Aga Khan, Sadruddin. Asylum—Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 8 J. Int'l Comm'n Jur., December 1967, 27-33. On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the then-UN High Commissioner for Refugees briefly summarizes recent developments in national and international refugee law, and notes that, while not recognizing a right to be granted asylum, the law has progressed beyond the recognition of a mere right to seek and enjoy asylum as provided in Article 14 of the Declaration.

Legal Problems Relating to Refugees and Displaced Persons, 149 Hague Acad. Int'l L., Recueil des Cours 289-352 (1976). The former UN High Commissioner for Refugees presents a summary of the evolution of international refugee law, focusing on the development and role of the Office of the High Commissioner. Of particular interest is the discussion of the continuing expansion of the powers and responsibilities of the High Commissioner with respect to persons not within the definition of refugee contained in the Statute of the UNHCR. The author concludes by identifying new criteria for intervention by the High Commissioner's office.

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee. The Rights of Refugees: Report of the Committee and Background Materials. New Delhi: Secretariat of the Committee (1967). 409 pp. Draft principles concerning the status and treatment of refugees, adopted unanimously by the committee at its eighth session in 1966, are reproduced in one volume along with an extensive memoran-
dum prepared by the Secretariat of the Committee and comments on the text of the draft principles submitted by UNHCR. The appendices include the text of the final report of the Colloquium on Legal Aspects of Refugee Problems held in Bellagio, Italy, in April 1965, and a background paper submitted to the colloquium by UNHCR.


Bonee, John L. Caesar Augustus and the Flight of the Asians—the International Legal Implications of the Asian Expulsion From Uganda During 1972, 8 Int'l Law. 136-159 (1974). This article chronologically reviews the events leading to and immediately following the expulsion of Asians from Uganda, and examines the legal implications of the Ugandan Government's expropriation of the deported Asians' property. The author concludes that, although the Ugandan actions were violative of customary international law, prospects for the payment of just compensation are remote.


Buehrig, Edward H. The UN and the Palestinian Refugees: A Study in Nonterritorial Administration. Bloomington: Indiana University Press (1971). 215 pp. The author examines the various actions taken by the UN to aid Palestinian refugees. He examines not only the legal status and powers of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA), which has been delegated responsibility for providing education, health, and other welfare services directly to refugees, services typically provided by national governments, but also the history and effects of its actions. Events in the Middle East subsequent to 1971 may date this material, but do not invalidate many of the author's insights.
Chartrand, Philip E. *The Organization of African Unity and African Refugees: A Progress Report*, 137 *World Aff.* 265-285 (1975). After reviewing the efforts of African governments to handle refugee problems at the regional level through the OAU, the author describes and points to such recent developments as the grant of increased authority and resources to a Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees as evidence of an important commitment undertaken by all OAU member states to facilitate permanent solutions to refugee problems. The author defers final judgment, however, until further evidence is available on the extent that the described commitments are fulfilled.

Claydon, John. *Internationally Uprooted People and the Transnational Protection of Minority Culture*, 24 *N.Y.L. Sch. L. Rev.* 125-151 (1978). Although much has been accomplished on an international level to provide a wide variety of basic rights to individuals who are forced to leave their homeland, the author argues that little progress in the protection of the cultural distinctiveness of such peoples has been achieved. Emphasizing the relation between cultural rights and other basic human rights, the author sketches out current legal provisions of international conventions and declarations relating to the maintenance of cultural rights, and proposes ways to protect minority culture in the future.


Denver Journal of International Law and Policy. *Human Rights and Uganda’s Expulsion of Its Asian Minority*, 3 *Den. J. Int’l L. & Pol’y* 107-115 (1973). In this brief comment, the author argues that the expulsion by Uganda in 1972 of persons of Asian origin violated international law, but acknowledges the absence of effective procedures or institutional machinery on the international level providing protection to such individuals.

Ferencz, Benjamin B. *Compensating Victims of the Crimes of War*, 12 *Va. J. Int’l L.* 343-356 (1972). The author, who served as executive counsel for the Nuremberg War Crime Trials, discusses the legal bases of a state’s civil responsibility for war crimes perpetrated by its military, and suggests a practical program by which the United
States could compensate victims of wrongful conduct on the part of its officers during the Vietnam war.

Fowler, Dulcey B. *The Developing Jurisdiction of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*, 7 *Human Rights J.* 119–144 (1974). The expansion of the personal and functional jurisdiction of UNHCR is traced from its origins in the UNHCR Statute and the 1951 Convention to its present scope under the 1967 Protocol, recent General Assembly resolutions, and current state practice. The author advocates further expansion to permit intervention on a more formal basis on behalf of persons displaced within their country of nationality, in particular the power to: (1) deal with oppressive governments with respect to the protection of repatriated persons and (2) provide and coordinate material assistance when requested by the government of the country involved.


Goodwin-Gill, Guy S. *International Law and the Movement of Persons Between States*. Oxford: Clarendon Press (1978). 324 pp. Traditional principles of municipal law regarding the right of nations to admit or refuse entry to aliens, the treatment due aliens within a foreign nation, and the right to expel aliens are discussed in light of emerging rules of international law, such as the principle of nondiscrimination and recognition of human rights. The author, a legal adviser and protection officer in UNHCR, concludes that traditional powers of nation states have been significantly limited.

Gottlieb, Gidon A. G. *International Assistance to Civilian Populations in Armed Conflicts*, 4 *N.Y.U.J. Int'l L. & Pol.* 403-430 (1971). The author examines the international law of humanitarian assistance to victims of domestic armed conflict and civil strife and considers proposals for effective remedial action. He traces the history of UN intervention to protect human rights in South Africa, the Middle East, and Pakistan, and points out, in each context, the presence of such legal and political barriers to international humanitarian intervention as the status of individuals under international law, the theory of state sovereignty, and the concept of regional autonomy.
Grahl-Madsen, Atle. *Expulsion of Refugees*, 33 *Nordisk Tidsskrift for International Ret* 41-50 (1963). Articles 32 and 33 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, which forbid the expulsion of refugees, are closely examined, with particular emphasis on the public order and national security exceptions of Article 32 and the Article 33 exception for persons constituting a danger to the community or to the security of the country.

———. *Further Development of International Refugee Law*, 35 *Nordisk Tidsskrift for International Ret* 159-180 (1965). The author reviews international treaties concerning refugees from 1922 to 1965 and proposes four new agreements to complement them: (1) an Agreement on the Concept of Refugee, supplementing the Refugee Convention of 1951, (2) a Protocol, expanding the coverage of the term “refugee,” (3) a Plan for the Distribution of Refugees, proposing a quota system for the countries of Western Europe, and (4) an Agreement for the Improvement of the Status of Refugees, which would grant refugees the rights of nationals.

