



Canada's contribution to world recovery after the last war in relation to population and national income is second to none. As well as substantial financial aid, Canada has sent abroad food, medical supplies and other goods. A recent ceremony marking the shipment of a large quantity of Canadian powdered milk by the International Children's Emergency Fund is shown in the above photograph. Left to right: Rev. Benedetto Maria Maltempi, rector of Notre Dame du Mont Carmel; Count Carlo di Cossato, Italian Minister to Canada; Hon. Ernest Bertrand, Postmaster General; and Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

In a series of seven meetings since it resumed sessions early in February, the House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs has examined the wide range of Canada's external policies. Lester B. Pearson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and senior officers of the Department, have appeared before the Committee. Minutes of proceedings and evidence are printed and may be obtained from the King's Printer. The corresponding committee of the Senate begins its sittings shortly.

In both committees, the problems of external relations are studied thoroughly and objectively, without regard to party differences. Gordon Graydon, Progressive-Conservative member for Peel, Ontario, emphasized the non-partisan nature of the study when, as vice-chairman he presided at a meeting of the House of Commons Committee on May 24.

On this occasion, Mr. Graydon stated:

"Perhaps it may be said that foundation for the multiple party arrangements, in so far as external affairs work is concerned, was laid down at San Francisco and later at London and successive meetings with respect to our parliamentary delegations. The evidence of further non-partisan multiple party participation, I fancy, is welcomed certainly by parliament and by the country. After all, we in Canada, I think are all of one mind and that is that, so far as is humanly possible and having regard to all the circumstances, our foreign policy ought to be one which would command unanimous opinion in so far as that is possible in order that we shall be able to speak with a united voice in the councils of the world."

economy, as I have already stressed, would mean a continuing and paying market for many of our traditional exports. It would also mean increased imports from that area and a reduced dependence on any one source of supply. The old multilateral system of trading - so advantageous to Canada in the past - whereby we covered our American deficit with our European surplus, can only operate if western Europe, the pivot in the world trading system, can play its former role. It is surely obvious, too, that the lowering of trade barriers and the effective expansion of international trade, as envisaged at Geneva last summer and more recently at Havana, can only be realized if Europe is in a position to improve its living standards and increase both exports and imports. The convertibility of

exchange, without which effective multilateral trading is clearly impossible, cannot be achieved if Europe lives only by outside support. In short, a growing and freer international trade, upon which we in Canada depend more than most countries, presupposes a rehabilitated western Europe, and we must, consequently, make every effort to promote that rehabilitation.

In doing so, we are not only demonstrating good business sense, but we are also showing our awareness of the international importance of our action. Democracies which want to maintain their self-respect and play their part in the community of nations, have to live up to their responsibilities, even if it means self-denial and inconveniences for a temporary period.