealous devotion to democracy.

Out of innumerable strains of social and economic thought, philosophy and political ideas, the American labor movement has woven its unique ideological fabric. Perhaps even more than our Nation itself, trade unionism in our country has been a vast and successful melting pot.

A mere half century ago one out of every seven American workers was foreign born. Around the turn of the century no fewer than 10,215,000 Americans were foreign born, an impressive 13 1/2 per cent of our total population. Gradually, of course, this has dwindled; but interestingly enough the last U.S. census in 1960 revealed that we have almost exactly as many foreign born today as in 1900 but today they comprise only 5 1/2 per cent of our 179 million population.
advocating immigration reform. President Johnson, just 3
months ago, pointed out as did his predecessors, that Britain
now exhausts less than half its annual quota of 65,000
admissions, and Germany “never fills” its quota of 24,000
emigrants to the United States. In contrast, the President
noted, Italy has a quota of only 5,845 but a current backlog
of nearly 300,000 applicants. Similarly Greece is assigned
a paltry quota of only 308 but has more than 100,000 hopeful
men and women awaiting permission to enter the United
States. President Johnson concluded: “The present situation
has overtones of discrimination. President Truman said that
the idea behind this discrimination was, to put it mildly,
that English or Irish names were better citizens than Ameri-
cans with Italian or Greek or Polish names. Such a concept
is utterly unworthy of our traditions and our ideals.”

To this the American labor movement says a fervent
“Amen,” but I would believe we would go further. We
would—at least a large majority of us—that one of the
most insidious obstacles to unity of the free world and of
the so-called uncommitted nations is our perpetuation of
this atrociously discriminatory quota system. It suggests to
other nations and to other peoples that we find them inferior,
or undesirable, perhaps not to be trusted, or even dangerous.

I make this statement out of considerable first-hand ex-
perience with the leaders of many different peoples, experi-
ence with them both here in the United States during their
visits and experience with them in their home lands in
Europe and Asia and Africa.

The AFL-CIO, affiliated with the strongly anti-Commu-
nist International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, is
part of a worldwide trade union fraternity of 60 million men
and women on 5 continents. My own union is a member of
the International Metalworkers’ Federation with more than
8 million members around the world.

It happens that the IUE’s closest foreign ties are with
counterpart electrical unions almost at opposite sides of the
globe: the Electrical Trades Union of England, and the
Electrical Workers Union of Japan, known as Denki Roren.

The immigration quota system baffles our brothers of
the British ETU; they cannot understand how it survives
when U.S. Presidents, large numbers of influential Congress-
men, churches, the labor movement and others, all oppose
the system.

In Japan, in Denki Roren and other unions, there is more
than bafflement; and we know this, to repeat, from first-
hand experience. I encountered it while I was in Japan;
three other IUE officers encountered it during prolonged
visits as guests of Denki Roren in Japan; and an IUE official,
currently on a 3-month assignment at Denki Roren head-
quar ters in Tokyo, has confronted it, too. Discreetly and
politely, Denki Roren visitors to the United States, year
after year make the same delicate but meaningful inquiry.

The form of the question will vary but essentially it is the
same always: “How can Americans profess to be close
friends of Japan and of the Japanese people and still permit
this offensive and insulting Japanese quota to persist? Don’t
Americans know what potent ammunition it provides to the
Japanese Communists and don’t we know how successfully
the Japanese Communist Party and the Communist parties
of southeast Asia have exploited the discriminatory quota
system?”

It’s not just difficult, it’s nearly impossible, for me and for
other IUE representatives, to explain convincingly to our
Denki Roren brethren why we should limit our democratic
partner, Japan, to a quota of 185 immigrants a year while
assigning our enemy, Soviet Russia, a total of 2,037 immi-
grants.

(Continued on page 18)
INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE (ISS)—International Social Service is sponsoring an extensive program for the care and integration of Korean children of racially mixed parenthood. This expanded program is projected over the next five year period. A year's care for a Korean orphan under this program will cost $200.

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE (WUS)—WUS sponsors a Korean student center. Academic and vocational guidance as well as tuition and maintenance grants are essential to this troubled group. Help is available to both men and women. $38.00 a year will provide a tuition scholarship for a Korean refugee student.

CARE Masons' Kits, available to American donors at $20 each, have aided Tibetan refugees at the Resettlement Camp of Mysore, northern India, to construct new dwellings for themselves and their families, while simultaneously learning a new trade that eventually will lead them to economic independence and self-respect.

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC)—The International Rescue Committee's Cuban clothing center at 1425 Madison Avenue is the major outlet in New York where a needy Cuban refugee can get clothes free. Staffed by volunteers, the clothing center, since 1962, has given clothes to more than 35,000 Cuban refugees. $5.00 will pay for a warm winter overcoat for a Cuban refugee living in the United States.
ITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY (UNRWA)—UNRWA operates eleven national training schools for Palestinian refugees in the Middle East. A full scholarship for one year for a man or woman is $500. UNRWA will arrange for correspondence between the donor and recipient and periodic academic progress reports.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC)—ALGERIA—Quaker nurse treats badly undernourished Algerian child. A demonstration maternal and child health center provides an important service to mothers and babies and trains young Algerian women as clinic aides, preparing them for more advanced training. $50.00 provides an Algerian girl with residence training for one month.

CHURCH WORLD SERVICE (CWS)—CWS and the World Relief Commission N.A.E. jointly sponsor a relief program to the Watusi refugees in Burundi. A daily milk ration for children is a part of this program. Using U.S. Government surplus stock, $1.00 will provide 160 hungry children with a cup of milk a day for one month.

WHAT CAN I DO TO HELP REFUGEES?

All of the agencies listed in this issue are serving refugees in some corner of the world and their programs need and depend upon the generous support of their friends across the country.

Depicted on these pages are samples of some of the many services the agencies provide for refugees together with a participant's "price tag." We wish we had space to describe literally hundreds of such projects. We hope our readers will understand that this is simply a "sampler." The United States Committee for Refugees or the agency concerned will be glad to provide further information about the agency's work. The USCR will forward contributions directly to the agency sponsoring the project or donors may correspond directly. Addresses are given in the agency list published in this issue.
Why is Japan, our strongest ally in Asia, held to fewer than 200 immigrants a year, while Iron Curtain Rumania is allowed 289; Iron Curtain Czechoslovakia 2,859; Iron Curtain Poland a whopping 6,488, and Communist Yugoslavia 942?

Oh, yes, of course we have given answers to our Japanese brothers and sisters, but the answers have never sounded fully convincing; if I were a Japanese I doubt that I would be convinced. Our answers have included the fact that of course the American labor movement is solidly opposed to this absurd, discriminatory Japanese quota. We tell them that the American labor movement helped to elect two recent administrations—those of Presidents Truman and Kennedy—and that we now support the administration of President Johnson; and that all three administrations were pledged, in expressions by the Presidents and in the party platforms, to wipe out the evil of national quotas.