———. *Refugees within the Competence of the United Nations*, 12 *A.W.R. Bull.* 16-22 (1974). The author argues that both recent practice and an analysis of the deliberations preceding the adoption of the Statute of the UNHCR provide legal support for the power of the High Commissioner to intervene on behalf of persons not within the definition of refugee contained in either the Statute or the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees.

———. *Territorial Asylum*. Stockholm: Almquist & Wiksell International (1980). 231 pp. The author presents a comprehensive examination of the concept of territorial asylum, including its history and present significance. He includes discussion of the laws on asylum of major nations, a thorough analysis of the results of the 1977 UN Conference on Territorial Asylum, and his own proposed protocol on territorial asylum. Of special usefulness is the annex containing excerpts from the texts of significant international instruments relating to the subject of territorial asylum.

———. *The European Tradition of Asylum and the Development of Refugee Law*, 3 *J. Peace Research* 278-289 (1966). This short article considers how the traditional right of asylum has evolved into a complex collection of rules. The author’s survey covers the development of international refugee law from the 17th century to the
present, briefly identifying and discussing the major national and international legislative achievements.


Grahl-Madsen, Atle, and Melander, Göran, eds. Towards An Asylum Convention: Report of the Nansen Symposium. Mimeographed. Geneva: International University Exchange Fund (1976). 49 pp. The Nansen Symposium was convened in 1976, joining scholars and public officials from eighteen countries, to review the drafts of three conventions on territorial asylum, each of which is reproduced in this document: a draft prepared by a group of experts in 1972 under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment, an amended version produced by a UN Group of Experts in 1975, and a draft prepared by the editors to reflect the findings of the participants. The final report of the symposium summarizes areas of agreement and disagreement among the participants.

Hamrell, Sven, ed. Refugee Problems in Africa. Uppsala: Scandinavian Institute of African Studies (1967). 123 pp. This collection of seven essays, derived from a colloquium at the University of Uppsala, Sweden, focuses on the legal, political, and economic problems peculiar to refugees in Africa, and addresses African solutions to refugee problems. Two essays focus on the roles of voluntary agencies and the United Nations in meeting African problems, but the book's tenor resounds in the statement by the editors that the "final answer" to Africa's refugee problem is "the response of African society to an African problem."

Harvard International Law Journal. Skyjacking and Refugees: The Effect of the Hague Convention Upon Asylum, 16 Harv. Int'l L.J. 93–112 (1975). The student author analyzes two provisions of the Hague Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, which require that skyjacking be treated as an extraditable offense and that persons not extradited be severely punished under the laws of the state of arrival. Contending that these provisions should not apply to a refugee-skyjacker, one who is fleeing persecution in his country of origin, the author con-
cludes by proposing a protocol to the Convention to clarify its meaning as applied to this situation.

The Dilemma of the Sea Refugee: Rescue without Refugee, 18 HARV. INT'L L. J. 577-604 (1977). The author examines a paradox: on the one hand, a shipmaster is obligated to rescue refugees at sea; on the other hand, no nation is obligated to receive refugees once rescued. Finding both civil and criminal liability under municipal law insufficient to enforce the duty to rescue, the author suggests either the adoption of a convention requiring the granting of temporary asylum or the creation of a fund to reimburse shipowners who rescue refugees at sea.

Hauser, Rita E. International Protection of Minorities and the Right of Self-Determination, 1 ISRAEL Y.B. HUMAN RIGHTS 92-102 (1971). The author, the U.S. representative to the UN Commission on Human Rights at the time of writing, traces efforts in the past century to preserve the human rights and cultural uniqueness of minority groups. Among the topics discussed are the relative inaction of the United Nations in this area and the absence of minority protections in the independence treaties of former Western colonies. The author concludes that the time is ripe to review the issue of minority protection, since the right of self-determination, if left in doubt, "contains the seed of civil and international conflict."

Holborn, Louise W. Refugees: A Problem of Our Time. 2 vols. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press (1975). 1525 pp. This comprehensive study describes the worldwide activities of the Office of the UNHCR from 1951 to 1972. The instruments of international aid to refugees prior to the creation of the UNHCR and the implementation of the Statute of the UNHCR are initially discussed. The largest section of this two-volume work, however, is a geographically-organized evaluation of refugee problems within the political, economic, and social framework in which they occurred.

states, and the extent to which other considerations, such as national security or public order, may also affect these rights. The author proposes a set of draft principles for consideration by the Commission on Human Rights.


International Commission of Jurists. The Application in Latin America of International Declarations and Conventions Relating to Asylum. Mimeographed. Geneva: International Commission of Jurists (1975). 64 pp. This study, prepared by the Commission staff, summarizes the rights and status of refugees under international law and under various conventions in force in Latin America, and reviews refugee problems in several Latin American nations. Of particular interest are case studies of the treatment received by refugees in countries of first asylum. These two studies were limited, however, by the refusal of two countries to admit Commission representatives and by the arrest of a representative at the border of a third.

International Law Association. Legal Aspects of the Problem of Asylum, [1972] Report of the 55th Conference 176-211. The Committee on the Legal Aspects of the Problem of Asylum, at its final meeting, adopted draft conventions on territorial and diplomatic asylum, both of which are contained in the report along with the comments of members of the committee.

Jahn, Eberhard. Developments in Refugee Law in the Framework of Regional Organizations Outside Europe, 4 A.W.R. Bull. 77-90 (1966). The author uses the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees as a touchstone in analyzing the shortcomings of various reports and agreements concerning refugees adopted by the Organization of American States, the Asian-African Consultive Committee, and the Organization of African Unity. The formative nature of these reports and agreements precludes extensive analysis. The author, anticipating the adoption of the 1967 protocol, supports the Bellagio Colloquium's recommendation to extend the ambit of the 1951 Convention to those people who have become refugees after 1951.
The Work of the African-Asian Legal Consultative Committee on the Legal Status of Refugees, 27 Zeitschrift Für Ausländisches Öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht 122-138 (1967). This article reviews efforts by the committee to develop the rights of refugees in Asia and Africa and examines key concepts reflected in the draft principles adopted by the committee, in particular the revised definition of refugee and the minimum standard of treatment for refugees. The author concludes that the draft principles, although they reflect agreement only on minimal standards, nevertheless represent an important step forward for refugees.

