

REFUGEEES

WORLD REFUGEE REPORT

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UNITED STATES COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES

GETTING A WORD IN . . .

This issue of the "World Refugee Report" will be circulated to more than eighty thousand members and friends of the USCR in the United States and around the world.

We believe that our assistance to refugees in this way is of fundamental importance. We hope our readers will agree and support us in extending this effort. Since we are dependent entirely upon the contributions of private citizens, we sincerely hope that our readers will use the contribution envelope.

U.S. COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES

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LARRY

17,587,405

REFUGEEES

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A WORLD IN CONFLICT

Since 1945, the year when the United Nations was organized, there have been seventy-five wars. To most of us, violence and enmity have become so large a part of our daily life that we are almost unaware of it. Most of us have now forgotten most of the wars in this awful catalogue, but their victims have not forgotten.

Not counting the dead and wounded, not counting the uncountable casualties of the fighting itself, we know that there remain today 17,587,405 refugees who are, in very large part, the casualties of a world in conflict. Of course, many millions of refugees have been resettled and are no longer refugees, but from the wars' awful toll others have been forced to take their places in this grim roster of human suffering. In the last seven years since 1964, the total refugee population of the world has grown from 7,910,309 to 17,587,405.

If, because violence has become a part of our daily environment, we have forgotten most of the wars of the last twenty-five years, we now recall, even more painfully, that most of us have forgotten their victims. We believe that there is a relationship between our warring and the number of refugees in the world.

IN ANY EVENT, THE SHOCKING NUMBER OF REFUGEES ON EVERY CONTINENT IS TRAGIC EVIDENCE OF MAN'S INABILITY TO MANAGE HIMSELF, HIS RELIGION, HIS POLITICS AND HIS HUNGERS WITH DUE CONCERN FOR HIS FELLOW MAN.

THE UNITED STATES COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES . . .

1. Provides through its **WORLD REFUGEE REPORT**, current comprehensive and authoritative data on refugee situations throughout the world;
2. Maintains a referral service for refugees, former refugees, relatives or refugees, and citizens interested or involved in individual refugee situations;
3. Acts as an information, liaison and service agency for the more than 70 American Voluntary organizations engaged in Refugee Assistance Programs;
4. Seeks financial support for the Refugee service activities of The United Nations and the work of American non-governmental agencies;
5. Assists the United Nations refugee agencies by providing them publicity assistance in the United States;
6. Serves as an information center for the mass media;
7. Furnishes individual students, colleges, universities, and secondary schools with educational materials on the world refugee problem;
8. Makes financial grants to operating agencies according to the availability of its funds for special emergency projects proposed by the agencies.

1970 WORLD REFUGEE POPULATION

17,587,405 Homeless—Victims of War, Intolerance and Social Unrest

COUNTRY OF ASYLUM	COUNTRY OF EXILE	1969	1970	SOURCE
EAST ASIA				
Australia	Eastern Europe	44,000	46,000 ¹	USCR
Australia	Czechoslovakia	992	1,200	USCR
China	Russia	10,000 ^{ET}	1,000	ORM
Hong Kong	China	2,035,000	2,000,000	ORM
Hong Kong	Eastern Europe	—	1,000	ORM
Macau	China	73,000	65,000	ORM
New Zealand	Eastern Europe	3,000	3,000	UNHCR*
Territory of Papua & New Guinea	West Irian	6,000 ²	—	—
SOUTHEAST ASIA				
Bhutan	Tibet	6,000	6,000	Office of Tibet, USA
Cambodia	Nationals	—	500,000 ³	Senate Sub-Committee
Cambodia	South Vietnam detainees	20,000	200,000	Senate Sub-Committee
India	East Pakistan	2,000,000	4,450,749 ⁴	USCR
India	West Pakistan	1,000,000 ⁴	—	USCR
India	Tibet	55,000	56,000	Office of Tibet, USA
Indonesia (W. Borneo)	China	60,000	40,000	USCR
Indonesia (W. Borneo)	Nationals	40,000	40,000 ³	USCR
Laos	Nationals	260,000	300,000 ³	Senate Sub-Committee
Nepal	Tibet	8,000	8,000	Office of Tibet, USA
Pakistan	India	260,000	260,000	ORM
Sikkim	Tibet	5,000	5,000	Office of Tibet, USA
South Vietnam	Nationals	1,197,143	3,500,000 ³	Senate Sub-Committee
South Vietnam	Cambodia (repatriates)	—	200,000	Senate Sub-Committee
Thailand	Burma	30,000	30,000	USCR
Thailand	China	7,300	7,300	ORM
Thailand	North Vietnam	40,000	40,000	ORM
Various Countries in Asia	Europe	2,000	2,000	USCR
TOTAL — ASIA		7,162,435	11,762,249	
MIDDLE EAST				
Dubai	Zanzibar	200	256	UNHCR*/USCR
Gaza Strip	Palestine	307,714	311,814	UNRWA
Israel	Poland	2,000 ⁴	—	—
Israel	Various Countries	52,000 ⁴	—	—
Jordan (West Bank)	Palestine	271,796	272,691	UNRWA
Jordan (East Bank)	Palestine	489,762	506,038	UNRWA
Lebanon	Armenians	253 ^{ET}	—	—
Lebanon	Palestine	171,517	175,958	UNRWA
Lebanon	Middle East & Europe	—	5,200	UNHCR*
Syrian Arab Republic	Circassians (USSR)	8,000	8,000	USCR
Syrian Arab Republic	Palestine	154,285	158,717	UNRWA
Turkey	Eastern Europe	10,000	10,000	USCR
Various Middle East Countries	Europe	10,000	10,000	USCR
Various Middle East Countries	Various Middle East Countries	350,000	350,000	USCR
TOTAL — MIDDLE EAST		1,819,527	1,800,674	
NORTH AFRICA				
Morocco	—	3,000	3,290	UN Mission, Morocco
United Arab Republic	Palestine	45,000	3,000	UNRWA
United Arab Republic	Middle East & Europe	500	4,800	UNHCR*
United Arab Republic	Various S. African Countries	500	500	USCR
NORTHEAST AFRICA				
Ethiopia	Mozambique	11	11 ⁷	USCR
Ethiopia	Somali Republic	70,000	70,000	UN Mission, Ethiopia
Ethiopia	Sudan	20,000	20,000	League of Red Cross Societies
Ethiopia	Southern Africa	30	30 ⁷	USCR
Somali Republic	Ethiopia (Eritrea)	189,000	189,000	(Conf. Document Addis
Somali Republic	French Somaliland	12,000	12,000	Ababa '67 (unconfirmed)
Somali Republic	Kenya	218,000	218,000	(Conf. Document Addis
Sudan	Congo	7,500	6,500	ORM
Sudan	Ethiopia (Eritrea)	38,000	48,000	ORM