Sometimes, wide eyed, the Japanese check back on what you’ve said.

“You mean,” the Japanese will ask, “that you elect President after President who is opposed to unfair immigration quotas and you elect Congress after Congress that is opposed to unfair immigration quotas and yet today you still have unfair immigration quotas?”

As one of my associates put it: “When you hear your own words coming back at you like that you begin to feel like a faintly idiotic product of a faintly idiotic political system.”

So if the Japanese have been baffled by our paradoxical behavior, we as Americans have been baffled even more over how to sound like rational citizens instead of oafs. And the paradox becomes all the greater because we know—our Japanese brothers and sisters know we know—that very few Japanese would become emigrants to the United States today even if all bars were down.

Japan, as the world is aware, today enjoys a boom economy; unemployment is practically non-existent. Why then should any substantial number of Japanese want to leave a land of prosperity and full employment for a country 4,500 miles away victimized by mass unemployment and widespread poverty? They would not, of course.

But after we have said all this, three things stubbornly remain: first, the wounded pride of our Japanese friends who feel, not without cause, that they and their country are the object of our prejudice and discrimination; second, a nagging doubt among these Japanese friends that neither the democratic process in the United States nor democratic unionism are as effective as Americans would like the world to believe, at least where immigration is concerned; and third, the Communists of Japan and of southeast Asia continue to enjoy the propaganda ammunition that we provide in the national quota system while tens of thousands of desperate, hungry and homeless refugees wait and wait—and sometimes listen to the Communists.

These, then, are the reasons that the American labor wholeheartedly supports immigration reform: Reasons of our historic roots and our loyalty to the immigrant men and women of bygone years who gave American trade unions birth and the strength to survive and contribute to our Nation’s greatness; reasons of solidarity among the free nations and free labor movements of the world; and reasons, finally of humanitarianism, compassion, and the encompassing, indestructible brotherhood of man.

(An address by Mr. Carey delivered before a meeting of the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference in Washington, D.C., April 16, 1964.)

THE SECRETARY OF STATE . . .

On July 2nd the Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, appeared before the Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee testifying in support of the Administration’s proposals for amendment of the immigration laws. The following is a pertinent excerpt from the Secretary’s statement:

“What other peoples think about us plays an important role in the achievement of our foreign policies. We in the United States have learned to judge our fellow Americans on the basis of their ability, industry, intelligence, integrity and all the other factors which truly determine a man’s value to society. We do not reflect this judgment of our fellow citizens when we hold to immigration laws which classify men according to national and geographical origin. It is not difficult, therefore, to understand the reaction to this policy of a man from a geographical area or of a national origin, which is not favored by our present quota laws. Irrespective of whether the man desires to come to the United States or not, he gets the impression that our standards of judgment are not based on the merits of the individual—as we proclaim—but rather on an assumption which can be interpreted as bias and prejudice. Inasmuch as our immigration laws are regarded as the basis of how we evaluate others around the world their effect on people abroad and consequently on our influence, can readily be seen. There have been times in the past when we have been accused of preoccupation with the peoples of the West to the neglect of Asian peoples in the Far East. Unfortunately, the national origins system gives a measure of support and credence to these observations.”
I. INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

UNHCR • UNRWA • ICEM

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)

United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017

The UNHCR was established in 1951 to promote, organize and supervise international action on behalf of refugees. During 1963-1964 the High Commissioner's office has been at work on a program directed toward the final settlement of the problems of some 30,200 refugees of which 1,900 were still in refugee camps in Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy. In 1963, 1,831 were settled from the camps.

The High Commissioner since the beginning of his program has found new homes and resettlement provisions for 32,793 persons. In the period of 1955-1963 the office has assisted a total of 139,941 who have received assistance in some shape or form under these programs, 45,363 of them coming from camps and 94,578 from among those living outside camps. The total number of refugees who became firmly settled under the program during the period under review is 81,194; 32,793 coming from camps, whereas 48,401 lived outside camps.

The High Commissioner's office is seeking to arrange settlement for a continuing flow of new European refugees—about 10,000 per year.

Additionally, the High Commissioner is providing direct assistance and coordination for private-agency programs in behalf of new refugee groups under the "good office" function. The most serious problem remains that of the refugees from Rwanda, particularly those in Burundi and the Kivu Province of the Congo (Leopoldville). The original influx was in the region of 132,000, plus some 12,000 who arrived recently—a total of 140,000 to 150,000. (In 1963 the contributions of the United States Government through ORM, to the budget of the High Commissioner's office was $900,000.)

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY (UNRWA)

United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017

UNRWA is a special, temporary, nonpolitical body established by the General Assembly of the United Nations. In cooperation with the "host" governments (Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Republic) it carries out its twofold task; immediate: to provide food, health services, education, training and shelter for the refugees; long-term: to assist the refugees to become self-supporting.

At the end of 1963, 1,228,064 refugees were registered with UNRWA, of whom 579,874 received all UNRWA services, including food rations. Since half, or over 500,000, of the Arab refugees are under 18 years of age, UNRWA is striving to expand and improve its educational and training programs; 157,331 pupils are taught by 4,284 teachers in 403 UNRWA schools. In addition, the Agency subsidizes 54,700 refugee students in local schools.

UNRWA now has ten residential teacher and vocational training centers with an over-all capacity for some 4,000 trainees. One center at Ramallah, Jordan, is for girls; the others are for boys. A total of 26 courses are offered to the young men, and 9 courses to the young women in the vocational training centers.

UNRWA is entirely financed by voluntary contributions, primarily from governments, but at the present, donations from private sources are assuring the operations of the vocational training program. UNRWA is appealing for scholarships of $500 each. Two thousand are needed annually, and donors in return receive photographs and personal histories of the students they are helping out.

UNRWA Headquarters are in Beirut, Lebanon, and the Agency operates in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan and the Gaza Strip, with liaison offices at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, and at the United Nations, New York. The present Commissioner-General of UNRWA is Laurence Michelmore, who was formerly Deputy Director of Personnel of the United Nations. He assumed his new duties on January 1, 1964.

* In 1963, the U.S. Government contribution was $24.7 million in cash and surplus food.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION (ICEM)

370 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Some 1,300,000 European refugees and national migrants have been resettled in overseas countries under the auspices of ICEM, an international organization of twenty-nine member governments, including the United States. Of the total moved since ICEM began operations on Feb. 1, 1952, 576,575 have been refugees. The 1964 budget of ICEM has been fixed at $21,657,280 for the transportation and resettlement of 70,500 migrants, about 33,000 of whom are refugees. The resettlement total in 1963 was approximately 66,000. The U.S. contribution (through ORM) to the ICEM budget in 1963 was $4,773,021.

Three groups make up this year's movement figure—the "old" refugees waiting for years for a chance to start a productive and meaningful life, recent refugee-escapes, and the members of families of breadwinners who had emigrated on their own years ago.

ICEM paid particular heed in 1963-1964 to the solution
of the problem of the long-time refugees, hundreds of whom had been thwarted in realizing their emigration dream because of physical or social handicaps. A survey of these cases, undertaken jointly by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the U.S. Escapee Program and ICEM, led directly to the emigration in 1963 of 400 refugees who were transported by ICEM to Australia, Canada, the United States and elsewhere.

The survey, in the course of which ICEM medical officers examined more than 1,000 refugees in six countries, led to the preparation of individual dossiers containing comprehensive reports by physicians, psychiatrists, and social workers. The dossiers, furnished to member governments, soon led to invitations to immigrate.

While this program is helping to empty the remaining refugee camps in Europe, ICEM sought simultaneously to avoid adding to the camps' rolls by organizing the transport of newly arrived refugees who have found temporary asylum in Europe to countries of final resettlement. In so doing, ICEM helped prevent the formation of a new problem of camp-living refugees whose resettlement would then be made difficult and expensive by a long and demoralizing period of waiting.

II. U. S. GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE (DHEW)

DHEW • ORM • AID

OFFICE OF REFUGEE AND MIGRATION

AFFAIRS (ORM)

Department of State
Washington 25, D.C.

In 1963-64, as in prior years, the United States Government made extensive efforts to assist refugees and resolve refugee problems. Two programs to assist refugees, the United States Escapee Program and the Far East Refugee Program, were directly operated by the United States. The United States also contributed to other refugee programs which were carried out by international organizations, and provided food for distribution to refugees by voluntary agencies, international organizations and other governments. In Europe and the Near East the United States continued its operations of the United States Escapee Program (USEP). Voluntary agencies made a vital contribution to USEP's successful operation. USEP assists directly in the integration and resettlement of refugees from European Communist countries. In 1963 over 7,000 of these refugees were assisted by USEP. There remain in various European countries, according to estimates made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, about 30,000 unassimilated refugees within the High Commissioner's mandate.

Under the Far East Refugee Program, the U.S., in cooperation with the Hong Kong and Macau Governments and voluntary agencies, carries out a wide variety of programs to assist refugees from Chinese Communism, now numbering some 1,250,000 in this area. Among the programs are resettlement and integration assistance, contribution to the construction or operation of medical and educational facilities and the distribution and conversion of surplus foods.

The U.S. also assists Tibetan refugees in India and Nepal. There are about 60,000 of these refugees. During 1963 the U.S., in cooperation with American and international voluntary agencies, supported programs which provided food, medical care, technical training and educational assistance to the Tibetan refugees.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) plays a vital role in resolving refugee problems. In addition to providing legal and political protection to refugees, the UNHCR conducts material assistance programs in their behalf which are designed to meet their most urgent relief needs and to re-establish the refugees as rapidly as possible on a basis of self-sufficiency. He is currently continuing his programs in behalf of European refugees in Europe, the Near East, Latin America and the Far East and his program for Rwandan refugees in several asylum countries in Africa. The U.S. has provided financial and other support to the UNHCR since the office was established. In 1963-64 the U.S. contributed $900,000 to the work of the UNHCR. The United States has been a member of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) since the Committee was formed in 1951. ICEM provides a wide variety of services to refugees and to migrants in Europe, its most important service being transportation from Europe to various overseas countries of resettlement. European refugees entering Hong Kong from mainland China are also resettled by ICEM, in cooperation with the UNHCR. Through its contribution to ICEM, the United States benefits refugees, who are helped to resettle, and the countries of resettlement, which need persons with the skills and professional abilities often possessed by the refugees. Many Latin American countries are included among the countries of resettlement. Of the 63,717 persons moved by ICEM in 1963, 32,894 were refugees. The U.S. contributed $4,773,021 to ICEM during 1963.

There are approximately 1.3 million Palestine Arab refugees on the rolls of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). The UNRWA feeds and provides medical care for most of the refugees and houses the large majority of them. Approximately half of the refugees are located in Jordan, the remainder being in the Gaza Strip, Lebanon and Syria. UNRWA has a primary educational program and an ex-
panding vocational training program. Over the years the U.S. has contributed approximately 70% of the total cost for the care of these refugees. In 1963, the U.S. contributed $24.7 million to UNRWA in cash and food. In 1963, the U.S. continued to distribute to refugees surplus foods made available under Public Law 83-480. Over 225,000 tons of PL-480 foods were distributed to refugees in 28 countries.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (AID)

Voluntary Foreign Aid Service
United States Department of State
Washington, D.C.

The AID cooperates very closely with the private voluntary agencies engaging in a wide variety of overseas programs. These programs, while not always exclusively limited to refugees, do in fact, reach a large portion of the world.

Notable among the programs is the distribution of surplus American food stuff. During the fiscal year 1963-64 the private agencies will distribute some 65.4 million pounds valued at approximately 65.4 million dollars.

Many American voluntary agencies have had long experiences in providing welfare, education, housing, rural development, health and agricultural services to people in underdeveloped areas.

AID's Voluntary Foreign Aid Service serves as the focal point of contact between the voluntary agencies and AID. At present, for example, under contract with AID, one voluntary agency is establishing a science lab and technical vocational school for the training of teachers in Guinea.

In addition to its contractual arrangements, AID encourages, through the Voluntary Foreign Aid Service, informal non-contractual relationships in technical cooperation overseas between voluntary agencies and the AID missions. The agencies' services are supported from their own resources.

III. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR EMIGRES IN THE PROFESSIONS, INC. • (ACEP)

345 East 46th Street
New York, New York 10017

ACEP specializes in giving counselling and placement services to refugees with professions. Its case load during fiscal 1963 included 3,500 such academically trained professionals. Last year ACEP made 620 direct professional placements throughout the United States, about 600 indirect placements and 280 interim placements for refugees with language problems. A total 1,808 new refugees registered with ACEP last year: 1,251 from Cuba and 517 from Iron Curtain countries.

Of the 54 professional fields handled by ACEP, most refugees were either teachers, engineers, accountants, lawyers, linguists or business administrators. An important development in ACEP's program last year was its absorption of the National Committee for Resettlement of Foreign Physicians into a new Physicians Division. Retraining projects also developed last year include: College Teachers Retraining Project, Lawyer-Librarian Project, Cuban Emergency Program, Volunteer English Tutoring Project, Social Work Project, Draftsmen Project, and Elementary and Secondary School Teachers Project.

THE AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR JUDAISM PHILANTHROPIC FUND

201 East 57th Street
New York, New York 10022

The American Council for Judaism Philanthropic Fund's major concern in 1963 was in France where it helped in the resettlement of 1,915 refugees of Jewish faith, of which 1,470 were from Egypt and North Africa. The Fund also continued its resettlement programs for Iron Curtain refugees in Austria and Italy, and its support of the UNRWA Vocational Training Program for Arab refugees.

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR NATIONALITIES SERVICE • (ACNS)

20 West 40th Street
New York, New York 10018

ACNS and its member agencies are primarily concerned with services to immigrants and refugees after they arrive in American communities. These services are designed to aid in their adjustment and integration. ACNS also helps in the resettlement of refugees and is particularly involved today with refugees from Cuba and Hong Kong. In the Cuban program ACNS cooperates actively with the several resettlement agencies, aiding in finding jobs and housing. Member agencies of ACNS also seek to stimulate broad community receptivity for resettlement, and promote the establishment of non-denominational resettlement committees composed of representative elements in the community. During 1963 ACNS and its member agencies provided casework services to more than 50,000 immigrants and refugees and group work activities for some 150,000 persons of foreign birth or parentage.

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR OVERSEAS BLIND • (AFOB)

22 West 17th Street
New York, New York 10011

Among the world's 14 million blind people, there were thousands of refugees who benefited from AFOB services. Last year the Foundation operated a center exclusively for refugees from China in Macao. These facilities for education and vocational rehabilitation were established at the request
of the State Department. AFOB regularly renders service and advice to U.N. agencies when they face the problems of the blind.

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF RUSSIAN FREEDOM, INC.
55 West 42nd Street
New York, New York 10036

The American Friends of Russian Freedom provides housing, employment, food and legal aid to Russian and satellite escapees in Belgium and Germany only. Last year the agency had a case load of approximately 450 escapees in Germany, aiding them in local integration and providing immigration help to the United States and Australia. The case load in Belgium was over 800, the bulk of which consists of financial and integration aid to Russian miners sent to Belgium in the IRO days.

AMERICAN KOREAN FOUNDATION • (AKF)
345 East 46th Street
New York, New York 10017

Although the four million refugees who fled from North to South Korea are listed as “officially integrated,” more than one million are still unemployed and live in shacks. The Foundation is fighting this poverty with housing for these homeless people. Last year refugees also benefited from AKF’s agricultural aid and assistance to hospitals, clinics, laboratories, medical schools and orphanages. Destitute Koreans, refugee and non-refugee, were assisted by AKF’s provision of scholarships, medicines, vocational training, and educational and medical equipment.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC. • (AFSC)
160 North 15th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

Last year the Committee continued its programs for refugees in Algeria, Hong Kong and Vienna. In addition, it participated in the Cuban refugee program and aided in the resettlement of other refugees in the United States. AFSC also turned over clothing to the Near East Christian Council for distribution to Arab refugees in Jordan. AFSC’s three major programs to aid refugees are in the following areas:

Algeria—Establishment of a series of community development programs in rural villages composed of refugees and displaced Algerians. The program includes skill training, health education, agricultural extension work, and help in the organization of community projects. 250,000 returning refugees have merged with the rural population and could benefit from this program.

Hong Kong—A program has been established within the largest resettlement housing project, offering such services as: a cooperative nursery school, a mothers’ and a fathers’ club, counseling and recreational groups for youth, and vocational training. Community development projects have been established in fishing villages inhabited by refugees around Hong Kong. Seven thousand refugees were directly involved in AFSC programs, while some 50,000 were reached indirectly.

Austria—Final stages of phasing out a resettlement program for Hungarian refugees. Some 300 refugees are involved.

United States—Resettlement of 500 Cuban refugees and 200 from Europe and the Middle East.

AMERICAN FUND FOR CZECHOSLOVAK REFUGEES, INC. • (AFCR)
1775 Broadway
New York, New York 10019

There has been a slight increase in the number of refugees escaping Czechoslovakia into Germany and Austria. The AFCR case load now includes more than 4,000 of such refugees, mostly difficult-to-resettle. The AFCR program is one of continuing assistance with resettlement, local integration, material and medical help, education, recreation, and rehabilitation of children. Newer refugees are resettled as soon as possible into the United States or other free world countries.

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, INC. • (AJDC)
3 East 54th Street
New York, New York 10022

Last year the AJDC assisted nearly 51,000 refugees and repatriates. Of these, nearly 35,000 were citizens in a country of asylum; about 16,000 did not have the protection of citizenship and were scattered over 13 countries. AJDC helped these refugees with food, clothing, shelter, medical assistance, low cost loans, vocational training, and school and guidance counselling. AJDC also maintained a community aid program which provided funds and technical assistance for synagogues, schools and community centers. AJDC focused particular attention in 1963 on three chronic refugee problems:

France: Nearly 10,000 refugees mostly from Egypt and Eastern Europe, with a regular influx from North Africa. Pockets of these refugees are also found in Italy, Austria and Greece.

World War II: AJDC is still assisting 5,000 war refugees and displaced persons. Most of these, 3,700, are in Australia; 875 in Sweden; more than 500 in Norway; and a smaller number in Belgium.

Pre-War: AJDC aid is still going to small numbers of refugees from Hitler’s Europe in such widely scattered areas as Italy, Tangier, Haiti, the Philippines, Portugal and Spain. In the fiscal year 1962-63 the many sided program of this agency was sustained by $28,736,000 in direct cash contributions for overseas programs, and $1,426,000 in surplus foods and other material aid.
The AICC, as an association of voluntary agencies, does not conduct programs of direct relief. But its work is of importance to refugees in that it bears upon their admission to this country and integration once they are here. The AICC is a coordinating agency for over 90 non-profit and non-political agencies interested in promoting a non-discriminatory immigration policy. Standing committees initiate and carry out studies on immigration legislation, immigrant integration, citizenship preparation, international migration affairs and immigration research. AICC acts as a clearing house for information, stimulates conferences on immigration and refugees and provides the means for joint action by its member agencies. AICC's work is bolstered by its numerous publications.

BSC is responsible for the HELP resettlement project for hard-core refugees in Sardinia. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has commended this pilot project for its success in dealing with the difficult-to-settle category of refugees. BSC also operates most of the service centers across the United States where material aid, clothing, blankets and medicines are processed for Church World Service, Inter-Church Medical Assistance, and some for Lutheran World Relief. BSC cooperates with CWS in resettling refugees in the United States, including those from Cuba.

Church World Service has had a continuing interest in refugee resettlement programs since the end of World War II. In the fiscal year 1962-63 the Protestant and Orthodox Churches through CWS in addition to their resettlement program and other direct services to refugees, maintained relief, self-help and other service projects. These programs were sustained by $29,355,000 worth of surplus and donated supplies, and $12,000,000 in cash expenditures.

