

the 1948 agreement by the United States Government. New Zealand has also signed the 1949 agreement ; signatory Governments must notify acceptance by 1 July, 1949. The exporting countries party to the present agreement are Australia, Canada, France, United States, and Uruguay. Argentine and the U.S.S.R., although they accepted invitations to the conference, are not participating in the agreement.

Under the agreement the exporting countries undertake to provide, and importing countries undertake to purchase, a minimum quantity of wheat (in the case of New Zealand, 4,592,964 bushels) which will be sold at prices ranging from a basic maximum of \$(Can.)1·80 per bushel for the four years and a basic minimum of \$(Can.)1·50 for 1949-50, the latter price dropping by annual 10-cent reductions to \$1·20 in 1952-53. The basic maximum price is a reduction of 20 cents on that stipulated in the 1948 agreement. If the agreement comes into force, a new International Wheat Council to implement its provisions will be formed from representatives of the contracting States.

8. THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION (UNRRA)

UNRRA, which ceased field operations in 1947, was formally dissolved by the Central Committee on 31 March, 1949, when the forty-eight member States were freed of any further obligations incurred under the original agreement. The final accounts showed that UNRRA received \$(U.S.)3,968,392,725 in goods, services, and cash and that approximately 93 per cent. of this total went directly into provision and distribution of supplies. During five and one-half years UNRRA brought assistance to sixteen countries and on its dissolution allocated residual funds to the following agencies, which undertook to carry on certain of UNRRA's activities : UNICEF, approximately \$(U.S.)34,500,000 ; Board of Trustees for Rehabilitation Activities in China, \$(U.S.)5,000,000 ; WHO, \$(U.S.)4,000,000 ; IRO, \$(U.S.)3,603,839 ; FAO, \$(U.S.)1,135,000. The United Nations have taken over UNRRA's archives.

9. THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION (IRO)

The constitution of the IRO came into force on 20 August, 1948, when Denmark's acceptance brought the number of ratifications to fifteen and the sum of these States' contributions to 75 per cent. of the total budget. The Preparatory Commission handed over its functions to the IRO itself on 13 September, 1948.

In his report to the second session of the IRO General Council held at Geneva from 29 March to 8 April, 1949, and at which New Zealand was represented, the Director-General stated that between