COUNTRY OF ASYLUM	COUNTRY OF EXILE	1969	1970	SOURCE
CENTRAL AND EAST AFRICA				
Angola	Congo	2,000	3,000	ORM
Angola	Zambia	4,500	4,500	ORM
Burundi	Congo	20,000	10,000	ORM
Burundi	Rwanda	72,000	36,000	ORM
Central African Republic	Chad	—	1,500	ORM
Central African Republic	Congo	5,000	5,000	UNHCR*
Central African Republic	Sudan	19,500	21,000	UNHCR*
Congo, Dem. Republic of	Angola	475,000	553,000	WCC
Congo, Dem. Republic of	Haiti	1,500	2,000	USCR
Congo, Dem. Republic of	Rwanda	24,000	24,000	ORM
Congo, Dem. Republic of	Sudan	66,000	75,000	WCC
Congo, Dem. Republic of	Zambia	15,000	15,000	IORD
Kenya	Rwanda	50	50 ⁷	USCR
Kenya	South Africa	450	450 ⁷	USCR
Kenya	Sudan	200	200 ⁷	USCR
Kenya	Uganda	—	5,000 ^a	USCR
Malawi	Mozambique	15,000	15,000	ORM
Malawi	South Africa	30	30 ⁷	USCR
Rwanda	Burundi	12,600	12,500	CRS
Tanzania	Congo	6,000	2,000	ORM
Tanzania	Kenya	2,500	—	—
Tanzania	Malawi	600	600	CRS
Tanzania	Mozambique	33,000	43,500	ORM
Tanzania	Rhodesia	20	20 ⁷	USCR
Tanzania	Rwanda	14,000	13,500	ORM
Tanzania	Sudan	600	25 ⁷	USCR
Uganda	Congo	34,000	34,500	ORM
Uganda	Rwanda	70,500	71,000	UNHCR*
Uganda	Sudan	71,500	71,500	UNHCR*
Zambia	Angola	8,000	10,000	ORM
Zambia	Congo	300	500	ORM
Zambia	Mozambique	3,600	4,000	ORM
Zambia	Other S. African Countries	350	350 ⁷	USCR
SOUTHERN AFRICA				
Botswana	Angola	4,000	4,000	UNHCR*
Botswana	S. Africa; S. W. Africa; Rhodesia	200	200	USCR
Lesotho	South Africa	200	400	UN Mission, Lesotho
Swaziland	S. Africa; Mozambique	90	92	UN Mission, Swaziland
South Africa	Czechoslovakia	612	612	USCR
WEST AFRICA				
Cameroon	Nigeria	500 ^a	—	—
Dahomey	Ivory Coast; Senegal; Mali	12,000	12,000	USCR
Dahomey	Nigeria	700 ^a	—	—
Equatorial Guinea	Nigeria	40,000 ^a	—	—
Gabon	Nigeria	1,000 ^a	—	—
Ghana	Cameroon	50	50 ⁷	USCR
Nigeria	Nationals	3,500,000 ^a	—	—
Senegal	Portuguese Guinea	63,000	68,000	ORM
Togo	Nigeria	20 ^a	—	—
Various African Countries	South Africa	2,500	2,500	ORM
Other Refugees in Africa ^a		—	51,000 ^a	UNHCR*
TOTAL — AFRICA		5,206,213	1,748,710	
EUROPE AND UNITED KINGDOM				
Austria	—	24,000	25,000	UNHCR*
Austria	Czechoslovakia	11,834	8,000	USCR
Belgium	Eastern Europe	47,000	47,000	UNHCR*
France	Brazil	—	40	CIMADE
France	Eastern Europe/N. Africa	187,000	150,000	USCR
France	Greece	—	40	CIMADE
France	Portugal	—	60	CIMADE
France	Spain	100,000	10,000 ¹¹	SRA
France	Tunisia	23,000	23,000	JDC
Germany	Czechoslovakia	4,652	4,117	UN Observer, Germany
Germany	Eastern Europe	110,000	110,000	UNHCR*
Greece	Eastern Europe	8,000	8,000	UNHCR*
Italy	Czechoslovakia	1,793	1,500	USCR
Italy	Eastern Europe	13,000	13,000	UNHCR*
Italy	North Africa	2,500	2,500	ORM
Netherlands	Eastern Europe	8,000	8,000	UNHCR*
Norway	Eastern Europe	—	6,200	UN Mission, Norway
Spain	Cuba	23,740	15,000	ICEM
Sweden	Eastern Europe	17,000	17,000	UNHCR*

COUNTRY OF ASYLUM	COUNTRY OF EXILE	1969	1970	SOURCE
Switzerland	Czechoslovakia	10,000	12,300	Swiss Government
Switzerland	Eastern Europe	20,500	20,000	
Switzerland	Tibet	600	700	
USSR	China	70,000	— ¹²	
United Kingdom	Various Countries	161,000	161,000	UN Mission, United Kingdom
Yugoslavia	Albania	26,000	26,000	UNHCR*
TOTAL — EUROPE AND UNITED KINGDOM		869,619	668,457	

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Chile	—	17,000	USCR
Argentina	1,000,000	— ¹³	
Paraguay	15,000	15,000	AHC
Italy	10,000	15,175	UN Mission, Canada
Europe	—	250	Office of Tibet, USA
United States	5,000	300,000	AHC
France	—	40,326	UN Mission, El Salvador
Spain	14,938	7,500	USCR
Germany	5,000	5,000	IRC
Czechoslovakia	1,800	2,000	USCR
Poland	493,300	457,494 ¹⁴	USCR
China	918 ¹⁵	—	
India	6,000	50,000	USCR
Other countries	70	70	Office of Tibet, USA
Various countries	550,000	550,000 ¹⁶	USCR
Latin America	48,500	37,500	ORM
Europe	110,000	110,000	UNHCR*
2,260,526		1,607,315	

NOTES

* These figures represent the estimated number of refugees in each country (whether resettled or not) subject to the protection and/or assistance of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

1. Refugees in many countries are not distinguished from other immigrants and are, therefore, not officially known as "refugees."

