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The Department of External Affairs announced today that, in response to a request from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Government of Canada has sent to the United Nations an account of the steps taken by Canada to give effect to resolutions on economic and social matters approved by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. Canada has submitted the following information:

Resolutions Adopted by the General Assembly

Resolution 45 (I) - 11 December, 1946 - World Shortage of Cereals and Other Foodstuffs.

This resolution asked that food producing countries take practical steps to increase the output of foodstuffs and to continue and strengthen international machinery with a view to using exportable food supplies in the most effective way.

During the year 1947 and the first quarter of 1948 Canada has largely maintained the high levels of food exports reached during the war years and the early post-war period. Exports of the most important food commodities during this period have been as follows:

189,318,911 bushels of wheat
20,941,904 barrels wheat flour
26,832,220 bushels of coarse grains
1,223,233 Cwt. oatmeal and rolled oats
3,106,061 Cwt. beef, veal and cured pork meat
125,762,200 lbs. canned meat

Export controls on many essential foodstuffs have been retained and have enabled the Canadian Government to direct export supplies where they will meet the greatest need. Moreover, no wheat fit for human consumption is released to distillers and sales of wheat to distillers have thus been reduced to negligible amounts.

Canada has also contributed to international efforts to make the best use of world food supplies by co-operating to the full in the work of the I.E.F.C. and of F.A.O. In March, 1948 Canada signed the International Wheat Agreement. Within the past few days the Canadian Parliament has approved this Agreement, by which Canada, during the next five crop years, undertakes to meet export demands of not less than 230,000,000 bushels a year at not more than the maximum price of \$2.00.

Resolution 46 (I) - 11 December 1946 - Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas.

This resolution urges the members of the United Nations to take all possible steps which may lead to the early solution of the problems of economic reconstruction of devastated areas.

1. Post-UNRRA Relief

On 31 July, 1947, contributions were made available by the Canadian Government for European relief. Contributions were made as follows:

a) International Children's Emergency Fund	\$5,000,000.00
b) Austria	3,409,090.92
c) Greece	4,545,454.54
d) Italy	4,545,454.54
e) Canadian Council for Reconstruction through Unesco	200,000.00
f) Canadian Appeal for Children	200,000.00
Total -	<u>\$17,900,000.00</u>

2. Loans to Foreign Countries

Under the authority of the Export Credits Insurance Act, Canada has extended credit to eight different countries. The amounts authorized and advanced until 12 June, 1948 are as follows: *

	<u>Authorized Credit</u>	<u>Total Advanced</u>
Belgium	\$100,000,000	\$67,000,000.00
China	60,000,000	50,944,223.06
Czechoslovakia	19,000,000	17,578,890.81
France	242,500,000	215,495,000.00
Netherlands	125,000,000	118,861,115.54
Netherlands Indies	15,000,000	13,250,000.00
Norway	30,000,000	22,082,000.00
USSR	3,000,000	2,866,098.69
<u>Totals</u>	<u>\$594,500,000</u>	<u>\$508,077,328.10</u>

* Amounts advanced include net amounts encumbered

3. Financial Assistance to the United Kingdom

In March, 1946 a loan to the amount of \$1,250,000,000 was granted to the United Kingdom. Out of this amount, \$1,015,000,000 was used by 21 June, 1948.

4. Participation in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Canada has agreed to subscribe \$325,000,000. Of that amount, 2% has already been paid in U.S. dollars and 18% in Canadian dollars and non-negotiable non-interest bearing notes. By this contribution, Canada has been fulfilling one of the purposes of the Bank - to help in financing the rebuilding of devastated areas.

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.

The Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, at Geneva on 11 February, 1925 and 19 February 1925 and 13 July 1931, at Bangkok on 27 November 1931 and at Geneva on 26 June 1936, was signed by Canada without reservation as to approval on 11 December 1946, the day it was opened for signature.

Resolution 55 (I) - 19 November, 1946 - National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

This resolution drew to the attention of Members of the United Nations the importance of encouraging the establishment and co-operation of voluntary National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, of respecting their independent, voluntary nature and of ensuring that contact may be maintained between these societies.

