

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I think the statement is correct. I am giving the committee the information that the officials of my department give me. When we come to the bill itself, if there is any change needed, I shall be glad to see that it is made.

Mr. GRAYDON: I find I was wrong in my calculations with respect to the one per cent.

Mr. STIRLING: Mr. Chairman, if I remember aright, there are forty-four nations included in this arrangement. The Prime Minister has referred to the fact that there has been one meeting of the council. I wonder whether anything like forty-four nations were represented at that meeting, and whether it will be humanly possible in the future to hold meetings at anything like regular intervals of the representatives of so large a number of nations.

The Prime Minister also mentioned, as though it were an executive body, the representatives of the four nations, China, the Soviet, the United Kingdom and the United States. I take it that they will take charge of the necessary implementing of policy when it is not possible for the larger body to meet.

There are also to be two regional committees, of one of which Canada is a member—a collection of nations among the allied nations who are contributors and will be recipients. Canada, Brazil and the United States are included in the European regional bodies, are they not? But Canada is not included in the other regional bodies which take in the Asiatic and Pacific nations which will be recipients. I wonder how possible it will be for those various bodies to meet at anything like stated intervals and with sufficient representation of the nations interested; and where they will meet; and with regard to the sub-committees—technical affairs, supplies, and a third whose name I forget at the moment. Canada is particularly interested in the one dealing with supplies because the chairman chosen is a representative of the Department of External Affairs. Has that committee already located an office for itself, and set up and started the investigational work which, I take it, alone is possible at the present time, for I think that the preliminary operations of these various committees are largely those of collecting information, finding out what supplies will be available, and being ready when the time comes to give that information to the full council?

Mr. CLAXTON: If I may answer the hon. member: it should be understood that the policy-making body of the united nations relief and rehabilitation administration is the council. That corresponds in a sense to a legislative body.

Mr. STIRLING: The forty-four nations?

Mr. CLAXTON: The council consists of one representative of each of the forty-four nations. At the first meeting of the council, held between the 10th of November and the 1st of December at Atlantic City, all the forty-four nations were represented; all of them took a very active part; and the committee can appreciate the extent of that representation when I say that there were 374 representatives of the forty-four nations present. Some of the delegations extended to twenty or thirty members; no country was represented by less than three or four. The second meeting of the council is to take place at Montreal on the 23rd of June, and it is expected that all forty-four nations will be represented there.

The Prime Minister referred in the house to the desire of all Canadians to welcome UNRRA and our satisfaction that the first meeting of the council outside the United States should be held in Canada. If I may be permitted I should like to express my own pleasure, because it is going to be held in the division which I represent, and I had something to do with the preliminary arrangements.

With regard to the committees of UNRRA, the committee on supplies, to which the hon. member referred, has as chairman Mr. L. B. Pearson. That committee's function is defined by the agreement; it is that of advising generally on policies relating to supplies. The committee has met so far at Washington; it has held a great number of meetings, certainly more than ten when I last heard of it; and it is very active in advising the administration on supply questions.

Mr. STIRLING: There is something like a score of representatives on that committee, is there not?

Mr. CLAXTON: There are eleven representatives of the principal supplying countries and also one or two representatives of recipient countries. I could give the names of the countries if the committee wants them. In addition, there is the regional committee for Europe, which has on it the members of the council representing the countries located in Europe, and in addition, as the hon. member has said, three members representing the principal supplying nations—the United States, Brazil and Canada. That committee has met in London, where it has a secretariat and is established. It is a going concern, and its function is to survey relief requirements and forward them to the administration's headquarters at Washington. The regional committee of the far east consists of the countries situated in the far east. I