

## PART III.—CANADA'S EXTERNAL RELATIONS

### Section 1.—Canada's Growth in External Status

The evolution of Canada in its external relations is reflected in the growth of its Department of External Affairs. A review of the organization and development of that Department is given at pp. 74-79 of the 1945 edition of the Year Book.

### Section 2.—Canada and the United Nations\*

The first step towards the establishment of an organization for the maintenance of international peace and security was taken at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C., where the representatives of the four Governments which had signed the Moscow Declaration of Nov. 1, 1943—China, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and United States—met from August to October, 1944, and developed a set of draft proposals for the new organization. These proposals were based upon the general principles contained in the Declaration of the United Nations. The Declaration was signed on Jan. 1, 1945, by the States allied together to resist Nazi, Fascist and Japanese aggression. Thereafter, any State signing the Declaration became a Member of the United Nations.

At the Yalta Conference in February, 1945, between the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States, invitations were issued to the signatories of the United Nations Declaration to meet at San Francisco to consider the proposals arising out of the Dumbarton Oaks meeting. The Parliament of Canada approved by an overwhelming majority a resolution endorsing the Government's acceptance of the invitation. Fifty nations were represented at San Francisco. During the Conference which lasted from Apr. 25 to June 26, 1945, the Dumbarton Oaks proposals were the basis of discussion. The Charter of the United Nations, which was drawn up at San Francisco, was drafted after lengthy and detailed debate in the full Conference.† The Charter is the constitution of the Organization named, at the suggestion of the late President Roosevelt, "The United Nations". On Oct. 24, 1945, following the deposit of the required number of ratifications, the Charter came into force. The Parliament of Canada ratified the Charter on Oct. 19, 1945.

Canada was represented at the San Francisco Conference by a delegation representing both Houses of Parliament and both sides of the House. The following delegates were appointed:—

- The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada;
- The Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice;
- Senator the Hon. J. H. King, M.D., Leader of the Government in the Senate;
- Senator the Hon. Lucien Moraud, K.C., Member of the Senate;
- Mr. Gordon Graydon, M.P., Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons;
- Mr. M. J. Coldwell, M.P., President and Parliamentary Leader, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation; and
- Mrs. Cora T. Casselman, M.P.

\* Contributed by C.S.A. Ritchie, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.

† The Report of the Canadian Delegation to the San Francisco Conference, published as Conference Series 1945, No. 2, contains the texts of the Charter and the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, as well as a detailed commentary of the Charter. Copies may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa.