



Laundry soap being shipped to Europe through UNRRA.

CANADA AND EUROPE

Canada's relations with continental Europe in this generation have been conditioned principally by trade and war. It is her hope that in future they will be based on trade and friendship.

European markets have been important to Canada since her pioneer days. Up to 1929 Europe ranked after the United Kingdom and the United States as an outlet for Canadian exports. A large part of Canada's post-war export credits to war-torn countries has gone to European nations—Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, the Netherlands, Norway and the U.S.S.R. These credits, granted to help restore world trade as well as for humanitarian reasons, had up to April, 1946, reached a total of \$644,500,000 in addition to a loan of \$1,250,000,000 to the United Kingdom.

Before World War II Canada's diplomatic representation in Europe consisted of two legations, one in France and one serving Belgium and the Netherlands jointly, and an office at Geneva; she now has embassies in Belgium (also serving Luxembourg), France, Greece, the U.S.S.R.; legations in the Netherlands and Norway (also serving Denmark); a consulate-general in Lisbon and a military mission in Berlin.

Through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Canada has shipped large quantities of goods, including food, farm machinery, clothing, medical supplies and trucks, to European countries since the end of the war. In addition to her formal contribution to UNRRA of \$160,000,000 in two years Canada has made goods available for UNRRA purchases to the value of \$67,000,000 more. Canadian voluntary relief agencies have sent abroad more than \$77,000,000 worth of supplies for the relief of civilians in Europe and Asia, including more than 22,000,000 pounds of serviceable used wearing apparel.

Locomotives for France.



Canadian sailors on cruise visit Rio de Janeiro.

CANADA AND THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Canada's contacts with Latin America assumed a new importance during World War II, when the loss of European markets made it necessary for both to seek new sources of supply. The value of Canadian exports to Latin America more than tripled between 1938 and 1945, while imports increased five-fold.

Canada's commerce with Latin America is still a relatively small proportion of her total trade but its benefits are mutually recognized. Since 1941 diplomatic missions have been exchanged with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru and Cuba, and in addition Canada has a growing service of consular and trade representatives in other Latin American countries. Two recent trade missions headed by the Minister of Trade and Commerce were most cordially received.

The French element in Canadian culture finds a natural response in Latin America. French universities in Canada attract many students from these countries. During the war a special bond was created when Canada, the only free centre of French culture after the occupation of France, expanded her French publishing industry to supply the world market with French literature. Other links between them are the religious tradition in Canada, where more than a third of the people are Roman Catholic, Canada's political and sentimental ties with the Old World, and the similarity of their international status as small powers.

The question whether Canada should join the Pan-American Union has not been in the past and is not now a very lively issue. Canada has shown her official interest in co-operation with Latin America by sending official observers to a number of technical conferences associated with the Union and to other inter-American meetings. Judging from a

