

were ill or disabled. Canada also made available an extra million dollars worth of wheat flour to UNRWA to aid the Palestinian refugees. This was in addition to our annual grant of \$500,000 in cash and a million and a half dollars in the form of wheat flour; that is to say a total of 3 million dollars.

As a further contribution to World Refugee Year the Government set up a \$600,000 Special Fund to bring to Canada three groups of tubercular refugees from the refugee camps in Europe. The Federal Government paid transportation and maintenance costs for one year or until such time as the family became established. The provincial governments provided medical care and treatment in sanatoria for the refugees. All told there were 826 of these refugees of whom 325 were tubercular. The tubercular refugee programme was much more successful than could have been anticipated, in that the refugees adapted readily to their new environment and established themselves in a comparatively short time. By July of this year only 43 of the refugees still remained in the sanatoria.

The refugees who came to Canada were resettled with remarkably little difficulty and they have made a very considerable contribution to the continuing development of our country. We do not have refugee camps or hostels in Canada and have been careful that they should not in any way be labelled as a separate group. They have the same responsibility and enjoy the same privileges as any other immigrants.

It would be difficult to read the High Commissioner's report without being aware of the complexity and range of the tasks which devolve upon his office. In the view of my delegation the report presents an able analysis of the work of the High Commissioner's Office. It is especially heartening to note the progress which has been made during the last year toward closing the refugee camps in Europe. As the High