Johnson, D.H.N. Refugees, Departees and Illegal Migrants, 9 Sydney L. Rev. 11-57 (1980). Using the case of the Vietnamese boat people arriving on Australian shores as an illustration, the author examines a number of questions of international and Australian law. The inquiry covers the international legal liability of a government that causes a large number of its residents to leave under perilous conditions and the circumstances under which a government might have a duty to prevent people from leaving its territory, as well as the responsibilities of countries of first asylum to people seeking refuge by sea.

Journal of International Law and Economics. South Vietnamese Refugees: Pawns of Insurgency, 7 J. Int’l L. & Econ. 89-101 (1972). The social, political, and military forces behind the displacement of large numbers of South Vietnamese nationals between 1964 and 1972 is examined in this student note. The author criticizes the inadequacy of the Geneva Convention on Civilians of 1949 with respect to the protection of local populations in the context of guerilla conflicts. The author also criticizes aspects of U.S. military policy, which the author claims unnecessarily intensified the impact of the war on noncombatants.

Krenz, Frank E. The Refugee as a Subject of International Law, 15 Int’l & Comp. L.Q. 90-116 (1966). This article reviews the areas in which individuals have been recognized as bearers of international rights and responsibilities, and surveys the law on admission of refugees and on their legal status once they are admitted to a country of refuge. The author finds that while the principle of asylum is widely accepted, no universal agreement exists as to its content or application, and that states voluntarily admit refugees without admitting that they are bound to do so by international legal instruments.

van Krieken, Peter J. Hijacking and Asylum, 22 Neth. Int’l L. Rev. 3-30 (1975).
The author considers the relation between the law of asylum, by which a nation grants protection to aliens persecuted for their political beliefs, and the law of hijacking, which could be a vehicle for punishing even politically-motivated offenders. Concluding that nations have the option of granting asylum to refugee-hijackers, the author notes various factors which should influence the decision to grant asylum. Granting asylum and punishing the offender is one suggested alternative.

Lador-Lederer, Joseph. *Refugee Care—The Jewish Case: Notes for an Analysis of the Status and Activity of Non-Governmental Organizations*, 7 *Israel Y.B. Human Rights* 77-126 (1977). Citing the plight of Jewish people over the past century as "an extreme case of refugee agony," the author traces how international nongovernmental organizations, including the United Nations, have dealt with such uprooted persons. The process of refugee relief is viewed in three stages: escape, transit, and rehabilitation. The author proposes that treaty law be downgraded and that humanitarian intervention be reoriented, "abandoning the routine criteria of the international status of a conflict . . . and adopting as criterion the plight of the individual as victim."


Melander, Göran. *Refugee Recognition in Western European States*. 6 *Israel Y.B. Human Rights* 159-174 (1976). The author describes and contrasts the criteria and administrative procedures by which ten Western European states determine who is eligible to enter as a refugee. The author also examines the legal effect of such a determination within each country and proposes three analytical models to describe the procedures used.

———. *Refugees in Orbit*, 16 *A.W.R. Bull.* 59-75 (1978). The author addresses several problems faced by refugees, unresolved by the 1951 Convention, in particular, the unwillingness of third countries to admit refugees already recognized as such in countries of first asylum. The author proposes a Draft Convention Relating to Refugees in Orbit to provide, in part, for obligations on the part of countries of first asylum to readmit refugees upon
request and on the part of third countries to recognize as refugees within their own borders all persons who have been recognized as such by countries of first asylum.

Professor Melander distinguishes political refugees from "good offices" refugees, noting that the former are granted special legal protection by both international agreement and national law while the latter are not. He argues that the "good offices" concept, which has evolved from recent UN resolutions authorizing UNHCR to use its "good offices" to provide material assistance to persons outside their state of origin who do not qualify as refugees under the 1951 Convention, should be expanded to permit UNHCR to perform its traditional role of providing legal protection.

Melander, Göran, and Nobel, Peter, eds. African Refugees and the Law. Uppsala: Scandinavian Institute of African Studies (1978). 98 pp. This volume contains eight papers submitted by scholars to the 1977 Uppsala Seminar on Legal Aspects of the African Refugee Problem. The papers discuss topics such as the status of refugees under international law, political rights of refugees, rights and duties of countries of refuge, past and present national refugee policies, and future policy recommendations.

Nayar, M.G. Kaladharan. The Right of Asylum in International Law: Its Status and Prospects, 17 St. Louis U.L. Rev. 17-46 (1972). The author traces the historical evolution of the right of asylum and addresses its current standing under international law. He looks closely at the 1967 UN Declaration on Territorial Asylum and its implications, both in terms of asylum as a human right and as a sovereign right of states.


Plender, Richard. Admission of Refugees: Draft Convention on Territorial Asylum, 15 San Diego L. Rev. 45-62 (1977). The author reviews in detail the limitations upon the definition of refugee found in the 1951
Convention and the ways in which the definition might be expanded by the 1977 Draft Convention. He emphasizes a provision of the draft which qualifies as refugees persons who fear prosecution or punishment, as well as persecution, for acts directly related to religion, political beliefs, or social or racial group membership.

**INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION LAW.** Leiden: A.W. Sijthoff (1972). 339 pp. This extensive treatment of both international and national law of immigration and nationality presents, in Chapter VIII, a brief comparative study of domestic refugee laws in various countries, primarily in Western Europe, and a review of existing international treaty law regarding refugees.

Przetacznik, Franciszek. *Declaration on Territorial Asylum and International Law*, 15 *Indian Y.B. Int'l Aff.* 579-595 (1966). The author reviews the draft of the 1967 UN Declaration on Territorial Asylum, and comments on the significance of each provision in light of traditional international law. Written by the Polish delegate to the conference which drafted the Convention, the article reflects the negative stance of the East European states towards any right to asylum under international law.

Radley, Kurt R. *The Palestinian Refugees: The Right to Return in International Law*, 72 *Am. J. Int'l L.* 586-614 (1978). The author examines the practical, historical, and political barriers to the exercise by Palestinian refugees of the right of return contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Although concentrating on the problems of Palestinian refugees, the article also provides a summary of the practical problems confronting all refugees who seek to exercise their right to return.

Read, James M. *The United Nations and Refugees—Changing Concepts*, 537 *Int'l Conciliation* 1-60 (1962). By reviewing UNHCR responses to specific problems, the former Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees illustrates the changes that the Office of the High Commissioner went through in the ten years after its establishment in 1951. The author advocates an expanded role for UNHCR, and proposes certain changes in its administration and organization.

states and the United States is contrasted with the principles codified in various Latin American treaties. Emphasizing the discrepancy between legal rules and state practice, the author concludes that diplomatic asylum has not attained the status of customary international law.

