



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 20 No. 41

October 13, 1965

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THREEFOLD APPROACH TO CANADIAN POLICY

The following is part of an address given recently by Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee in Winnipeg:

...I should say that our current international policies are based on three lines of approach to the complex questions of world affairs:

First, pending the attainment of universal collective security, we must maintain regional security, strengthen those traditional associations with other free nations on which a good deal of world security and progress depends and pursue all the normal interests, such as trade and immigration, on which our own national well-being has also depended.

Second, at the same time, we must pursue vigorously in the United Nations the objectives of peace, economic and social welfare and human rights. We must cultivate friendly relations with the newly-independent nations and with all states in the spirit of enlightened internationalism.

Third, Canada and like-minded nations must take all opportunities, in direct relations with the Communist nations, to make our intentions clear, to respond to changes in the Communist world which offer possibilities of a more normal relation and to advance specific interests of trade, information and protection of individuals. In this way, some of the basic tensions affecting the world generally may be lessened....

ALLIANCE IS IMPERATIVE

The North Atlantic Alliance, which Canada helped to create, has completed 16 years of existence, and there is generally agreement among the members that the need for such a defensive association remains very great. With the security and self-confidence

which this Alliance provided for the area it covered, Western Europe has effected a remarkable recovery from the effects of the war. The nations of Western Europe have gone ahead with the North American members of the Alliance to make their contribution to security and welfare elsewhere in the world.

There are, as you know, debates and disagreements within the Alliance about the exact nature of the organization required to fulfill the purposes of the agreement, about the degree of integration of forces required and about control of nuclear weapons. These questions pose major problems of policy; they also provide evidence of the seriousness with which members view matters affecting their security and of their desire to have the structure of the Alliance reflect changing conditions. In spite of differences over method and procedure, all NATO leaders are agreed about the danger of aggression which makes an alliance imperative....

OGDENSBURG DECLARATION

Our defence links with the United States are closely related to our NATO commitments. Since we are looking back together over 25 years of Canadian and world affairs, we might recall another significant anniversary. On August 18 of this year, the Honourable Averell Harriman represented the United States Government and I represented the Canadian Government in a ceremony at Ogdensburg, New York, commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the declaration on defence partnership between Canada and the United States made in that city by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King. We made use of this occasion on behalf of our two governments to reaffirm the necessity of continuing to co-operate

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