

the principles regarded as fundamental to trade and employment in any country.

CLAXTON: Of course, while there may be agreement in principle, this does not dispose of practical and detailed differences that may exist, Mr. Fisher.

ST. LAURENT: Of course not. Our three countries inevitably have different views on various aspects of economic policy. But these differences arise from the different conditions prevailing in our respective economies, not from opposed ideologies. Canada can be expected to frame its economic policy, as I indicated before, in the light of conditions which we in this country are called upon to deal with, at the same time taking into proper account the United Kingdom economic policy, insofar as it is apt to affect us, and the United States policy in the same way.

FISHER: In other words, generally you take your stand on practical considerations rather than on theoretical or ideological concepts.

CLAXTON: That is the sensible thing to do.

FISHER: Quite so; and now if I may, Mr. St. Laurent, I should like to switch to your political policy. What course do you follow in Foreign Policy?

ST. LAURENT: We believe that security for all countries of the world rests in the development of effective international organization, Mr. Fisher. Political reconstruction cannot be carried out apart from economic reconstruction. Economic revival is of the utmost concern to us as it is to you; and foreign trade is a particularly vital factor in our own economy. After all, despite it's only having twelve million people Canada is the third trading nation in the world. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that we give strong support to the United Nations and every international organization which contributes to the economic and political stability of the world.

FISHER: There would seem to be a very close correlation between your Foreign Policy and ours in the United States, Mr. St. Laurent.

ST. LAURENT: That is so, but in the case of Canada we must, of course, take a realistic view of our influence in the international sphere. There is little point in a country of our stature clinging to a particular international position if nations possessing the major share of the world's military and economic power cannot be persuaded to consider it for Canada. The war began in 1939. Since the day we entered the conflict we have demonstrated, I think, in a very practical way, our readiness to play our part to the full whenever we were convinced that significant and effective action was contemplated. That has been, and I hope will continue to be, the guiding principle of our participation in international life.

FISHER: That leads me to a question that is also international. But I should like to have Mr. Claxton's views on it too. Like yourselves, we in the United States have set our faces against any form of totalitarianism in this hemisphere. If we should be threatened again at any time what support might be expected from you in Canada?

CLAXTON: (laugh) That is an odd question, Mr. Fisher. If it is necessary, the best answer is the record of my country in two wars. We joined forces with those who withstood the militarist and totalitarian enemy because we recognized ourselves to be threatened, and you won't mind my adding that in each case we were aware of the issues involved at a relatively early date. The Nazi menace was recognized as a menace to Canada and to the Canadian way of life. In September 1939 the Canadian