

prices. The Council, of which New Zealand became a member in June, 1947, convened a further conference in Washington on 28 January, 1948. On 6 March, 1948, the text of an Agreement was adopted and opened for signature ; it was subsequently signed by all countries represented at the Conference, except Guatemala. These signatures require formal acceptance, generally by 1 July.

The Agreement specifies the quantities of wheat which for the period 1948-49 to 1952-53, Australia, Canada, and the United States will contract to export and which the importing countries will agree to import. A basic maximum price of \$2 (Canadian) per bushel is fixed for each year; the basic minimum price falls progressively from \$1.50 in 1948-49 to \$1.10 in 1952-53. The Agreement sets out the basis for assessing these prices and for the assessment of equivalents. Contracts between Governments for the purchase and sale of wheat, entered into prior to 1 March, 1947, are protected. If it comes into force, the Agreement will establish a new International Wheat Council, comprising representatives of contracting States, with non-voting representatives of interested international organizations.

12. UNRRA

At the fifth session of the Council of UNRRA (August, 1946) it was agreed that UNRRA should draw its activities to a close in 1947. All UNRRA missions in Europe closed on 30 June, 1947, and the Far Eastern Missions closed at the end of the year. However, as UNRRA disbanded, other international organizations took up important phases of its work, with the aid of UNRRA's residual funds and some of UNRRA's trained personnel. The Interim Commission of the World Health Organization took over certain aspects of the UNRRA health programme, including advice and assistance in the control of malaria, tuberculosis, and other diseases, and the training of health personnel; the Food and Agriculture Organization assumed the direction of a number of technical and advisory services initiated by UNRRA to increase food production; the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization assumed responsibility for those refugees and displaced persons not repatriated or resettled; UNESCO and the International Children's Emergency Fund took over other phases of UNRRA's work.

In the course of its operations UNRRA had delivered supplies valued at about \$3,000,000,000. It had cared for and repatriated millions of refugees and displaced persons. Its services had prevented the outbreak of epidemics and averted mass starvation in many lands. It had provided technical assistance and advice to war-devastated countries. Equipment supplied had assisted in the