

concerned. The particular case cited by New Zealand, a salary of £2,800 for the Middle East representative, was exactly what he had previously been paid as an official when employed by the U.K. Government.

17. Lest Canada be conspicuous by its silence in this recital of national intentions in regard to the Operational Budget, the Canadian representative said that while he was not authorised to make any specific statement, he could say that the Canadian Government was giving active consideration to a figure which might be put before Parliament as the Canadian contribution for 1945. He added that it was not always easy for member governments to determine upon what basis these voluntary contributions were desired and he cited, for example, the disparity between the estimated expenses and the actual expenses for 1944. It was as a result of this anomaly that, in agreement with the Director, the Canadian Government had withdrawn from its earlier intention of making a contribution for the year 1944. (It should be added that when the Operational Budget was being considered, the instructions dispatched by Ottawa in External's telegram of November 19th had not yet been received by the Canadian delegate).

18. The Director took this occasion to speak well of Canadian activity in the refugee field, and especially to mention the recent Order-in-Council in which 3,500 refugees are given permanent residence in Canada.¹¹⁰

19. The Operational Budget was adopted upon the motion of the U.S.A. and seconded by France and Canada. The U.S.A., in a reservation, approved on condition that the policy of the I.G.C. be not changed. This presumably had reference to the mandate question. It followed an assurance on the part of the U.K. representative that there was nothing sinister and no ulterior motive in the U.K. proposals for the future of the Committee. There was no intention on the part of the U.K. of refusing assistance to Spanish refugees.

20. Reference may here be made to Article I, para. 4 of the Rules for the Constitution,[†] which reads in part: "No resolution adopted by the Committee imposes any specific obligation on any member, even if the representative of the member has voted in favour of the resolution, unless the member, or its delegate on its behalf and being duly authorised, has expressly accepted the obligation in question."

4th SESSION

(This subject was actually begun towards the close of the 3rd Session).

21. The Session on the third day was devoted to the U.K.'s letter[†] regarding the future of the Committee, and the agenda paper based thereon. There was no acrimony in the discussion, although it appeared that the Director and the Foreign Office had not reached their conclusions in concert or through the same channels. Sir George Rendel did not criticise the Committee. He hoped that the Directorate would be absorbed in U.N.O. He conceived of the I.G.C. as having been created to meet a short-time emergency. Conditions having changed, the problem having become semi-permanent and a permanent

¹¹⁰Document 1007.