

Committee, in sponsoring particular programmes or spot requirements, would doubtless consider the size of Canada's financial contribution to UNRRA, the extent to which that had been drawn upon, the extent of further demands which were likely to arise, and so forth. In particular, it might decide how far Canada was anxious to supply manufactures as well as foodstuffs, having regard to the fact that additional contributions of manufactures might lay the basis for post war trade and might provide additional foreign exchange. It might also act as the advisory Canadian body to the Canadian representative on the Committee on Supplies of UNRRA.

A committee, such as that described above, would concern itself primarily with the broader considerations attaching to programmes. It might refer such programmes to other existing committees (such as the National Textile Committee and the Food Requirements Committee) for detailed analysis and recommendations. Working arrangements in regard to such detailed questions might also be made directly between the Canadian representative in Washington (e.g. on the C.P.R.B. Textiles Committee) and the corresponding Ottawa Committee (National Textile). Care would have to be taken, however, to ensure that the inter-departmental Committee in Ottawa were kept continuously informed of such direct arrangements.

In addition to machinery for sponsoring allocations and dealing with general relief matters, there should also be permanent machinery for implementing those programmes accepted by the Cabinet and Interdepartmental Committees. In the United Kingdom and the United States, the Ministry of Production and FEA respectively are responsible for implementing relief programmes. Responsibility in this regard has not yet been centralized in any department or agency in Ottawa. This should be done. If the relief vote is joined to the Mutual Aid vote, responsibility will no doubt lie in the Department of Munitions and Supply through the Mutual Aid Board. There will, however, require to be designated a particular official as administrator of the relief funds voted. He would carry out the procurement policies agreed on by the Ministerial and Interdepartmental Committees. He would also presumably be a member of the latter Committee. In fact, he might logically be its chairman.

The Administrator or Director of relief operations might also act as liaison between the Canadian representatives on the UNRRA Committees in Washington and the relief machinery in Ottawa. He could in addition have, under the Interdepartmental Committee, general jurisdiction over relief matters in Canada; such things as liaison with voluntary relief societies; the supply of suitable Canadian personnel for UNRRA operations; organizing the collection of gifts of relief materials, etc.

3. Interim procedure for sponsoring relief allocations.

Pending more permanent arrangements, an interim procedure to deal with allocations recommended to Canada by the Combined Boards is urgently necessary. The following is recommended.

In the case of commodities already under the jurisdiction of Canadian Interdepartmental Committees (e.g. textiles, and foods), it is suggested that