Samuels, J.W. *Humanitarian Relief in Man-Made Disasters: International Law, Government Policy and the Nigerian Experience*, 10 Can. Y.B. Int'L L. 3-39 (1972). The author reviews the policies of the several governments and international agencies most involved in providing relief to the civilian population of Nigeria during the civil war of 1967-1970. As the donor governments were generally unwilling to take any direct humanitarian action that conflicted with the wishes of the Nigerian Government, nongovernmental international institutions and voluntary organizations carried the burden of aiding civilians caught in the conflict. The author concludes that channeling governmental funds through private relief agencies might be the most efficient means of providing aid to displaced persons.

Sharma, Vishnu D., and Wooldridge, F. *Some Legal Questions Arising from the Expulsion of Ugandan Asians*, 23 Int'l & Comp. L.Q. 397-425 (1974). According to this article, the expulsion of persons of Asian origin from Uganda in 1972 was an act of racial discrimination in violation of human rights principles established under customary international law. The authors discuss the rights of refugees whose property was confiscated prior to expulsion and conclude that the United Kingdom should be entitled to petition the International Court of Justice on behalf of former owners to recover expropriated property.

Sinha, S. Prakash. *An Anthropocentric View of Asylum in International Law*, 10 Colum. J. Transnat'l L. 78-110 (1971). In a review of various domestic laws and relevant international treaties, the author examines the conflict between the subordinate role of the individual in international law and the concept of asylum as a human right.

———. *Asylum and International Law*. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff (1971). 366 pp. The author traces in great detail the historical development of the concept of asylum, both in international law and in the laws of various states. The comparison of national practices is particularly informative, providing a good overview of the current state of the concept of asylum.
Spitzer, Tadeusz B. *International Law and Refugees*, 14 Revue Hellénique de Droit International 92-120 (1961). This article examines problems facing individual refugees seeking compensation for damages or losses from their country of origin or country of refuge. The author advocates the establishment of arbitral tribunals and, if political conditions permit, an international court of justice to serve as a compulsory agency for the settlement of claims.

Tomeh, George J. *Legal Status of Arab Refugees*, 33 L. & Contemp. Prob. 110-124 (1968). The author presents an Arab perspective on the problems of Palestinian refugees, arguing that Israel has consistently violated their rights since the late 1940s. Various UN declarations affirming the rights of Arabs in Palestine are contrasted with actual events. The author seeks to establish the right of Palestinian refugees either to return and establish an independent Palestinian state or to receive compensation for the effects of injurious Israeli actions, especially the expropriation of the property of absentee Arab landowners.

Uibopuu, Henn-Jüri. *In Search of a Most Favourable Status for Refugees: A Comparison of International Legal Instruments Dealing With Human Rights*, 14 A.W.R. Bull. 149-164 (1976). This article surveys various legal instruments affecting the international legal rights of refugees in search of the formulation most favorable to refugees. The author concludes that the proliferation of instruments affecting refugees, and the increase in the number of signatories, signals a growing international solidarity with regard to refugees.


Vierdag, E.W. *"Asylum" and "Refugee" in International Law*, 24 Neth. Int'l L. Rev. 287-303 (1977). The author discusses continuing developments in state practices regarding the grant of asylum and admission and resettlement of refugees in general, with special emphasis on Dutch practice. He notes the increasing tendency
to equate asylum seekers with refugees, and the consequent trend towards consolidating municipal laws on asylum and refugees into integrated statutes.

Vukas, Budislav. *International Instruments Dealing with the Status of Stateless Persons and of Refugees*, 9 *Belg. Rev. Int’l L.* 143-175 (1972). By comparing provisions on asylum, *nonrefoulement*, the definition of refugee, and the status of refugees and of stateless persons, the author examines various international refugee instruments from a functional perspective. The limits to application of the 1951 Convention and the role of international organizations in aiding refugees are also briefly discussed.

———. *Some Comments on the Draft Convention on Territorial Asylum*, 30 *Egypt. L. Rev.* 98-119 (1974). The author reviews briefly the stages in the drafting of the UN Draft Convention on Territorial Asylum and comments both upon the prospects for its adoption and its substantive content. The author concludes that the Draft codifies some existing law as well as introducing new law, and advocates its adoption either as an independent treaty or as a protocol to the 1951 Convention.

Weis, Paul. *Asylum and Terrorism*. *Rev. Int’l Comm’n Jur.*, December 1977, 37-43. The European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, adopted in 1977 by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, defines certain offenses, such as hijacking, kidnapping, or attacks against the lives of diplomatic agents, as nonpolitical crimes for the purposes of extradition. The author contends that the Convention thereby impairs the right of asylum, with the result that politically motivated offenders who would previously have been prosecuted in the countries where they sought refuge shall now be returned to countries where they may be subject to persecution for political reasons.

———. *Human Rights and Refugees*, 1 *Israel Y.B. Human Rights* 35-50 (1971). This article reiterates other works by the author on political refugees, territorial asylum, the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol, the twentieth century history of refugee problems, and the institution of the Office of the UNHCR. As a relatively recent work by Dr. Weis, a former UNHCR legal adviser, this article has the combined merits of being both authoritative and comprehensive.

———. *Refugee Law—A New Branch of Law*, *Int’l Bar J.*, May 1973, 30-38. Directed primarily at legal practitioners, this article is designed...
to familiarize lawyers with the sources of both international and national law regarding refugees. The article concludes by pointing out the refugee's need for legal aid and by urging increased involvement by members of the bar in meeting that need.

Territorial Asylum, 6 Indian J. Int'l L. 173-194 (1966). Though no longer current, this article is part of the continuing debate over whether the right of territorial asylum lies in the state or the individual. Extradition and the principle of nonrefoulement, topics related to territorial asylum, are also discussed.

The Convention of the Organization of African Unity Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, 3 Human Rights J. 449-464 (1970). The author reviews the historical development of the Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa of September 10, 1968, as drafted by the OAU. He then highlights and comments favorably on its unique provisions, including its expanded definition of a refugee, special provisions regarding asylum, repatriation, and nonrefoulement, and its policy regarding subversives.


The 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees and Some Questions of the Law of Treaties, 42 Brit. Y.B. Int'l L. 39-70 (1967). Using the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees as an example, the author discusses the UN procedure for the adoption of multilateral treaties. The treaty law analysis is augmented by an extensive introductory history of the adoption of the 1967 Protocol which illustrates the difficulties that can arise in negotiating even simple measures at the international level.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and Human Rights, 1 Human Rights J. 243-254 (1968). Beginning with a historical sketch of the twentieth century antecedents of the Office of the UNHCR, the author then turns to a description of the duties of the Office under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol. The description also refers approvingly to the authority of the High Commissioner to use his "good offices" in aid of those not within the strict statutory or conventional definition of refugees.

lessness and discusses the problems it causes for individuals. He then reviews the difficulties involved in drafting the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and highlights the major provisions of the convention. The full text of the convention is appended.

The United Nations Declaration on Territorial Asylum, 7 Can. Y.B. Int'l L. 92-149 (1969). The twenty year history of the development of the 1967 UN Declaration on Territorial Asylum and the provisions of the declaration are given extensive consideration in this article. In addition, the author explores the territorial asylum, *refoulement*, and repatriation policies of various regional and international organizations, such as the Council of Europe and the Organization of African Unity, and of specific countries.

World Peace Through Law Center. Committee on the International Legal Protection of Refugees. *Towards the Second Quarter Century of Refugee Law*. Washington: World Peace Through Law Center (1976). 104 pp. This examination of international refugee law and of the activities of the UNHCR identifies numerous shortcomings of the international protection provided to refugees and lays the foundation for the resolutions adopted by the center at its 1975 conference, which are appended to the text.

Wortley, B.A. *Political Crime in English Law and International Law*, 45 Brit. Y.B. Int'l L. 219-253 (1971). The author identifies and evaluates grants of asylum for political crimes under English law and theories of international law. The article is a useful, though brief survey of both.

de Zayas, Alfred M. *International Law and Mass Population Transfers*, 16 Harv. Int'l L.J. 207-258 (1975). The author analyzes the legality under international law of forced mass population transfers in terms of the following six categories: deportation of enemy civilians in time of war, deportation of a minority pursuant to a peace treaty, expulsion of persons from captured territory after war, expulsion of a national minority in time of peace, population exchange treaties, and internal displacements of minority populations. After noting the failure of existing international treaties to provide adequate protection, the author proposes a Convention on the Protection and Punishment of the Crime of Mass Expulsion.
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Brooklyn Journal of International Law. *The Status of Political Refugees Under United States Law*, 2 Brooklyn J. Int'l L. 266-288 (1976). The student author argues that the political crimes exception to extradition treaties should only apply where the act complained of was not committed by those in power. Arguably, those in power act to preserve, not change, the status quo. Consequently, the exception as presently interpreted may act to shield war criminals from prosecution for crimes committed while they were in office.


Columbia Law Review. *The Right of Asylum under United States Law*, 80 Colum. L. Rev. 1125-1148 (1980). Asylum provisions of the Refugee Act of 1980 are compared in this student note with the requirements of the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees. The author argues that the 1980 Act, which was intended to integrate the requirements of the Protocol into U.S. law, should make withholding of deportation more easily available to aliens fearing persecution in their home states, and reviews specific cases in which the 1980 Act should call for application of looser standards.


Dennis, Martin M. *Haitian Immigrants: Political Refugees or Economic Escapees?*, 31 U. Miami L. Rev. 27-41 (1976). The author takes issue with the U.S. Government's official position that Haitian immigrants are merely economic escapees, rather than refugees entitled by international agreement to political asylum. The government's position has consequences for Haitians, under statutory and
case law which are described by the author, with respect to deportation proceedings, right to counsel, employment authorizations, and fraudulent marriages.


Evans, Alona E., *Political Refugees and the United States Immigration Laws: Further Developments*, 66 Am. J. Int'l L. 571-585 (1972). In an extension of the article described above, the author examines the extent to which 1965 amendments to section 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, which were intended to increase the availability of asylum to refugees, affected deportation cases arising between 1965 and 1968. The author concludes that the amendments have provided little relief to refugees.

Evans, Alona E., *Political Refugees "Not Firmly Resettled" as in Section 203(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 as Amended*, 66 Am. J. Int'l L. 101-107 (1972). This brief article examines administrative and judicial decisions establishing limits upon the time which may be passed by a refugee outside his country of origin, and the extent to which the refugee may become resettled in a country of first asylum, without forfeiting the right to seek asylum as a political refugee in the United States.

Evans, Alona E., *Reflections upon the Political Offense in International Practice*, 57 Am. J. Int'l L. 1-24 (1963). The meaning, under national and international law, of the phrases "right to asylum" and "non-political crime" in Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the subject of this article by the late president of the American Society of International Law. The author focuses on recent cases in several Western European countries which have expanded the scope of the political offense exception to extradition obligations under international law.

Evans, Alona E., *The Political Refugee in United States Immigration Law and Practice*, 3 Int'l Law. 204-253 (1969). In a study of the historical availability in the United States of territorial asylum for political refugees, the author presents a detailed analysis of the relevant provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 and of some of the problems which have arisen thereunder. The author criticizes
recent judicial interpretations of significant statutory provisions for being inconsistent with underlying legislative purposes and humanitarian policies.

Fragomen, Austin T. *The Refugee: A Problem of Definition*, 3 Case W. Res. J. Int’l L. 45-69 (1970). The author argues that the refugee policy of any country or organization is a function of the definition it utilizes to designate people as refugees. The article analyzes the definitions employed by the international community and the U.S. Government, with a view toward expanding the scope of both.


Gowa, Joanne S. *U.S. Obligations under International Law Governing the Status of Refugees and the Granting of Asylum: The Case of Simas Kudirka*. Princeton: Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs (1975). 37 pp. The right of asylum under United States and international law is discussed in the context of the attempt in 1970 by a Lithuanian sailor to take refuge on a Coast Guard vessel. The author concludes that the United States violated international law in refusing to consider the seaman’s claim to asylum and returning him to the Soviet ship from which he had fled.


could lead to the deportation of some aliens to countries where they would be persecuted. They therefore argue for an amendment to the law to eliminate the danger and assure humanitarian treatment.


San Diego Law Review. *Extending the Constitution to Refugee-Parolees*, 15 SAN DIEGO L. REV. 139-169 (1977). The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1957 that aliens paroled into the United States by the attorney general have not technically entered the United States, and therefore are not entitled to constitutional rights granted to other aliens. Arguing that parolees who enter as part of a mass refugee group, as from Indochina in 1975, are distinguishable from the refugee-parolees contemplated by the Court, who are frequently temporarily admitted for humane considerations,
such as for medical treatment or for reasons of significant public interest, the student author concludes that mass refugee-parolees should receive rights equivalent to those granted to permanent resident aliens.

