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At the end of the Second World War, the International Social Service consisted of : the Headquarters and only five of its initial branches : France, Italy, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia and the United States of America. The German and the Greek branch were quickly reconstituted. The Czechoslovak branch ceased to function in 1948.

Since then, three new branches have been created in Europe : Belgium, Great Britain, The Netherlands. An efficient delegation is operating in Austria. Canada has created an affiliated Bureau under the care of the Canadian Welfare Council, while in South America, an immigration country for numerous European refugees, branches have been established in Brazil and in Venezuela as well as a delegation in Argentine. Australia also became part of the international network, often appealing to the I.S.S. on behalf of families still abroad separated from immigrants they receive. The Japanese branch is at the moment in full activity. At the request of the American branch, primarily occupied with finding adoptive families for thousands of abandoned Eurasian and Chinese children, offices have been opened in Geneva, Okinawa and Hong Kong.

At this moment eighteen branches and delegations closely cooperate under the direction of the headquarters. Through contacts and connections with other social organisations, the I.S.S. is now able to work in 102 countries.

New tasks succeed old ones without interruption, demanding constant readaptation of working methods. Be it adoption problems from country to country, or the problems of refugees from Tunisia, Morocco and quite recently those who fled from Algeria, the I.S.S. is prepared to meet all demands. To these urgent problems of reception, of regrouping, of finding work for political refugees are added the problems, which for some years have become a permanent feature of Europe, namely of the workers' migration towards the most industrialized countries. The Italians, the Spanish, the Portuguese settle in France, Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands and in Great Britain, drawn by better salaries. In spite of the difference of language, way of living, climate, they arrive in ever greater numbers.

Thus, forty years after its foundation, the ISS is more active than ever. Against all financial difficulties which have never ceased to arise, it has been able to maintain in all countries the same spirit of solidarity and understanding of individual problems produced by the voluntary or compulsory transplantation in a world perpetually on the move.