



# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION  
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. 5 No. 2

November 18, 1949.

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## WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

**MR. PEARSON ON FOREIGN POLICY:** In the House of Commons on November 16 the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, spoke on foreign policy as he moved that estimates of his Department be referred to the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

Before dealing with European affairs, the Minister touched upon matters jointly concerning Canada and the United States. He expressed the hope that the United States would soon be able to deal with the St. Lawrence seaway and power project, and said that Canada and the United States could not take their relations with each other too much for granted. Canada, he said, should not be over-sensitive in her relations with the United States; the United States on its part, he thought, "must recognize that we wish to play our own part in international development, make our own contribution, and that we can do this effectively as a co-operating partner but not as a camp follower."

In his 90 minute review he said the United Nations had been strengthened in the last year and had helped to reduce world tensions by containing conflicts in Palestine, Kashmir and Indonesia which could have sparked a major war; he said that military obligations under the Atlantic Pact would be charted before long but its 12 member nations also should start at once to implement their pledge of economic collaboration; and he declared that the mili-

tary occupation of Japan should be ended as quickly as possible and a general conference that would include Canada should seek to write a peace treaty.

He spoke, in part, on European affairs, as follows:

".... There are still many obstacles in the way of further progress towards western European unity. Fear and uncertainty are probably the most conspicuous, fear of war and uncertainty about the economic future. These disintegrating elements lie at the root of most of the conflicts and stubborn differences of policy that retard progress towards European unity, but nevertheless a very real advance has been made in that direction.

"There is another difficulty which is retarding the essential advance towards European unity. When Prime Minister Nehru spoke in New York in October last on the causes of war he named as one of these the desire of one nation to dominate another. Nowhere are his words more clearly to be tested and proven than in Europe itself. For some time now it has been quite obvious that Soviet Russia is inflexibly set upon imposing its will by force and fear upon a wider and wider area totally regardless of the sovereign rights, the religious traditions or the social organization of the peoples involved. This unswerving purpose poisons and distorts the aspirations of those who seek for a peaceful way of life everywhere.