No special action by the Canadian Government was necessary to implement this resolution. The status of the Canadian Red Cross Society was recognized by the Canadian Government by legislation in 1922 (see Statutes of Canada, 1922, C.13).

Relations between the Society and the Canadian Government have been most friendly and a close liaison has been maintained in matters of common concern. The Society is a member of the League of Red Cross Societies and participates through it in the International Red Cross.

Resolution 56 (I) - 11 December, 1946 - Political Rights of Women

This resolution recommended that all Members of the United Nations, which had not already done so, should grant women the same political rights as men.

The franchise of women in Canada is co-extensive with that of men in national, provincial and local elections in Canada. Women in Canada may be elected and appointed to public office.

Resolution 61 (I) - 14 December, 1946 - Establishment of the World Health Organization

The Canadian Government was a signatory to the Constitution of the Organization at the International Health Conference held in New York during June and July 1946. On 21 August, 1946 the Canadian Government deposited its instrument of acceptance of the Constitution with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The Canadian Government signed the Protocol of the International Health Conference concerning the Office International d'Hygiene Publique at the conclusion of the International Health Conference, July, 1946.

Resolution 62 (I) - 15 December, 1946 - Refugees and Displaced Persons

The constitution of the International Refugee Organization was approved by this resolution of the General Assembly. This constitution will not come into effect until it is signed and approved by fifteen states whose total contributions equal 75% of the working budget.

In accordance with the terms of this resolution the representative of Canada signed, on 16 December, 1946, subject to approval, the Constitution of the International Refugee Organization. This was ratified by Canada on 7 August, 1947.

The Canadian representative also signed on 16 December, 1946, the Interim Measures Agreement on Displaced Persons establishing the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization, in which there was no provision for reservation and which came into effect after being signed by eight countries. Each country is bound by its signature.

From 6 June, 1947 to 22 April, 1948 the Canadian Government has authorized the group movements of thirty thousand displaced persons into Canada. In addition applications for admission into Canada may be made by a Canadian citizen or by a person legally admitted to Canada for any of the following persons as long as the applicant is in a position to receive and care for them:

- i) husband or wife
- ii) father or mother
- iii) son, daughter, brother or sister together with husband or wife and unmarried children if any
- iv) orphan nephew or niece under 21 years of age (the term "orphan" used in this clause means a child bereaved of both parents).

Under this scheme, up to 25 June, 1948, 27,179 applications have been approved by the Canadian Government.

Resolution 96 (I) - 11 December 1946 - The Crime of Genocide

The Canadian Government has not enacted any legislation for the punishment of genocide.

Resolution 125 (II) - 20 November, 1947 - Relations with and co-ordination of specialized agencies and work programmes of the United Nations and specialized agencies.

This resolution calls upon Member States to ensure on the national level a co-ordinated policy of their delegations to the United Nations.

The Canadian Government has made every effort to ensure that Canadian representatives to international conferences, whether sponsored by the United Nations or by one of the Specialized Agencies, speak with consistent voices on matters common to international conferences.

Resolution 126 (II)-20 October, 1947 -Transfer to the United Nations of the functions and powers exercised by the League of Nations under the International Convention of 30 September 1921 on Traffic in Women and Children, the Convention of 11 October 1933 on Traffic in Women of Full Age, and the Convention of 12 September 1923 on Traffic in Obscene Publications.

On 24 November 1947 the representative of Canada signed without reservation as to approval the Protocol to amend the International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921, but in accordance with Article 1 of that Protocol, Canada not being a party to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in women of Full Age, concluded at Geneva on 11 October, 1933, the present Protocol does not bind Canada in this respect. The representative of Canada also signed without reservation as to approval the Protocol to amend the International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications, opened for signature at Geneva on 12 September, 1923.

Resolution 127 (II) - 15 November 1947 - False or Distorted Reports

This resolution invited Governments of Member States to study "such measures as might with advantage be taken on the national plane to combat, within the limits of constitutional procedures the diffusion of false or distorted reports likely to injure friendly relations between states."

The Canadian Government did not submit to the Conference on Freedom of Information a report on these "measures". At the Conference the Canadian delegation was one of the sponsors of a resolution which was adopted denouncing false reports and propaganda likely to provoke a threat to the peace. The Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press was asked by the Conference to consider appropriate means by which measures taken to give effect to the resolution will be co-ordinated.

