

Morse, Acting Secretary of Labour of the United States, who was elected to the position by the Governing Body of the ILO.

Mr. Paul Goulet and Mr. Percy Bengough participated in this debate. Mr. Goulet, describing recent social developments in Canada in relation to the Report's summary of world trends, spoke in part as follows: "In Canada, the past year has been one of social progress. Labour standards have been improved both federally and provincially. Employment and income have continued at the very high levels that have been characteristic of the post-reconversion period, and against this favourable background labour and management have for the most part conducted their negotiations peacefully."

He noted in particular the progress made by the National Employment Service in its various special services, and the passage by Parliament of industrial relations legislation and of amendments to the Canada Shipping Act which among other things will permit the ratification of four of the Conventions adopted at the Seattle Maritime Conference of the International Labour Organization in 1946.

GOVERNING BODY ELECTED

The triennial election of the Governing Body took place during the Conference. Prior to the balloting, the Governing Body agreed that the United States, the United Kingdom, France, India, China and Canada should retain the seats they hold as the most prominent of the eight countries of chief industrial importance. It was decided that Brazil should replace the Netherlands among these eight states, and that the list should be reviewed again before the next session of the Conference; Belgium will continue to occupy the eighth non-elective seat meanwhile.

In the election, the following were chosen to occupy the eight elective Government

seats on the 32-member body: Argentine Republic, Australia, Cuba, Denmark, Italy, Peru, Poland and Turkey. Eight Workers' and eight Employers' representatives were chosen by the Workers' and Employers' Delegates to the Conference.

Mr. Harry Taylor was elected by the Employers as first Deputy Employers' Member; and Mr. Percy Bengough was elected to the corresponding position on the Workers' representation.

The Conference admitted Ceylon to membership in the Organization, and during the session El Salvador and the Philippines became members by notifying the ILO of their acceptance of the obligations imposed by the Constitution. Burma, Pakistan and Syria,

which became members since the 1947 session, were represented by delegations

The Conference accepted for the ILO the United Nations Convention on the privileges and immunities of Specialized Agencies as modified by an annex relating to the ILO.

The session's other major decision was the adoption on the recommendation of the Governing Body, of a budget of \$5,215,539 for the Organization's operations in 1949.

As a result of the decisions of the Conference, the total number of International Labour Conventions adopted by the Organization was brought to 90, and the total of Recommendations to 83.

CANADA'S FAITH IN THE UNITED NATIONS

*From an address by General A.G.L. McNaughton,
(Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations),
to the United Nations Summer Course Lecture Series,
New York City, August 2, 1948.*

My Government also recognizes that the effectiveness of the United Nations is, at present, greatly reduced by the divisions which have grown up between the countries of Eastern Europe and the countries of the rest of the world. Until, therefore, there has been some measure of settlement of the issues that divide the world, we should not expect too much from the United Nations in its present form and organization. No one, for instance should expect that the machinery of the United Nations will produce a solution to problems on which the two most powerful nations of the world may have diametrically opposed views, which cannot be reconciled.

During the last two years, our faith in the United Nations, as an effective organization for peace and security, has been shaken. What is un-

shaken is our determination to make of it, or within it, an effective organization for these purposes. Unshaken also, is our faith that this can be achieved. It is therefore important that the United Nations be kept in existence and that we make every possible use of the very high degree of vitality which it has shown, particularly in those disputes which are not directly within the area of conflict between the Eastern European states and the rest of the world.

Canada's willingness to stand for, and our ability to secure election to the Security Council last Autumn was an earnest of our desire to play our full part in the United Nations.

(Text of General McNaughton's speech is available from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa).