

refugees were placed in camps. A smaller UNRRA camp had also been established near Casablanca. As of June 30, 1944, the organization that had been built up consisted of 985 persons, representing nationals of 20 countries and located at Washington, London, Cairo, Chungking, Algiers, Casablanca and Geneva. The authorities at Washington had laid out a comprehensive relief supply program, with the proviso that relief orders should not be allowed to affect the fullest prosecution of the War. Supplies of all kinds had been purchased in vast quantities in anticipation of operation (\$12,000,000 had been spent in Canada alone). Orders placed by UNRRA in Canada are handled by the Procurement Division of the Mutual Aid Board and are subject to the same controls as domestic orders, to avoid any upset to the Canadian supply position. However, the main tasks for which UNRRA was organized lay ahead.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Council were:—

- (1) Inclusion in UNRRA benefits of any United Nations area under the control of any of the United Nations which is of importance to their military operations and which is stricken by famine or disease. (This resolution was framed with India chiefly in mind.)
- (2) Special weight and urgency to be given to the relief of those United Nations that have suffered most grievously from the War.
- (3) Inclusion of displaced persons in United Nations territories never occupied by the enemy within the jurisdiction of the administration when they are necessitous and lack the resources to return to their homes.
- (4) Removal of intruded persons of enemy or ex-enemy nationality to their country of origin from liberated areas when requested by the governments concerned.
- (5) Care and repatriation of displaced persons found in enemy or ex-enemy territory and of other persons who have been obliged to leave or have been deported from their country by action of the enemy because of race, religion or activities in favour of the United Nations.
- (6) Care and return to their homes of persons of other than United Nations nationality or stateless persons, displaced under similar circumstances, who are found in liberated territory.
- (7) Operations in enemy territory for the control of epidemics for the purpose of preventing their spread to United Nations areas or to displaced persons of United Nations nationality found in enemy or ex-enemy areas.
- (8) Extension of UNRRA benefits to inhabitants of the Dodecanese Islands.

Work Accomplished by the Committees.—One of the earliest technical committees to organize and get down to business was the Committee on Displaced Persons.

This Committee had to struggle with some of the most complex problems in UNRRA administration. The basic principle as defined at Atlantic City was to repatriate only those persons that their countries desired. Further, only congregated refugees (for example, those in UNRRA camps), not individuals as such, were to be considered. Other displaced persons who had reached a non-invaded area of United Nations territory were to be cared for by government assistance or private relief, not by UNRRA. It was soon seen that the matter was not so simply dealt with. At Montreal the Cuban representative pointed out that his country and others in South America had temporarily opened their doors to thousands of refugees who would wish to return to their own countries as soon as conditions would permit. The Committee was sympathetic to the Cuban proposal that a sub-committee of the technical standing committee of the Council be created to determine the status and define possible help for such displaced persons.