

X. The International Refugee Organization (IRO)¹

A. INTRODUCTION

On 15 December 1946, the General Assembly of the United Nations approved a Constitution² providing for the establishment of the International Refugee Organization (IRO). The Assembly also approved an Agreement on Interim Measures³ under which a Preparatory Commission for IRO (PCIRO) was to be established pending the entry into force of the Constitution.

The Preparatory Commission came into being on 31 December 1946, when the requisite eight Governments had signed the Constitution. The Agreement establishing it provided that PCIRO should take all necessary measures for bringing IRO into effective operation as soon as possible.

The Agreement also provided that PCIRO could under certain conditions take over the functions, activities, assets and personnel of any organizations dealing with refugees and displaced persons, after concluding appropriate agreements with such organizations.

Accordingly, in order to avoid any breach in the continuity of operations after 30 June 1947, when both UNRRA and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees were to terminate their activities on behalf of refugees and displaced persons, PCIRO decided to assume, on 1 July 1947, operational responsibility for the refugees and displaced persons eligible for assistance under the terms of the IRO Constitution.

IRO itself was officially established on 20 August 1948, when fifteen States with contributions amounting to 75 per cent of part I of the Operational Budget had become parties to the Constitution. The first session of the General Council was then held in September 1948.

When PCIRO assumed responsibility for eligible refugees and displaced persons, it took over the direct care and maintenance of a total of over 719,000 persons and responsibility for protecting the interests of more than 900,000 others. Because of budgetary limitations, it was necessary to issue, on 2 July 1947, a "freeze order" restricting further admissions to care and maintenance, with exceptions for those who could show genuine hardship,

At the beginning of September 1948, IRO was providing care and maintenance to over 576,700 refugees and displaced persons. It was operating for this purpose a total of 672 installations.

Between 1 July 1947 and 31 August 1948, the organization had repatriated 55,324 refugees and displaced persons. To facilitate repatriation, offices were opened in Warsaw, Prague and Belgrade; the last was closed in August 1948, at the request of the Yugoslav Government. During the same period, the organization resettled 163,325 refugees in new homelands; 90,947 others were resettled by Governments and voluntary societies acting independently. These refugees were received as immigrants by more than 70 countries and territories on five continents. For transportation of refugees resettled overseas, the organization chartered a fleet of ships, booked space on ordinary commercial vessels and aircraft and, for inland transportation, ran a monthly average of 27 trains.

Governments were repeatedly urged by IRO to accept a "fair share" of non-repatriable refugees and displaced persons and to widen their selection criteria and lower various entry requirements.

In carrying out its functions of protecting the legal and political rights of refugees and displaced persons, IRO concentrated, during 1947 and 1948, on problems of human rights, statelessness, declarations of death of missing persons and the issuance of travel documents. Further, it submitted a memorandum to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights dealing with such problems as: equality before the law, prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities; nationality and statelessness; and emigration, expulsion and asylum.

¹For further details on the origin and activities of the organization, see Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, pp. 805-9, Yearbook of the United Nations, 1947-48, pp. 955-68, reports of the Director-General of IRO to the General Council, and reports of the General Council.

²The text of the Constitution of the International Refugee Organization is reproduced in the Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, pp. 810-19.

³For text of Agreement, see *ibid.*, pp. 819-20.

On 1 July 1947, PCIRO took over from UNRRA the work of the Central Tracing Bureau, which had been engaged in the tracing of millions of persons who had disappeared during the Second World War. Since the operations of the Central Tracing Bureau were limited to Germany, PCIRO decided in October 1947 to replace the Bureau with an International Tracing Service, to

operate on a world-wide scale and to co-ordinate the activities of National Tracing Bureaux. The International Tracing Service (ITS) came into being on 1 January 1948.

In May 1948, PCIRO added to the mandate of the ITS the task of searching for children kidnapped by the Nazis in support of their Germanization programme.

B. PURPOSES AND FUNCTIONS

In the preamble to the Constitution of IRO, the Governments accepting the Constitution recognize:

"that as regards displaced persons, the main task to be performed is to encourage and assist in every way possible their early return to their country of origin;

"that genuine refugees and displaced persons should be assisted by international action either to return to their countries of nationality or former habitual residence, or to find new homes elsewhere, under the conditions provided for in this Constitution; or in the case of Spanish Republicans, to establish themselves temporarily in order to enable them to return to Spain when the present Falangist regime is succeeded by a democratic regime . . .".

According to article 2 of the IRO Constitution, the functions of IRO,

"to be carried out in accordance with the purposes and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations", are:

"the repatriation; the identification, registration and classification; the care and assistance; the legal and political protection; the transport; and the re-settlement and re-establishment, in countries able and willing to receive them, of persons who are the concern of the Organization . . .".

These functions are to be exercised with a view to:

(1) encouraging and assisting the repatriation of persons who are the concern of the organization, having regard to the principle that no person shall be compulsorily repatriated;

(2) promoting repatriation by all possible means, especially by providing repatriated persons with adequate food for a period of three months, provided that they are returning to a country suffering as a result of enemy occupation during the war, and provided such food is distributed under the auspices of IRO;

(3) facilitating the re-establishment in new homelands of non-repatriated refugees and investigating, promoting or carrying out group resettlement or large-scale resettlement projects.

Part I of Annex I of the Constitution of IRO defines the categories of refugees for whom IRO will be responsible. These categories are as follows:

1. Any person outside his country of nationality or former habitual residence who has valid objections to returning to that country and has not acquired a new

nationality, or been repatriated, or become firmly established, and who falls in one of the following categories:

(a) Victims of the Nazi or Fascist regime;

(b) Spanish Republicans;

(c) Persons who were considered refugees before the outbreak of the Second World War.

2. Persons who, as a result of events subsequent to the outbreak of the Second World War, are unwilling or unable to avail themselves of the protection of the Government of their country of nationality or former nationality.

3. Unaccompanied children who are orphans, or whose parents have disappeared, and who are outside their country of origin.

4. Displaced persons, i.e., persons who were deported from, or were obliged to leave, their country of nationality or former habitual residence, such as persons who were compelled to undertake forced labour or were deported for racial, religious or political reasons.

5. Persons who resided in Germany or Austria and who were of Jewish origin, or foreigners, or stateless persons who were victims of the Nazi persecution and were detained in, or were obliged to flee from, one of these countries and who have not been firmly resettled therein.

All of the above categories of persons, with the exception of refugees from the Falangist regime, and those persons of Jewish origin or foreigners or stateless persons formerly resident in Germany and Austria, must give valid objections to returning to their country of habitual residence or former nationality, in accordance with section C of part I of Annex I of the Constitution, in order to fall within the mandate of IRO.

Section D of part I of Annex I of the Constitution gives the circumstances in which refugees and displaced persons will cease to become the concern of IRO. Some of these circumstances are: when a person has returned to his country of nationality, when a refugee has acquired a new nationality, or when he has become firmly established.

Part II of Annex I of the Constitution states which persons will not be the concern of the organization. These include quislings, traitors, war criminals, persons who voluntarily assisted the enemy, Volksdeutsche and others.

C. ORGANIZATION

Under the terms of the Constitution, the principal organs of IRO are a General Council, an Executive Committee and a secretariat headed by a Director-General.

The General Council is the ultimate policy-making body of IRO. Each member Government of IRO has one vote in the General Council, which meets not less than twice a year. Decisions in the Council and in the Executive Committee are made by a majority of the votes cast, unless otherwise provided by the Constitution or the General Council. Adoption of an amendment to the Constitution, for example, requires a two-thirds vote of the General Council and ratification by two thirds of the members.

New members are admitted into the organization, if they are Members of the United Nations, by accepting the Constitution. Other States require in addition a two-thirds vote of the General Council, taken on the recommendation of the Executive Committee. On certain conditions, States may be admitted to membership without signing or depositing an instrument of acceptance of the Constitution.

The Executive Committee, composed of nine members of IRO elected by the General Council, meets as often as necessary. It performs the functions necessary to give effect to the policy decisions of the General Council, and has the power to make policy decisions of an emergency nature subject to reconsideration by the General Council. It may investigate situations in the field by visiting camps, hostels or assembly centres under the control of IRO, and give instructions to the Director-General on the basis of such investigations.

The Director-General, nominated by the Executive Committee and appointed by the General Council, is the chief administrative officer of IRO. He carries out the administrative and executive functions of IRO in accordance with decisions of the General Council and the Executive Committee, and is responsible for appointing the secretariat under regulations established by the General Council.

A Review Board of Eligibility Appeals and an International Tracing Service also work within the framework of IRO. The Review Board is composed of a Chairman and four other persons appointed by the Director-General, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. It hears and determines individual appeals from eligibility decisions taken by IRO field officers, and advises the Director-General on any eligibility matter which he may refer to the Board.

The International Tracing Service (ITS), headed by a Director, has its central headquarters at Arolsen, in the United States Zone of Germany. The ITS seeks to determine the fate of all persons who disappeared between September 1939 and May 1945 and to assemble, at its central headquarters, all documents and other information concerning such persons. The ITS is also charged with tracing children kidnapped by the Nazis in support of their Germanization programme, determining their nationality and arranging for their return to their families, where possible.

In addition to its headquarters in Geneva, IRO maintains 25 principal offices and numerous sub-offices throughout Europe, the western hemisphere, China and the Middle East areas.

D. ACTIVITIES FROM SEPTEMBER 1948 TO 31 DECEMBER 1949

Four sessions of the IRO General Council were held during this period, at the Geneva headquarters of the organization: the first, from 13 to 25 September 1948; the second, from 29 March to 8 April 1949; the third (special), from 28 June to 8 July 1949; and the fourth, from 11 to 20 October 1949. During the early part of 1949, Italy and Switzerland became members of IRO, bringing total membership to eighteen States. A new Director-General, J. Donald Kingsley (United

States), was appointed by the third session of the General Council to replace William Hallam Tuck (United States), who had resigned effective 31 July 1949.

During this period, IRO was brought into relationship with the United Nations as a specialized agency. The agreement establishing this relationship came into force on 18 November 1948 with its approval by the United Nations General Assembly; it had previously been approved, in Sep-

tember, by the first session of the IRO General Council.⁴

By the end of 1949, IRO had, in thirty months of operation, provided assistance to approximately 1,431,000 refugees, of whom an estimated 938,000 had received care and maintenance, and 493,000 services only—such as legal protection, repatriation or resettlement services. Of those under its mandate, the organization had re-established 758,923 by the end of 1949. Of this number, 68,778 were repatriated and 690,145 resettled in new homes.

Because of the approaching termination of IRO, originally scheduled for 30 June 1950, the activities of the organization have been, since the latter part of 1948, gradually adjusted toward the completion of its programme. Certain major decisions designed to limit the problem with which the organization is concerned and to assess its elements were made by the General Council in July 1949.

First, a series of datelines were established with a view to circumscribing the organization's responsibility within manageable limits, in the light of the time and funds at its disposal. These datelines were:

(1) The last day for registration of all new applications for IRO assistance by refugees and displaced persons was set at 31 August 1949, with the following exceptions: continued registration of unaccompanied children, discovered after that date by the Child Search Programme; registration up to 15 October 1949 of refugees who left their country of origin after 31 August 1949; and continued registration of persons seeking legal and political protection.

(2) Admissions to care and maintenance were to be discontinued after 31 December 1949 in assembly centres and after 31 March 1950 under cash assistance programmes.

(3) Care and maintenance was to end by 30 June 1950 for all persons other than (a) refugees and displaced persons in process of repatriation or resettlement, or (b) refugees and displaced persons who require permanent assistance, such as institutional care, and for whom satisfactory arrangements would not have been completed.

Secondly, the Council instructed the Director-General to intensify and broaden the counselling programme, in order to obtain as complete and accurate a view as possible of the task remaining.

Thirdly, a Resettlement Placement Service was especially organized and equipped to scour the world for resettlement opportunities for the specialists and other individuals and groups who do

not meet the usual criteria of mass migration programmes.

Finally, negotiations were begun by chiefs of IRO missions to proceed with arrangements for local settlement of those persons unlikely to be repatriated or resettled and therefore forced to remain in countries of present location.

At its fourth session, held in October 1949, the General Council examined the possibility of extending IRO's lifetime beyond 30 June 1950 for a period of from six to nine months, and accordingly adopted a budget for such a supplementary period.

Furthermore, the Council decided to set aside in the plan of expenditure for the third financial year (1949-50) a sum of approximately \$10,000,000, to be used in assisting in the re-establishment of refugees requiring institutional care, and also included in the budget for the supplementary period an amount of \$12,000,000 for this purpose, thus bringing the amount set aside for this category of refugees to approximately \$22,000,000.

The General Council asked the United Nations to assume responsibility for refugees and displaced persons after the termination of IRO. The Council also decided to submit a memorandum on this subject to the General Assembly, suggesting that any machinery which the United Nations might decide to establish to deal with the problem of refugees and stateless persons, including their protection and the administration of any possible assistance funds, should be established by 1 January 1951.⁵

An account of IRO operations for the period under review is presented below.

1. Maintenance and Supporting Services

IRO continued its care and maintenance programme of offering food, clothing, personal items, health services, hospital care, employment and vocational training, education, individual counselling and child welfare services. Voluntary societies continued their various programmes of assistance to displaced persons. In the Western Zones of Germany, in Austria, Italy and the Middle East, the IRO services were provided in camps or assembly centres; in other areas, principally the countries of Western Europe, they were provided through cash grants to individuals and families. The number of refugees and displaced persons receiving these services declined during the period under review from approximately 577,000 in September 1948 to 318,323 at the end of Decem-

⁴ Fortext of agreement, see pp. 1099-1102.

⁵ For action by the United Nations, see pp. 584-99.

ber 1949. A corresponding reduction took place in the number of IRO installations. Among these were assembly centres, hospitals and sanatoria, convalescent homes, rehabilitation, vocational training, children's repatriation and resettlement centres, as well as nutritional and admission centres, staging areas and transit and embarkation centres. In 1949, emphasis was placed on a consolidation of facilities and operations in preparation for the end of the organization. During the last six months of 1949, ninety-five field installations were closed, reducing the number to 335 by the end of December. During the same period, a planned consolidation of camps was undertaken and was being continued in Germany, Austria and Italy; eighty-six static camps were eliminated.

