

specific reference to dealing with the problem of displaced persons. I refer particularly to resolution No. 10, which gives in great detail recommendations as to the policies to be adopted by the administration.

In regard to article IV, in which it is provided that the central committee may prevent certain parts of any report from being made public, I should recall to hon. members the fact that probably this administration is going to operate while the united nations are still at war. I can imagine that reports are marked "most secret" which deal with the assessment of requirements in occupied countries, with sources of supply, with shipping schedules and similar matters which certainly should not be made public to-day. I suggest that is sufficient reason for putting this provision in the agreement.

Mr. MacNICOL: A few moments ago the parliamentary assistant made reference to Russia, and that encourages me to ask what is going to happen to Roumania as far as UNRRA is concerned, after that country has been liberated by the Russians. Will Roumania, which was an enemy nation, be entitled to relief under this programme?

Mr. CLAXTON: The position of enemy countries is dealt with in resolution No. 1, in part I, section 3, which reads:

If it appears necessary for the administration to operate in an enemy or ex-enemy area in carrying out the purposes of the agreement, it will do so only from such a time and for such purposes as may be agreed upon between the military command, the established control authority or duly recognized administration of the area on the one hand and the administration on the other, and subject to such control as the military command or the established control authority may find necessary; provided that the council approve the scale and nature of the operations it is proposed to undertake and the standard of provision, and that all expenses connected with such possible operations in an enemy or ex-enemy area should be carried by the enemy or ex-enemy country concerned.

That is part of the provision. At the time of the first meeting of the council in Atlantic City the war had not reached a stage where it was possible for the nations to work out in very great detail policies with respect to the treatment of enemy countries, but I think it may be safely assumed that at the meeting to be held in Montreal on June 23 this will be one of the questions to come before the council for further attention. I should point out that it is not expected that UNRRA will operate in any field until after the military authorities have turned over to it the administration of relief, so that there is still some time for the working out of policies as well as for the accumulation of supplies.

Mr. ROEBUCK: The success of this agreement will depend very largely upon the business ability with which the policies of the general committee are carried out, and I observe with some consternation the method of appointment and, worse, the method of disposal of the director general, who is to be the Poch-Bah of the business end of this agreement. If we turn to article IV, under the heading "director general" we find that section 1 reads:

The executive authority of the united nations relief and rehabilitation administration shall be in the director general—

If you look through the other paragraphs you will see the very great powers that are placed in the hands of this individual, how he appoints subdirectors, who in turn take care of the rehabilitation, supplies and so on that are to be made available through the votes of the member nations. Then observe:—who shall be appointed by the council on the nomination by unanimous vote of the central committee.

In other words, it is going to be difficult to select an individual who will receive the unanimous approval of the four members of the central council, but once he has run that gauntlet notice this:

The director general may be removed by the council on recommendation by unanimous vote of the central committee.

In other words, as long as this individual can retain one vote on the central committee, he is secure and can carry on the business of the united nations as he sees fit. Then observe:

The central committee of the council shall consist of the representatives of China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. . . .

The important thing in that clause is that Canada is not included, though in my judgment Canada has now achieved the status of nationhood and stands fourth in military and economic power. Possibly without the aid of Canada in the carrying forward of our present war effort the result attained might have been different. Canada's place in the post-war world, in the rehabilitation of the down-trodden nations, can scarcely be over-estimated in importance; yet this council, which must be unanimous in the appointment of the director general who spends our money, does not include a representative of this country. I would be much better pleased with this agreement if Canada were represented on the central committee. I would also be better pleased and more hopeful of the successful outcome of this agreement were