Refugee-Parolee: The Dilemma of the Indochina Refugee, 13 SAN DIEGO L. REV. 175-191 (1975). The student author argues that the parole of large numbers of refugees into the United States is an abuse of the statutory parole authority. Although refugee-parolees such as the Indochinese came to the United States with the expectation of becoming permanent residents, as parolees they face the possibility of exclusion until such time as they are allowed to adjust their status to that of permanent resident. The note concludes that continued reliance on the parole authority should therefore be prohibited in such cases unless adjustment is made possible within thirty days of arrival.

Speer, John K. America's Post-War Refugee Measures: A Sketch of Executive and Legislative Action, 4 INT'L LAW. 709-719 (1970). The author briefly summarizes legislation in the United States from 1945 through 1966 concerned with refugees. He finds that, as long term legislative measures have not been adequate to meet the diverse needs of highly varied refugee situations, short-term executive orders and directives have been used to fill the gaps.

Recent Developments in America's Refugee Laws, 5 INT'L LAW. 599-606 (1971). The author reviews several recent cases under sections 203(a)(7) and 243(h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. The discussions of the "not firmly resettled" requirement under the former section, and of cases determining whether crewmen who fear prosecution for desertion are subject to persecution within the meaning of the latter section, although brief, remain relevant under the 1980 Act.

Coriolan v. Immigration and Naturalization Service: A Closer Look at Immigration Law and the Political Refugee, 6 SYRACUSE J. INT'L L. & COMM. 133-158 (1978). The Coriolan case, involving an action by Haitian refugees to compel the attorney general to withhold deportation under section 243(h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, is approvingly reviewed in this student note. The court is commended for taking broader notice of oppressive conditions in Haiti and for applying a more liberal standard for determining what constitutes persecution under the 1967 Protocol.
Texas International Law Journal. *Immigration Law—Persecution Claims—The Expanding Scope of Section 243(h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act*, 13 Tex. Int’l L.J. 327-339 (1978). The student author analyzes approvingly the decision of the Fifth Circuit in *Coriolan v. INS*, a 1977 case involving a claim by Haitian nationals in the United States that they would be subjected to persecution if returned to Haiti. The court held that prosecution in Haiti for illegal departure could constitute persecution, and that the INS should take notice in deportation proceedings of conditions in Haiti to the extent that such conditions had been established in earlier proceedings, thereby easing the burden of proof upon the alien.

Washburn, John N. *Revelations of the Lithuanian Defector Episode of November 23, 1970*, 6 Int’l Law. 1-15 (1972). This article attempts to clear up the confusion surrounding the 1970 Simas Kudirka incident. The author summarizes the hearings before the House Subcommittee on Foreign Affairs, and concludes from the limited evidence there available that the incident resulted from poor communication and inaction by the State Department, the Coast Guard, and the INS.

Washington University Law Quarterly. *Judicial Review of Administrative Stays of Deportation: Section 243(h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952*, [1976] Wash. U.L.Q. 59-121. This article surveys the case law on judicial review of section 243(h) orders withholding deportation and concludes that the courts have imposed few constraints on the attorney general’s discretion. The student author argues that section 243(h) may become a meaningless provision unless Congress or the courts reduce the alien’s burden of persuasion in cases involving withholding of deportation.

**COLLECTIONS OF MATERIALS**


Pan American Union. General Legal Division. *Inter-American Treaties and Conventions on Asylum and Extradition*. Washington: Orga-


CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE REFUGEE ACT OF 1980*

House

*The materials in this section represent a complete list of congressional hearings, debates, and reports on the legislation that ultimately became the Refugee Act of 1980. Two bills were introduced in the House in the 95th Congress, H.R. 3056 and H.R. 7175, but neither was passed. Bills were introduced and passed in each house of the 96th Congress, H.R. 2816 in the House and S. 643 in the Senate, with the latter ultimately being adopted by the Conference Committee.
by the Australian Government, a Congressional Research Service study of benefits provided to refugees in Australia, Canada, France, Israel, and Sweden, and a paper prepared by the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service on the problems of resettling unattached refugee children from Indochina.

Senate


Committee on the Judiciary. The Refugee Act of 1979. Hearing on S. 643, March 14, 1979, 96th Cong., 1st Sess. 396 pp. Appendices include the annual reports of the Office of Refugee Resettlement and of the Coordinator for Refugee Affairs and a report prepared by UNHCR detailing its efforts to provide relief and resettlement aid to Indochinese refugees.


REPORTS, COMMITTEE PRINTS, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATING TO REFUGEES


Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Indochinese Refugee Situation: August, 1979. 96th Cong., 1st Sess. (Comm. Print 1979). 81 pp. This report summarizes the results of a congressional visit to refugee camps housing boat people escaping Vietnam. The appendices contain statistics on the number of refugees in the United States and other countries, profiles of
refugees in Thai camps, and a report on rescue operations conducted by the U.S. Navy Seventh Fleet.

Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs. Refugees from Indochina: Current Problems and Prospects. 96th Cong., 1st Sess. (Comm. Print 1979). 54 pp. Attached to the subcommittee's recommendations with regard to refugee policy are such appendices as a summary of the procedures and paperwork required of refugees who desire to enter the United States, a list of refugee relief organizations in Thailand and their addresses, a description of U.S. assistance efforts in Thailand, and a summary of camp life and problems.


Committee on International Relations. "New Directions" Aid Programs in Asia: Indochina Refugees in Thailand. 95th Cong., 2d Sess. (Comm. Print 1978). 75 pp. The report of a staff study mission to Thailand, Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan surveys aid to each nation, particularly population control and disaster relief. The Thai refugee situation, U.S. expenditures, Thai Government policies, and conditions in refugee camps are discussed.

Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law. Displaced Persons in Cyprus. 94th Cong., 2d Sess. (Comm. Print 1976). 20 pp. This brief review of bilateral and international relief efforts for persons displaced as a result of hostilities in Cyprus in 1974 was prepared by a staff study mission to the area.

Indochinese Refugees: An Update. 95th Cong., 2d Sess. (Comm. Print 1978). 42 pp. This document surveys Thai and Malaysian policies toward refugees and conditions in refugee camps in these countries. U.S. immigration programs for Indochinese refugees from 1975 to 1978 are summarized and the costs of these programs are presented in chart form.

1980). 19 pp. This staff report concludes that the international response to the refugee crisis in Somalia was alarmingly slow and ineffective. The system of food supply and distribution is fragile and uncoordinated. Because proper control was not maintained over U.S. food assistance to Somalia, the report recommends that the Agency for International Development undertake an audit and strengthen its staff in Somalia.

