

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

WORK OF OFFICE OF UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

In the course of 1962, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continued his main task of international protection for some 1,300,000 refugees within his mandate. He put into effect an over-all plan to assist the over 20,000 remaining "old," non-settled refugees within this group who could not become firmly settled without assistance from the international community.

The problem of refugees from Algeria in Morocco and Tunisia was solved with their return to Algeria. Assistance to new groups of refugees in Africa and Asia was continued pursuant to the "good offices" functions entrusted to the High Commissioner by the General Assembly. (The "good offices" procedure has gradually been elaborated by successive General Assembly resolutions in recent years. By this procedure, when urgent material help is needed—as is the case with many new refugee problems—the Office of UNHCR can respond to appeals for help in cases considered to be of concern to the international community without first having to decide whether the refugees concerned come within its mandate, except in cases where actual problems of legal protection arise.)

At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly decided, on 7 December 1962, in resolution 1783 (XVII), to prolong the mandate of the Office of the High Commissioner for a further period of five years as from 1 January 1964.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

During the period under review, the High Commissioner continued his efforts to improve the legal and administrative position of refugees within his mandate, in consultation with Governments and in co-operation with other inter-governmental organizations.

The main instrument safeguarding the legal position of refugees, namely, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, was ratified in 1962 by Turkey, while the Ivory Coast, Togo, the Central African Republic and the Congo (Brazzaville) issued declarations that they considered themselves bound by the Convention. Also parties to the Convention at the end of 1962 were: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, the Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

The Swiss Government acceded to the Hague Agreement relating to Refugee Seamen, thus bringing the number of parties to this Agreement to 11. Also parties to the Agreement are: Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom. A special consultant was appointed by UNHCR, in Rotterdam, in order to interview and counsel refugee seamen who might benefit from the provisions of the Agreement.

Progress was also made as regards the accession to conventions and agreements indirectly benefiting refugees. Thus, Denmark, Ghana, Norway and Turkey acceded to the Universal Copyright Convention and Protocol 1, extending the benefits of the Convention to refugees. In addition, the United Kingdom extended the provisions of this Convention to certain overseas territories, and the Greek Parliament agreed to ratify the Convention.

At the annual conference of the International

Labour Organisation (ILO), a convention was adopted on the equality of treatment of nationals and non-nationals with regard to social security, which applies to refugees and stateless persons without conditions of reciprocity.

The Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, which benefits certain categories of refugees, was acceded to by Guinea, Ireland, Italy, Madagascar and the Republic of Korea, which brought to 14 the number of States parties to this Convention. France acceded to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, which requires one more signature in order to enter into force.

Co-operation continued with the Council of Europe, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the European Economic Community to improve the economic, legal and social position of refugees within the framework of European integration.

In the field of national legislation, the Netherlands Government adopted an amendment to its nationality law, concerning adopted children and children born of a Netherlands mother and alien father, which would benefit refugees. Switzerland adopted a decree on social security for assimilating refugees with Swiss nationals in certain respects.

Under an agreement whereby UNHCR received an amount of 45 million Deutsche marks (over \$10.7 million) in order to indemnify those refugees who had not benefited under the indemnification legislation of the Federal Republic of Germany, over 40,000 applications had been received from refugees in over 40 countries when the deadline expired on 31 March 1962. As of 31 December 1962, positive decisions had been taken involving the initial payment to 3,687 beneficiaries of a total amount of \$750,000.

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES UNDER HIGH COMMISSIONER'S MANDATE

The UNHCR programmes for permanent solutions, which include repatriation, resettlement in other countries and local integration, reached a peak in 1962, when over 37,500 refugees benefited from material assistance projects in more than 45 countries. Within this total, some 12,400 refugees were firmly settled, including 4,572 belonging to the camp popula-

tion. The problem of this group was expected to be virtually solved in 1963. Of the total of 12,400, nearly four-fifths were settled through local integration, and more than one-fifth were resettled in other countries.

Through the impact of the UNHCR programmes and as a result of improved economic conditions, the number of non-settled refugees was reduced from 65,000 to 45,000 in the course of the year.