Resolution 130 (II) - 17 November 1947- Report to the Economic and Social Council on the work of the regional conferences and assemblies.

This resolution recommended that Member States holding regional conferences, whenever economic and social items of interest to the General Assembly are subjects of discussion, should communicate the conclusions reached to the Economic and Social Council.

Canada has not, since the passage of this resolution, participated in any regional conferences or assemblies on the subjects dealt with in Chapter III of the Report of the Economic and Social Council. It has, of course, participated in the work of various subsidiary organizations which themselves report to the Economic and Social Council on these markets.

Resolution 133 (II) - 17 November 1947 - Exchange of workers

This resolution urges Member States which so desire to arrange directly with each other terms facilitating the maximum possible exchange of workers wishing to take a period of training in order to improve their knowledge of their trade.

The Canadian Government agrees in principle with the terms of the resolution and exchanges are arranged subject to the terms of the Canadian Immigration Act 1927 and the Immigration Regulations.

Resolution 136 (II) - 17 November 1947 - The resolution asked for international co-operation for the prevention of immigration which is likely to disturb friendly relations between nations.

The Canadian Government has never accorded aid or protection to individuals or organizations engaged in promoting or operating illegal immigration or in activities designed to promote illegal immigration.

There are in Canada no repatriable refugees or displaced persons other than those who have come to Canada of their own accord. However, perfect freedom has been accorded to those few persons who have wished to return to their countries of origin.

The settling of a fair share of non-repatriable refugees and displaced persons and collaboration with other nations in this regard is discussed under Resolution 62 (I).

Resolution 137 (II) - 17 November, 1947-This resolution recommended that Member Governments encourage teaching of the purposes and principles and structure and activities of the United Nations in the schools of Member States.

This Resolution was communicated to the Governments of the various Provinces within whose jurisdiction lies the control of educational matters in Canada. The Provincial Secretaries were advised that the Secretary of State for External Affairs would be glad to transmit to the Secretary-General any information which they may wish to furnish concerning measures which may have been taken to implement this Resolution.

The replies of the Provincial Governments were forwarded to the Secretary-General on 19 June, 1948.

Resolutions Adopted by the Economic and Social Council

Resolution 2/9 - June 21, 1946 - Commission on Human Rights.

This resolution asked that Member States establish, if they considered it necessary, local human rights committees. Under this resolution international treaties are to conform to the standards of human rights set forth in the Charter. Section 7 of the resolution was concerned with the drafting of an international bill of rights.

There are in Canada many active and articulate voluntary organizations which are concerned with the protection of human rights and the Canadian Government has therefore not considered it necessary or desirable to establish information groups or local human rights committees other than the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

The Canadian Government is undertaking a review of treaties entered into by Canada since 21 June 1946, to ascertain if they conform to the fundamental standards relative to basic human rights as set forth in the Charter.

In accordance with section 7 of Resolution 2/9, 21 June 1946 of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights drafted at its second session from 3 December to 17 December, 1947, an international bill of rights which it circulated to Member Governments for their comments. The comments of the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on the draft international declaration of human rights, submitted to Parliament on 25 June 1948, will be taken into account by the Canadian delegations to the seventh session of the Economic and Social Council and to the third session of the General Assembly.

(On 30 June 1948 Royal assent was given to an Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act, 1938. This included the repeal of section 14(2) 1 of section 6 of the Dominion Elections Act in order to enable Canadian citizens of Japanese origin to vote in federal elections).

Resolution 41/4 - 29 March 1947 - Population.

This resolution requires the Secretary-General to obtain the necessary population statistics, estimates and studies needed by the United Nations.

The Canadian Government sends a monthly statistical statement to the United Nations for the Monthly Bulletin and has sent any other statistical information requested by the United Nations. Statistical information on the specific problems enumerated in Resolution 41 (IV) has not been requested of Canada by the Population Commission but Canadian comments on the proposed structure of the Demographic Year Book were given to the United Nations by Dr. Herbert Marshall, the Canadian Representative to the Third Session of the Statistical Commission.

