

lot of people throughout the world. It also provided the Security Council which, it was hoped, would be able to prevent the outbreak of future wars by having the five great powers who had joined in winning World War II police the world. In how short a time were our hopes dashed! Hardly had the United Nations come into existence before the elements of the cold war became evident. The U.S.S.R., first in Iran, then in Europe, and after that everywhere, sought to extend its tentacles. Canada as a non-permanent member of the Security Council during some of its most active days stood side by side with the United States in endeavouring to resist this contradiction of everything for which the United Nations had been formed. Ever since, we have worked closely together, right down to the time, a month ago, when the Canadian and United States representatives stood staunchly in support of a resolution for aerial inspection of the Arctic. Throughout the years the United States and Canada have resolutely maintained that inspection and control are essential prerequisites to any form of control of nuclear weapons. Twenty years ago we little knew and little worried about such matters.

Out of the destruction of World War II came a great change in the status of the United Kingdom and France. They were victors, according to the history books; but what a price they paid! What a price the United Kingdom paid in the liquidation of its foreign holdings, in the destruction of homes and factories, in the piling up of sterling balances in India, Egypt, and elsewhere, and most of all in young manhood! The future was mortgaged in return for bombs and aircraft and shells which daily were hurled into oblivion. Of the effect on France, I need not comment after the events of recent weeks. These two countries were among the closest friends that Canada had in the world of 1938. They took a large proportion of our exports and paid for them in cash. They were able to support great armies and navies and behind this protective barrier we in Canada felt secure. How great has been the change - how important for the United States as well as Canada!

And after World War II there was that generous effort on the part of the United States, the "Marshall Plan". The United States made it possible for Western Europe, with much struggling, to pull itself up, as it were, by its own bootstraps, until today there is hope that it may resume its importance in world affairs and, not the least, in world trade. In the latter stages of the war and after, Canada, too, by loans and outright gifts made proportionately large efforts to restore Europe economically from Athens to London.

One result of the war and the outbreak of the cold war was the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. NATO owes much of its conception to the United States and Canada. NATO has stood as a great shield