

things with a view to trying to find ways and means to deal properly with some particular problem. I think probably that is how it has occurred although I knew nothing about it.

Mr. Low: Actually the reason behind this question, Mr. Chairman, is simply because one hears so many stories about how a thing gets started and in order to set the record right that was my only motive in asking that, to set the record right so that no one can bring in some tall stories of how this thing did get started.

The CHAIRMAN: Dr. Mackintosh, who will be called later, will make a statement in that regard now.

Mr. MACKINTOSH: I think there is nothing obscure about the matter. As Mr. Rasminsky has explained there were proposals of a very tentative nature put forward in draft form by the British government as early as 1942. Mr. Rasminsky and I discussed those in London on a purely unofficial basis. They were not put forward as British government proposals but as a draft proposal which the British government wished to have discussed among experts.

As you know there was then a proposal put forward by the United States. Again that was discussed among officials. I cannot recall at the moment how many Canadian officials discussed that in Washington. I know at one session both Mr. Rasminsky and myself and one or two others were there. This thing was being proposed and from one side and the other and we were working on it as representatives of the government, not for the purpose of negotiating or agreeing but for the purpose of studying. Out of that study there came certain proposals which were purely those of experts but which the Canadian government thought worth while publishing not as its proposals but as a general contribution to the development of this idea. As the discussions went on during the Bretton Woods Conference as Mr. Rasminsky has said pretty much the same people were involved in the technical side of the delegation at that conference.

*By Mr. Low:*

Q. There is just one other thing that comes out of that. The Canadian group of experts, Mr. Rasminsky stated, did put out a proposal of their own as an alternative to the two that were already in existence, and as I recall it that later became the working paper for the Bretton Woods Conference?—A. No, I am sorry. What became the working paper for the Bretton Woods Conference was not the proposals put out by the Canadian experts in June, 1943, but it was a paper called a Joint Statement of Experts for an International Monetary Fund which was put out in April, 1944.

*By Mr. Blackmore:*

Q. By whom?—A. That was a statement that was evolved as the result of prolonged discussions between the United States and the United Kingdom in which the Russians and others participated. Some of these discussions consisted of groups of representatives of several countries. Some consisted of bilateral discussions between officials of two countries. As I said yesterday or the day before the statement had been agreed on and published simultaneously in Washington, London, Ottawa, and I think in Moscow, still on the same official and non-committal basis.

Q. What I am interested in finding out is who initiated this joint statement. Did it come from Washington, London or from Canada?—A. The joint statement of experts?

Q. Yes, somebody had to prepare it, somebody had to decide to prepare it.—A. The joint statement of experts was in the main worked out—in fact,