Resolution 45 (IV) - 29 March 1947 - Proposal for Contribution of one day's pay to the International Children's Emergency Fund.

The appeal for funds for the children has been carried out in Canada by a national voluntary committee, "The Canadian Appeal for Children." The appeal based its campaign to a certain extent on the project of "one day's pay", but, where that method was not practicable, other measures were employed. This appeal carried on its campaign for funds from February to May of this year.

Resolution 48 (IV) - 29 March 1947 - Status of Women

This resolution invites Member States to reply as early as possible to Part I of the Questionnaire on the Legal Status and Treatment of Women.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs in a note dated January 9, 1948 transmitted Canada's answer to Part I of the Questionnaire on the Legal Status and Treatment of Women. There has been no change in law concerning the Franchise and Eligibility to hold public office since the passage of resolution No. 56 (I) of the General Assembly of December 11, 1946. Women may be elected and appointed to public office in Canada.

Resolution 49 (IV) - 28 March 1947 - Narcotic Drugs

This resolution asks for the assistance of Member States in the various phases of the work of control of narcotics.

The Canadian Government transmitted to the Secretary-General on 18 March 1948 a list of the laws and regulations in force in Canada and not already in the possession of the Secretary-General.

With regard to the limitation of production of raw materials, the Canadian representative on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs was furnished with data from information and statistics in the possession of the Canadian Government. The questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General was not applicable to Canada and the Secretary-General was informed accordingly.

A reply was sent on 26 August, 1947 to the Secretary-General's questionnaire (E/CN.7.64) on drug addiction.

The Canadian Government nominated Mr. Herbert L. May of the United States to the Permanent Central Opium Board and this nomination was submitted to the Secretary-General before 1 August, 1947.

Resolution 67 (V) - 24 July 1947 - Fiscal Questions

This resolution asks Member Governments to assist the Secretary-General in the preparation of various fiscal studies.

In accordance with this resolution the Secretary of State for External Affairs in his note of 29 October, 1947 forwarded the following information to the Secretary-General:

- 1) Information on the treatment in Canada in matters of taxation of foreign nationals and resources,
- 2) A copy of the Income War Tax Act with its 1947 amendments.

In addition, copies of the Convention and Protocol between the United States of America and Canada dated 4 March 1947 were forwarded to the Secretary-General. The Convention and Protocol provided for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion in the case of income taxes.

Resolution 77 (V) - 6 August 1947 - Genocide

This resolution called upon Member Governments to submit to the Secretary-General their comments on the draft convention on genocide.

The Canadian Government has informed the Secretary-General that it is giving consideration to the draft convention but that it is not yet prepared to send any comments.

Resolution 121 (VI) - 10 March 1948 - Principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women workers.

The Canadian Government has referred copies of the resolution to the Provincial authorities which are concerned with the application of this principle in many industries.

Resolution 123 (VI)E - 2 March 1948 - Privileges and Immunities of Members of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

The resolution recommended that Governments should extend to the members of the Permanent Central Opium Board privileges and immunities on the lines laid down in the United Nations Convention on Privileges and Immunities.

No action has yet been taken by the Canadian Government in this regard.

Resolution 131 (VI) - 19 February 1948 - Co-ordination of cartographic services of specialized agencies and international organizations.

The Economic and Social Council recommended that Member Governments stimulate the accurate survey and mapping of their national territories.

In a Note to the Secretary-General dated 10 May 1948 the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada advised the Secretary-General of the United Nations as follows concerning this resolution:

- 1) The Canadian Government is fully cognizant of the need for adequate maps and is proceeding with the mapping of its own territories as rapidly as circumstances permit. The Canadian Government recognizes that the interchange of technical information between organizations engaged in similar activities is always desirable.
 - 2) The Canadian Government, in accordance with the request of the Secretary-General that Member Governments forward during the current year a Statement showing the action taken and progress made in surveying the mapping of national territories, will prepare and forward to the Secretary-General index maps showing the progress to date in the mapping of Canada.
 - 3) In implementation of paragraph 2 of the resolution the Secretary-General was advised that the appropriate Canadian governmental authority with which the Secretariat might communicate on cartographic matters is the Department of External Affairs.
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