Far-reaching health programmes were continued in all areas, with special attention to clinics for pregnant and lactating women, infants and school children. Refugee ration scales were improved, and the increased calorie value was accompanied by an increase in the amount and variety of protective foods. The general health of the refugees remained good, and there was no epidemic of any of the major infectious diseases. There was, however, an increased number of rejections on medical grounds on account of pulmonary tuberculosis, an increase possibly due, IRO indicated, to lowered resistance to infection caused by living for a prolonged period on maintenance rations.

Increased emphasis was given to trade testing, to occupational pre-selection of candidates for resettlement, and to efforts to find employment within occupied areas. Work projects continued to provide opportunities for refugees to maintain their skills and accomplished profitable production of items, mainly clothing, required by displaced persons. Employment of refugees declined during 1949 as a result of the scarcity of jobs in local economies, the reduction of IRO installations and the decreased number of refugees.

In Germany, Austria and Italy, virtually all refugees with occupational skills had been trade tested by the end of 1949. Vocational training courses for a variety of occupations were attended by approximately 6,900 persons in these three countries during December 1949. More than 46,000 persons were receiving language training in December.

Early in 1949, a medical and vocational rehabilitation programme was put into full operation. At the close of the calendar year, sixteen rehabilitation centres for tuberculosis and non-tuberculous refugees were in active operation in all areas, with a

total capacity of 2,600 persons. The centres provided a total of some 135 courses in forty different subjects. Arrangements were made with various voluntary societies for assistance and co-operation in the operation of certain centres.

IRO continued its welfare counselling programme, in operation since 1947, of interviewing families and individuals who appeared to have limited opportunities for resettlement, and of preparing individual case records. Following a decision of the General Council on 6 July 1949, this programme was intensified in order to determine the extent of the task still facing IRO.

Directing its counselling services chiefly towards assisting individuals and families in planning for their ultimate re-establishment, IRO assigned first priority to those persons, both in and out of camps, who were dependent upon it for their care and maintenance. On the basis of personal interviews, each individual was classified in one of the following categories, according to his desires and opportunities: (1) repatriation, (2) resettlement, (3) local settlement without continuing assistance, (4) "hard core" requiring institutional care, (5) resettlement desired but unlikely and (6) denial of services for refusal to accept reasonable IRO proposals for re-establishment.

Meanwhile, a postcard census was taken in Germany, Austria and Italy of all persons registered with the organization but not receiving care and maintenance, in order to determine how many would require assistance in repatriation or resettlement. Later in the year, the counselling programme was extended to cover these registrants as well as those receiving care and maintenance. Though approximately 100,000 persons were still to be classified, as of 31 December 1949, several tentative but significant conclusions were drawn on the basis of the counselling programme:

(1) It was estimated that, as of 30 June 1950, there would be 16,900 persons requiring institutional care, together with 8,400 members of their families.

(2) The entire group with limited opportunities for resettlement, including both institutional and non-institutional cases, would number approximately 96,000.

(3) These estimates were less than those previously reported, but the total problem was still of considerable proportions. Although 350,987 persons had been repatriated or resettled in 1949, 130,000 others had been added to the organization's rolls through determination of eligibility upon applications received before the datelines.

2. Review Board

In carrying out its functions, the Review Board for Eligibility Appeals followed the same practices as before. Appeals from persons determined by IRO field staff to be outside the mandate of IRO continued to be considered by the Review Board; the Board also advised the Director-General on any eligibility matters which he referred to it.

Review Board members are delegated by the Chairman to go on circuits; decisions are generally made on the spot, by personal interview with refugees, and opportunity is given to the local eligibility officer to concur or dissent. In a doubtful case or in a case involving a question of policy, an appellant's interests are safeguarded through discussion of the case by the full Board at Geneva. The representatives of the secretariat are likewise consulted when a case under discussion involves or necessitates major policy decisions.

The decisions of the Board or of its representatives on any petition for review is final, so far as its immediate implementation is concerned. However, the Board is not precluded from rectifying errors, or from reopening cases when new evidence has been produced by appellants or when there has been a change in the organization's policy after appellants are heard by the Board. Special machinery to deal with second appeals exists, as considerable importance is attached to their careful study.

Since its inception on 1 January 1948 up to 31 December 1949, the Board made decisions as follows, on 14,815 appeals.

Within the mandate (field first instance decisions reversed)	4,601
Within the mandate for repatriation only	95
Not within the mandate (field first instance decisions confirmed)	8,622
"Volksdeutsche" cases, on which decisions remained "in suspense" pending a determination of policy by IRO	1,497
TOTAL	14,815

On 31 December 1949 the number of outstanding appeals was approximately 6,000.

3. Voluntary Societies⁶

Continued direct participation of voluntary societies in the IRO programme during the period under review resulted in a closely integrated operation, actively extended to practically all of the areas in which IRO operates and to virtually all functions. The societies have provided staff and supplies to carry on such diverse activities as

resettlement, welfare and counselling services, vocational training, trade testing, resettlement orientation, language training, teaching of illiterates, rehabilitation, special services to children and youth, and training programmes for refugees in camp service and administration. They also operated special projects, such as homes for the aged and special international case-work service. In Western European countries, voluntary societies continued to serve as IRO agents for the distribution of relief and the operation of a number of specialized programmes. In resettlement countries, many agencies actively assisted in the establishment of refugees, doing follow-up work on their orientation and integration into their new environments.

4. Repatriation and Resettlement

In 1949, the organization maintained an average re-establishment rate of 27,293 persons per month, with a peak of 33,050 in August and a minimum of 19,043 in December.

During the period under review, 13,471 displaced persons returned to their countries of origin, and 453,590 were resettled from more than twenty IRO areas to new homes throughout the world. This record was maintained in the face of a continuing low rate of repatriation, a steady decline in the rate of refugee acceptance by the already heavily burdened countries of Western Europe and a considerable reduction in resettlement to Latin America.

a. REPATRIATION

Experience during this period, as stated in a report to the General Council, confirmed IRO's impression that repatriation could not be relied upon to remove a large number of persons from its mandate, although the organization would continue to do everything possible to assist those who wished to be repatriated.

At the request of the Governments concerned, the two remaining offices in Eastern European countries were closed down in 1949. The Director-General, in a report to the General Council, indicated that this fact, and the decreasing representation of the countries of origin in the major areas of IRO operation were contributing factors in the low rate of repatriation. The most important development in this connexion, he stated, was the closing, in October, of the IRO mission in Warsaw.

⁶For a list of voluntary agencies co-operating with IRO, see p. 1098.

During the last half of 1949, emphasis was placed upon the fulfilment of repatriation commitments in outlying areas. For example: a centralized system was evolved for effecting the repatriation of displaced persons from the Iberian Peninsula; repatriation of refugees from Nazism who fled to Latin America and wished to return to Germany or Austria was nearly completed; a small group of refugees in Germany and Austria who wished to return to their countries of previous permanent residence rather than countries of origin were aided by the organization; and it was possible to repatriate 100 European refugees from the Far East, despite the disturbed conditions in some countries there.

b. RESETTLEMENT

During thirty months of IRO operations, from 1 July 1947 to 31 December 1949, 690,145 refugees were resettled in the following countries:

United States	150,843
Israel	116,368
Australia	105,485
United Kingdom	83,016
Canada	77,703
France	36,886
Argentina	28,065
Brazil	23,354
Belgium	22,183
Venezuela	13,287
Other countries	32,955

As anticipated by IRO, resettlement to Western Europe fell off drastically. Originally the greatest receivers of refugees for resettlement, these countries found it necessary to curtail resettlement because of fewer opportunities for employment and acute housing shortages. In addition, they were heavily burdened by illegal crossings of their borders, resulting in a doubly difficult problem in the handling and establishment of refugees.

A decline in Latin American movements, and cut-backs in the United States and Australian programmes toward the end of 1949, necessitated a downward revision for the IRO fiscal year 1949-50 in the resettlement estimates under mass schemes. At the end of 1949, Venezuela was the only Latin American country still operating a mass resettlement scheme; the future of movements to the United States depended on congressional legislation; and movements to Australia were contingent on an investigation of reception facilities there.

Individual migration, however, continued to provide resettlement opportunities for large numbers of refugees, particularly in Latin America and Canada.

As a result of the issuance by the United States of an increasing number of visa authorizations for refugees who had filed applications in 1945 and 1946 under the regular United States immigration laws and who had to wait for their quota numbers, individual movements to the United States doubled during the last half of 1949. Nominated cases, close relatives and work-contract holders continued to be admitted to European countries and the United Kingdom in significant numbers.

c. TRANSPORTATION

Thirty-nine chartered vessels, including nineteen United States Army transports, were in constant operation until the latter part of 1949 when it became apparent that certain resettlement schemes were not moving as predicted, and the average overseas movement had dropped below 16,000 persons a month. It was therefore necessary for the organization to release five United States Army transports and five commercial vessels.

Airflights were used during this period to carry compassionate cases, a majority of them from Germany. Flights were also used from time to time to move people to or from outlying areas, for example to French Morocco, and from Samar, Philippines, to Paraguay.

5. Special Programmes

With the approaching termination of IRO, on 31 March 1951, the problem of those refugees most difficult to resettle became increasingly urgent and required special treatment.

There are two principal groups involved: (1) those who, though able and anxious to support themselves, cannot meet the usual selection criteria for resettlement; and (2) those who for reasons of health and advanced age will require continuing institutional care, and members of their families. For both groups the organization directed its efforts, first, to find employment possibilities for them in countries willing to accept them or, secondly, to make the best arrangements possible before 31 March 1951 for the local settlement of those who will not have been resettled. In this direction, IRO has instituted several special programmes.

It has from the beginning made special efforts to assist those refugees whose chances of resettlement seemed limited. Vocational training, health and rehabilitation services, case-work services and the resettlement placement service were all designed to help individuals who could not meet selection criteria of mass immigration schemes.

As a further effort to find homes for these refugees, the Director-General appointed, in November 1949, six special representatives, who were assigned to cover each of the following groups of countries: Canada and the British West Indies; Mexico, Central America, Venezuela, Colombia and the Dominican Republic; Uruguay, Ecuador, Peru, Chile and Argentina; India, Pakistan, Ceylon, the Middle East, and East and South Africa; the United Kingdom and Eire; and the French territories of Africa.

These representatives were assigned the task of unearthing, through negotiations with Government authorities and public and private organizations, resettlement opportunities for refugee specialists (persons with professional qualifications) and other employable groups not meeting usual immigration standards. Special dossiers on all individuals in this category were prepared for use by the representatives.

By the end of the year this project had already brought good results. A great number of employment offers had been received from Canada, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, India, United Kingdom, United States, Ecuador and Mexico.

Tuberculosis, old age, blindness and other disabilities make permanent institutional care necessary for an estimated 16,900 refugees, who have approximately 8,400 people in their immediate families. In 1949, the organization, through its Department of Health, Care and Maintenance, sought countries and agencies which would be willing to take groups of these unfortunates and guarantee their care for life. A sum of \$22,000,000 was set aside in budgets for 1949-50 and for the supplementary period, to be spent as grants toward costs of permanent care of these refugees.

Toward the end of 1949, Norway began the selection of fifty blind refugees and fifty of their relatives. CARITAS of Belgium agreed to take a group of seventy-one aged refugees. In the Netherlands, a scheme was developed which will provide assistance for institutional cases, as a result of cash contributions made jointly by IRO and the American Joint Distribution Committee. Sweden agreed to take 150 tubercular cases and 150 dependents. Secours Catholique of France offered to provide care for a large number of old people. The largest scheme negotiated by the end of the year provided for the acceptance by the Government of Israel of 3,000 institutional "hard core" cases and their dependents.

IRO estimated that, despite every effort on its part, thousands of refugees would not be repatri-

ated or resettled in the remaining period of IRO operations. Since there would be no recourse for many refugees under the IRO mandate other than settlement in the local economy, the organization sought assurances that these refugees would enjoy the same rights accorded to citizens of the countries in which they settle. In Germany, the Allied High Commission, following a suggestion by IRO, requested the Federal Government to undertake the enactment of legislation defining the legal, political, social and economic status of refugees settling there. IRO also attempted to make the best arrangement possible to ensure the status of refugees who were to be settled locally in other countries.

While final decisions were still pending in December 1949, IRO decided that it must do what it could to help these refugees, not only by undertaking to secure their status, but also by providing necessary clothing and household equipment to give them a start, and by planning their distribution in areas of greatest employment opportunities.

6. Agreements

During 1949, the organization entered into agreements with Denmark and France which amended clauses of previous agreements relating to the care and maintenance of refugees in Denmark and in the French Zone of Germany, respectively. An agreement was made with France governing the resettlement of refugees in French Guiana, and agreements concerning resettlement of refugees in Luxembourg and Guatemala were concluded.

The arrangements referred to above—for acceptance of blind refugees by Norway and for acceptance of all Jewish institutional cases and their dependents by Israel—were also covered by formal agreements concluded with these Governments in 1949.

Negotiations were under way with the Occupation Authorities in Germany, with a view to the possible replacement of existing agreements by one single agreement with the Allied High Commission.

7. Legal and Political Protection

By definition, a refugee has no Government to which he may appeal for aid or protection. Therefore, legal and political protection by an international organization are in many ways as important

to refugees and displaced persons as care and maintenance or repatriation and resettlement assistance.

IRO actively collaborated with the Secretariat of the United Nations in the preparation of a revised and consolidated convention on the status of refugees. IRO also participated in the preparation of a draft Convention on Declaration of Death of Missing Persons, which was considered by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.⁷

In countries where it operated, IRO made recommendations to Governments on the improvement of the status of refugees in their territories.

Special attention was paid to the situation of displaced persons and refugees in Germany, in and out of camps. IRO made proposals to the Allied High Commission and suggested a draft ordinance which would eliminate some of the difficulties faced by refugees in regard to their family status. Furthermore, recommendations were put forward to provide for the restitution of identifiable property, and for indemnification for the loss of life, health, liberty and property. Restitution laws were promulgated in the three Western Zones of Germany and in Berlin, and a General Claims Law was brought into force in the United States Zone. IRO missions in Germany assisted refugees to obtain documentation required both for resettlement and for their local establishment.

Representations were made to the Occupying Powers concerning the inclusion in the Treaty with Austria of adequate provisions to safeguard the position of refugees. In Italy, IRO made an arrangement with the Italian Government for the issuance of identity cards and travel documents to refugees.

In other countries, IRO's efforts were particularly directed to the creation of a sufficient legal basis for the integration of refugees into the social and economic life of the country. The special situations in Turkey, Egypt and China necessitated particular interventions and recommendations in these countries.

IRO has tried to secure wide-spread adoption of the system of travel documents issued under the London Agreement of 1946. Eighteen Governments had acceded to this agreement by the end of 1949. Two Governments had signed ad referendum, and nine further Governments had undertaken to recognize this travel document. In addition, many Governments which had not formally recognized the IRO document did so in actual practice.

8. Reparations

Until 1949, IRO assisted from reparation funds only persons who moved to their country of resettlement after 14 June 1946, the date of the agreement authorizing administration of the funds by the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees and IRO. This policy was changed during 1949 to extend assistance to non-Jewish victims of Nazi persecution who had arrived in their country of final destination before the date of the Five Power Agreement, 14 June 1946, but who had been unable to establish themselves on a self-sustaining basis, because of Nazi occupation (e.g., in the case of France) or because they would not be able to settle permanently (e.g., Switzerland). Many persons received such assistance in these two countries, and others were expected to receive help in Sweden, Italy and other countries.

The total income received since 1947 from the liquidation of non-monetary gold, expressed in dollar equivalents, was \$2,992,118. By the end of 1949, \$1,850,000 had been received from the Merchandising Advisory Committee (\$950,000 received during 1949), set up to supervise and arrange for disposal of non-monetary gold property, such as gems, china, silverware, carpets, etc., transferred to the United States. Liquidation of property received in Germany and Austria was practically completed.

Non-monetary gold acquired in Austria and transferred to the organization brought approximately \$156,930 in 1949, apart from the operation of the Merchandising Advisory Committee. It was estimated at the end of the year that \$500,000 remained to be realized from non-monetary gold collected in Austria and being prepared for liquidation.

9. International Tracing Service

The International Tracing Service (ITS), established by IRO to help reunite families by finding lost relatives, and to provide evidence of proof of death (a necessary requisite for legal purposes such as succession, indemnification, re-marriage, adoption), and its predecessor, the Central Tracing Bureau, operated by UNRRA, solved a total of 67,320 cases since 1945. The assumption by the ITS of tracing activities formerly handled by voluntary agencies extended the volume of work, so that during 1949 alone, 83,419 new inquiries were registered; 13,000 cases were solved and, on

⁷See pp. 962-64.

a further 4,621, some information, though not conclusive, was obtained. There was an increase in requests (5,000) for certificates of incarceration (3,557 issued) and notifications of death (408 issued) resulting from the General Claims Law (Wiedergutmachungsgesetz) promulgated in the United States Zone of Germany. These were being received in 1949 at the rate of 200 daily.

In order to supply those interested with authentic information, it is necessary to investigate and re-check all sources in Germany likely to contain the required information, and then to assemble and exploit this material. Such sources include concentration camp records, prison records, transport lists, German civil administration records, war-time hospital records, graves etc. In respect to the first three groups, ITS has accumulated seventy to eighty tons of material representing eight to ten million items of individual information. Since 1945, 16,851,837 names were processed, 4,000,000 of these during 1949.

As soon as all documents are collated, the names are carded for inclusion into the master index against which all inquiries are checked. During 1949, 31,245 cases were solved by the "meeting-of-cards" alone. The total index at the end of the year comprised 6,040,117 names. Photo stat copies of this material were also made (30,00 per month) for distribution to the National Tracing Bureaux. At the express desire of the National Tracing Bureaux, a catalogue of German concentration camps was prepared in order to help determine categories of prisoners for compensation purposes. A German Civil Registry Office (Sonder

standesamt) was installed at ITS headquarters to issue death certificates based on information (mainly concentration camp records) held by the ITS. These were prepared at the rate of 300 per month, and there is a potential need for 220,000. It is impossible to calculate the number of persons still missing, but it is estimated that, of the 8,000,000 incarcerated in concentration camps alone, only about 800,000 remained alive in 1945.

One of the greatest tasks of the ITS during 1949 was the implementation of the extended child search programme. A Limited Registration Plan (investigation of children's homes, foster-homes and adoption records, the three major sources in Germany likely to contain information on the children sought) was inaugurated in the French Zone at the end of 1948, and elsewhere in Western Germany early in 1949. The first phase of the plan—investigation of institutions—was practically completed in December 1949, and involved the screening of 190,996 children.

In 1949, 1,624 inquiries for unaccompanied children were solved (almost as many as in the preceding three years) and 1,996 unaccompanied children of twenty-three nationalities were located. Inquiries, however, continued to come in—5,277 were registered in 1949. At the end of the year, there was a balance of 18,945 unsolved cases, involving children of thirty nationalities.

In October 1949, the General Council instructed the Director-General to negotiate for the transfer to Governments, or to another international or inter-governmental organization, of the functions of the ITS remaining after 30 June 1950.

E. BUDGET⁸

As of 31 December 1949, all contributions for the fiscal year 1947-48 had been received, except \$24,099. The balance of outstanding contributions for 1948-49 was \$3,175,067; the total budget for that year was \$155,075,770.

Contributions in the amount of \$122,863,934 were due for the financial year 1949-50 toward an anticipated budget of \$151,061,386, the balance to be met by other assets. Credits toward Government contributions that were paid in devalued currencies were calculated proportionately at the old rate of exchange to the date of devaluation, and at the new rate subsequent thereto.

The estimated value of equipment and supplied on hand as of 30 September 1949 was \$7,761,650. Examination of these stocks was directed toward

the identification of items no longer necessary in the IRO programme and their proper utilization, under the policies of the General Council, for donation to the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees or for sale under sealed tenders. The estimated realizable value of redundant stocks declared as of 30 September 1949 was \$498,650. Sales of surplus material during the period 1 July to 30 November 1949 resulted in a return to IRO of \$90,132.

