

would be important today if anything happened affecting security in the Mediterranean and the Middle East. On the political side the North Atlantic pact visualizes an association of North Atlantic countries coming closer together for economic and social reasons as well as for military, and the building up of a united North Atlantic group, a regional association of states. Additional member states outside of that community might have some bearing on that development. On the other hand, at the present time the military security aspects are very important indeed, and that is why we all agree in the North Atlantic Command that we should try and work out some way by which Turkey and Greece can be more closely associated with our security organization, whether by full membership or in some other way.

Mr. FRASER: I wonder if the minister could tell us whether we have a representative in Japan or Formosa at the present time? Have we an embassy there?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: No, we have no embassy there but we have a liaison mission who keep in touch with the situation for us. As a matter of fact, the liaison officer occupies the buildings formerly occupied by the Canadian diplomatic representative. I refer to Mr. Arthur Menzies. He has a small staff and is acting as our representative. We have no formal representation of any kind in Formosa at the moment.

Mr. COLDWELL: Sometime I would like to take up the question of refugees. That is a very important matter.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: Well, I can have a report on that.

Mr. Low: Have you anything to say about the work of the United Nations Rehabilitation commission in Korea?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: I might say something about that. They are in operation in Korea and they have received contributions from a number of countries, including \$7½ millions from Canada. The problem, of course, is very difficult because no country has ever been devastated more completely I suppose than Korea. Steps are being taken to deal with the problem within the limits of the resources now available but as long as the fighting is going on it is difficult for a civilian relief organization to operate with anything like maximum efficiency. Just as we learned in 1945-46 that U.N.R.R.A. could not operate effectively while military operations were going on, so the lesson is being repeated in Korea. The actual job of keeping refugees alive in Korea is being taken care of by the military in the form of military relief, but the United Nations organization is now in Korea, it has established relations with the military relief agencies and it is beginning to do some work on its own. The director general is Mr. Kingsley; he is also director general of the I.R.O.; and the deputy director general, a very experienced person who is in Korea now is Sir Arthur Rucker. They have already done useful work, but the period of their greatest usefulness will not really begin until military operations have receded.

Mr. GREEN: Has any thought been given to the case of Mrs. Rodd, who goes to north Korea where the Canadian troops are fighting against the north Koreans and then eventually comes back to Canada and tells the people of Canada about all the terrible things the United Nations forces are doing to the north Koreans, bringing out by comparison what we heard about the Canadians doing in Germany in the recent war. The Canadian people were told about the awful things—the atrocities—perpetrated by the Canadian troops in that war. Now, it seems to me that brings up a question that just cannot be brushed aside. Mrs. Rodd is over there as a nurse behind the north Korean lines and she can eventually come back and tell our people what she alleges to have seen there. I think there should be some way of stopping that sort of thing.