CWS has been responsible for the resettlement of 142,943 people through December 31, 1963. During 1963, CWS resettled 7,366 persons, of which 4,557 were Cuban refugees; 696 came to the U.S. under Public Law 86-648 (Fair Share Law); 1,103 entered under the Chinese Parole Program; the remainder arriving outside specific programs. Their most recent major emphasis has been on the Cuban Refugee Program and of the 14,666 Cubans registered with CWS through April, 1964, 13,654 have been resettled.

CWS works in very close cooperation with the World Council of Churches Service to Refugees, which resettled 11,346 persons into 28 countries during 1963 of which 6,896 went to Australia, and 2,932 came to the U.S.

CARE assistance to refugees during the fiscal year 1962-63 continued to stress self-help tools and other equipment enabling refugees to help themselves. Such aid amounted to $64,947,000 and included tools for various trades, agricultural implements, and medical and school supplies. Beneficiaries of this aid were UNRWA training centers in Jordan, assimilation settlements in Korea, tribal land development projects in Vietnam, vocational schools and adult training centers in Hong Kong, and Tibetan refugees in India. This self-help program includes $42,000,000 in surplus food and other donated supplies, distributed among 2,313,000 refugees. Recipients of CARE food packages included 2,151,000 North Koreans in South Korea, 37,000 Chinese in Hong Kong, 25,000 North Vietnamese in Vietnam, 5,000 Arabs in Jordan and 95,000 Arabs in the Gaza Strip.

As of the end of April, 1964, Cuban refugees registered with CRS in Miami numbered 115,976. The agency had arranged for resettlement of 44,782 Cubans in the United States.

CRS maintains welfare and assistance programs in more than 60 countries. These programs include: local integration, food distribution, vocational training, housing projects and the provision of emergency supplies and other services. During the U.S. Government fiscal year 1962-63 CRS sent overseas supplies including U.S. Government food surplus amounting to $126,000,000, and contributed to the support of its overseas programs $35,726,000.

The Christian Children's Fund provides a wide range of aid—financial, medical, educational, food, clothing, care, adoptions—for both refugee and non-refugee children all over the world. Its principal refugee relief projects last year included:

Hong Kong—assistance to several roof-top schools for
refugee children, providing books, clothes, emergency med-
ical aid, and one meal a day.

India—maintaining refugee children from Tibet in or-
phanages close to the disputed border areas.

Israel—educational and emergency aid to children of
Arab refugees living near Bethany.

Korea—financial aid to orphanages caring for children
of North Korean refugees who have either been abandoned
or separated from their families.

DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION
27 East Canon Perdido Street
Santa Barbara, California 93101

The Direct Relief Foundation aids both refugees and des-
titute people with direct contributions of medicines, food
and clothing. Last year the foundation administered five
million dollars worth of aid in Africa, Asia, South America
and Europe. Of this amount, one and one-half million dol-
ars went to refugees in Hong Kong, Macao, Vietnam,
Korea, Taiwan, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, Iran, Israel, Jordan,
Congo, Greece and Costa Rica. About 85 per cent of this
aid was in drugs, medicines and hospital supplies.

THE THOMAS A. DOOLEY FOUNDATION, INC.
442 Post Street
San Francisco, California

The Dooley Foundation renders medical and health serv-
cices to refugees and nationals alike who would otherwise
receive no care at all. The location of program centers
stretch the length of Eastern Asia: Japan (1), Hong Kong
(1), Vietnam (1), Laos (4), Cambodia (1), Thailand (1),
Singapore (1), Burma (1), India (6), Pakistan (1), and
Nepal (1). The Dooley Foundation's major refugee efforts
have been on behalf of the Tibetans in India and Nepal,
where it operates two mobile health units and provides edu-
cational assistance. In Vietnam the Foundation cared for
500 war orphans last year. In Laos the medical unit operates
a 30-bed hospital with surgical facilities, serves 100 out-
patients a day and has a river clinic program that includes
two medical boats.

HADASSAH
65 East 52nd Street
New York, New York 10022

Although the Woman’s Zionist Organization of America
does not deal directly with refugees, its work does affect
refugees who are being resettled into Israel. Hadassah’s health,
social welfare and education facilities benefit refu-
gees as well as native Israelis. Last year the Hadassah-
Hebrew University Medical Center handled 250,000 patient
visits at its outpatient clinic, gave inpatient service to
15,000 people, provided 5,000 patients with surgery and
treated 25,500 emergency cases. It is impossible to deter-
mine the number of resettled refugees who availed them-
selves of these medical services and other Hadassah facili-
ties.

HEIFER PROJECT
45 Ashby Road
P.O. Box 278
Upper Darby, Pennsylvania 19084

Refugee self-help and resettlement programs are the
beneficiaries of Heifer Project aid, which takes the form of
donations of livestock, poultry and technical services. In
1963 Heifer Project made 117 shipments to 26 countries,
the majority of which went to non-refugee relief programs.
Shipments directly aiding refugees included: 50 pairs of
bullocks to Tibetan refugees; 40,200 chicks to the Congo
for distribution through the Central Protestant Relief
Agency (CPRA); 1,200 chicks to Greece; 27 heifers, 2 bulls,
10 pigs, 10 sheep and 8 rabbits to Korea; 7 heifers from
churches in Germany to Jordan; 500 chicks to the Church
World Service program in Burundi; 50 heifers for farm
families in Japan, some of whom were resettled from Man-
churia; and financial assistance to Hong Kong refugees to
purchase cattle and pigs.

ORGANIZATION FOR REHABILITATION
THROUGH TRAINING • (ORT)
222 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10003

The basic pattern continues programs activated last year.
A most significant new development took place in France,
where there are between 150 to 180 Jewish refugees from
Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria and Egypt. The largest number
of these are of Algerian origin who arrived in the Spring
of 1962. During their first year in France, this refugee group
was characterized by a high degree of mobility, in search
of housing, jobs, and re-establishment of community. This
was also a period of dependence on the French government
dole which began to terminate after one year. During the
latter half of 1963 and the first part of 1964, government
support began to terminate and mobility was greatly re-
duced. At this point, what had been an increase in the flow
of refugee applicants for ORT vocational training services
increased substantially and is expected to reach a peak late
in 1964 and in 1965.

ORTH schools in the Paris regions of Strasbourg, Lyon,
Marseilles, and Toulouse are already being swamped by
additional applicants, asking short term, quick skill acqui-
sition, and by large numbers of young people applying for
admission to regular three year ORT vocational high schools.

