

In the world today this is a very important relationship. One good example of the result is that tomorrow there will be negotiations taking place in Ottawa between the representatives of the United States and Canada concerning the development of the Columbia River. Here we have another great scheme which can be developed only if there is co-operation between the two nations. If this development does take place it will mean a great deal to the citizens of both countries. The representatives of the two nations have been able to get together in a way which I am sure will bring about a solution of this problem.

We are having a similar experience with regard to the Passamaquoddy Project in the Maritimes. The International Joint Commission has been making studies of that Project, and I hope eventually it will be possible for some workable scheme to be devised which will be of benefit to the citizens of both the New England States and our own Maritime Provinces.

We have the same type of relationship with regard to another body of water. I refer to the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. This is a joint asset which probably no other two countries in the world can equal. Its use for the purposes of power production, recreation, navigation and the protection of commerce really startles the imagination. It has been necessary, in order to maintain this great resource, for Canada to deny requests, which otherwise we might have been able to entertain, from some United States interests who have wished to remove some of the water from this basin for other uses. It has been possible to sit down and talk the whole matter over with United States representatives. I believe there is a thorough understanding between the two nations as to just what is involved.

Sometimes I wonder whether it is realized in all parts of the United States, or even for that matter in all parts of Canada, just how vital the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes have been from the dawn of Canadian history. They have been the main geographic features in the development of Canada. Two-thirds of the people of our nation live in this area, and for us it is possibly of a great deal more significance than it is in the over-all United States picture. If that fact alone is realized, I believe that our difficulties with the United States on this question will eventually be solved.

Then, I come to the fifth subject, and will deal with only four more. I refer to Latin America. In what is known as Latin America there are 20 republics all imbued with the love of freedom and all very responsible members of the United Nations. Many of them took part in the old League of Nations. At the United Nations today, these 20 Latin American nations are making a great contribution. The current President, Dr. Belaunde of Peru, has been outstanding in fulfilling the functions of that office. Latin America has given 5 Presidents to the United Nations since that organization was set up, a far larger number than from any other area in the world.