



1) Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns, Commander of the United Nations Expeditionary Force, takes the salute from Canadians serving with the Force in the Middle East

for the Allies and, under the Mutual Aid Act of 1943, were given free to any wartime ally. The total of these and other wartime gifts to the Allies from Canada came to \$4,000,000,000. Canada alone of all the allied nations did not accept United States Lend-Lease assistance; it paid cash for all materials received from the United States. The war cost the nation \$19,000,000,000.

Side by side with new international prestige came economic and industrial growth. Canada's economy, originally based on furs and fish, and later on timber and grain, was fundamentally changed in the twentieth century. Aircraft opened up the north and mineral production became important. More important, Canada became a manufacturing country and after the war the trend toward industrialization increased. New discoveries of iron, oil and uranium, new hydroelectric developments in British Columbia and Quebec, focussed the eyes of the world on Canada. The nation's increasing interest in international affairs showed that it was prepared to assume the new responsibilities which its growing power brought with it.

Canada's International Relations Today

The rapid development of Canada's participation in international affairs is illustrated by the statistics of its diplomatic representation abroad. By the end of 1939, Canada had but ten missions abroad. In 1957 the number exceeded sixty. Canada had Embassies in thirty-three countries and High Commissioners' Offices in eight Commonwealth countries. There were four Canadian Legations abroad, twelve Consular offices and three permanent missions to international organizations. A Canadian mission was maintained in Berlin and, as a member of the International Truce Commissions in Indochina since 1954, Canada has assigned diplomatic personnel to Phnom Penh, Vientiane, Hanoi and Saigon.

Canada took an active part in the establishment in 1950 of the Colombo

Plan for aid to under-developed countries in South and South-East Asia and by 1957 had committed \$196.8 million to the Plan. As one of the charter members of the United Nations, Canada has served as a member of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council and of all the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. Canadian troops fought in Korea under the United Nations flag and form part of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East.

Canada has also supported the North Atlantic Treaty Organization since it was formed in 1949 by a group of nations resolved to "unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security". As a member nation, Canada has not only carried out its obligations

under the Treaty but has also been particularly interested in those provisions under which the NATO countries undertook to "strengthen their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being".

A measure of Canada's growing responsibilities in world affairs can be found in the record of its post-war financial assistance abroad, through the United Nations and other agencies. By 1957, this amounted to more than \$4,000 million. This is equivalent to \$250 for every man, woman and child in Canada—or almost \$1,200 for every Canadian family: an amount equal, in many parts of the country, to a down payment on a new house.

As a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Canada plays an important role in its deliberations. Seen here are heads of governments of member nations, meeting in Paris

