

In relation to resources, Canada actually risked a good deal more than the United States in assisting Europe towards recovery. I am often asked whether Canada will join in giving effect to the European recovery program. The answer is that since the end of the war Canada has been executing a European recovery program of large dimensions in relation to Canadian resources. Apart from contributions to UNRRA and other forms of relief which were made on a proportionate basis to the contributions of the United States, post-war credits extended by the Canadian Government to Western European countries have amounted to over one and three-quarter billion dollars. This may not sound very huge, but one must remember that the Canadian national income is only about one-eighteenth that of the United States.

A comparable figure for inter-governmental credits of all sorts extended by the United States Government during the same period to the same countries - the Marshall Plan countries - may be put, depending on what is included, at between a little less than \$8 billions and rather more than \$9 billions. If the United States Government had extended post-war credits on the same scale as the Canadian Government, the total would have been \$21 billions on the basis of relative populations, and \$31½ billions on the basis of the relative national incomes. I do not use these figures very willingly, and I would only use them to an audience particularly interested in Canadian affairs. I think that they show that Canada has been at the head of the line in giving assistance to Europe. They also demonstrate that, having done so much, Canada is deeply pledged to the fulfillment of the general purposes of the European Recovery Program of the United States. Finally, they illustrate the chief cause of the present Canadian dollar difficulties by revealing the extent to which Canada has been selling on credit while buying for cash.

In addition to the granting of credits, Canada has been and is selling a major part of her food exports under contract to the United Kingdom at prices well below the prices in the United States, and has thus reduced by a very large figure the amount of dollars, in cash or credit, needed to maintain the present dreary and austere diet of the British people.

We shall continue to do what we can to contribute towards European recovery, for we consider that recovery to be the first objective which must be attained before the sun can shine once more out of a clear sky. This is partly a matter of economics, partly a matter of politics, and partly a matter that goes beyond economics and politics into the recesses of conscience. It would be rash and inappropriate if I were to try here to summarize the issues in the great debate which is now going on before the committees of the Congress of the United States and the American people. It is not inappropriate, however, for me to assure you that Canadian people are not merely auditors sitting somewhere back in the arena, listening in hope that a few of the benefits of the European Recovery Program may come their way. They have already given ample proof, by what they themselves have done, of their desire and intention to assist, and you can rest assured that they will not relax their efforts.

Currently, in connection with the European recovery program, the word "contribution" is used in two different senses. Western Europe needs goods. Someone must contribute by producing goods, and someone must contribute by paying the producers for them. Canada can produce a good many million tons of the goods needed for European recovery, the wheat and other foods, the metals, the lumber, the machinery and so on, but Canada can in one way or another carry only part of the cost of the difference between what she can export to Europe of these goods, and what