In order to bring to a final conclusion the problem of these "old" European refugees, the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme included in its \$6.8 million programme for 1963 a major aid programme of \$5.4 million, the remaining \$1.4 million being reserved for complementary assistance to refugees in Europe falling outside the scope of the major aid programme and to new refugee groups in other parts of the world.

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION AND RESETTLEMENT

During the period under review, a number of refugees returned to their countries of origin, at their own request. The costs of repatriation were met by UNHCR in 84 cases, while arrangements were being made for another 20 cases.

During 1962, a total of 12,789 refugees coming within the mandate of UNHCR were transported by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) to countries of immigration. A total of nearly 3,200 refugees benefited from resettlement schemes sponsored by the Office. Of this number, 2,486 refugees were resettled under projects within UNHCR's regular programmes, including 1,660 refugees of European origin living on the mainland of China resettled via Hong Kong. The total of 2,486 also included 160 not capable of rehabilitation, most of whom were placed in institutions where they were receiving permanent care.

With the assistance of a psychiatrist and in co-operation with ICEM, a survey was undertaken of handicapped refugees in several countries. By preparation of detailed dossiers concerning each of them, some 300 out of a total of 850 cases considered during the period under review were accepted by selection missions.

LOCAL INTEGRATION

Local integration continued to be the main solution for the remaining non-settled refugees, particularly in countries like Austria, France and the Federal Republic of Germany. One of the significant features of the integration programmes during 1962 was the increased participation of the countries of residence of refugees, some of which assumed responsibility for part of the housing programmes for non-settled refugees living outside camps.

In the Federal Republic of Germany and Greece in particular, the provision of housing remained the most important part of the programme. From the inception of UNHCR material assistance programmes until the end of 1962, a total of 9,137 housing units had been completed, and housing had thus been provided for over 30,000 refugees. In 1962, over 1,200 units were completed and the number of beneficiaries amounted to 4,400.

Vocational training, rehabilitation of the handicapped and counselling became increasingly important in order to deal with the difficult remaining case load. Additional protected communities were instituted to provide refugees with accommodation, retraining and medical care, where necessary.

Supplementary aid in the form of medical assistance, food parcels and small financial grants were continued for the neediest cases.

During 1962, 5,167 refugees were assisted through various legal assistance schemes in solving legal and administrative problems standing in the way of their integration, or received legal aid in connexion with court cases.

SPECIAL REFUGEE SITUATIONS

ALGERIAN REFUGEES IN MOROCCO AND TUNISIA

During the first half of 1962, the Office of the High Commissioner and the League of Red Cross Societies continued to carry out the joint operation for assistance to over 200,000 Algerian refugees in Morocco and Tunisia, which was first begun in February 1959.

At the request of the parties to the Evian Agreements of 18 March 1962, the High Commissioner agreed to participate with them in the work of repatriation, in order to facilitate the task from a technical and humanitarian standpoint.

The operation was begun in Morocco on 10 May 1962 and in Tunisia on 30 May 1962 and was concluded by the end of July 1962, with the return to Algeria of over 180,000 refugees.

In June 1962, UNHCR and the League of Red Cross Societies launched simultaneous appeals in order to obtain the necessary financial means to carry out the repatriation operation and the League's relief operation for the displaced population in the border areas of Algeria. A total of nearly \$7.5 million was contributed to UNHCR for the joint relief and repatriation operation from its inception until July 1962. An additional \$420,000 was channelled through UNHCR for the subsequent relief operation of the League of Red Cross Societies in the border areas of Algeria.

REFUGEES FROM ANGOLA

In response to a request by the Government of the Congo (Leopoldville), the High Commissioner concerned himself with the problem of 150,000 refugees from Angola in the Congo since May 1961. He promoted the implementation of a relief programme by the League of Red Cross Societies and other voluntary agencies, in close co-operation with the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC), and some of the specialized agencies. At the same time, the refugees were given land, seeds and tools in order to be able to settle on the land and become self-supporting as soon as possible. The financial contribution of UNHCR towards this programme amounted to \$25,000. After the refugees had grown their successful harvest in January 1962, the operation was discontinued; however, the refugees still benefited from general measures of assistance to the population in the area, and individual refugees in need received emergency assistance.

