

individuals involved in such matters should attempt to consider the economic interests of the various areas of Canada. Thank you.

Item agreed to.

Item 110 agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN: On item 112:

112. Further contribution to the world food program in an amount of \$2,000,000 U.S., as part of a total contribution of \$5,000,000 U.S., notwithstanding that payment may exceed or fall short of the equivalent in Canadian dollars, estimated as of December, 1962, which is, \$2,151,300.

Mr. MACEWAN: May we have a breakdown of that amount?

Mr. CADIEUX: I think I will be able to find it in a minute. There was a great deal of information put at my disposal over the weekend. I think it is about one third in cash.

Mr. MACEWAN: What countries would it involve?

Mr. CADIEUX: I have some information here on this food program which is a little outside my regular field, and I confess some unfamiliarity with it. I understand the food program is to operate on an experimental basis for three years through support from voluntary contributions. The Canadian delegation led by the Minister of Agriculture pledged \$5 million for the three years, one third to be in cash and the remainder in acceptable commodities. As of March 31, 1963, a total of approximately \$90 million in commodities and cash had been pledged for this program by 46 countries.

Mr. KLEIN: May I ask whether any of it is being made to purchase surplus food items in countries which have a surplus; not only for present needs, but for needs in times of shortages, instead of destroying food, for example?

Mr. CADIEUX: I understand this is one of the objectives of this program.

Mr. KLEIN: It would seem to me that \$100 million is a very small amount in relation to the surpluses which might exist, even in Canada.

Mr. CADIEUX: That is true. I think the idea is to establish a plan in an effort to meet this in an orderly fashion.

Mr. KLEIN: Is this program aimed at this kind of thing?

Mr. CADIEUX: As I say, the stated objectives of the scheme are to establish orderly procedures on a world basis for meeting emergency food needs.

Mr. KLEIN: I am thinking in terms of the establishment of a food bank where all surpluses of all nations would be bought by the United Nations and distributed to areas where there is need, and particularly to conserve this supply against times during which even the contributing nations might require some of the food. Would that not be a more distinct possibility?

Mr. CADIEUX: This would be a more ambitious and more expensive operation. The implications of this would be very substantial in terms of money.

Mr. KLEIN: What I am trying to get at is this: Is this particular project aimed at that ambitious program or is it merely a *pro tem* program which is adjusted from year to year as the needs may or may not be required.

Mr. CADIEUX: This looks like a more modest program designed to meet emergencies. It is not geared to a large operation such as you have in mind. Although I am sure plans for expansion are involved in this program, it is designed to provide for the refugees and others who need the food and is to be allocated on the basis of need.

Mr. KLEIN: Sometimes we have heard, for example, that Brazilian coffee is destroyed because of the effect it might have on the price of coffee in foreign markets. It would seem to me that this coffee might be bought for use by the world food bank. Even if it is not needed at the time, it might be required in five years time.