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Relief — During the year, the Committee received several lists of medical supplies needed by the Indonesian population.

Contact was made with several Red Cross Societies with which the ICRC had already cooperated in providing assistance in Indonesia. The appeal was responded to; thanks particularly to the Indian Red Cross, the Delegation at Djakarta had 71 cases of medical supplies for distribution in December.

VI. — BURMA

At the beginning of 1949, an insurrection broke out in Burma. Elements hostile to the Government—especially the Karens¹—drove out the inhabitants of the areas where they wished to establish an independent Government. This migration caused almost a million refugees—mostly Burmese, but also some Indians and dissident Karens—to congregate in and around Rangoon.

Many Indians were evacuated by sea to Indian territory; the others, spread haphazard in villages and refugee camps, were assisted by the Government of the Burma Union.

Dr. Marti, head of the ICRC Mission, visited eleven of the camps.² He found that, as camps were close to large centres where food was to be had, rations were sufficient (theoretically about 1800 calories). He drew up lists of medical supplies which would be useful in seconding the Government's relief work.

In November, 1949, the ICRC decided to add medicaments for Burma to the relief it had arranged to send to India and Pakistan.³

¹ Most had served in the British Forces.

² At Rangoon: (1) Transit Camp, (2) Kushing High School, (3) St. John's College, (4) Irrawaddy Compound, (5) Natsin Street, (6) State Training College for Teachers. At Bassein: (7) Kanthouzint-Lake, (8) Government High School, (9) Sgaw School, (10) Roman Catholic Mission and (11) Bassein Hospital.

³ See above, p. 87.