

Supply—External Affairs

mark, \$600,000; Haiti, \$2,000; India, \$105,000; Iran, \$25,000; Ireland, \$25,000; Liberia, \$250,000; Morocco, \$39,526; The Netherlands, \$1 million; Norway, \$490,616; New Zealand, \$280,000; The Philippines, \$10,000; Sweden, \$1,391,304; Tunisia, \$10,000; United Kingdom, \$3 million.

Mr. Pearson: I think ours is a very worth while contribution and we certainly do not oppose it in any shape or form. I note that no communist member of the United Nations has made any contribution to this effort. Perhaps that is not surprising in view of the general attitude they take towards these United Nations activities.

I wonder if the minister has any information about the actual administration of this fund, which is a substantial one designed to assist the authorities in the Congo to establish themselves. I should like to know something about the administration of the fund if the minister has that information available. I should like to know whether the United Nations authorities are getting co-operation from the local authorities in the Congo? We read a good deal in the press about the—perhaps I can call it negative—attitude taken towards the United Nations activities and I was wondering what had been the experience of the United Nations in administering this fund in the Congo.

Mr. Fleming (Eglinton): I speak with some diffidence because I am not at all sure that my information is complete but I understand that the fund has not yet reached its objective by any means. As a matter of fact it amounts thus far to less than \$20 million of the \$100 million which the United Nations assembly envisaged as an objective. So the experience thus far may be too limited to be an indication of what may be expected on the whole. My information is that the work of the United Nations in making use of this fund has been on a very limited scale thus far.

Mr. Benidickson: The minister and I were together in November when something of a financial crisis developed at the United Nations because it was not clear whether or not all members of that body were prepared to bear their proper financial share in support of the United Nations peace effort in the Congo and the forces which had been sent there. Has that picture cleared, and to what extent has it any relation with the item before us?

Mr. Fleming (Eglinton): That, Mr. Chairman, is a different item—item 678—and we shall come to it in due course.

Item agreed to.

673. To reimburse the agricultural products board account for whole milk powder donated for international relief purposes, \$2,420,000.

[Mr. Fleming (Eglinton).]

Mr. Herridge: We are very pleased to support this item. However, could the minister give us some idea of the distribution of this amount of powdered milk by countries?

Mr. Fleming (Eglinton): Yes, Mr. Chairman. This item has provided for the distribution of 22 million pounds of milk powder as shown in the following table. I will give round figures if that meets with the hon. member's approval. The table follows:

UNICEF	15,600,000	pounds
Gold Cross	2,105,000	"
Canadian Save the Children Fund	216,000	"
Canadian Lutheran World Relief	552,000	"
Care of Canada	2,005,000	"
Canadian Red Cross	80,000	"
Council of Churches	65,000	"
Mennonite Central Committee ..	500,000	"
TOTAL	21,123,000	"

Mr. Benidickson: If we did not have this item in its present form as a contribution to international relief and special aid programs, would it otherwise have some bearing on an item we passed earlier when we were dealing with agriculture, item 666 concerning the agricultural commodities stabilization account?

Mr. Fleming (Eglinton): Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Benidickson: It would otherwise, perhaps, have had a relationship to that other vote?

Mr. Fleming (Eglinton): Yes.

Item agreed to.

674. To reimburse the agricultural commodities stabilization account for canned pork and the agricultural products board account for whole milk powder supplied as emergency food relief for the Congo, \$6,200.

Mr. Pearson: This is another small vote for the same purpose as item 673. We have heard and read reports to the effect that some of these relief supplies, more particularly canned pork, have been sent to certain areas—and, again, I am thinking of the Congo—with the best of intentions to assist in relief and rehabilitation in those areas, but that they have not proved too effective for that purpose. Can the minister indicate whether the allocation of canned pork for relief has proved a happy experience on the whole or has there been trouble about this?

Mr. Fleming (Eglinton): Mr. Chairman, the problem of the pork surplus has now been largely resolved, but I must say it was found, when inquiry was being made around the world as to countries in need which might be glad to have this food assistance, that the number of countries which had the problem of hunger and under-nutrition did not coincide with the number of countries willing to take pork. We found that pork was