

Funds to implement the provisional commitment made by Canada at Atlantic City are provided by two measures. During April the House of Commons passed a bill to provide \$10,000,000 to cover Canada's share in the administrative costs of U.N.R.R.A. as well as to provide funds for any purchases of relief supplies which might soon be made in Canada. Remaining costs of U.N.R.R.A. are included in the 1944 mutual aid appropriation.

In the case of Canada, it is probable that a large part of the contribution will be in the form of wheat. The war in the Pacific has complicated shipping in that area, and it is unlikely that much Australian wheat could be made available for relief. The United States has heavy demands on its production of wheat and has in fact been buying wheat from Canada. Canada therefore is the supplier of wheat closest to Europe, and time and shipping space will be of the utmost importance in supplying relief when the countries of Europe are liberated.

The Canadian delegate to U.N.R.R.A. was appointed to head the important committee on supplies. This committee will advise the council, the central committee and the director-general of U.N.R.R.A. regarding the provision, financing and transport of relief supplies. A sub-committee of this committee will decide whether a recipient country is in a position to pay for the relief which it receives. Canada is also represented on the committee on Europe which will consider the relief needs of the European continent.

The only enemy-occupied country to receive shipments of Canadian food is Greece, which has been receiving 15,000 tons of wheat monthly since August, 1942, as a gift from the Canadian people to the people of Greece. It is estimated that this wheat prevents about one-half of the population of the country from starving. This wheat, along with other supplies from the United States and Argentine governments, is distributed in Greece by a Swedish-Swiss relief commission. It is estimated that from the initiation of the scheme to March, 1944, about 260,000 tons of wheat were thus sent into Greece.

Wheat and flour have already been sold to several of the enemy-occupied countries through their governments in exile, although most of it will not be shipped until these countries are liberated.

Belgium and the Netherlands have each bought about 7,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat through their governments in London. These purchases were made before the setting up of U.N.R.R.A., and they will be taken into consideration when allocation of relief supplies in Europe is made. However, it is likely that both Belgium and the Netherlands, as well as other countries in western Europe, will pay for all the relief they receive.

During the famine in the province of Bengal in India, the Canadian government offered to contribute 100,000 bushels of wheat. This offer was immediately accepted by the Viceroy, Lord Wavell. Transportation difficulties, however, held up the shipment of wheat for some time.

PERMANENT WORLD FOOD ORGANIZATION

Canada also sent a delegation to the conference on food and agriculture in Hot Springs in May of 1943. It was headed by Dr. G. S. H. Barton, deputy minister of agriculture. L.B. Pearson, another Canadian delegate, was elected by the conference to head an interim commission which was given the job of drawing up a constitution for a permanent United Nations organization on food and agriculture. The interim commission has now completed this work, and the draft constitution has been presented to the United Nations for approval.

The permanent organization is to be concerned with long range food and agriculture programs, not with relief. Its job will be the problem of world rehabilitation -- the working out of satisfactory crop patterns, the raising