2. Refugees repatriated.

3. Refugees in their homelands who, because they have not crossed an international border, retain citizenship.

4. Migration from East Pakistan into India from partition in 1947 to the beginning of the fighting March 1971 was 2,450,749. New refugees March 1971 to the present—2,000,000. This estimated total includes all Pakistani refugee movements into India, both East and West.

5. U. S. State Department-AID asserts that the number of refugees in the official registries total 500,000. There are, however, at least 3,000,000 refugees not registered who remain in camps or urban slums according to a staff report of the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees.

6. Data from the Israel Information Services does not distinguish between refugees and immigrants.

7. These are, in the main, refugee students from South African states.

8. It is reported (January 1971) that "in recent months thousands of refugees from Uganda have fled into Kenya." Our figure is a minimal estimate.

9. The presumption is that with the end of fighting in Nigeria, these refugees have been repatriated and resettled.

10. Algeria, Cameroon, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Togo, Morocco, Tunisia.

11. Most Spanish refugees in France are now fully integrated. There remains, however, a painful residual problem of more than 10,000 persons still needing specific assistance.

12. No current information available.

13. See the "Uncounted," page 9.

14. The total refugee migration from Cuba to the United States is now nearly 500,000. Most of this group since their admission as refugees have adjusted their status and are now "permanent residents" and are entitled to the privileges of all other permanent residents. The Office of Refugee and Migration Services believes that there are 175,000 whose status has not been adjusted and who are, therefore, still regarded as refugees.

15. Strictly speaking, a refugee remains a refugee until he becomes a citizen in his country of asylum. However, most of the persons included in this total have now become permanent residents—if not citizens—and are fully integrated into their American communities. This note would also apply to the United Kingdom and to most Western European countries.

ERRATUM

E1. The figure for 1969 should have been 1,000.

E2. These refugees are included with the 10,000 in Various Middle East Countries.

E3. Included in the total of 550,000 from Various Countries.

Please:

The United States Committee for Refugees is supported only by the private contributions of its friends. There are 17,587,405 refugees in more than 80 countries on every continent. Our assistance to refugees is to tell the story of their plight as widely as possible. We need your contribution to help us help them.

PLEASE GIVE.

Thank you.

This "pull-out" insert is your contribution envelope.

All Contributions are Tax Deductible

IRC	—International Rescue Committee
JDC	—Joint Distribution Committee
ORM	—Office of Refugee and Migration Affairs, Department of State, U. S. Government
SRA	—Spanish Refugee Aid
UNHCR	—Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNRWA	—United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees
USCR	—United States Committee for Refugees
WCC	—World Council of Churches

AFRICA - 1969: 5,206,213 — 1970: 1,748,710

During the fighting in Nigeria, responsible officials said that there were 3,500,000 persons displaced from their homes and fields—in other words refugees, within Nigeria. It was also true that large numbers of persons fled or were transported to neighboring states where they sought asylum.

Now the fighting is over. Strictly speaking, these people are no longer refugees and the total number of refugees in Africa in the 1971 Report is reduced by this number. We do not assume that all of those displaced by the fighting are now resettled. There continues to be wide-spread need for relief and rehabilitation services. The Nigerian Government, together with church organizations and others within Nigeria and from abroad, are maintaining a wide range program of *emergency* nutritional, and medical as well as *long range* reconstruction.

As to the Sudan, a strong effort on the part of the Sudanese Government to encourage and effect the repatriation of Southern Sudanese to their former homes remains ineffective. The flow of refugees out of the Southern Sudan into Ethiopia, Uganda, Congo and the Central African Republic has radically decreased but continues.

Elsewhere in this Report ("The Uncounted," page 9), we have referred to the new forced exodus of non-Ugandan urban workers from Kenya to Uganda. The deportation of non-nationals from Ghana is also noted.

Southern African student migrants, many of them in the capital cities of East Africa, while their numbers are small, are increasingly demoralized. Strong efforts are being made to meet the needs of these young men and women in such

a way as to prevent an increasing flow from Southern Africa.

It is a source of deep satisfaction that the programs of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in rural resettlement continue to provide homes and self-support for many thousands of rural refugees. Detailed information about these programs is available from both the United States Committee for Refugees and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Plaza, New York, N. Y. 10017.



Sudanese refugees—rural resettlement project Nakapiripirit, Uganda.
Brian McDermot

ASIA - 1969: 7,161,435 — 11,762,249



Refugees fleeing attack on Saigon May 5, 1971.

Wide World

The marked and tragic increase in the number of refugees in Asia is due to the new fighting in Laos and Cambodia. We also have a more accurate appraisal of the war's effect on the entire civil population in South Vietnam. We all now have some solid reasons for hope that peace may come to Indochina, and the disruption of life in the countries of that area may cease.

When the fighting stops, there will be immense need for relief and reconstruction services of all kinds—needs now estimated to involve an expenditure of, perhaps, two billion dollars a year.

Another major factor in the increase of refugee population in Asia is the terrible tragedy in East Pakistan. Within the period under review, a typhoon in the Bay of Bengal took 300,000 lives and left 3,000,000 homeless. Civil war, which began in March 1971, has so far resulted in the flight of more than 2,000,000 into Eastern India.

NOTE: On June 1, 1971, with the continuing movement of Refugees from East Pakistan now reported at 60,000 per day, and totaling 3,500,000, the world's refugee population is 19,087,405.

EUROPE - 1969: 869,619 - 1970: 668,457



Their years are long and their problems many.

During the period under review, we note some increases in the flow of refugees from Eastern Europe to the West, particularly from Hungary.

France, according to our reports, is now receiving refugees from Brazil, Argentina and Greece. Refugees from these countries have also found asylum in other countries of Western Europe. A special problem in France, which has always been hospitable to refugees and now has a total of 150,000, is the arrival of very young Portuguese (16 years of age) who migrate in order to avoid conscription in the Portuguese forces.

A major factor in the reduction of the total number of refugees reported in Europe is our adjustment in the number of Spaniards in France who were refugees from the fighting in 1937. Other adjustments downward reflect the integration and resettlement of refugees during the past year.

MIDDLE EAST - 1969: 1,819,527 - 1970: 1,800,674

The change in numbers of refugees in the Middle East while not marked, does show a continuing increase in the numbers of Palestinian refugees reported by the United Nations Relief & Works Agency. These figures however, do not show the tragic fact that in East Jordan, many refugees have become refugees for the third and fourth time.

The fighting in Jordan, which is the reason for this tragic fact, is a new factor in the Middle East scene. It was a frustrated effort to gain recognition of the fact that the Palestinians are a people whose right to self determination has been ignored.

The refugee problem is a Palestinian problem and the Palestinians are trying to establish the right and propriety of speaking for themselves. The effort was rooted in despair and its effect mostly nullified by the shock tactics employed. Attention was focused on the high jacks and not on the substance of the message. The unheard message was simply that the Palestinians regard themselves as a people with a historic identity, which is neither Jordanian, Egyptian, Syrian or Lebanese, and that their right to speak for themselves and share responsibly and honorably in the determination of their future had been denied them.

Israel continues to receive migrants from many parts of the world. The Israeli Government's yearbook for 1969 and 1970 states that there were, between January and

September 1969, 27,021 migrants from all continents. The yearbook does not refer to these persons as refugees. On the other hand, we know that many of them have migrated to Israel as a result of persecution and the loss of civil rights in their former homelands.

We know also that there are a good many persons of Jewish descent, who are in the process of migration to countries other than Israel.



Job training is the key to their future.

Wide World

WESTERN HEMISPHERE - 1969: 2,260,526 - 1970: 1,607,315

The total refugee population in the Western Hemisphere in this Report, is the result of our judgment in respect to urban migrants in the Argentine (see "The Uncounted," page 9). It is also affected by new information in regard to the number and location of refugees from Haiti.

The 40,326 refugees reported by the Government of El Salvador are of El Salvadorean ethnic origin. They had lived in Honduras for years, if not generations, and they recently

have been driven out of that Country as a result of civil strife.

There are reported to be approximately 15,000 young American men who have been accorded "landed immigrant" status in Canada. We do not list these persons as refugees because we believe the reason for their migration is not recognized in any definition of refugee status of which we are aware.

"THE UNCOUNTED"

The statistical review of refugees in all parts of the world takes no account of several groups of people whose plight and need is as grievous as the plight of the refugees enumerated. The private voluntary agencies in the United States and around the world, as well as governmental and inter-governmental organizations, are engaged in meeting human need arising from whatever cause. In addition to the refugees listed in the report, relief services are extended to the following groups:

DISASTER RELIEF VICTIMS

The current and most useful definition of refugees includes persons who are out of their "usual place of abode" and cannot or will not return thereto. The victim of an earthquake, flood or other natural disaster is, therefore, just as much a refugee as is the person who has fled from his homeland because of military operations or persecution.

Refugees from natural disasters are not included in the statistical tabulation. One reason for this is that their dispossession from their homes is less permanent, and they have not lost their citizenship. Nevertheless, their need for emergency relief services is urgent, and the same agencies concerned with the long range problem of resettling political refugees are deeply involved in meeting the needs of refugees from natural disasters.

In 1970, the Disaster Relief Division of the Agency for International Development (U. S. State Dept.) and the private agencies were involved in fifty-one major disasters—earthquakes, floods, droughts. There were a total of 72,915 persons killed in these disasters and 11,743,000 victims needing emergency relief. The earthquake in Peru alone killed 66,794 and left 3,139,703 homeless or otherwise in need of emergency help. These figures do not include the East Pakistan typhoon which left over 300,000 dead and 3,300,000 victims homeless and in need.



Smiles in the rubble—two of 3,139,703 homeless in Peru.

CWS



Searching the Ruins, Peru earthquake.

CWS

RETURNEES

There is an increasing number of persons who are being deported to the countries of their ethnic origin. Indians who have lived in Burma—some for several generations—or have lived in Ceylon or the countries in East Africa, are being returned to India. Often their properties are confiscated before their deportation and they arrive in great need. The question of their citizenship is not involved, but their relocation and integration is a difficult and painful process in view of their economic hardship.

India, which has probably the most complicated refugee problem in the world, does what it can to be helpful to these returnees, but India is a poor country which has opened its hand and heart to many thousands of refugees from Tibet and East Pakistan in spite of the poverty of its own people. We believe that the number of persons in this return migration for India alone is probably close to one-half million.

In Africa a similar problem exists. It is reported that many thousands have been expelled in recent months from Uganda into Kenya. They are persons who may have lived for generations in Uganda and now come into Kenya as forced repatriates. The Ugandan nation has been very generous and accommodating to many thousands of refugees. The country has ample unsettled land and has welcomed refugees for rural resettlement. For example, there are almost 70,000 Rwandese of the Watusi Tribe, who fled from tribal wars in their own nation some years ago. Uganda has also welcomed Sudanese refugees into rural resettlement projects. They are an agricultural people and have become quickly self-sufficient. But the persons of Kenyan descent now being forced out of Uganda are competitors in the struggle for urban employment. Uganda has a population of 8,000,000 and an urban work force

of only 300,000, so that competition for jobs is severe.

Before the anti-foreigner campaign began last fall, Kenyans held approximately ten percent of the available jobs in industry and construction—jobs which are envied by the thousands of unemployed Ugandians.

Other nations in Africa because of economic necessity, or perhaps more important, because of a new feeling of national consciousness, have been expelling non-nationals. Ghana has been making forceful efforts to expel 1,500,000 black foreigners living in that country. According to reports, hundreds of thousands have already been forced to depart to homelands in Nigeria, Dahomey, Ivory Coast and elsewhere. The Government of Ghana justifies this policy by pointing out that one in every four Ghanian is out of work.

Mr. Ray Vicker, staff reporter for the Wall Street Journal, who has surveyed this problem in Africa, has recently described the plight of these deportees in poignant terms. Their need, for the most part, is surely as serious as that of many political refugees.

MIGRANTS

All over the world there is movement of rural population to the cities. They are attracted by the hope of economic improvement and opportunity for a better life. Other reasons for their migration often run very deep. The lure of the city is, perhaps, both cause and effect of the breakdown of the family system in many countries. In any event, in Latin America, Africa and Asia the great cities have been flooded by people for whom, in many cases, there was no employment, and the extent of great and terrible poverty and need is a common fact of modern life. No one can reckon the number of millions of persons and the human waste involved in this migration, but these people—men, women and children—have become in many countries a problem of gigantic proportions.

The World Refugee Report last year included one million persons who had moved from Chile, Bolivia and Paraguay to the outskirts of Buenos Aires in Argentina. We called them refugees because they had no proper documents, had moved across international borders and were, and are, needing most of the services normally thought appropriate and necessary for refugees. Because the problem of urban migration is so common all over the world, and because of the impossibility of estimating its size and seriousness, we no longer note it in our statistics, but we stress that the millions of persons involved in this movement are a part of the immense burden of need to which the voluntary agencies and governments are addressing themselves.