Other training services provided for refugees are given
in the United States at the Bramson ORT Trade School of
New York City for some 700 trainees annually, for European
refugees seeking English language training preparatory to
migration to ORT centers in Rome and Paris, and for large
numbers of Jewish refugees in Israel.
The emphasis of IRC's activity in 1963 was on the Cuban refugees. By the end of 1963, 37,250 Cuban refugees had registered with IRC's Miami office. Of these, 16,335 were resettled by the Committee as of April 1964. The Committee also extended assistance to several thousand Cuban refugees not registered in Miami, and it actively promoted relief and resettlement programs for Cuban refugees in Spain, Mexico, and Canada. During 1963, 627 Cuban refugees were aided by IRC in Madrid and were resettled in the United States. Virtually all of these represented family reunion cases.

The non-Cuban resettlement caseload in 1963 included 459 Chinese refugees from Hong Kong and 200 European refugees admitted under the terms of PL 86-648. Eighty-eight European refugees, mainly Yugoslavs, were settled in Canada. Rehabilitation and relief programs were conducted in European countries of first asylum (Sweden, Germany, Austria, Italy), in France and Belgium. European headquarters are in Geneva.

The British refugee agency Lifeline joined forces with IRC to become Lifeline-International Rescue Committee, U.K.

As an international casework agency, ISS continued to help refugee families and children in all parts of the world with problems of immigration, resettlement, adoption of orphan children, and reunion of families. Additional special ISS services for 1963 included: Austria—a new community center opened in Klagenfurt to help integrate refugee families into the local community. Brazil—legal assistance to refugees. Hong Kong—services for refugee children such as adoptions, demonstration immunization programs, counseling and referral of handicapped children. Venezuela—Children's International Center in Caracas (day nursery, recreation, training), the first such center of its kind in South America.

Lutheran World Relief gives aid in the form of money, food, clothing, medicines, technical and vocational assistance, education and self-help projects. The agency has stepped up its support of land reclamation projects in Korea. It has also worked with the World Council of Churches on various projects, including the resettlement of refugees in South America. The number of refugees registered with Lutheran World Relief is: 77,000 in Algeria, 40,000 in Hong Kong, 6,177 in India, 14,750 in Korea, 100 in Chile, and 640 in Brazil. Total refugees receiving aid: 138,667. In the fiscal year 1962-63, Lutheran World Relief sent $12,337,000 in aid overseas including $9,937,000 in surplus food and donated commodities.

Both refugees and non-refugees have benefited from the high-protein multi-vitamin food supplement developed by Meals For Millions. Statistics for the first half of 1963 showed that 201,870 pounds of multi-purpose food (MPF) were distributed in depressed areas of the world, more than 50 per cent of which went to areas with heavy concentrations of refugees. 120,845 pounds of MPF went to those areas, providing 966,760 meals.

The Mennonite Central Committee, the official agency of the North American Mennonites, conducted refugee relief operations in Asia and Africa. Last year the Committee assisted refugees in India, Hong Kong, Vietnam, Burundi, and the Congo. The relief program in these areas consisted of:

India—Administered a health program, self-help project and educational program in a government assigned refugee colony for East Pakistanis in Calcutta.

Hong Kong—served meals to 5,000 school children daily, gave educational and family-child assistance to 200 children and made general distributions of clothing.

Vietnam—assisted refugees from North Vietnam with donations of food, clothing and medicines, including treatment.

Burundi—refugees from Rwanda received food, clothing and medical supplies. This work was conducted in cooperation with Church World Service and the World Relief Commission.

The PAIRC conducts a continuing program for Polish post-war refugees in Western Europe as well as newly arrived escapees. The scope of the Committee's work covers: immigration and integration help for new refugees, registration and documentation for "old" refugees under special
immigration schemes, provision of sponsorships for regular immigration cases, financial assistance to needy refugees, and cooperating in UNHCR integration programs. The total number of refugees served by PAIRC last year was 20,424. The breakdown is as follows: 14,620 in Germany, 2,440 in France, 2,205 in the Benelux countries, 471 in Italy, 238 in Austria and 450 in other areas.

PROJECT CONCERN, INC.
P.O. Box 536
Coronado, California 92118

Project Concern operates four medical clinics in Hong Kong, a clinic in Kowloon in the old “Walled City,” a floating clinic anchored in Yauamti Typhoon Shelter, with a second boat anchored alongside, the third clinic, the Jordan Valley, serving the squatter area, and the Vietnam clinic.

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION • (SCF)
Boston Post Road
Norwalk, Connecticut

Although the Federation has no specific programs for refugees, its work inevitably affects them. The agency conducts a world-wide program of child, family and community sponsorships and community self-help projects. In giving aid, the Federation does not distinguish between refugees and non-refugees. Therefore, no refugee figures are available pertaining to the Federation’s operations in the Far East, Near East, Europe and South America.

SELFHELP OF EMIGRES FROM CENTRAL EUROPE, INC.
265 West 14th Street
New York, New York 10011

Selfhelp began aiding the victims of Nazi persecution 28 years ago. Now this agency is working with the hold-over more difficult-to-settle refugees. Selfhelp’s program consists mainly of making employment possibilities available to refugees, primarily in the homemaking field. Last year 1,283 such jobs were found. Selfhelp also specializes in aiding refugees of advanced age and last year provided such services as counselling, a summer resort, an arts and crafts center, foster home and nursing home care, as well as placement in homes for the aged.

SPANISH REFUGEE AID, INC. • (SRA)
80 East 11th Street
New York, New York 10003

During the past year there has been a shift in emphasis in the relief program of Spanish Refugee Aid. Stressing person-to-person aid rather than general charity, the agency is encouraging an adoption program for the children of Spanish Civil War refugees in France. Spanish Refugee Aid has also instituted a new program for helping families with talented teenagers and inadequate income; grants provide food, clothing, shelter, books, transportation and whatever else is necessary to keep the teenager in school. Last year the agency gave help to 1,500 of the 10,000 refugees who need some sort of aid. There are 90,000 refugees who can provide for themselves. Spanish Refugee Aid continued its program for aged refugees through the Foyer Pablo Casals in Montauban, France. 200 aged were cared for there last year, as compared to 181 the year before. The agency is also helping with the resettlement of the approximately 100 political refugees coming to France each month from Spain.

UNITED LITHUANIAN RELIEF FUND OF AMERICA, INC.
105 Grand Street
Brooklyn, New York 11211

About 9,500 Lithuanian refugees in West Germany received aid from the Fund. Last year the agency did not receive surplus food and had to increase its financial assistance to this refugee group. Some refugees were resettled into the U.S.A., Canada and Australia, but this was balanced out by new arrivals. Clothing and medicines are the chief items of aid dispensed by the Fund.

