

(C.W.B. February 6, 1948)

M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. leader, said the people wanted action and not investigation. If the government wished to know what the people wanted it could easily find out by holding by-elections in the vacant constituencies. The C.C.F. was prepared to stand or fall on the issue of price controls.

C. C. F. SUB-AMENDMENT

On the second day of debate, S.H. Knowles (C.C.F. Winnipeg North Centre) submitted a C.C.F. sub-amendment.

The sub-amendment proposed still further to extend the committee's authority by deleting paragraphs (e) and (f) from the Progressive-Conservative amendment and substituting the following:

- (e) measures to stem the rising cost of living such as the restoration of price controls and subsidies, the examination of these matters to be the committee's first order of business and a report thereon to be presented to this House not later than three weeks from the day of the committee's first meeting;
- (f) measures to control the prices of commodities entering into the farmers' costs of production in view of the fact that controls are maintained on the prices of farm products.

AMENDMENT OUT OF ORDER

Ralph Maybank (Lib. Winnipeg S. Centre) raised the point that both amendment and sub-amendment were out of order. Mr. Maybank held that the amendment, if adopted, would change the whole nature of the committee from a fact-finding committee to one that would express opinions, possibly its own. The committee would in effect be the Cabinet rather than a committee of the House because, under the proposals of the Opposition Leader, its duties were to advise on Government policy.

Mr. Speaker Fauteux ruled the amendment, and therefore the sub-amendment, out of order.

Mr. Bracken appealed from the ruling.

The House sustained the Speaker's ruling by 105 to 90.

When debate was resumed February 4, Mr. Coldwell moved a new amendment to strike out the whole of the Prime Minister's motion for appointment of a special committee of inquiry and to substitute the following:

This House is of the opinion that the present crisis demands and the people of Canada want not a parliamentary committee, but action by the government to restore price controls and subsidies.

Speaker Fauteux ruled this amendment also out of order.

On appeal, the House sustained the Speaker's ruling by 115 to 87.

Debate adjourned.

CANADA'S AID TO EUROPE

DETAILS OF GIFTS, CREDITS, LOANS: D. J. McCuaig (C.C.F. Maple Creek) asked in the House of Commons February 4 to which countries Canada had made contributions during the years 1940 to 1947, inclusive, as (a) outright gifts; (b) credits; (c) loans.

Mr. Mayhew (parliamentary assistant to the Minister of Finance) gave the following details:

(a) Outright Gifts:

Under the War Appropriation (United Kingdom Financing) Act 1942--United Kingdom, \$1,000,000,000.

Under War Appropriation Acts--Gift of Wheat to Greece, \$19,382,079.19.

Under War Appropriation (Mutual Aid) Acts--Australia, \$91,119,000; British West Indies, \$5,518,000; China, \$26,597,000; France, \$23,629,000; Greece, \$12,000; India, \$18,826,000; New Zealand, \$15,278,000; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, \$15,113,000; United Kingdom, \$1,870,978,000. Total, \$2,211,070,000.

The figures shown above for mutual aid differ from those published in the final report of the mutual aid board due to the elimination of the costs of goods on hand and declared surplus at the end of hostilities.

In addition to the contributions which were made to individual countries, the Canadian contribution to UNRRA amounted to \$154,000,000; an appropriation of \$20,000,000 was made in 1947 to finance post-UNRRA relief to needy European countries, of which approximately \$5 million has been allocated to the international children's emergency fund, \$3.5 million to finance shipments to Austria, \$4.5 million to Greece, \$4.5 million to Italy, and \$200,000 to the Canadian council for reconstruction through UNESCO; and the assessed share to be contributed by Canada toward the operational budget of the international refugee organization amounted to approximately \$5.4 million.