Emergency food supplies flown to typhoon victims, East Pakistan.



CWS

WHO IS A REFUGEE?

This survey is, at most, a fragment of the story of over 17,587,405 refugees. They are on every continent and in more than 80 countries. We need to remember that they became refugees one by one. Statistics are a useful if sometimes misleading convenience—and we must not let our statistics blind us. A refugee is a homeless, hopeless and hungry person.

Whether man, woman or child, the refugee is the tragic result of the violent pace and ferment that characterizes our time. Wherever the refugee is—whether Africa, Europe, Asia, Latin America, or in our own country—he, by his rootlessness and need personifies modern man's inability to cope with his personal life, his religion, his ambitions and his hungers, with due concern for his fellow man.

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.

Taking into account the many varied legal, political, economic and religious considerations which bear upon his status as a refugee, we think the most comprehensive and precise definition is that formulated by the Committee on Migration and Refugee Problems of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service:

"A refugee is a person who—

- "(a) on account of persecution or fear of persecution because of race, religion, nationality, or membership of a particular social group or political opinion or belief, or as a result of military operations or natural calamity, is outside of his usual place of abode; and
- "(b) cannot return thereto or will not return thereto because of such persecution or fear of persecution or military operations or natural calamity;
- "(c) provided, however, that a national who is out of his usual place of abode and has found refuge in the country of which he was technically a national and cannot or will not return to his usual place of abode for fear of persecution, on account of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion or belief, or as a result of military operations or natural calamity, shall not be precluded from consideration as a refugee.
- "(d) notwithstanding any other provisions of law."

WHEN PEACE COMES TO INDOCHINA . . .

Our statistical review of refugee problems in the countries of Indochina give ample evidence of the deep seated and far-ranging disruption of civilian life in these countries. No facet of human life is untouched. The whole fabric of society—economic, religious, educational—has been crippled by the awful to-and-fro of the incessant fighting.

Now we judge, in the Spring of 1971, that it is not foolish to hope that the fighting will end. We cannot really assess the meaning of the phrases "winding down," "getting out" and so on, but the avowed purpose of the United States and of its President cannot be gainsaid.

So we foresee the day when the immense task of reconstruction can be begun, and on that day we believe that millions of Americans will raise their prayers of thanksgiving for the end of this venture and the beginning of a new and more peaceful life for the people of Indochina. Because it is our way, we will seek immediately ways in which we can help in the huge and long task of reconstruction.

When that moment arrives, we should remember that all during the war a great and untold story was being written by the representatives of more than thirty American charitable organizations working in Vietnam. Through it all, they did their work "under the gun" so to speak. It is heroic work, unsung.

We should remember these organizations in the day of peace because they will still be there doing our job and representing the humane spirit of the American public.

We will not have to create new organizations and find new personnel to minister to the needs of the people in Indochina. We already have them and they will, then as now, be seeking our support, our money, for the much larger task which they will then be able to undertake.

With this in mind, we are publishing a directory of the agencies representing the interest of American private citizens which are now at work in Vietnam. They have been there working for us through the days and years of bloodshed, and they will be there working with and for us, and in our names, in the days of peace.

VIETNAM SERVICE DIRECTORY

Agricultural Cooperative Development International
1430 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005

Program initiated May 1967
Farm Organization Development

AMA Vietnam Medical School Project
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610

Program initiated July 1966
Medical Education

AMA Volunteer Physicians for Vietnam
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610

Program initiated June 1965
Medicine and Public Health

American Dental Association
211 E. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611

Program initiated March 1967
Dental Education

- *†American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102
Program initiated June 1966
Child Welfare, Medical Rehabilitation, Social Welfare
- American National Red Cross
18th and D Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006
Program initiated July 1966
Social Welfare
- Asia Foundation, The
P.O. Box 3223, San Francisco, California 94119
Resident program initiated 1956
Education, Law, Public Administration, Social Welfare
- Asian-American Free Labor Institute, Inc.
1775 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006
Program initiated February 1968
Cooperatives, Material Aid & Relief, Vocational Training, Union Leadership
- *†CARE—Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.
660 First Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016
Program initiated 1954
Construction, Cooperatives, Credit Unions & Loans, Education, Equipment & Material Aid, Medicine & Public Health, Population & Family Planning
- *†Catholic Relief Services—U.S. Catholic Conference, Inc.
350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10001
Program initiated 1954
Communications, Education, Material Aid, Medicine, Social Welfare
- Children's Medical Relief International, Inc.
228 E. 48th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017
Program initiated 1967
Medicine & Public Health
- Christian and Missionary Alliance
260 W. 44th Street, New York, N.Y. 10036
First Mission established in 1911
Child Welfare, Cooperatives, Education, Material Aid, Medicine & Public Health
- *Christian Children's Fund, Inc.
203 E. Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia 23204
Program initiated 1953
Social Welfare
- Committee of Responsibility, Inc.
1621 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009
Program initiated October 1967
Child Medical Care
- *†Community Development Foundation, Inc.
Boston Post Road, Norwalk, Conn. 06852
Program initiated November 1966
Social Welfare
- Eastern Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities
Oak Lane & Brandt Boulevard, Salunga, Pa. 17538
Program initiated 1957
Social Welfare
- *Foster Parents Plan, Inc.
352 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10010
Program initiated 1957
Child Welfare/Social Welfare, Medical Aid

Who Will be Our Peace Makers?