THE UNITED CHURCH BOARD FOR WORLD MINISTRIES
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027

The United Church’s Division of World Service administered a $1.5 million fund for the relief of refugees last year. It had operations in 46 countries, with special programs in Italy, Greece, Lebanon and Ecuador. With a major emphasis on self-help projects, the Board helped finance the work of other agencies. These included: Division of Inter-Church Aid—Refugee and World Service of the World Council of Churches; Church World Service National Council of Churches of Christ in U.S.A.; Heifer Project; and the Meals for Millions Foundation.

UNITED HIAS SERVICE
425 Lafayette Street
New York, New York 10003

United Hias Service assisted 5,100 persons to resettle in the United States, Canada, Latin America, Australia, and Western Europe in 1963. In planning for 1964, the agency estimated that 5,800 persons will be assisted to resettle during the current year.
Estimated operations for the coming period take into account the stepped-up migration of Jews from Eastern Europe, the increased number of departures from Morocco to Canada, the continuation of assistance to Jewish refugees from the Middle East.

The agency is working out arrangements under which top priority can be given to the parents of unaccompanied Cuban Jewish children who have been unable to join their parents in the United States since the suspension of transportation between Havana and Miami following the October 1962 missiles crisis.

THE TOLSTOY FOUNDATION, INC.
989 8th Avenue
New York, New York 10019

The Tolstoy Foundation registered 16,000 refugees in Europe, Middle East, and Latin America last year. The Foundation has continued its self-help projects of integration in Western Europe, expanded its old-age-home facilities, developed cultural programs for intellectuals and students and provided camp programs for the children of refugees. A major effort was made in 1963 to integrate European refugees from China in Latin America, providing permanent care for the aged and incapacitated. The Foundation took a major interest in Tibetan refugees in 1963, exploring avenues of resettlement for them, especially in the United States. A series of reports-in-depth on possible resettlement areas is being prepared. The Foundation conducts an educational program for Tibetan Lamas in a monastery in New Jersey.

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE • (WUS)
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York 10018

Needy students from all over the world benefit from WUS aid. Last year WUS continued five major programs aimed at refugee students. They were as follows:

Algeria—Financial assistance was given to 150 Algerians studying in Europe, and food, drugs, clothing, etc. were provided to refugee students in Tunisia and Morocco. In 1964, WUS is helping the Algerian university community get back on its feet, which requires $30,000 in assistance.

Angola—Financial aid ($70,000 since 1961) has been provided on a continuing basis to refugee students from Angola and other African territories ruled by Portugal.

China—More than $600,000 have been provided over the past six years to foster higher education in Hong Kong. This program continued last year, in addition to which eleven Chinese professors were brought to the U.S. to study and five students sent to Canada.

Hungary—Since 1956, WUS has been aiding Hungarian refugee students, a six million dollar program. They have been able to continue their studies in new countries of residence. There are enough funds on hand to terminate this program in the near future.

South Africa—Grants to colleges in neighboring countries enable non-white refugee students from South Africa to continue their educations.

UNITED UKRAINIAN AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE, INC. • (UUARC)
5020 Old York Road
Philadelphia 41, Pennsylvania

United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc., through its European Headquarters in Munich, Germany, continuously assists more than 20,000 Ukrainian refugees and escapees in integration, helping to find employment and to solve housing problems. The agency continues its immigration program in cooperation with ICEM sponsoring new immigrants to the United States under the regular quota.

THE WORLD ALLIANCE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS • (YMCA)
291 Broadway
New York, New York

The YMCA acts as a complementary service to the large global programs of the United Nations, governments and churches; it is concerned with the morale of refugees. It is not a relief or migration agency. It tries to establish community centers in the camps (a home-away-from-home) and through them help in the organization of educational, recreational, religious programs, etc. The agency also offers language training, orientation courses for prospective migrants, camping for the children, together with handicrafts and vocational training. To support all this it conducts leadership training courses among the refugees so that most of the leadership and work comes from them.

WORLD RELIEF COMMISSION, INC.
(National Association of Evangelicals) (NAE)
12-19 Jackson Avenue
Long Island City, New York

Their refugee work is small compared with the other agencies. However, in Korea and in Bujumbura, Burundi, Africa, they supply food, clothing and medicines to needy refugees in those areas, along with activity in projects for the handicapped.
USCR OBSERVES ITS 5th ANNIVERSARY

In October 1963, at the Annual Meeting of the Board, notice was taken of the Fifth Anniversary of the founding of the United States Committee for Refugees. The Committee was organized by the major resettlement agencies, Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and non-sectarian, following a White House conference called by President Eisenhower in April 1958.

The President of the Committee, Mr. Maxwell M. Rabb, received a commemorative gavel given to him on the occasion by Dr. Luther H. Evans representing the members of the Board. (Photo above)

Citations for distinguished service to refugees were given by the Board to retiring Commissioner General John H. Davis, for his service to the Palestine refugees in the care of UNRWA; to Senator Philip A. Hart of Michigan, for his work as chairman of the Senate Sub-Committee on Refugees and Escapists and especially for his leadership in the effort to revise the immigration statutes; and to Mr. Hal B. Cook, publisher of Billboard magazine for his assistance to the Committee in publicizing “All Star Festival” through the record industry.

The United Nations High Commissioner, in his message to the meeting, said in part: “On the occasion of your Annual Meeting I should like to convey to you and through you to the members of your Board, my very sincere thanks for the efforts that were made by the United States Committee for Refugees during the present year to further the cause of the refugees.

“In this connection I should mention our joint endeavours to promote the sale of All Star Festival in the United States. Even if this venture has not met with the success we had hoped for, I know that thanks to the untiring efforts of your Executive Vice President and the members of your Secretariat, innumerable new contacts were established with the leading personalities in radio, television, and other information media. Much information about refugees was thus conveyed to the American public during the promotion of the sale of the record. This is important. Indeed, awareness of America’s participation in the international action of solidarity towards refugees is dependent upon the extent to which the American people are properly informed.

“It is our important duty to keep alive international concern for refugees and to see to it that this concern is translated into a practical way of bringing assistance to refugees. Governments, inter-governmental agencies and voluntary agencies all have their roles to play. Each in its own way is the expression of the will of the great mass of the people who in every country form what is called public opinion.

“It is the particular task of the United States Committee for Refugees to help keep the American public informed and, shoulder to shoulder with other organizations, to keep alight the ‘pilot light of international solidarity’.

Following the morning business session of the Annual Meeting, the Committee joined with the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference in sponsoring a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria. Some 350 persons from business, labor and refugee resettlement agencies gathered to hear Representative Emanuel Celler, Senator Kenneth B. Keating, Senator Philip A. Hart and Mayor Robert F. Wagner speak on the theme: “Immigrants and Refugees—Yesterday’s Laws and Today’s Needs.” The presiding officer was the Honorable Angier Biddle Duke, President of the AICC and member of the USCR Board.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER’S RECORD PROJECT

On February 28, 1963 the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees of the UN issued a long-playing record album called “All Star Festival”—a collection of songs by distinguished popular artists. Proceeds from the sale of the record were to be used for special projects in the High Commissioner’s program.

