

7.—Civil Service Employees and Salaries and Wages Paid, by Departments and Principal Branches, March 19450 and March 1951—concluded

Department and Branch	March 1950		March 1951	
	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages
	No.	\$	No.	\$
Transport—				
Main Department.....	9,435	2,091,684	9,056	2,861,531
Transport Commissioners.....	155	40,775	158	59,781
Air Transport Board.....	48	12,504	54	19,056
Canadian Maritime Commission.....	34	10,239	32	12,979
Royal Commission on Transportation.....	10	1,605	1	654
Totals, Transport.....	9,682	2,156,807	9,301	2,954,001
Veterans Affairs—				
Main Department.....	13,748	2,421,363	12,931	3,336,615
Soldier Settlement and Veterans' Land Act.....	1,334	280,954	1,224	409,778
Totals, Veterans Affairs.....	15,082	2,702,317	14,155	3,746,393
Grand Totals.....	127,196	33,900,863	124,580	45,668,485¹

¹ Includes \$3,469,000 salary adjustments retroactive to Dec. 1, 1950.

PART V.—CANADA'S EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Section 1.—Canada's Growth in International Status*

The development of the Department of External Affairs is an excellent illustration of the growth of Canada in external status. It was not until forty years after Confederation that a veteran civil servant, Joseph Pope, then Under-Secretary of State, appeared before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service to testify in support of his memorandum on the urgency and desirability "of establishing a more systematic mode of dealing with what I may term for want of a better phrase, the external affairs of the Dominion" Two years later (1909) Prime Minister Sir Wilfred Laurier sponsored a bill for the creation of the Department of External Affairs which stipulated that its head should "have the conduct of all official communications between the Government of Canada and the Government of any other country in connection with the external affairs of Canada". The term "external affairs" was used in order that the new Department should have responsibility for communications of an intra-imperial as well as of an international character. Initially the Secretary of State was placed in charge of the Department but in 1912 Sir Robert Borden secured legislation to vest the office in the Prime Minister with whom it remained until 1946. In that year it was separated from the Prime Minister's Office and headed by a full-time Secretary of State for External Affairs.

When war came in 1914 the Department was still on a very modest basis with only two officers. The chief reason for this unobtrusiveness was the fact that Canada possessed at that time no effective control of its external relations. Its representation abroad was confined to a High Commissioner in London (since 1880), whose office did not come under the jurisdiction of the new Department until 1921, and a Commissioner-General in France (since 1882), neither of whom possessed diplomatic status. Other Canadians were serving abroad as trade commissioners

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