

airfields from Edmonton, Alberta, to Alaska, known as the Northwest Staging Route; the 1,500-mile (2,415 kilometer) Alaska Highway connecting them; the construction of further airfields in northeastern Canada; and the establishment of joint weather stations and communications systems.

In April, 1941, the Hyde Park Agreement, arranged between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King, provided for the joint use of the productive facilities of both countries. The close integration of the Canadian and United States war effort at every level has no parallel in history.

Canada and the United States form one North American civilization. Their close ties of daily association and their interdependence in trade and defence ensure their continued co-operation in keeping it intact. Today more than ever their destinies are inextricably interwoven.

Canada and Europe

Canada's relations with continental Europe in this generation have been affected principally by trade and war. It is Canada's hope that in future they will be based on trade and friendship.

European markets have been important to Canada since pioneer days. Up to 1929 Europe ranked after the United Kingdom and the United States as an outlet for Canadian exports. A large part of Canada's post-war export credits to war-torn countries has gone to European nations: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France,

the Netherlands, Norway, and the U.S.S.R. These credits, granted to help restore world trade as well as for humanitarian reasons, stood at \$1,846,014,909 in 1948.

Through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Canada shipped large quantities of goods including food, farm machinery, clothing, medical supplies and trucks, to European countries after the war. In addition to its formal contribution to UNRRA of \$134,000,000 Canada made goods available for UNRRA purchases to the value of \$67,000,000 more. Canadian voluntary agencies sent abroad \$111,900,000 worth of supplies for the relief of civilians in Europe and Asia up to the end of March, 1949, including more than ten thousand tons of serviceable used wearing apparel. These figures do not include the countless parcels forwarded by private individuals.

Before the Second World War Canada's diplomatic representation in Europe consisted of three legations, in France, Belgium and the Netherlands, and an office at Geneva. Now there are Canadian posts established in 19 European countries.

Canada's contacts with the Latin American nations assumed a new importance during the Second World War, when the loss of European markets made it necessary for both to seek new sources of supply. The value of Canadian trade with it Latin America has increased ten-fold since 1939.

Canadian representation in Latin America is growing. Diplomatic missions have been exchanged with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru, and Cuba, and there are Canadian consular offices and Trade Commissioners in other countries.

Much emphasis is placed by these missions upon cultural relations. By arrangement with the National Gallery of Canada, as well as through private channels, exhibitions of Canadian painting and graphic art have been sent to various republics. By means of documentary films, photographic displays and exhibits, provided mainly by the National Film Board, and daily programmes in English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese transmitted by the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Latin Americans have become increasingly aware of Canadian developments in agriculture, industry, education, and the fine arts.

The French element in Canadian culture finds a natural response in Latin America. French-language universities in Canada attract many students from these countries, while English-language schools attract those of pre-university age. During the war a special bond was created when Canada, the only free centre of French culture after the occupation of France, expanded its French publishing industry to supply the world market with

Canada and the Latin American Republics