Between August and October 1962, a new influx of between 10,000 and 20,000 refugees was reported. At the same time, indications were received that conditions of life in the area were deteriorating and that a serious food shortage was developing. Upon the request of UNHCR, food supplies were at once made available from the United Nations famine relief stock.

In accordance with the directives adopted by

the General Assembly in its resolution 1671 (XVI) of 18 December 1961,¹ the High Commissioner promoted the implementation of two further projects for the local settlement of the refugees. The projects, which were being carried out by two voluntary agencies, cost an estimated total of over \$300,000, of which UNHCR was to contribute \$77,600.

REFUGEES IN TOGO

In 1961, the Government of Togo drew the attention of the High Commissioner to the problem of nearly 4,000 refugees who had arrived in that country. By the end of 1962, 2,600 of these refugees had been settled, mainly in agriculture, based on a plan promoted by UNHCR and carried out by the League of Red Cross Societies. The High Commissioner's Office contributed over \$35,000 to this operation. The operation was facilitated by the establishment, upon the suggestion of UNHCR, of a national committee for refugees. The remaining 1,300 refugees, mostly craftsmen and traders, were provided with the necessary tools and equipment, at a total cost of about \$10,000, so that they could establish themselves within the local economy.

REFUGEES FROM RWANDA

By 1 January 1962, over 120,000 refugees had left Rwanda for the neighbouring countries, and by the middle of that year the total had risen to approximately 150,000. At the end of 1962, as a result of a certain spontaneous movement of repatriation, the total had been reduced to an estimated 130,000, broken down as follows: 21,000 in Burundi, 60,000 in the Kivu Province of the Congo (Leopoldville), 14,000 in Tanganyika and 35,000 in Uganda.

Of the above total, approximately 70,000 still required assistance towards their settlement as at 31 December 1962. The solution to their problem was to provide them with land, tools and seeds, to enable them to settle in agriculture. A total of over \$500,000 was contributed by the High Commissioner for this purpose in 1962. In addition, the High Commissioner stimulated support from other sources. Large-scale supplies were made available by the United States under its Agricultural Assistance Act, and contributions in cash and in kind were also made by

the Belgian Government, the League of Red Cross Societies, the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief and other voluntary agencies. The Governments of the countries of residence had in all cases made land available for the refugees.

In response to requests from the Governments of Tanganyika and Uganda, the High Commissioner assisted these Governments in drawing up plans to help the refugees on their territories and contributed \$52,900 and \$50,000 respectively in this connexion.

In accordance with requests addressed to him by the authorities of Burundi and the Congo (Leopoldville), the High Commissioner launched a programme in co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies with a view to the relief of the refugees concerned and their local settlement on the land and contributed \$150,000 and \$250,000 respectively to these programmes. Out of the 60,000 refugees in the Kivu Province of the Congo, over 22,000 had become partly self-supporting by the end of 1962.

AID TO OTHER GROUPS OF REFUGEES

Under the terms of the "good offices" resolutions, funds were made available to the Office of the High Commissioner in the amount of over \$1 million for the relief operation of the League of Red Cross Societies for displaced persons in the border areas of Algeria and for assistance to various other groups of refugees—including, in particular, the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong and Macao, the Tibetan refugees, and the refugees in Cambodia, in Pakistan, in the Caribbean and in Latin America.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its thirty-fourth (mid-1962) session, the Economic and Social Council considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees covering the period from 1 April 1961 to 31 March 1962.

In resolution 896(XXXIV), adopted unanimously on 30 July 1962, the Council took note of the report prepared by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for transmis-

¹ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 340-41.

sion to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session,

CONSIDERATION BY
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the General Assembly's seventeenth session, later in 1962, the Report of the High Commissioner was referred to the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee.

