

dence given by the following representatives of Canadian voluntary organizations:

Mr. Albert Batten, Former Executive Director of the Canadian Red Cross Society;

Mr. Paul Ignatieff, Executive Director of the Canadian UNICEF Committee;

Dr. Robert B. McClure, Member of the Board of Directors of OXFAM of Canada;

Mr. John Wieler, Associate Executive-Secretary of the Mennonite Central Committee.

The following documents, in addition to the Tables at the end of this report, were printed as Appendices to the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence:

Reference	Description
"FF"	Report to the Canadian Government of Messrs. A. Brewin, G. C. Lachance and H. Macquarrie, M.P.'s following fact-finding mission in India and Pakistan.
"GG"	Brief received from Mr. Albert Batten, Delegate, League of Red Cross Societies.
"HH"	Brief received from Dr. Robert B. McClure.
"JJ"	"The Refugee Crisis in East Pakistan and India"—A statement by the Mennonite Central Committee.
"KK"	"Pakistani Refugee Camps in India"—A brief by Mr. Paul Ignatieff, Executive Director, Canadian UNICEF Committee.
"LL"	Letter presented by the High Commissioner for India.
"MM"	Statement submitted by Mr. Paul Gérin-Lajoie entitled "Report on the Mission to India and Pakistan".

Memos and notes appended to a letter sent by the High Commissioner for India were filed as Exhibit 1 with the Committee.

I Introduction

In recent months the Committee has been keenly concerned with the tragic events in East Pakistan and the seemingly unending influx of millions of refugees into India. During the summer, three members of the Committee, Mr. Andrew Brewin, Mr. Georges C. Lachance and Mr. Heath Macquarrie, spent two weeks in the affected areas of India and Pakistan. On their return these members stressed that assistance was urgently needed for the unfortunate millions of refugees. Their report of July 19, 1971 recommended among other things that the Canadian Government increase substantially its contributions and it called upon the Canadian people to give generously to voluntary organizations united in the Combined Appeal for Pakistan Relief.

Subsequently the Committee held three formal meetings on the East Pakistan crisis. On October 5, the Secretary of State for External Affairs gave the Committee an analysis of the civil disturbances and the refugee situation and described Canadian involvement in relief efforts. He told the Committee that he had asked the

President of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to visit the subcontinent in order to assist the Government in its decisions on a further federal contribution. On October 19, the Committee heard as witnesses the representatives of four Canadian voluntary organizations; the Canadian Red Cross, OXFAM of Canada, the Mennonite Central Committee and the Canadian UNICEF Committee. All four of these witnesses had recently been to the affected area and were able to recount their first-hand observations. On December 2, the President of CIDA appeared before the Committee and reported on his fact-finding tour. In addition to these formal open meetings, the Committee had the benefit of several off-the-record background briefings on the situation from the Department of External Affairs.

The Committee has concluded that a brief summary of Canadian contributions for the relief of refugees in India and the civilian population in East Pakistan might be useful at this time. The members of the Committee were deeply concerned that the outbreak of war between India and Pakistan might result in diminished attention to the plight of the refugees. This problem still exists and is likely to persist for some time. In addition, the war and the conditions resulting from it have brought increased dangers and dislocations for many millions of people in the East Pakistan area and they too will need international support, now that hostilities have ceased. The Committee therefore urges most strongly that the Government do nothing to reduce its involvement in humanitarian assistance to refugees in India and the people in the East Pakistan area.

II Canadian Assistance

(a) To the East Pakistan refugees in India.

At the end of November, Canadians had contributed nearly \$7 million dollars (\$6,994,000), through governmental and non-governmental sources, for refugees in India. Of this, \$4,335,000 has come from the federal government, \$370,000 from the province and \$2,289,000 through Canadian voluntary agencies, the majority of whom formed a Combined Appeal for Pakistan Relief (CAPR).

The federal government's contribution of \$4,335,000 has included \$2,490,000 of rapeseed for edible oil. Most of the remainder, \$1,845,000, has been disbursed through the various interested voluntary agencies working in the field (see Table D). The contributions from provincial governments are detailed in Table II, and the amounts raised by the Canadian voluntary agencies themselves, excluding the federal grants, are given in Table III.

On November 17, the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced that the government intended to supplement its contributions by \$18 million which would bring the total federal contribution to over \$22 million and the total contribution by Canadians to over \$25 million. This additional amount puts Canada amongst the top three or four donor countries in the world in its total contributions.