

5. Assistance to Displaced Persons and Other Refugees

Canada has participated in the creation of the International Refugee Organization, and has admitted or agreed to admit certain groups of people. (For complete information on this subject see Resolution 62 (I) of 15 December, 1946).

6. Overseas Relief on a Voluntary Basis

Canadian societies, working on a voluntary basis, have made shipments of supplies and cash transfer to people living in the devastated areas, to the amount of \$17,992,404.59 from January, 1947 to April, 1948 inclusive. From September 1939 to the present date, voluntary overseas relief totals more than \$100,000,000.

7. Sub-Commissions on the Reconstruction of Devastated Areas

Canada has participated in the creation of the Sub-Commissions of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on the reconstruction of devastated areas. It took part in the work of preparatory committees which gave birth to the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Though it was not a member of either of these commissions, Canada is interested in their objectives. For instance, it sent an observer to the meetings of 1947 and 1948 of the Timber Sub-Committee for Europe.

8. Price Levels

As a consequence of the success of its price control, the price levels in Canada have been kept lower than in many other countries. Furthermore, because of its willingness to help European countries, Canada has been selling under contract to some of them large quantities of its products at prices below current world prices.

9. Canada's part in the European Recovery Programme

Since the end of the war Canada has extended in the form of credits, grants and loans to European nations an amount which, relative to the size of its population and its national income, is second to none. Largely as a result of this generous extension of aid to Europe, Canada has suffered a severe drain on its reserves of United States dollars.

The United States Economic Cooperation Act places no limit on the amount of commodities which can be purchased in Canada. This Act permits Canada to continue to send to Western Europe commodities which it would otherwise have had to contemplate directing to those countries which could provide it with dollars or goods in return. Because of the known quality of Canadian goods and the reasonableness of Canadian prices, the countries participating in the European Recovery Programme have nominated Canada as a preferred source of supply for many commodities shipped under the Economic Cooperation Act.

Resolution 54 (I) - 19 November, 1946 - Transfer to the United Nations of Powers exercised by the League of Nations under the International Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs.