

the remaining half will be refunded on a basis requiring the retirement of the total amount by equal annual instalments over a period of thirty years without interest. In the case of Saskatchewan, the amount cancelled includes a certain amount of capitalized interest in respect of relief Treasury Bills.

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*

An outline of the organization of the United Nations and Canada's place therein appears at pp. 82-86 of the 1946 Year Book. A continuation of that material is given below.

Canadian Contribution During 1947

During the year 1947 the United Nations continued to develop the subsidiary organs necessary to carry out its many political, social and economic responsibilities. While this process of constitutional development was going on, a good deal was also accomplished in the drafting of preliminary surveys of particular problems, in the detailed discussion of these problems by the delegates and in the passage of resolutions recommending the adoption by Member States of certain common policies. The United Nations met its most difficult problems in the political field. Basic disagreements as to voting procedure in the Security Council and political antagonisms among the Permanent Members hampered the objective consideration of disputes and the firm handling of them by the Council.

Canada continued its policy of consistent support to the United Nations during 1947. Canadian statesmen emphasized that the only real hope for world peace lay in the achievement of collective security. They admitted the many weaknesses of the United Nations but insisted that the Member Nations should begin with vigour and imagination to eliminate these weaknesses. In the face of Security Council weaknesses, Canada accepted membership in the Council and prepared to make its contribution to the effective functioning of that body. At the same time Canadian delegates to the General Assembly made it clear that, if the Security Council could not fulfil its responsibilities adequately, the General Assembly should make greater use of its functions in the field of international security.

Second Session of the General Assembly, Sept. 19, 1947.—The Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, M.P., Secretary of State for External Affairs, was the Chairman of the Canadian Delegation to the General Assembly and the Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilesley, M.P., Minister of Justice, was associated with him in the leadership of the Delegation. Members of the Senate, House of Commons, Department of National Health and Welfare and the Department of External Affairs completed the Canadian Delegation. Four Parliamentary advisers from the Opposition parties in Parliament assisted the Delegation. Other advisers were drawn from the Departments of National Defence, Finance and External Affairs.

* Prepared by United Nations Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.