

CANADA

JOINT STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA AND OF THE UNITED STATES REGARDING DEFENCE CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES MADE IN OTTAWA AND WASHINGTON ON FEBRUARY 12, 1947

TREATY SERIES, 1947

No. 43

*Statement made by the Prime Minister of Canada  
in the House of Commons*

I wish to make a statement today by the Government of the United States which have taken place in the Permanent Joint Board on Defence which the wartime cooperation should be maintained in this postwar period. Each Government has decided to the extent authorized by law, to cooperate for purposes of security purposes. The collaboration will be limited and will be based on the following principles:

(1) Each country's defence establishment shall, to the extent that of the other country.

(2) General cooperation as observers in connection with exercises and with the exchange of material of common interest.

(3) Encouragement of the exchange of military equipment, organization, methods of training, etc. As certain United Kingdom standards have long been in use in Canada, no radical change is contemplated or practicable and the application of this principle will be gradual.

(4) Mutual and reciprocal availability of military, naval and air facilities in each country; this principle to be applied as may be required in order to meet the minimum of formality for the mutual use of military air in territorial waters of military aircraft and public vessels of the other country.

(5) As an underlying principle all arrangements will be effected without impairment of the control of each country over all activities in its territory.

While in this, as in many other respects, of mutual concern, there is an identity of view and interest between the two countries, the decision of each has been taken independently in connection with the practice developed since the establishment of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence in 1940. No treaty, executive agreement or contractual obligation has been entered into. Each country will determine the extent of its military collaboration in respect of any time discontinuous and all of the foregoing.

OTTAWA  
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,  
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
1949



OTTAWA  
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,  
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
1949

32 756 530

61633442

CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1947

No. 43

JOINT STATEMENT  
BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF  
CANADA  
AND  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
REGARDING  
DEFENCE COOPERATION  
BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES

Made in Ottawa and Washington on February 12, 1947



OTTAWA  
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.P.  
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
1947

52 786 238  
P 163742

1947. No. 43

collaboration on any of them. Neither country will take any action  
inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations. The Charter remains the  
basis of international relations.

**JOINT STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA AND OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REGARDING DEFENCE CO-  
OPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, MADE IN  
OTTAWA AND WASHINGTON ON FEBRUARY 12, 1947**

*Statement made by the Prime Minister of Canada  
in the House of Commons\**

I wish to make a statement which is also being made today by the Government of the United States regarding the results of discussions which have taken place in the Permanent Joint Board on Defence on the extent to which the war-time cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries should be maintained in this postwar period.\*\* In the interest of efficiency and economy, each Government has decided that its national defence establishment shall, to the extent authorized by law, continue to collaborate for peacetime joint security purposes. The collaboration will necessarily be limited and will be based on the following principles:

- (1) Interchange of selected individuals so as to increase the familiarity of each country's defence establishment with that of the other country.
- (2) General cooperation and exchange of observers in connection with exercises and with the development and tests of material of common interest.
- (3) Encouragement of common designs and standards in arms, equipment, organization, methods of training and new developments. As certain United Kingdom standards have long been in use in Canada, no radical change is contemplated or practicable and the application of this principle will be gradual.
- (4) Mutual and reciprocal availability of military, naval and air facilities in each country; this principle to be applied as may be agreed in specific instances. Reciprocally each country will continue to provide, with a minimum of formality, for the transit through its territory and its territorial waters of military aircraft and public vessels of the other country.
- (5) As an underlying principle all cooperative arrangements will be without impairment of the control of either country over all activities in its territory.

While in this, as in many other matters of mutual concern, there is an identity of view and interest between the two countries, the decision of each has been taken independently in continuation of the practice developed since the establishment of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence in 1940. No treaty, executive agreement or contractual obligation has been entered into. Each country will determine the extent of its practical collaboration in respect of each and all of the foregoing principles. Either country may at any time discontinue

\* The United States statement was made in Washington by the Department of State in the form of a Press release and was identical with that of the Canadian statement except for the minor differences indicated herein.

\*\* The first sentence of the United States text reads as follows: "Announcement was made in Ottawa and Washington today of the results of discussions which have taken place in the Permanent Joint Board on Defence, etc."

collaboration on any or all of them. Neither country will take any action inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations. The Charter remains the corner-stone of the foreign policy of each.

