

of view of efficiency, and that considerations of national status and prestige should not be given undue weight. It is obvious that the Boards would lose all influence if they were to be made up of representatives from all the United Nations. We have been careful to seek membership only on the two Boards to the work of which we could make the greatest contribution. In each case the importance of Canada among the United Nations is so much greater than the importance of the next country in line that preferential treatment can justly be claimed. Our purpose should be to improve the efficiency of the Combined machinery, not to secure a better position for Canada as an end in itself.

There seems to be a growing feeling that the current arrangements for the direction of the war are altogether too much an Anglo-American monopoly. This feeling is to be found in several other of the United Nations, notably China, Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands and Norway. If the Combined Boards grow in importance, this sense of exclusion from the inner circle of control may increase until it amounts to frustration and has serious effects on the war effort. When the Canadian Army is in action, public interest in our part in the high direction of the war will increase. Similarly as shortages in Canada grow more stringent, public interest will increase in our part in the international control of raw materials and food. A broader question therefore arises. Has the time come when an attempt should be made to embody in some type