

history. The Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 provided for the International

Joint Commission of three representatives of each country to deal with all boundary disputes between the two nations. In setting up the Permanent Joint Board on Defence, your President and our Prime Minister were thinking of the composition and successful operation of that Commission. Since its inception all differences arising along the 5,655 miles of frontier have been satisfactorily and amicably settled.

Similarly, under the Permanent Joint Board all matters relating to our common defence have been satisfactorily dealt with.

A Canadian friend of mine who was broadcasting to the United States on the fourth of July, once told me that he afterward received a letter from San Francisco which he will never forget. The writer, after describing the scene as the sun was setting in the Golden Gate of that famous city, ended with these words: "In the geography of the map, the distance between San Francisco and Montreal is many hundreds of miles. In the geography of the human heart the distance is too small to be measured."

Few people on either side of the boundary realize how close our relations have been. Our soldiers fought side by side in comradeship and our industrialists worked together as a team. We virtually pooled our economic resources in consequence of another agreement President Roosevelt and our Prime Minister made at Hyde Park in April, 1941. We shipped you minerals, electrical equipment, aeroplane frames, shells and explosives; you shipped us steel and coal and oil and the other things we needed, and we each paid for them in cash. Alone among the Allies we were able to get along without loans or lend lease assistance. Like you we contributed largely to the pool of the Allied effort.

Canada and the United States are each other's best customer, each has more money invested in its neighbour than in any other country. We respect each other's word, and we both have met and will meet all our obligations.

We are almost the only countries which base their hope for progress and a better life for their citizens on a system in which enterprise is free..... and our standards of living are the highest in the world.

The ties that bind our two peoples are more than material. We share a common political heritage and in the development of our democratic system much of our way has been along a common road.

Things were not always as they are today. More readily than many other cities, Ogdensburg can recall the bad as well as the good: You have had more of both. This district was the scene of victories and defeats in the wars of the past. You will remember that a large number of the early settlers of Canada were members of the thirteen colonies who left the prosperity they had won in your part of the New World for a still newer world of wilderness and hardship. The memories of what this exodus meant for them were slow to die. We fought openly in 1812; controversies arose over the boundaries of Maine and Alaska, the Rebellion of 1837 the Fenian raids of the sixties, over reciprocity and over trade barriers that obdurately stood intact until 1935.

These old difficulties are not mentioned to open old wounds - at worst they are nothing but honourable scars - but to recall that the relationship of today did not come about inevitably and without effort; it was not stumbled on. Our good relations have been anxiously and patiently striven for by two sensible peoples, each working out its destiny in a