An important element in the decision of each Government to authorize continued collaboration was the conviction on the part of each that in this way their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security could be fulfilled more effectively. Both Governments believe that this decision is a contribution to the stability of the world and to the establishment through the United Nations of an effective system of world wide security. With this in mind each Government has sent a copy of this statement to the Secretary General of the United Nations for circulation to all its members.

In August, 1940, when the creation of the Board was jointly announced by the late President Roosevelt and myself as Prime Minister of Canada,\* it was stated that the Board "shall commence immediate studies relating to sea, land and air problems including personnel and material. It will consider in the broad sense the defence of the north half of the Western Hemisphere."\*\* In discharging this continuing responsibility the Board's work led to the building up of a pattern of close defence cooperation. The principles announced today are in continuance of this cooperation. It has been the task of the Governments to assure that the close security relationship between Canada and the United States in North America will in no way impair but on the contrary will strengthen the cooperation of each country within the broader framework of the United Nations.

(2) General cooperation and exchange of observers in connection with exercises and with the development and tests of material of common interest.

(3) Encouragement of common designs and standards in arms, equipment, organization, methods of training and new developments. As certain United Kingdom standards have long been in use in Canada, no radical change is contemplated or practicable and the application of this principle will be gradual.

(4) Mutual and reciprocal availability of military, naval and air facilities in each country; this principle to be applied as may be agreed in specific instances. Reciprocally each country will continue to provide, with a minimum of formality, for the transit through its territory and its territorial waters of military aircraft and public vessels of the other country.

(5) As an underlying principle all cooperative arrangements will be without impairment of the control of either country over all activities in its territory.

While in this as in many other matters of mutual concern, there is an identity of view and interest between the two countries, the decision of each has been taken independently in continuation of the practice developed since the establishment of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence in 1940. No treaty, executive agreement or contractual obligation has been entered into. Each country will determine the extent of its practical collaboration in respect of each and all of the foregoing principles. Either country may at any time discontinue

\* The United States statement was made in Washington by the Department of State in the form of a Press release and was identical with that of the Canadian statement except for the name of the Prime Minister.

\* This sentence in the United States text reads as follows: "In August, 1940, when the creation of the Board was jointly announced by the late President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King, it was stated *etc.*"

\*\* For the complete text of the Declaration of August 1940, see *Appendix* on page 5.



## APPENDIX

### DECLARATION BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REGARD- ING THE ESTABLISHING OF A PERMANENT JOINT BOARD ON DEFENCE MADE ON AUGUST 18, 1940\*

(Known as the Ogdensburg Declaration)

The Prime Minister and the President have discussed the mutual problems of defence in relation to the safety of Canada and the United States.

It has been agreed that a Permanent Joint Board on Defence shall be set up at once by the two countries.

This Permanent Joint Board on Defence shall commence immediate studies relating to sea, land, and air problems including personnel and material.

It will consider in the broad sense the defence of the north half of the Western Hemisphere.

The Permanent Joint Board on Defence will consist of four or five members from each country, most of them from the services. It will meet shortly.

\* At the conclusion of conversations held at Ogdensburg in the State of New York, U.S.A.  
(Reprinted from *Canada Treaty Series 1940*, No. 14).

2

APPENDIX

DECLARATION BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REGARDING THE ESTABLISHING OF A PERMANENT JOINT BOARD ON DEFENCE MADE ON AUGUST 12, 1947

It will consider in the broad sense the defence of the North Atlantic Hemisphere.

The Permanent Joint Board on Defence will consist of four or five members from each country, most of them from the services. It will meet shortly.

It has been agreed that a Permanent Joint Board on Defence shall be set up to deal with the defence of the North Atlantic Hemisphere. The Board will be composed of four or five members from each country, most of them from the services. It will meet shortly.

The Prime Minister and the President have discussed the mutual problems of defence in relation to the safety of Canada and the United States.

It is announced that the Board will be set up to deal with the defence of the North Atlantic Hemisphere.

At the conclusion of conversations held at Ogdensburg in the State of New York, U.S.A. (Canadian Treaty Series 1947, No. 11) and at the conclusion of conversations held at Ogdensburg in the State of New York, U.S.A. (Canadian Treaty Series 1947, No. 11) and at the conclusion of conversations held at Ogdensburg in the State of New York, U.S.A. (Canadian Treaty Series 1947, No. 11)