

will recall, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Pearson said he would have a statement prepared on the relationship of the department to the international service of the C.B.C. That statement is now in the course of preparation and I hope we shall be in a position to submit it to the committee this week.

Also, during the course of last Thursday's meeting, Mr. Pearson answered several of your questions about various countries which have troops in Korea but unfortunately he had to leave before he could answer as fully as he wished and he has asked me to fill in the rest of the picture.

Our information is supplied by the United Nations and the following is their most recent list of countries whose offers of ground forces for use in Korea have been accepted. I have asked that this list be checked at United Nations headquarters so that if there are any changes I shall be able to let you know.

The countries, in alphabetical order, are: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America.

You will note, Mr. Low, that in answer to your specific question, the Latin American countries whose offers of ground forces have been accepted are Colombia and Cuba.

I shall now, with your permission Mr. Chairman, proceed with my introductory statement which—

Mr. CROLL: Do I understand these countries actually have forces in being in Korea?

The WITNESS: These are countries whose offers of ground forces have been accepted.

Mr. CROLL: Are the forces in Korea?

The WITNESS: According to our information they are in Korea. But as I said, Mr. Croll, our list may not be up to date and we are endeavouring to check with the United Nations.

We have just had a message that our list is up to date so that is the list of countries whose forces are at present time in Korea.

Mr. McCUSKER: Have offers from other countries not been accepted?

The WITNESS: Yes, there are other countries whose offers have not been accepted, for instance, Bolivia, Costa Rica, San Salvador, Panama and the nationalist government of China.

I will now proceed with my introductory statement. I have been told, for this is my first appearance before the standing committee, that it is customary for the Under-Secretary to make an introductory statement, drawing attention to the main features of the estimates.

I feel that my remarks can be made fairly brief this year. You have had in your hands for some days now the mimeographed statement of our estimates and expenditures that we usually give you, and you will have noticed that it has been enlarged somewhat this year to provide more detail. We have given you a short but, I think, a reasonably complete explanation of the main increases and decreases in our estimates. It might, therefore, be sufficient for me at this stage to make a few general remarks by way of furnishing the setting for the figures you have before you. Any further information which you may need can be provided in response to questions as each vote is considered in turn.

First I should like to refer to recommendations made by this committee last year—more particularly to the recommendations which had to do with the administrative aspects of the department and to figures in the estimates.