

and 1945. Just as during the war and in the years after, Canada is paying her own way, and has had no occasion to seek out or receive financial assistance from other countries. Many editorial writers in the United States overlook this fact.

Approximately half of our national budget of about four and one-half billion dollars is earmarked for defence. Our preparedness program is many-sided, and will absorb a substantial proportion of our energies for some time to come. Our armed forces have doubled strength since the outbreak of the Korean war, and Canadian units have taken their place beside American forces both in Korea and in Europe.

The United States and Canada have also shared the objective of helping to restore the war-torn economies of Europe and Asia and of raising the standards of living in underdeveloped countries. There can be no complete measurement of the contribution made by your E.C.A. programs to the building up of the free world. On our side, Canada made available, in various forms, a total of \$2.7 billions in economic assistance to other countries in the years 1945 to 1950. Related to national income this contribution was not exceeded by any other country. You also have your Point Four program, while we are participating in the British Commonwealth's Colombo Plan for South and Southeast Asia.

Thus it is that Americans and Canadians are working toward the achievement of similar objectives in international forums and in the development of national economic policies. If we often do not go about this in exactly the same ways, there are good reasons for it. We do differ in tradition, in culture and in the temperament of our people, in our constitutions and in our political institutions, and in the stage of our economic development. Just because this is so, there is great need for mutual understanding of how each of us tackles the problems facing both our countries.

The value of such knowledge and understanding between the United States and Canada has grown along with our common interests and responsibilities. Their importance is underlined today by the stand we have been compelled to take in the defence of our freedom. It seems to me all of us can be glad that American awareness of Canada is becoming more immediate than it once was. Canada is a country worth knowing for itself, for its vital association with your country, and for its place in the free world. The vast resources to which I referred before are available to those with whom we are associated as friends in our common aims -- that is part of the pattern of sincere friendship. Good friendship must be easy and comfortable. The best kind of friendship doesn't need be a matter of active concern, but when it gets to the point where it is taken for granted, it begins to pall. Let us on both sides of the border see to it that we don't become that kind of friends.