- °International Educational Development, Inc.
924 West End Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10025
Program initiated 1969
Communications
- °†International Rescue Committee, Inc.
386 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016
Program initiated 1965
Child Care, Community Development, Food for Peace, Medical Services
- International Voluntary Services, Inc.
1555 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20038
Program initiated 1957
Agriculture, Education
- °†Project Concern, Inc.
440 West B Street, P.O. Box 2468, San Diego, Calif. 92112
Program initiated 1964
Medicine & Public Health
- °†Salvation Army, The
120-130 W. 14th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011
Program initiated 1968
Education, Material Aid, Medicine & Public Health, Social Welfare
- °†Save the Children Federation, Inc.
Boston Post Road, Norwalk, Connecticut 06852
Program initiated July 1966
Family Welfare-Community Development, Medicine & Public Health
- °†Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service, Inc.
6840 Eastern Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20012
Program initiated 1955 (Mission established 1937)
Education, Medicine & Public Health, Social Welfare
- °Summer Institute of Linguistics, Inc.
P.O. Box 1960, Santa Ana, California 92702
Program initiated 1957
Research/Education, Medicine & Public Health
- °†Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, Inc.
78 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02108
Program initiated December 1968
Social Work Education
- †United Seamen's Service
17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y. 10004
Program initiated 1966
Education, Social Welfare
- United World Mission—United Welfare & Relief Services
P.O. Box 8000, St. Petersburg, Florida 33738
Program initiated 1934
Child Welfare, Education, Medicine & Public Health
- Vietnam Assistance Program, Dept. of Health Affairs, U.S.C.C.
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005
Program initiated June 1968
Medical Services
- Vietnam Christian Service (Administered by Church World Service)
475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027
Program initiated 1954
Child & Social Welfare, Community Development, Equipment & Material Aid, Housing, Medicine & Public Health
- World Rehabilitation Fund, Inc.
400 E. 14th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016
Program initiated 1965
Medicine & Public Health
- °†World Relief Commission, Inc.
P.O. Box 44, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19481
Program initiated 1961
Education, Material Aid, Public Health, Social Welfare
- °World Vision Relief Organization, Inc.
919 West Huntington Drive, Monrovia, Calif. 91016
Program initiated 1965
Child Welfare, Education, Medical Aid, Social Welfare
- °The agency's program in Vietnam has been registered with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid.
- †Member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc.

A more detailed description of the programs, budget and personnel of these organizations is available by writing to the United States Committee for Refugees or the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc., 200 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003.

GIVING FOR FOREIGN AID

The Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid lists 82 voluntary agencies registered to send food, clothing, medical supplies and other products around the world. Of these agencies, 72 reported income estimated at over \$557 million in cash and gifts in kind for 1970, about the same as for 1969.

Nearly \$467.7 million of this was distributed in approximately 129 countries. Most of this aid—over 56 percent—went to the Near East and South Asia.

Five voluntary agencies receiving the largest contributions of cash and gift in kind during 1970 distributed 71 percent of the supplies and equipment sent overseas: United Israel Appeal, \$129 million, up from \$107 million; Catholic Relief Services-USCC, \$125 million, down from \$133 million; CARE, \$90 million, down from \$107 million; Church World Service, \$32 million, down from \$37 million; and American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, \$24 million.

EAST PAKISTAN REFUGEES

3,500,000 people in 335 camps . . . plus cholera

As this issue of the World Refugee Report goes to press, revised figures as to the number of East Pakistan refugees in India come to hand. There are now reported to be a total of 3.5 million. The most perilous concentration appears to be in the Tripura area due east of Dacca on the frontier. It is estimated that there are 500,000 there facing serious shortages of food, shelter and medical supplies.

In response to an Indian request to the United Nations, the American Government has organized an airlift to help move 50,000 persons from this overcrowded area to camps in Assam in the extreme northeast corner of India.

The Government has established 335 refugee camps, and in a coordinated effort United Nations agencies, together with American and other voluntary organizations, are arranging emergency food distribution, housing and medical services. An indication of the staggering size of this problem is the reported continued daily flow into India from Pakistan of 60,000 persons.

India has appealed to the international community for assistance, and it is reported that the United States, Great Britain, Germany and the Netherlands have made initial contributions totaling 7 million dollars. It is estimated that just keeping the current total of refugees alive for three months, disregarding added numbers, may cost nearly 40 million dollars.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is the coordinating point for the world-wide appeal made on May 19 by Secretary-General U Thant. Representatives of the High Commissioner's office have returned from a six day survey of West Bengal and Assam where they visited the camps, hospitals, schools and other public places where the refugees are temporarily accommodated.

The Mission reports that food is supplied to those under the direct care of the authorities, either in the form of cooked meals or of dry rations distributed periodically. Others are being temporarily lodged and fed by friends and relatives among the local population, but it is presumed that many of these may soon have to turn to public relief. Foodstuffs have been procured from buffer stocks which will need to be replenished.



Pakistan refugees rest in temporary camps at Benapol, India.
Wide World

However, a most urgent problem is arising in respect of transportation of food and other supplies to remote areas, especially in view of the imminence of the monsoon season. Weather conditions also make it imperative that shelter facilities be provided for all those who have none, and for those who will have to vacate the schools and public buildings where they are accommodated at present.

News reports in early June brought word of further tragedy—Cholera had broken out in epidemic proportions. On June 2, it was reported that more than 1,000 refugees had died in the last six days in the Nadia District of West Bengal state. Reports of further deaths, according to officials, were still coming in.



Exodus from the forbidden city of Dacca, East Pakistan.
Wide World

If YOU want to help—American voluntary agencies working with refugees in East Pakistan and in India are:

- CARE
660 First Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016
- Catholic Relief Services, U. S. Catholic Conference
350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10001
- Church World Service
475 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y. 10027
- Lutheran World Relief, Inc.
315 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. 10010

Funds are urgently needed. Contributions to these organizations are tax deductible.

REFUGEE SERVICE AND RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS

77 Agencies Are Joined in a Cooperative Effort Ex- tending a Helping Hand Around the World.

AGENCIES WORKING WITH REFUGEES
all have distinctive forms of service. The Voluntary Agencies are at work in 119 countries and on every continent, often in active partnership with Governmental and Intergovernmental bodies. All agencies invite the reader's further inquiry.

I. INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

United Nations Plaza
New York, N. Y. 10017
(212) 754-1234

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees

United Nations Plaza
New York, N. Y. 10017
(212) 754-1234

Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration

370 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10017
(212) 689-8930

II. U. S. GOVERNMENT

Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Welfare Administration
Washington, D.C. 20201
(202) 963-1110

Department of State

Office of Refugee and Migration Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20520
(202) 737-5600

Department of State

Agency for International Development
Voluntary Foreign Aid Service
Washington, D.C. 20503
(202) 737-5600

III. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

American Baptist Convention

Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19481
Matthew R. Giuffrida,
Refugee Resettlement Officer
(215) 768-2000

American Council for Emigres in the Professions, Inc.

345 East 46th Street
New York, N. Y. 10017
Mrs. Lenore Parker,
Executive Director
(212) 687-0520

American Council for Judaism Philanthropic Fund

386 Park Avenue South
New York, N. Y. 10016
Mrs. Anna Walling Matson,
Executive Director
(212) 684-1525

American Council for Nationalities Service

20 West 40th Street
New York, N. Y. 10018
Harry W. Morgan,
Executive Director
(212) 279-2715

American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc.

200 Park Avenue South
New York, N. Y. 10003
(212) 777-8210

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

815 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
George Meany,
President
(202) 628-3870

American Foundation for Overseas Blind, Inc.

22 West 17th Street
New York, N. Y. 10011
Robert M. Barnett,
Executive Director
(212) 924-0420

American Friends of the Middle East, Inc.

1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Orin D. Parker,
Executive Vice President
(202) 234-7500

American Friends Service Committee

112 South 16th Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19102
Roger G. Fredrickson,
Director—Overseas Refugee Program
(215) 563-9372

American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, Inc.

1790 Broadway
New York, N. Y. 10019
Dr. Jan Papenek,
President
(212) 265-1919

American Immigration & Citizenship Conference

509 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022
Mrs. Ruth Murphy,
Executive Vice President
(212) 688-0084

American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee

60 East 42nd Street
New York, N. Y. 10017
Samuel L. Haber,
Executive Vice-Chairman
(212) 687-6200

American Korean Foundation, Inc.

345 East 46th Street
New York, N. Y. 10017
Miss Dorothy L. Irvine,
Executive Director
(212) 697-1960

AMA Volunteer Physicians for Vietnam —

American Medical Association

535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610
Dr. Charles Moseley,
Director
(312) 527-1500

American Middle East Rehabilitation, Inc.

777 United Nations Plaza
New York, N. Y. 10017
Mary Ann Kolidas,
Director
(212) 661-0178

American National Red Cross

17th and D Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Meyer Mathis,
Director
(202) 737-8300

American Near East Refugee Aid, Inc.

900 Woodward Building
733 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
John P. Richardson,
Executive Director
(202) 347-2558

American ORT Federation

222 Park Avenue South
New York, N. Y. 10003
Paul Bernick,
Executive Director
(212) 677-4400

Baptist World Alliance

1628 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
Dr. Robert S. Denny,
Acting General Secretary
(202) 265-5027

**Catholic Relief Services —
United States Catholic Conference**

350 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10001
Most Rev. Edward E. Swannstrom,
Executive Director
(212) 594-9300

Christian Children's Fund, Inc.

Richmond, Virginia 23204
Dr. Verent J. Mills,
Executive Director
(703) 644-4654

Church World Service

475 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y. 10027
James MacCracken,
Executive Director
(212) 870-2257

John Schauer,
Director
Immigration & Refugee Program
(212) 870-2078

Committee on Resettlement Services

475 Riverside Drive
Room 1062
New York, N. Y. 10027
Mrs. Margaret G. Shackford,
Executive Secretary
(212) 870-2104

Community Development Foundation

49 Boston Post Road
Norwalk, Conn. 06852
Glenn Leet,
Executive Director
(203) 847-4524

**Cooperative for American Relief
Everywhere, Inc. (CARE)**

660 First Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10016
Frank Goffio,
Executive Director
(212) 686-3110

Direct Relief Foundation

27 East Canon Perdido Street
Santa Barbara, Calif. 93101
Dennis G. Karzag,
Executive Secretary
(805) 966-9149

The Thomas A. Dooley Foundation

422 Post Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94102
Verne Chaney, M.D.,
President
(415) 397-0244

**Foreign Service Committee,
General Council, Assemblies of God**

1445 Boonville Avenue
Springfield, Mo. 65802
J. Philip Hogan,
Executive Director
(417) 862-2781

Foster Parents' Plan, Inc.

352 Park Avenue South
New York, N. Y. 10010
Gloria C. Matthews,
Executive Director
(212) 685-0700

Hadassah

65 East 52nd Street
New York, N. Y. 10022
Miss Hannah L. Goldberg,
Executive Director
(212) 355-7900

Heifer Project, Inc.

45 Ashby Road
P.O. Box 278
Upper Darby, Pa. 19084
Dale Barnard,
Director of Operations
(215) 352-6750

Industrial Union Dept. AFL-CIO

815 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Jacob Clayman,
Administrative Director
(202) 628-3870

International Rescue Committee

386 Park Avenue South
New York, N. Y. 10016
Charles Sternberg,
Executive Director
(212) 679-0010

**International Social Service
American Branch, Inc.**

345 East 46th Street
New York, N. Y. 10017
Wells Klein,
General Director
(212) 687-2747

International Voluntary Services, Inc.

1555 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Richard Peters,
Executive Director
(202) 387-5533

**Iuliu Maniu American Romanian
Relief Foundation, Inc.**

55 West 42nd Street
New York, N. Y. 10036
Mrs. Veturia Manuila,
Executive Secretary
(212) 244-8266

**Lutheran Immigration & Refugee
Services**

315 Park Avenue South
New York, N. Y. 10010
Donald E. Anderson,
Secretary
(212) 677-3950

Lutheran World Relief, Inc.

315 Park Avenue South
New York, N. Y. 10010
Bernard A. Confer,
Executive Secretary
(212) 677-3950

Meals for Millions Foundation

1800 Olympic Boulevard
Santa Monica, Calif. 90406
Neal J. O'Donnell,
Acting Executive Director
(213) 451-0777

Mennonite Central Committee

21 South 12th Street
Akron, Pennsylvania 17501
William T. Snyder,
Executive Secretary
(717) 859-1151

**Migration and Refugee Services —
United States Catholic Conference**

1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
John McCarthy,
Director
(202) 659-6625

National Council of Catholic Women

1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
Margaret Mealey,
Executive Director
(202) 659-6810

National Council of Jewish Women

1 West 47th Street
New York, N. Y. 10019
Mrs. Leonard H. Weiner,
National President
(212) 246-3175

**Nationalities Service Center of
Philadelphia**

1300 Spruce Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19050
Mrs. Melba Hyde,
Executive Director
(212) 545-6800

New York Association for New Americans, Inc.

15 Park Row
New York, N. Y. 10038
Philip Soskis,
Executive Director
(212) 964-0800

Polish American Immigration & Relief Committee, Inc.

17 Irving Place
New York, N. Y. 10003
Hilronim Wyszynski,
Executive Director
(212) 254-2240

Project Concern, Inc.

440 West "B" Street
San Diego, Calif. 92112
James A. Skidmore, Jr.,
President
(714) 235-6411

Project Hope

2233 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
William B. Walsh, M.D.,
President & Medical Director
(202) 338-6110

Refugee Immigration Service Home Mission Board/SBC

1350 Spring Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
Dr. L. D. Wood
(404) 873-4041

Salvation Army, The

120 West 14th Street
New York, N. Y. 10011
Commissioner Edward Carey,
National Commander
(212) 243-8700

Save the Children Federation, Inc.

Boston Post Road
Norwalk, Connecticut 06852
Melvin Frarey,
Program Director
(203) 847-4524

Seventh-Day Adventists Welfare Service, Inc.

6840 Eastern Avenue, N.W.
Takoma Park
Washington, D.C. 20012
Rev. Theodore Carcich,
President
(202) 723-0800

Spanish Refugee Aid, Inc.

80 East 11th Street
New York, N. Y. 10003
Mrs. Nancy Macdonald,
Executive Secretary
(212) 674-7451

The Office of Tibet

801 Second Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10017
Phintso Thonden,
Permanent Representative of
His Holiness, the Dalai Lama
(212) 686-7294

The Tibet Society, Inc.

Goodbody Hall 101
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana 47401
Thubten Jigme Norbu,
Executive Director
(812) 337-4339

Tolstoy Foundation, Inc.

250 West 57th Street
New York, N.Y. 10019
Miss Alexandra Tolstoy,
President
(212) 247-2922

Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, Inc.

78 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
Harold J. Bejcek,
Executive Director
(617) 742-2100

United Church Board for World Ministries — United Church of Christ

475 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y. 10027
Rev. B. Kenneth Anthony,
General Secretary, Division of
World Services
(212) 870-2704

United Hias Service, Inc.

200 Park Avenue South
New York, N. Y. 10003
Gaynor I. Jacobson,
Executive Vice President
(212) 674-6800

United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America, Inc.

105 Grand Street
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11211
Rev. Francis Geisciunas,
Executive Director
(212) 387-1422

United Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief

475 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y. 10027
Dr. James Thomas,
Secretary for Specialized Ministries
(212) 749-0700

United States Committee for Refugees

20 West 40th Street
New York, N. Y. 10018
R. Norris Wilson,
Executive Vice President
(212) 564-3272

United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc.

5020 Old York Road
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19141
Dr. Walter Gallan,
President
(215) 455-3774

Volunteers for International Technical Assistance, Inc. (VITA)

College Campus
Schenectady, N. Y. 12308
Lloyd J. Hughlett,
President
(518) 374-3581

World Ministries Commission Church of the Brethren General Offices

1451 Dundee Avenue
Elgin, Illinois 60120
H. Lamar Gibley,
Peace & International Affairs Consultant
(312) 742-5100

World Rehabilitation Fund, Inc., The

400 East 34th Street
New York, N. Y. 10016
Howard A. Rusk, M.D.,
President
(212) 679-3200

World Relief Commission, Inc. — N.A.E.

P.O. Box 44
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19481
Everett S. Graffam,
Executive Vice President
(215) 265-4479

World University Service

20 West 40th Street
New York, N. Y. 10018
Leon O. Marion,
Executive Secretary
(212) 563-1736

World Vision International

919 West Huntington
Monrovia, Calif. 91016
Dr. W. Stanley Mooneyham,
President
(213) 357-1111

Young Men's Christian Association's International Committee of the United States and Canada

291 Broadway
New York, N. Y. 10007
James F. Bunting,
Executive Director
(212) 349-0700

Young Women's Christian Association

600 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022
Edith M. Lerrigo,
Executive Director
(212) 753-4700



Wide World

No One Wants to be a Refugee

The United States Committee for Refugees issues this annual compilation of information about the numbers and whereabouts of refugees around the world because we feel strongly that this world-wide problem—so easily forgotten—should be kept in view.

We try to be as accurate and comprehensive as we can, but we know that in a very real sense the problem is immeasurable.

It is immeasurable because *only those who suffer it really know it*. So our statistical analysis is mainly symbolic. It has the merit of indicating something of the size and complexity of the world's refugee problems, and *that* we think is important as one symptom of the malaise of our time.

No refugee wants to be a refugee. Every refugee everywhere became a refugee as the end, and perhaps, the unforeseen result of political decisions or indecision. *His* decision to leave his home and seek asylum, with all the pain and courage which that involves for himself and his family—his decision was his response to something that happened, something that was decided outside himself which frightened or repelled him irrevocably. He may be in flight from a fire bombing of his village in Vietnam or Cambodia or Laos or the Sudan, and is running in mortal fear of his very life. His decision may be more measured because of a prolonged harassment of his spirit, as in Eastern Europe or China or Haiti. In either case, he has been violated as a person and has the right to asylum and to any help he can get.

Tragically, he cannot assert this right for himself in any persuasive way. Refugees do not vote, except with their feet. Also tragically, we who try to assert his right for him are painfully aware that we are involved in the decision or indecision which caused his flight. The Indochina refugee and war victim is the most obvious case in point. The Palestinians, the Haitians, the Tibetans, the Hungarians and Sudanese if less obviously, are also victims of decision and indecision in which responsibility—perhaps remote but nonetheless real—belongs to us all.

It is our world—troubled and wounded as it is. God put us here, all of us, to enjoy and to mend and heal it as need be. We don't need to "establish" guilt—it is there, but guilt is not the point.

The point is that beneath the statistics and arguments about cause and effect there are people—children and men and women who eat and breathe and pray and hope like us, and their right to our help in their circumstances can only be denied, if we deny the God who gave us life and embrothered them to us.

What can we do about it? What power have we? Given the size and complexity of such a problem, given the endless shuffling ambiguities of time and distance and purpose what *can* we do?

The first, and perhaps most important consideration, is a negative one. We must *not* be *discouraged or intimidated* by the size of the problem. Many refugee problems have been, and are being solved.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees observes its 20th Anniversary this year. Since 1951, with increasing effectiveness and international support, this office has offered protection to, and facilitated the resettlement of many thousands of refugees in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Last year, 1970, American religious and non-sectarian agencies were at work in nearly one hundred countries in co-operation with government and intergovernmental groups, meeting the needs of refugees and others.

Their programs involved contributions in cash and kind of over half a billion dollars, and the devoted face-to-face and hand-to-hand service of many thousands of workers. It is a great story of generous, loving, if unspectacular, service to people in need.

We are all a part of that story and gratefully so, because we have learned that we can help—that we *do help*—with our sympathy, our prayers and our contributions. We need only be reminded that it is a continuing story—and that we must continue to share in it as faithfully and generously as we can.