A further item of assistance to certain European countries was the Canadian contribution made under the combined United States-United Kingdom-Canadian programme of military relief, under which food, medical supplies, and other civilian supplies were provided in the post-liberated period before UNRRA or local governments were able to take over. The total value of the Canadian contributions for this purpose cannot, however, be regarded as an outright gift, since a portion of the cost of these supplies amounting to \$4.5 million has been recovered from UNRRA in settlement for stocks turned over to UNRRA in the Balkans, \$3.1 million has been recovered from the disposal of surplus stocks, and additional recoveries may be obtained from the governments of countries which received these supplies.

The value of the contributions made by Canada for the military relief programme were as follows:

Northwest Europe (France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Norway, and Denmark), \$64.0 million; Italy, \$28.3 million; Balkans, \$3.3 million. Total, \$95.6 million.

(b) and (c) Credits and Loans

COUNTRY	AMOUNTS CREDIT AUTHORIZED AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1947	AMOUNTS LOANED TO DEC. 31, 1947
Belgium--Loan under Export Credits Ins. Act	\$ 100,000,000.00	\$ 67,000,000.00
China--Loan under Export Credits Ins. Act	60,000,000.00	32,640,088.29
Czechoslovakia--Loan under Export Credits Ins. Act	19,000,000.00	12,067,982.55
France--Loan under Export Credits Ins. Act	242,500,000.00	198,435,000.00
Netherlands--Loan under Export Credits Ins. Act	125,000,000.00	104,638,131.37
Netherlands Indies--Loan under Exports Credits Ins. Act	15,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
Norway--Loan under Export Credits Ins. Act	30,000,000.00	19,962,000.00
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--Loan for purchase of wheat flour	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00 ¹
Loan under Export Credits Ins. Act	3,000,000.00	2,866,098.69
United Kingdom--Loan under War Appropriation (United Kingdom Financing) Act 1942	700,000,000.00	700,000,000.00 ²
Loan under the United Kingdom Financing Act 1946	1,250,000,000.00	963,000,000.00

¹Repaid in full as at December 31, 1947.

²Balance outstanding as at December 31, 1947, \$367,929,816.36

Temporary advances under section 3 of the War Appropriations Act have not been included in the tabulation since they were short term, recoverable advances. At December 31, 1947, the only advance of this type outstanding was that to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which amounted to \$8,815,686.52.

CANADIAN U.S. ECONOMIES

CLOSE INTEGRATION SUGGESTED: Hume Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States, addressing the Canadian Society of New York, Jan 30, asked why the United States and Canada could not continue, in peacetime as in war, to share scarce necessities on the basis of share-and share alike. In wartime, under the Hyde Park agreement, the things needed to keep production of both countries at the highest level were shared.

If, Mr. Wrong added, this close integration of the economies was good in war -- good for both countries and good for our allies -- why should we not with profit continue this same principle through this same period of what I hesitate yet to call peace, and indeed indefinitely?

Mr. Wrong said he was often asked whether Canada would join in giving effect to the European Recovery programme.

The answer is, he continued, that since the end of the war Canada has been executing a European recovery programme of large dimensions in relation to Canadian resources. Apart from contributions to UNRRA and other forms of relief which were made on a proportionate basis to the contributions of the United States, post-war credits extended by the Cana-

dian Government to Western European countries, have amounted to over \$1 3/4 billion. This may not sound very huge, but one must remember that the Canadian national income is only about 1/3 that of the United States.

ASSISTANCE TO EUROPE

A comparable figure for inter-governmental credits of all sorts extended by the United States Government during the same period to the same countries - the Marshall Plan countries - may be put, depending on what is included, at between a little less than \$8 billions and rather more than \$9 billions. If the United States Government had extended post-war credits on the same scale as the Canadian Government, the total would have been \$21 billions on the basis of relative populations, and \$31 1/2 billions on the basis of the relative national incomes. I do not use these figures very willingly, and I would only use them to an audience particularly interested in Canadian affairs. I think that they show that Canada has been at the head of the line in giving assistance to Europe. They also demonstrate that, having done so much, Canada is deeply pledged to the fulfillment of the general purposes of the European Recovery Programme of the United