



Two Canadian soldiers, serving under the flag of the United Nations, chat with an Indonesian sentry on outpost duty in the Middle East

Aid Act of 1943, were given free to any wartime ally. The total of these and other wartime gifts to the Allies from Canada came to \$4 billion. Canada alone of all the allied nations did not accept United States Lend-Lease assistance; it paid cash for all materials received from the United States. The war cost the nation \$19 billion.

Side by side with new international prestige came economic and industrial growth. Canada's economy, originally based on furs and fish, and later on timber and grain, was fundamentally changed in the twentieth century. Aircraft opened up the North and mineral production became important. More important, Canada became a manufacturing country and after the war the trend toward industrialization increased. Spectacular new discoveries of iron, oil and uranium, important hydroelectric developments served to draw to Canada a degree of world attention. The nation's increasing interest in international affairs showed that it was prepared to assume the new responsibilities which its growing power brought with it.

Canada's International Relations Today

The rapid development of Canada's participation in international affairs is illustrated by the statistics of its diplomatic representation abroad. By the end of 1939, Canada had but ten missions abroad. In 1962, the number exceeded 80. Canada had embassies in 41 countries and high commissioners' offices in 12 Commonwealth countries. There was one Canadian legation abroad, 14 consular offices and eight permanent missions to international organizations. A Canadian mission was maintained in Berlin and, as a member of the International Truce Commissions in Indochina since 1954, Canada has assigned diplomatic personnel to Phnom Penh, Vientiane, Hanoi and Saigon.

Canada took an active part in the establishment in 1950 of the Colombo Plan for aid to under-developed

countries in South and Southeast Asia and by 1962 had committed \$381.6 million to the Plan. As one of the charter members of the United Nations, Canada has served on the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council and is a member of all the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. Canadian troops fought in Korea under the United Nations flag, and form part of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East. Canadian military components are serving with the UN forces in the Congo, while a small air force contingent is with the UN Security Force in West New Guinea.

Canada has also supported the North Atlantic Treaty Organization since it was formed in 1949 by a group of nations resolved to "unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security". As a member nation,

A typical scene of the annual session of NATO Ministers and advisers at Paris, France



Canada has not only carried out its obligations under the Treaty but also has been particularly interested in those provisions under which the NATO countries undertook to "strengthen their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being".

A measure of Canada's growing responsibilities in world affairs can be found in the record of its post-war financial assistance abroad, through the United Nations and other agencies. By 1962, this amounted to more than \$4.5 billion. This is equivalent approximately to \$250 for every man, woman and child in Canada, or almost \$1,200 for every Canadian family—an amount equal, in many parts of the country, to a down payment on a new house.