Details of the plan of expenditures adopted by the General Council for the period 1 July 1949 to 30 June 1950 are as follows (in U.S. dollars):

⁸ For plans of expenditure and contributions in 1947-48 and 1948-49, see Yearbook of the United Nations, 1947-48, pp. 965-66.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET	\$ 4,500,000	Total excluding large scale resettlement	\$145,232,581
OPERATIONAL BUDGET—PART I:		OPERATIONAL BUDGET—PART II:	
Section I. Personnel and establishment	15,173,075	Large scale resettlement	199,537
Section II. Purchase and maintenance of vehicles	2,685,175	GRAND TOTAL	\$145,432,118
Section III. Health, care and maintenance:			
Direct care	16,317,819		
Medical care	1,959,000		
Vocational training	600,000		
Rehabilitation training	700,000		
Cash assistance	5,035,599		
Per capita costs	6,770,047		
Community organization and welfare	400,000		
Voluntary societies—special projects	100,000		
Inter-camp movements	100,000		
Care of residual cases (institutional)	10,000,000		
	41,982,465		
Section IV. Repatriation	646,728		
Section V. Resettlement:			
Ocean transportation	67,523,013		
Other mass resettlement costs	2,346,305		
Migration to Israel	1,417,925		
Individual resettlement	5,178,000		
	77,005,243		
Section VI. Re-establishment loans	150,000		
Section VII. Contingency reserves:			
Programme reserves	1,324,851		
Loss on exchange	1,765,044		
	3,089,895		
TOTAL OPERATIONAL BUDGET PART I	\$140,732,581	TOTAL	\$3,475,800 \$119,388,134

The percentages of contributions to meet the organization's expenses are set forth for fifty-four anticipated member States in Annex II of the Constitution of IRO. Contributions due from actual members of IRO toward the administrative and operational budgets for the fiscal year 1949-50 are as follows (in U. S. dollars):

Member	Administrative	Operational
Australia	\$ 88,650	\$ 2,641,065
Belgium	60,750	1,500,605
Canada	144,000	5,252,117
China	270,000	3,751,513
Denmark	35,550	1,020,411
Dominican Republic	2,250	60,024
France	270,000	6,152,481
Guatemala	2,250	60,024
Iceland	1,800	30,012
Italy	108,000	3,406,373
Luxembourg	2,250	60,024
Netherlands	63,000	1,350,545
New Zealand	22,500	660,266
Norway	22,500	660,266
Switzerland	58,500	1,650,666
United Kingdom	516,600	22,133,924
United States	1,795,050	68,652,679
Venezuela	12,150	345,139

ANNEX I. MEMBERS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As of 31 December 1949)

A. MEMBERS OF IRO			Assistant Director-General (Health, Care and Maintenance):
Australia	France	New Zealand	Myer Cohen (United States)
Belgium	Guatemala	Norway	Assistant Director-General (Repatriation and Resettlement):
Canada	Iceland	Switzerland	Pierre Jacoben (France)
China	Italy	United Kingdom	Assistant Director-General (Administration):
Denmark	Luxembourg	United States	P. N. M. Koolen (Netherlands)
Dominican Republic	Netherlands	Venezuela	Director, Department of Protection, Mandate and Reparations:
B. MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE			G. G. Kullmann (Switzerland)
Australia	China	United Kingdom	Counsellor:
Belgium	France	United States	Henri Ponsot (France)
Canada	Norway	Venezuela	General Counsel:
C. OFFICERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE			W. W. Cox (United States) ⁸
Chairman:			Comptroller:
Rolf Andersen (Norway)			A. F. D. Campbell (Canada) ¹⁰
Vice-Chairman:			Director, International Tracing Service:
Victor Montoya (Venezuela)			Maurice Thudichum (Switzerland)
D. OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT			Chairman, Review Board for Eligibility Appeals:
Director-General:			Marcel de Baer (Belgium)
J. Donald Kingsley (United States)			
Deputy Director-General:			
Sir Arthur Rucker (United Kingdom)			

⁹ L. C. Stephens (United States) was appointed General Counsel in 1950.

¹⁰ G. L. Hyssong (United States) was appointed Comptroller in 1950.

E. HEADQUARTERS

Address: International Refugee Organization
Palais Wilson, Rue des Paquis
Geneva, Switzerland
Telephone: 2-65-08
Cable Address: INOREFUG GENEVA

F. OTHER OFFICES

IRO maintains offices in the following countries:

Australia and New Zealand:
3 Wilmot Crescent
Forrest, Canberra, Australia

Austria:
Stalinplatz 11
Vienna 4¹¹

Belgium:
32 Avenue des Arts
Brussels

Brazil:
Edificia Rio Pardo
Avenida Presidente Vargas 446
Caixa Postal 5427
Rio de Janeiro

Canada:
143 Main Street
Hull, Quebec

China:
United Nations Building
106 Whangpoo Road
Shanghai¹²

Colombia:
Carrera 6, No. 14-82
Bogotá

Denmark:
Fredriksgade 9
Copenhagen K

East Africa:
c/o E.A.R.A., P.O. Box A-22
Nairobi, Kenya

Egypt:
8 Sharia Dar El Shifa
Garden City, Cairo

France:
7 rue Copernic
Paris 16⁷

Germany:
U.S. Zone
A.P.O. 62, U.S. Army
Bad Kissingen¹³

British Zone
400 IRO HQ BAOR
Lemgo

French Zone
IRO HQ
Neuenbürg, Württemberg

Greece:
8 Homere Street
Athens

Guatemala:
4th Avenida Sur
15 Calle Poniente No. 8
Guatemala City

Italy:
INR Building
Via S. Nicolo da Tolentino 78
Rome

Lebanon:
P.O. Box 1221, rue de l'Armee 7
Beirut

Luxembourg:
16 rue de l'Eau
Luxembourg-Ville

Mexico:
Tiber 110
Mexico, D.F.

Morocco:
Services Municipaux
Casablanca¹⁴

Netherlands:
't Hoenstraat 1
The Hague

Paraguay:
Calle Azara No. 709¹⁵
Asuncion

Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador:
Edificio Boza, Oficina No. 308
Carabaya 831
Lima, Peru

Philippines:
Hotel Manila
Manila

Spain and Portugal:
Eduardo Dato 20
Madrid, Spain¹⁴

Switzerland:
Palais Wilson, rue des Pâquis
Geneva

Turkey:
P.O. Box 1733, Galata
Istanbul

United Kingdom:
31 Dunraven Street
London, W.1

United States:
1346 Connecticut Ave. NW, Room 819
Washington 6, D.C.

Uruguay, Argentina and Chile:
Calle Colon 1379
Montevideo, Uruguay

Venezuela:
c/o American Embassy¹⁶
Caracas

¹¹ Transferred in 1950 to Lehenerkasse, Salzburg.

¹² Transferred in 1950 to Bank of East Asia Building, Desvoeux Road C, Hong Kong.

¹³ Transferred in 1950 to 193 Ingolstader, A.P.O. 407, U. S. Army, Munich.

¹⁴ Office discontinued in 1950.

¹⁵ Transferred in 1950 to Casilla Postal 415.

¹⁶ Transferred in 1950 to Edificio "Pas de Calais", Veroes a Jesuitas 26.

ANNEX II. VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES ASSISTING IN IRO FIELD OPERATIONS

A. GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND ITALY

American Committee for the Resettlement of Polish Displaced Persons
 American Friends Service Committee
 American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees
 American Joint Distribution Committee
 American National Committee for Aid to Homeless Armenians
 American Polish War Relief
 Baptist World Alliance
 Boy Scouts International Bureau
 British Red Cross
 Catholic Immigrant Aid Society
 Church World Service
 Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad
 Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society
 International Committee for Rehabilitation and Immigration
 International Rescue Committee
 International Social Service
 Italian Red Cross
 Jewish Agency for Palestine
 Jewish Colonization Association
 Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad
 Lutheran World Federation
 Mennonite Central Committee
 National Catholic Welfare Conference—War Relief Services
 Polish Red Cross
 Tolstoy Foundation
 Unitarian Service Committee
 United States Committee for the Care of European Children
 United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America
 United Ukrainian American Relief Committee
 Ukrainian Canadian Relief Fund
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
 World Council of Churches
 World ORT Union
 World's YMCA
 World's YWCA
 World Student Relief

B. FRANCE

Accueil Catholique Français
 American Joint Distribution Committee
 American Polish War Relief
 Aumônerie protestante
 Caisse israélite de prêts
 CARE
 Centre de formation professionnelle
 Centre de reclassement professionnel
 Centre d'orientation sociale des étrangers
 Comité intercontinental de reclassement et d'immigration
 Comité international pour le placement des intellectuels réfugiés
 Comité inter-mouvements auprès des évacués
 Comité juif d'action sociale et de reconstruction
 Comité luthérien et réformé d'aide aux travailleurs étrangers
 Entr'aide française
 Entr'aide universitaire française
 Federation des sociétés juives de France
 HIAS

International Rescue Committee
 National Catholic Welfare Conference -War Relief Serv-
 Oeuvre de protection des enfants juifs
 Oeuvre de secours aux enfants
 ORT Français
 Russian Children's Welfare Society
 Secours Catholique
 Self Help, Inc.
 Société de St. Vincent de Paul
 Société de Secours aux Polonais (Relief Society for Poles)
 Quaker Service (AFSC)
 Union des étudiants juifs de France
 Unitarian Service Committee
 YMCA
 YWCA

C. BELGIUM

Aide aux israelites victimes de la guerre
 American Joint Distribution Committee
 Belgian Red Cross
 Caritas Catholica
 Catholic International Union for Social Service
 Comité beige d'aide aux étudiants ex-prisonniers de guerre et autres Yougoslaves
 Comité beige d'assistance aux universitaires slaves orientaux—COBAUSO
 Comité d'aide aux israélites victimes des lois raciales
 Comité d'aide mutuelle des étudiants Polonais en Belgique
 Comité central israélite
 Comité des réfugiés est-européens
 Comité international pour le placement des intellectuels réfugiés
 Federation beige des femmes universitaires
 Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society
 International Rescue Committee
 Oeuvre Notre-Dame de Sion
 ORT Beige
 Relief Society for Poles
 Ukrainian Relief Committee
 Union des Invalides de guerre russes
 United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America
 World Jewish Congress
 World Student Relief
 YMCA

D. NETHERLANDS

Catholic Committee for Refugees
 International Quaker Bureau
 Jewish Co-ordination Committee
 ORT Hollande
 Vereinigung Deutscher Staatenloser Antifaschisten

E. PORTUGAL

American Joint Distribution Committee
 National Catholic Welfare Conference
 Unitarian Service Committee

F. SPAIN

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

**ANNEX III. AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE
INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION**

PREAMBLE

Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations makes provision for bringing the specialized agencies, established by inter-governmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities as defined in their basic instruments in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields, into relationship with the United Nations.

Article 3 of the Constitution of the International Refugee Organization (hereinafter called "the Organization") provides that the relationship between the Organization and the United Nations shall be established in an agreement between the Organization and the United Nations as provided in Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Therefore the United Nations and the Organization agree as follows:

Article I

The United Nations recognizes the Organization as the specialized agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its Constitution for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth therein.

Article H

RECIPROCAL REPRESENTATION

1. The United Nations shall be invited to send representatives to attend the meetings of the General Council, the Executive Committee and any subsidiary organs of the Organization and such conferences as the Organization may convene, and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of these bodies.

2. The Organization shall be invited to send representatives to attend meetings of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and of its commissions and committees, and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of these bodies with respect to items on their respective agendas relating to matters within the competence of the Organization.

3. The Organization shall be invited to send representatives to attend, in a consultative capacity, meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Such representatives shall be afforded full opportunity for presenting to the Assembly the views of the Organization on matters which lie within its competence.

4. The Organization shall be invited to send representatives to attend meetings of the main committees of the General Assembly when questions within the scope of the Organization are under discussion and to participate, without vote, in such discussions.

5. The Organization shall be invited to send representatives to attend meetings of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations thereof relating to items on its agenda within the competence of the Organization.

6. Upon the request of the Organization, written statements submitted by the Organization shall be distributed by the Secretariat of the United Nations, as soon as practicable, to all members of the principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations, their commissions and committees, as appropriate. Similarly, written statements presented by the United Nations shall be distributed by the Organization to all members of the General Council or the Executive Committee thereof, as appropriate.

Article III

PROPOSAL OF AGENDA ITEMS

Subject to such preliminary consultation as may be necessary, the Organization shall include in the agenda of the General Council or Executive Committee of the Organization, as appropriate, items proposed to it by the United Nations. Similarly, the Economic and Social Council and its commissions and the Trusteeship Council shall include in their respective agendas items proposed by the Organization.

Article IV

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

1. The Organization, having regard to the obligation of the United Nations to promote the objectives set forth in Article 55 of the Charter and the functions and powers of the Economic and Social Council under Article 62 of the Charter to make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters and to make recommendations concerning these matters to the specialized agencies concerned, and having regard also to the responsibility of the United Nations, under Articles 58 and 63 of the Charter, to make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of such specialized agencies, agrees to arrange for the submission to its appropriate organ, as soon as practicable, of all formal recommendations which the United Nations may make to it.

2. The Organization agrees to enter into consultation with the United Nations upon request with respect to such recommendations, and in due course to report to the United Nations on the action taken by the Organization or by its members to give effect to such recommendations, or on the other results of their consideration thereof.

3. The Organization affirms its intention of co-operating in whatever measures may be necessary in order to effect co-ordination between the activities of specialized agencies and those of the United Nations. In particular, it agrees to participate in, and to co-operate with, any body or bodies which the Council may establish for the purpose of facilitating such co-ordination, and to furnish such information as may be required for this purpose.

Article V

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS

1. Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential material, the fullest and promptest exchange of information and documents shall be made between the United Nations and the Organization.

2. (a) The Organization agrees to transmit to the United Nations regular reports on its activities and programmes of its operations for each ensuing year;

(b) The Organization agrees to comply to the fullest extent practicable with any request which the United Nations may make for the furnishing of special reports, studies or information;

(c) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, upon request, consult with the Director-General of the Organization regarding the provision to the Organization of such information as may be of special interest to the Organization.

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Article VI

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Having regard to the fact that it is essential to the success of the Organization to have the support of an informed public opinion, the Organization requires special facilities for keeping the public informed of its aims and activities. To complement the facilities of the Organization in this field, the United Nations will make available to the Organization its machinery for informing the general public on matters of interest to the United Nations.

Article VII

ASSISTANCE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Organization agrees to co-operate with the Economic and Social Council in furnishing such information and rendering such assistance for the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security to the Security Council as the Security Council may request.

Article VIII

ASSISTANCE TO THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Organization agrees to co-operate with the Trusteeship Council in the carrying out of its functions and in particular agrees that it will, to the greatest extent possible, render such assistance as the Trusteeship Council may request in regard to matters with which the Organization is concerned.

Article IX

NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The Organization agrees to co-operate within the limits of its functions with the United Nations in giving effect to the principles and obligations set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations with regard to matters affecting the well-being and development of the peoples of non-self-governing territories.

Article X

RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

1. The Organization agrees to furnish any information which may be requested by the International Court of Justice in pursuance of article 34 of the Statute of the Court.

2. The General Assembly of the United Nations authorizes the Organization to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its activities other than questions concerning the mutual relationships of the Organization with the United Nations or with other specialized agencies.

3. Such request may be addressed to the Court by the General Council of the Organization, or by its Executive Committee, acting in pursuance of an authorization of the General Council.

4. When requesting the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion, the Organization shall inform the Economic and Social Council of such request.

Article XI

REGIONAL OFFICES

Any regional or branch offices which the Organization may establish shall, so far as practicable, be closely associated with such regional or branch offices as the United Nations may establish.

Article XII

PERSONNEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. The United Nations and the Organization recognize that the eventual development of a single unified international civil service is desirable from the standpoint of effective administrative co-ordination in order to avoid serious discrepancies in terms and conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel, and to facilitate interchange of personnel so as to obtain the maximum benefit from the services of such personnel.

2. The United Nations and the Organization agree to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends and, in particular, they agree:

(a) To participate in the International Civil Service Advisory Board established to advise on the means by which common standards of recruitment in the secretariats of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies may be ensured;

(b) To consult together concerning other matters relating to the employment of their officers and staff, including conditions of service, duration of appointments, classification, salary scales and allowances, retirement and pension rights and staff regulations and rules with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as shall be found practicable;

(c) To co-operate in the interchange of personnel, when desirable, on a temporary or permanent basis, making due provision for the retention of seniority and pension rights; and

(d) To co-operate in the establishment and operation of suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes arising in connexion with the employment of personnel and related matters.

Article XIII

STATISTICAL SERVICES

1. The United Nations and the Organization agree to strive for maximum co-operation, the elimination of undesirable duplication between them and the most efficient use of their technical personnel in their respective collection, analysis, publication and dissemination of statistical information. They agree to combine their efforts to secure the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of statistical information and to minimize the burdens placed upon national Governments and other organizations from which such information may be collected.

2. The Organization recognizes the United Nations as the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization, dissemination and improvement of statistics serving the general purposes of international organizations.

3. The United Nations recognizes the Organization as the appropriate agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization, dissemination and improvement of statistics within its special sphere, without prejudice to the right of the United Nations to concern itself with such statistics so far as they may be essential for its own purpose or for the improvement of statistics throughout the world.

4. The Organization recognizes the responsibility of the United Nations to develop administrative instruments and procedures through which effective statistical co-operation is secured between the United Nations and the agencies brought into relationship with it.

5. It is recognized as desirable that the collection of statistical information should not be duplicated by the

United Nations or any of the specialized agencies whenever it is practicable for any of them to utilize information or materials which another may have available.

6. In order to build up a central collection of statistical information for general use, it is agreed that data supplied to the Organization for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should, so far as is practicable, be made available to the United Nations.

Article XIV

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

1. The United Nations and the Organization recognize the desirability, in the interest of administrative and technical uniformity and of the most efficient use of personnel and resources, of avoiding, whenever possible, the establishment and operation of competitive or overlapping facilities and services among the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

2. Accordingly, the United Nations and the Organization agree to consult with each other concerning the establishment and use of common administrative and technical services and facilities in addition to those referred to in articles XII, XIII and XV, in so far as the establishment and use of such services may from time to time be found practicable and appropriate.

3. Arrangements shall be made between the United Nations and the Organization with regard to the registration and deposit of official documents.

Article XV

BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. The Organization recognizes that the administration of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies should be carried out in the most efficient and economical manner possible, and that the maximum measure of co-ordination and uniformity with respect to administration should be secured.

2. The United Nations and the Organization agree to co-operate to the fullest extent possible to achieve these ends.

3. If at any time either party should consider it desirable, the parties shall consult together concerning the inclusion of the administrative budget of the Organization within the general budget of the United Nations. Any arrangements to this effect shall be defined in a supplementary agreement between the two Organizations.

4. Pending the conclusion of any such agreement, the following arrangements shall govern budgetary and financial relationships between the United Nations and the Organization:

(a) In the preparation of the estimates for the administrative budget of the Organization, the Director-General of the Organization shall consult with the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to achieving, in so far as practicable, uniformity in presentation of the administrative budgets of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies for the purpose of providing a basis for comparison of the several budgets.

(b) The Organization agrees to transmit its budget to the United Nations by such date as may be agreed upon by the United Nations and the Organization. The General Assembly shall review the administrative budget of the Organization and may make recommendations to the Organization concerning any item or items contained therein.

(c) Representatives of the Organization shall be

entitled to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of the General Assembly or any committee thereof or established by it at all times when the administrative budget of the Organization or general administrative or financial questions affecting the Organization are under consideration.

(d) The United Nations, at the request of the Organization, may undertake the collection of contributions from those members of the Organization which are also Members of the United Nations in accordance with such arrangements as may be defined by a later agreement between the United Nations and the Organization.

(e) The United Nations shall, upon its own initiative or upon the request of the Organization, arrange for studies to be undertaken concerning other financial and fiscal questions of interest to the Organization and to other specialized agencies with a view to the provision of common services and the securing of uniformity in such matters.

(f) The Organization agrees to conform, as far as may be practicable, to standard practices and forms recommended by the United Nations.

Article XVI

FINANCING OF SPECIAL SERVICES

1. In the event of the Organization being faced with the necessity of incurring extra expense as a result of compliance with any request which the United Nations may make for special reports, studies or assistance in accordance with articles V, VII, VIII, or with other provisions of this agreement, consultation shall take place with a view to determining the most equitable manner in which such expense shall be borne.

2. Consultation between the United Nations and the Organization shall similarly take place with a view to making such arrangements as may be found equitable for covering the cost of central administrative, technical or fiscal services or facilities or other special assistance provided by the United Nations to the Organization.

Article XVII

LAISSEZ-PASSER

Officials of the Organization shall have the right to use the laissez-passer of the United Nations in accordance with arrangements to be negotiated between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Organization.

Article XVIII

INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENTS

The Organization agrees to inform the Economic and Social Council of the nature and scope of any formal agreement contemplated, and to notify the Council of the conclusion of any formal agreement between the Organization and any other specialized agency or inter-governmental organization.

Article XIX

LIAISON

1. The United Nations and the Organization agree to the foregoing provisions in the belief that they will contribute to the maintenance of effective liaison between the two Organizations. They affirm their intentions of taking whatever further measures may be necessary to make this liaison fully effective.

2. The liaison arrangements provided for in the fore-

going articles of this agreement shall apply as far as appropriate to the relations between such branch or regional offices as may be established by the two Organizations as well as between their respective central headquarters.

Article XX

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Organization may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this agreement as may be found desirable in the light of the operating experience of the two Organizations.

Article XXI

REVISION

This agreement shall be subject to revision by agreement between the United Nations and the Organization.

Article XXII

ENTRY INTO FORCE

This agreement shall come into force on its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Council of the Organization.