

Mr. DEUTSCH: Yes, by the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Holland, Belgium, Australia, Luxembourg and France.

Hon. Mr. KINLEY: Is Newfoundland included?

Mr. DEUTSCH: Yes, by virtue of the signature of the United Kingdom.

Hon. Mr. KINLEY: The United Kingdom signed on behalf of Newfoundland and the West Indies?

Mr. DEUTSCH: Yes.

Hon. Mr. McLEAN: What about the value of the dollar?

Mr. DEUTSCH: That is left to the International Monetary Fund.

Hon. Mr. LAMBERT: Does the International Organization propose to check on the carrying out of the rules relating to nondiscrimination?

Mr. DEUTSCH: Yes.

Hon. Mr. LAMBERT: That might become quite a job. Supposing that one member nation felt it had been discriminated against by two others, how would that be dealt with?

Mr. DEUTSCH: If some member felt that a provision of the agreement had been broken by two other nations, or that it had been hurt by what they had done, that member could complain about the action of the other two.

Hon. Mr. LAMBERT: That might take some time.

Mr. DEUTSCH: Yes. It depends upon how quickly the organization works. That is one of the unknowns.

Hon. Mr. WHITE: In the event of a country which is a party to the agreement violating any of the provisions of the charter; is there any provision whereby disciplinary action can be taken?

Mr. DEUTSCH: Yes. If a country violates a provision of the charter, any other member may bring that to the attention of the organization and make a complaint. The organization will then examine the situation and report upon it. If the organization finds that a provision has been broken, it presumably will recommend that the offending member should desist, and if the offending member does not carry out the recommendation the organization may then permit other members to withdraw concessions from that member.

Hon. Mr. WHITE: In the case of a flagrant violation is there any way whereby the guilty country could be expelled from the organization?

Mr. DEUTSCH: That is an unsettled question at the moment. One of the matters coming up at Havana is just what procedure, if any, should be adopted for expelling a country. The present procedure is this: the organization may apply sanctions by permitting certain members to withdraw concessions from the offending member, and if the offending member does not like that—in other words, if it feels aggrieved by the withdrawal of the concessions,—it may get out of the organization.

Hon. Mr. KING: That is, conditions may be made hard enough so that the offending member would itself decide to get out?

Mr. DEUTSCH: Yes, so that it would not be necessary to expel the member. That may be changed at Havana.

Hon. A. L. BEAUBIEN: Are there more nations represented at the Havana conference than there were at Geneva?

Mr. DEUTSCH: Yes, senator. The Geneva organization was purely a preparatory committee for the world conference. At Geneva there were twenty-three countries, including the British Commonwealth countries such as Ceylon, Burma, and so on. At Havana there are about fifty countries.

Mr. McKINNON: There are nearly three times as many countries represented at Havana as there were at Geneva.