_____. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. 95th Cong., 2d Sess. (Comm. Print 1978). 36 pp. The report of a 1978 staff study mission to examine the work of UNRWA on behalf of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip was prepared to assist congressional review of U.S. contributions to the program.


_____. Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees. Aftermath of War: Humanitarian Problems of Southeast Asia. 94th Cong., 2d Sess. (Comm. Print 1976). 589 pp. This document, prepared before the Khmer Rouge regime lost power in Cambodia, surveys relief efforts for refugees in Southeast Asia as well as the resettlement of those refugees in the United States. Appendices include statements by UNICEF, WHO, the United Nations Mission to North and South Vietnam, and the ICRC.


General Accounting Office. Domestic Resettlement of Indochinese Refugees—Struggle for Self-Reliance. Washington: General Accounting Office (1977). 47 pp. This analysis of the elaborate arrangements established under the Departments of State and Health, Education and Welfare for the resettlement of Indochinese refugees in the United States criticizes the lack of coordination between agencies, the large numbers of refugees ending up on welfare, and the inadequacies of the current contract arrangements with voluntary agencies. Proposals for change focus on contracts with the voluntary agencies, and include a more rigid definition of resettlement obligations, the return of unused resettlement funds, a reduction of the contract fee where friends or relatives sponsor resettlement, and implementation of reporting requirements.


The Indochinese Exodus: A Humanitarian Dilemma. Washington: General Accounting Office (1979). 106 pp. This report describes the Indochinese refugee problem and the responses of UNHCR, countries of first asylum in Southeast Asia, the United States, and other nations. The extensive analyses of U.S. selection and processing procedures in countries of first asylum and resettle-
ment efforts in the United States include proposals for change that reflect some of the reforms ultimately implemented by the 1980 Act.


World Refugee Crisis: The International Community's Response. 96th Cong., 1st Sess. (Comm. Print 1979). 323 pp. This summary of the nature and extent of the refugee problem around the world reviews the responses of various public and private international relief organizations. Of particular value is the discussion of the financial resources and expenditures of the largest organizations.

Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy. Semiannual Report to Congress. 96th Cong., 2d Sess. (Comm. Print 1980). 74 pp. The first semiannual report contains a brief outline of the com-
mission's proposed activities, some background information, and a digest of public hearings held prior to March 1980.

Second Semiannual Report to Congress. 96th Cong., 2d Sess. (Comm. Print 1980). 328 pp. Public hearings as of October 1980 are digested and the results of seminars sponsored by the commission on specific policy issues are reviewed.

CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS*

House

Committee on Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on Africa. The Situation in Liberia, Spring 1980—Update. Hearing, April 29, 1980, 96th Cong., 2d Sess. 25 pp. U.S. policy with respect to the granting of asylum in U.S. diplomatic premises abroad is examined in the context of the refusal to grant asylum to several former Liberian government officials in the wake of the coup in Liberia.


Committee on International Relations. Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific

*The materials which follow appear in reverse chronological order. Hearings on appropriations and related matters are not included. Annotations are provided only to indicate reports or other materials appended to hearings or to explain the subject of the hearing when not evident from the title.


Senate


Committee on the Judiciary. *The Refugee Crisis in Southeast Asia: Results of the Geneva Conference. Hearing, July 26, 1979, 96th Cong., 1st Sess.* 78 pp. The appendices include a message prepared by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the text of the seven-point "Orderly Departure" agreement between UNHCR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which provides for voluntary departure from Vietnam.

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Selected Books on Nonlegal Topics of Recent Interest, 1974-1980


Corlin, Claes. *The Nation in Your Mind: Continuity and Change among Tibetan Refugees in Nepal*. Mimeographed. Göteborg: University of Göteborg (1975). 161 pp. This study deals with a small community of Tibetan refugees in northern Nepal. The author undertakes two tasks: analyzing premigration Tibetan society and documenting the problems and adaptative styles of these people after their exodus. He concludes that the Tibetans' conception of their traditional society is fundamental to their social organization, and provides the refugees a model of how to respond to the demands imposed on them by their new environment.


Grant, Bruce. *The Boat People*. Blackburn, Australia: Dominion Press


Keller, Stephen L. **Uprooting and Social Change: The Role of Refugees in Development.** Delhi: Manohar Book Service (1975). 375 pp. This study of the psychological and behavioral impact of refugee status, based on personal observations of and responses to questionnaires by refugees displaced as a result of the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947, presents an analytical model identifying stages of "refugeeism."

Kelly, Gail P. **From Vietnam to America: A Chronicle of the Vietnamese Immigration to the United States.** Boulder: Westview Press (1977). 205 pp. Beginning with the evacuation of Vietnamese refugees and ending with their initial efforts to adjust to American society outside the refugee camps, the author criticizes some aspects of U.S. policy but also recognizes that certain problems are inherent in the transformation from refugee to immigrant.

Kuepper, William G.; Lackey, G.L.; and Swinerton, E.N. **Ugandan Asians in Great Britain: Forced Migration and Social Absorption.** London: Croom Helm (1975). 122 pp. Written from a sociological perspective, this work is a case study of the adaptation process...
in a massive forced migration. The initial British governmental and societal response to the sudden influx of thousands of refugees is examined, as well as results of research on the sociological effect of resettlement on the transplanted Asian community.

Lattimore, Bertram G. The Assimilation of German Expellees into the West German Polity and Society since 1945. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff (1974). 158 pp. The refugees studied in this book are the ten million German nationals and members of German minority communities who were expelled from various Eastern European nations following the collapse of the Nazi regime. By examining how one town coped with the influx, the author traces the assimilation of these newcomers into the new West German state, where they accounted for a fifth of the population.


Migdal, Joel S., ed. Palestinian Society and Politics. Princeton: Princeton University Press (1980). 290 pp. This collection of articles by political scientists and historians analyzes Palestinian social and political life in Israel and Jordan, and in particular the interaction between the primarily rural and village population and the urban national leadership.


and concludes that, despite the myriad of problems they have faced, the refugees have been adapting successfully to life in the United States and have made remarkable social and economic progress. The author’s model of “Spontaneous International Migration” is the framework for analysis.

Nakhleh, Khalil, and Zureik, Elia, eds. The Sociology of the Palestinians. London: Croom Helm (1980). 138 pp. This collection of essays surveys the characteristics of Palestinian societies both in Israel and in Arab host countries.

