

National Liberation. The agreements contain a pledge of reciprocal aid to Canada and a mutual undertaking to pursue international economic policies designed to implement the economic objectives defined in the Atlantic Charter and accepted by all the United Nations.

The Mutual Aid appropriation for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1945, is \$800,000,000, which will include Canada's contribution to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

In addition to Canada's commitments under Mutual Aid, since August, 1942, a gift of 15,000 tons of wheat has been sent to Greece each month. In November, 1943, Canada's offer of 100,000 tons of wheat to alleviate famine in India was accepted.

In the international field Canada has begun to take an important part in post-war affairs. At the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration conference in November, 1943, Canada was elected to the chairmanship of the Committee on Supplies (the Minister-Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Washington assumed the position) and to membership on the Committee on Europe. Canada will be a chief contributor of foodstuffs, especially wheat, for the relief of countries liberated from the enemy.

Canada has taken an active part in several conferences and on boards designed to co-ordinate plans for food and supplies of the United Nations. Canada was represented at the United Nations Food Conference in May, 1943, and a Canadian was subsequently chosen chairman of the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture.

On Nov. 10, 1942, Canada was made a full member of the Combined Production and Resources Board, the principal object of which is to combine the production programs of the United Kingdom, United States and Canada into a single integrated plan. In March, 1943, the Joint Agricultural Committee was set up by Canada and the United States. On Oct. 29, 1943, Canada was admitted to full membership on the Combined Food Board. That Board's purpose is to obtain a planned expeditious utilization of the food resources of the United Nations.

During the past two years close understanding and co-operation among the three major powers, Russia, the United States and the United Kingdom, have been implemented at several conferences. In August, 1943, Canada was host to Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt at Quebec City at their sixth war-time conference. At this Conference, British, United States and Canadian experts conferred *in camera*. For the first time the United Kingdom War Cabinet and the War Committee of the Canadian Cabinet met in joint session. During the Conference the Joint Canada-United States War Aid Committee was set up to study the problems of lend-lease and mutual aid. Mr. Roosevelt later visited Ottawa—the first United States President to visit the Canadian capital.

Canada was not separately represented at the Teheran Conference in December, 1943, but the Canadian Prime Minister later stated that both the Cairo and Teheran declarations "are the result of and are based upon confidence and good will between the great powers representing the United Nations in the present world struggle for freedom".

In April, 1944, the Prime Minister journeyed to London to attend the first war-time conference of Commonwealth prime ministers. At that important meeting, Commonwealth affairs were discussed against a background of international world organization and post-war policy. While in London, Prime Minister King addressed a joint session of the British House of Commons and House of Lords.