During the debate, two draft resolutions were submitted in the Committee, dealing, respectively, with the continuation of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees and with the problem of Chinese refugees in Hong Kong.

CONTINUATION OF OFFICE
OF HIGH COMMISSIONER

The first of the proposals was sponsored by Algeria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, the Federation of Malaya, Greece, Guinea, Iran, Italy, Jordan, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Tanganyika and Upper Volta, subsequently joined by Cambodia, Ghana, Ireland, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, the Sudan and Togo. By the operative part of this text, the General Assembly would: (1) decide to continue the office of the High Commissioner for a further period of five years from 1 January 1964; (2) ask the High Commissioner to continue to report to the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, and to abide by the directions of the Committee with regard to refugee situations; (3) invite Member States of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to lend support to the High Commissioner's programme; and (4) decide to review, not later than at its twenty-second (1967) session, the arrangements for the Office of the High Commissioner to determine whether or not the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1968.

On 21 November 1962, after taking separate votes on certain paragraphs of the draft resolution, the Third Committee adopted the 27-power text as a whole by a vote of 91 to 0, with 1 abstention. It was approved at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 7 December by a vote of 99 to 0, with 1 abstention, as

resolution 1783 (XVII). (For complete text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

PROBLEM OF CHINESE REFUGEES
IN HONG KONG

A draft resolution on the problem of Chinese refugees in Hong Kong was put forward in the Third Committee by Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Gabon, Guatemala, Madagascar and Paraguay, subsequently joined by Dahomey.

By the operative part of their text, as later revised to take into account amendments proposed by the United States, the Assembly would: (1) reaffirm its concern over the situation of the Chinese refugees; (2) appeal to Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and to interested non-governmental organizations to increase their contributions and to continue giving all possible aid to these refugees; and (3) request the High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his good offices, in agreement with the Governments of the countries concerned, to provide assistance to the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong.

The representatives of Guinea and Mali asked that the draft resolution be rephrased in general terms to apply to "refugees in the world" rather than to Chinese refugees in Hong Kong. By 40 votes to 35, with 14 abstentions, the Committee decided that the joint proposal of Guinea and Mali should not be treated as an amendment to the seven-power draft resolution.

On 23 November 1962, the seven-power text was adopted by the Committee by a roll-call vote of 41 to 19, with 32 abstentions. The Assembly approved it at a plenary meeting on 7 December by a roll-call vote of 58 to 22, with 26 abstentions, as resolution 1784 (XVII). (For voting details and text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

CONTRIBUTION PLEDGES

As of 31 December 1962, 29 Governments had pledged or promised the equivalent of \$2,062,410 to finance programmes of the High Commissioner's Office during 1963. (For details, see table below.)

GOVERNMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED OR PROMISED TO
PROGRAMMES OF UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES FOR 1963

(As of 31 December 1962; in Equivalent of U.S. Dollars)

Country	UNHCR Regular Programme	Relief Operation in Algeria	Other Programmes	Total
Australia	112,000	—	—	112,000
Austria	6,000	—	—	6,000
Belgium	200,000	—	—	200,000
Cambodia	571	—	—	571
Canada	268,518	—	—	268,518
China	5,000 ^a	—	—	5,000
Cyprus	—	560	—	560
Denmark	72,390	—	—	72,390
Federation of Malaya	1,000 ^a	—	—	1,000
France	260,204	—	—	260,204
Germany	300,000	—	—	300,000
Greece	9,000	—	—	9,000
Ghana	—	3,000	—	3,000
Iceland	3,750	—	—	3,750
Ireland	10,000	—	—	10,000
Israel	5,000 ^a	—	—	5,000
Italy	244,545	—	—	244,545
Liberia	5,000 ^a	—	—	5,000
Luxembourg	3,000	—	—	3,000
Netherlands	146,132	—	—	146,132
Norway	98,000	—	—	98,000
Pakistan	—	10,500 ^a	—	10,500
South Africa	12,500	—	12,500 ^b	25,000
Sweden	116,000	—	—	116,000
Switzerland	115,740	—	—	115,740
Tunisia	2,000	—	—	2,000
Turkey	2,667	—	—	2,667
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	2,500 ^a	—	—	2,500
Yugoslavia	5,000	29,333	—	34,333
Total	2,006,517	43,393	12,500	2,062,410

^aPledged.

^bTo be transferred to Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—34TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1234.

E/3637 and Add.1 (A/5211 and Add.1). Annual report of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, including report of 7th session of Executive Committee of High Commissioner's programme. RESOLUTION 896(XXXIV), as proposed by Council President, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1962, meeting 1234.

"The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with the an-

nexed report of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme on its seventh session,

"Takes note of the report prepared by the High Commissioner for transmission to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session."

REPATRIATION OF ALGERIAN REFUGEES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—RESUMED 16TH SESSION
Plenary Meeting 1113.

A/5132. Interim report by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on operation for repatriation of Algerian refugees.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1186-1192.
Plenary Meeting 1187.

- A/5203. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VIII, Section IV.
- A/5211/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1. Report of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, including reports of 7th and 8th sessions of Executive Committee of High Commissioner's Programme.

CONTINUATION OF OFFICE
OF HIGH COMMISSIONER

A/5186. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/L.1029 and Add.1-3. Algeria, Cambodia, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sweden, Sudan, Tanganyika, Togo, Upper Volta: draft resolution, adopted by Third Committee on 21 November 1962, meeting 1189, by 91 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

A/5333. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1783 (xvii), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5333, adopted by Assembly on 7 December 1962, meeting 1187, by 99 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

"Recalling its resolution 1165 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which it decided to review, not later than at its seventeenth session, the arrangements for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1963,

"Convinced of the continuing need for international action on behalf of refugees,

"Considering the valuable work which has been performed by the Office of the High Commissioner in providing international protection for refugees and in promoting permanent solutions for their problems, with the joint participation of Governments, international organizations and voluntary agencies,

"Commending the High Commissioner for the efforts he has made in finding satisfactory solutions of problems affecting groups of refugees within his mandate and those for whom he lends his good offices,

"1. Decides to continue the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a further period of five years from 1 January 1964;

"2. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to report to the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, and to abide by the directions which the Committee gives him with regard to refugee situations;

"3. Invites States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to lend their support to the High Commissioner's Programme;

"4. Decides to review, not later than at its twenty-second session, the arrangements for the Office of the High Commissioner with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1968."

PROBLEM OF CHINESE REFUGEES
IN HONG KONG

A/C.3/L.1031 and Add.1 and Rev.1. Cameroon, Central African Republic, Dahomey, Gabon, Guatemala, Madagascar, Paraguay: draft resolution and revision, adopted by Third Committee on 23 November 1962, meeting 1191, by roll-call vote of 41 to 19, with 32 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

RESOLUTION 1784 (xvii), as recommended by Third Committee, A/5333, adopted by Assembly on 7 December 1962, meeting 1187, by roll-call vote of 58 to 22, with 26 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yemen.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Cyprus, Finland, Indonesia, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Venezuela.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that for humanitarian reasons refugees in various parts of the world require international assistance,

"Recalling its resolution 1167(XII) of 26 Novem-

her 1957, in which it recognized that the problem of the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong is of concern to the international community and pointed out the need for emergency and long-term assistance,

"Appreciating the efforts of Member States, the Government of Hong Kong, certain non-governmental organizations and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in endeavouring to meet the needs of the refugees entering Hong Kong,

"1. Reaffirms its concern over the situation of the Chinese refugees;

"2. Appeals to the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and to interested non-governmental organizations to increase their contributions and to continue giving all possible aid to those refugees;

"3. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to use his good offices, in agreement with the Governments of the countries concerned, to provide assistance to the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong."

CONTRIBUTION PLEDGES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—17TH SESSION

Ad Hoc Committee of Whole Assembly, 27 November 1962.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

A/AC.96/172, A/AC.96/188. Lists of documents issued at 7th and 8th sessions of Executive Committee of High Commissioner's Programme.