Shamir, Shimon. Communications and Political Attitudes in West Bank Refugee Camps, 2d ed. Tel Aviv: The Shiloah Center for Middle Eastern and African Studies (1974). 72 pp. The author regards the gap between the attitudes of the parties concerned as the major difficulty hampering attempts to ease the Palestinian refugee problem. His examination of the attitudes held by the refugees themselves gives the reader striking insight into the strength and persistence of the refugees’ desire to return to their homes.

Tolstoy, Nikolai. The Secret Betrayal. New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons (1977). 503 pp. The author relates the events subsequent to the conference at Yalta in 1945 which resulted in the forced repatriation by the Western allies of more than two million Russian nationals, many of whom should have been entitled to the status and protections owed to political refugees.
Serial Publications Relating to Refugees

_AICC News._ Published bimonthly by the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10018. AICC serves as a coordinating body for national and local agencies involved in the immigration process, providing to its members a reporting service on immigration law.

_Annual Report._ Published by the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, 200 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003. ACVAFS functions as a clearinghouse for the exchange of information and resources between a confederation of American voluntary nonprofit organizations having relief, rehabilitation, and technical assistance programs in overseas countries. The Committee for Migration and Refugee Affairs is a subdivision of ACVAFS.

_Annual Report._ Published by American Near East Refugee Aid, 1522 K Street, N.W., Suite 202, Washington, D.C. 20005. The _Report_ describes ANERA’s activities on behalf of Palestinian refugees and other needy individuals in the Arab world, and includes an audited financial statement. ANERA also publishes a quarterly newsletter on topics of current interest, intended primarily to aid fundraising and to increase awareness in the United States of problems in the Middle East.

_Annual Report._ Published by Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, Inc., 200 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003. Although established to aid Jewish refugees resettling throughout the world, HIAS has also played a major role in the resettlement of Indochinese refugees in the United States. The _Annual Report_ contains financial and other information relating to its efforts.

_Annual Report._ Published by the International Rescue Committee, Inc., 386 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016. The IRC is a non-sectarian voluntary agency with offices worldwide, established
in 1933 to aid victims of oppression in totalitarian countries resettling elsewhere. The *Annual Report* reviews the activities of the committee and presents brief financial information.

*Annual Report*. Published by Tolstoy Foundation, Inc., 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019. The foundation is one of the private agencies which contracts with the State Department to resettle refugees in the United States. Although initially created to aid refugees from the Soviet Union, the organization now provides services, described in the *Report*, to refugees from all parts of the world.

*AWR Bulletin*. Published quarterly by the Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem, Vienna, Austria. The association convenes an annual conference devoted to the study of refugee problems and publishes, in the *Bulletin*, articles, speeches, book reviews, legislative materials, and other writings of concern to refugees.

*INS Reporter*. Published quarterly by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Justice. The *Reporter* provides a brief survey of recent developments in immigration law.

*International Migration*. Published quarterly by the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration, P.O. Box 100, CH 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland. ICM is a public international organization consisting of thirty-one member governments established in 1951 to facilitate refugee movement and resettlement. *International Migration* contains articles by demographers, economists, and sociologists on the problems of international movements of people. ICM also publishes annually *Review of Achievements* and the *Report of the Director*, both of which summarize the activities of the organization for the year.

*International Migration Review*. Published quarterly by the Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, N.Y. 10304. CMS is an educational, nonprofit institute established to facilitate the study of human migration and ethnic group relations. The *Review* contains articles by sociologists, historians, demographers, and other social scientists. The center also publishes *Migration Today*bimonthly and a *Newsletter* quarterly.

*International Review of the Red Cross*. Published six times a year by the International Committee of the Red Cross, 17 Avenue de la Paix, CH 1211 Geneva, Switzerland. The ICRC, founded in 1863, acts in
a neutral capacity to provide protection and assistance to victims of armed conflicts, political detainees, and other persons imprisoned or displaced from their homes. The Review, first published in 1969, contains articles on international humanitarian law. The ICRC also publishes an Annual Report, describing its activities around the world.

**Interpreter Releases.** Published weekly by the American Council for Nationalities Service, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10018. ACNS is an umbrella organization representing over thirty agencies devoted to aiding and resettling immigrants and refugees in the United States. Interpreter Releases reviews current developments in the field of immigration and naturalization law.

**Refugee Reports.** Published biweekly by the Refugee Resettlement Information Exchange Project, a subdivision of the American Public Welfare Association, 1125 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20005. APWA represents an association of local public welfare agencies and professionals. Refugee Reports is published by the association under a grant from the Office of Refugee Resettlement in order to promote the exchange of information between local public agencies involved in resettling refugees.

**Refugees and Human Rights Newsletter.** Published quarterly by the Immigration and Refugee Program of Church World Service, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10115. CWS is the relief and development arm of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA, providing assistance directly to refugees worldwide and sponsoring refugee resettlement in the United States. As well as the Refugee and Human Rights Newsletter, which includes brief articles on topics of current interest relating to refugees, CWS publishes, once every two weeks, CWS Refugee News, reporting CWS activities, and, irregularly, Regional Refugee Updates, describing refugee problems in particular areas of the world.

**Report of the Commissioner General.** Published annually by the Commissioner General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, P.O. Box 484, Amman, Jordan. UNRWA has been delegated the responsibility of providing health care, education, and other relief services to Palestinian refugees. The Report details the annual activities of the agency, and is published as part of the proceedings of the United Nations General Assembly.
Report to the Congress. Published annually by the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (formerly published by the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare). The report contains data on appropriations and expenditures, geographic distribution of refugees, assistance and other social services provided to refugees, and the health and education of refugees.

UNHCR. Published six times per year by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Palais des Nations, CH 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland. The UNHCR is the primary international organization responsible for the legal protection of refugees. The bimonthly UNHCR summarizes events of concern to refugees and activities of UNHCR. The Office also publishes annual reports on its activities and budget which are submitted to and reprinted as part of the proceedings of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Other materials and documents, published by UNHCR, including the records of the meetings of the Executive Committee, are published by the UN General Assembly under the UN document number prefix A/AC.96/__, or by UNHCR in Geneva under the prefix HCR/____.

World Refugee Assessment. Published annually by the Office of the United States Coordinator for Refugee Affairs. Submitted annually to Congress, it appears as an annex to committee prints. The Assessment describes refugee problems on a country-by-country basis. The coordinator must also submit at the beginning of each fiscal year a report on the number of refugees expected to be admitted to the United States during that fiscal year.

World Refugee Survey. Published annually by the United States Committee for Refugees, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10018. The committee is a private organization which serves as an information and research center on world refugee affairs. Its annual survey identifies and reviews problem areas in the world and attempts to estimate the number of refugees in each country.