The record was issued in the U.S. under the auspices of the United States Committee for Refugees. The Committee’s responsibility was to give the record the best and most thorough public exposure possible and to assist in its sale and distribution. Record sales around the world exceeded one million copies though the sales in the United States...
were disappointing. Proceeds from the sale, now more than $1,500,000, were assigned to the much-needed projects of the High Commissioner.

Copies of the record are still available at $3.98 for Monaural and $4.98 for Stereo. Please order from the Committee's office.

NEW BOARD MEMBER ELECTED

Maxwell M. Rabb, President of the United States Committee for Refugees, has recently announced the election of Mrs. Frances Humphrey Howard of Washington, D.C. to the Board of Directors of the Committee.

Mrs. Howard, whose brother is Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, is an Officer in the Agency for International Development. Since September, 1963 she has been responsible for liaison activities between the AID and the private Voluntary Foreign Aid organizations.

As an Officer of the Agency, Mrs. Howard has traveled extensively in the Far East and in Latin America and has had first-hand acquaintances with the problems of refugees in many parts of the world.

Mrs. Howard is a prominent lecturer and sociologist who has, during a long career of public service, worked in the interest of citizen participation in governmental and intergovernmental programs for peace and international understanding. She has been a member of the Advisory Committee of the United States Committee for Refugees since its formation in 1958.

DETROIT SYMPHONY BENEFIT CONCERT

The United States Committee for Refugees sponsored a benefit performance of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra on Easter Monday, March 30th. Mr. William Warfield was the featured soloist. John B. Ford, III of Detroit, a member of the USCR Board, made the initial arrangements with a Detroit committee of his distinguished fellow citizens. The Committee members were Walker L. Cisler, Mrs. John Lord Booth, and John B. Ford, Jr. Honorary patrons were U Thant, Adlai E. Stevenson, Governor George Romney, and Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh.

The concert was a cooperative effort by the Committee with vital assistance from the International Institutes, the AAUN and many individual organizations and corporations.

Detroit has more than 100 nationality groups. One of the highlights of the concert was the participation of members of this group in national dress as guides and ushers. (Photo)

This highly successful event in support of the UN Refugee Agencies—the UNRWA and the UNHCR—was the culmination of Detroit's observance of World Refugee Day.

ORDER USCR GIFT WRAP EARLY TO INSURE TIMELY DELIVERY

This handsome new white on gold pattern is available now; a packet of ten sheets 20x30, $2.00 or four packets for $7.00.
DETROIT'S MOTOR INDUSTRY TO HELP UNRWA

An interesting by-product of the Benefit Concert on March 30th is the commitment of major auto manufacturers to make contributions of equipment to UNRWA Vocational Training Schools. In five of the eleven schools maintained by the UNRWA, the young men are given two-year courses in automotive mechanics. The equipment with which these young men now work is both inadequate and obsolete. General Motors, Chrysler and American Motors have agreed to supply motors, transmission assemblies, fuel pump assemblies, etc., together with tools and training manuals for each of these schools.

This is a contribution of major significance for many reasons, and the Commissioner General Mr. Michelmore together with his staff, as well as the Officers and Board of the USCR, are deeply grateful to the motor companies for their generosity and interest.

THE TREASURER COMMENTS . . .

The fiscal year 1964 ends June 30, and to date we have figures available only through the month of May. Financially, the year is similar overall to our past experience in that our income roughly balances our expenses. We are slightly on the positive side this year as we are predicting a small profit against a small loss in the preceding year.

Our sources of income show a slightly different mix with stronger support from foundations and somewhat less support from individual contributors. Through May 31, we had taken in $53,000 in contributions, and I am pleased to report that we earned almost $13,000 through our sale of Christmas Gift Wrap paper. The Gift Wrap program is increasingly important to our financial health, and we are planning to expand this program substantially this fall.

Dr. Wilson and his staff have done a commendable job in keeping expenses to the minimum, and it is their careful attention to the cost of doing business that allows our Committee to accomplish what it does on such a limited budget. The Committee continues to operate well within its authorized budget of $125,000.

We are thankful for the continued financial support of our many friends.

ABRAM CLAUDE, JR., Treasurer
United States Committee for Refugees

A WORD TO CONTRIBUTORS . . .

The work of the United States Committee for Refugees is supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of its friends. Friends who contribute $12 or more will become members of the Committee and will receive all its publications. Make checks payable to the "United States Committee for Refugees, Inc." Contributions are tax deductible.

GIFT WRAP COMMITTEE AT WORK

Marian Anderson, Celeste Holm and Victor Borge are assisting with this year's Gift Wrap Project. Miss Anderson and Miss Holm are members of the United States Committee for Refugees' Board of Directors; Mr. Borge, a member of the USCR National Council.
"ONE PICTURE IS WORTH A THOUSAND WORDS"

We think this picture is a perfect, living translation of the rootless tree, the symbol of the United States Committee for Refugees.

There is literally nothing in this family's picture that suggests home. Everyone who looks at this picture could write his own story of this family's plight and all of the stories would be true. They would mention the family's secret departure from home, somewhere... they would speak of hunger and tears and many miles of travel. But the heart of the story would be the love that held the family together through these many trials... their daily struggle to stay together (indeed, to stay alive) ... and the pathetic satisfaction of this meal of rice on a dirty city street.

Some would ask a question about the hen. Does she belong to the family or is she, too, simply a beggar in the streets?

Of course, no combination of questions or comments in any of the stories would tell the whole story—the almost untellable story of what it means to be a refugee...
To insure prompt delivery, please order quickly.

We enjoy helping the homeless. Why not order several sets
and even more, you
generous—yes, we'll enjoy your gift wrap! and even more, you
The refugees need your help desperately. Please be
careful.

of the world—the gift of assurance that someone, somewhere
you'll also be wrapping a more precious gift for the
unloved
when you wrap your holiday gifts for those you love,

As tax deductible.

For 5.00: any money you send above the price of the paper
wrap. For 7.00 you will receive the gift wrap: 4 sets
for fifteen to twenty wraps; in each set of the gift
and white is very beautiful. You get ten sheets—enough
handsome tree or life gift wrap. The new design in gold
the United States Committee for Refugees is offering this
You can help in a very tangible way. Again this year,
the homeless people of the great half-world of refugees.
heart, please turn too, toward the suffering, the unnamed;
As you turn toward the holiday season with joy in your

Dear Friend: