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A SIGNIFICANT DATE FOR CANADA-U.S. PARTNERSHIP

The following is a partial text of an address by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, at Ogdensburg, New York, on August 18, during the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Ogdensburg Declaration signed on August 18, 1940, by Prime Minister W.L. Mackenzie King and President Franklin D. Roosevelt:

...The meeting at Ogdensburg which we are today commemorating had two important results. First, it put an end to any thoughts there may have been on either side of the border that we should – or could – continue independently to plan and conduct each our own defence against the threat of the forces which were then ascendant in Europe. We in Canada – caught unprepared as were most of the Western allies – had committed almost all our slender resources to the battle in Europe, leaving little behind to defend our shores. The United States, caught off guard much the same as we were, was apprehensive that the enemy might obtain a foothold in Canada, thereby posing a direct threat to the North American continent as a whole.

In these circumstances, we were driven to recognize that our defence was indivisible. The recognition of that principle marks the real significance of the Declaration to which this City of Ogdensburg has lent its name. And it is a principle which – enlarged to conform to the changing configurations of the world in which we live – continues to this day to govern our approach to the problems of defence.

ORIGIN OF PJBD

The second result of the Ogdensburg meeting was the setting up of a Permanent Joint Board on Defence. For many years this was to serve as the main focus for co-operation between our two countries in the

realm of defence. If we scan the Ogdensburg Declaration carefully, we find that it has, in fact, only one operative sentence. And that is the sentence which says that "it has been agreed that a Permanent Joint Board on Defence shall be set up at once by the two countries". And so, in this unspectacular way, Canada and the United States marked the transition from friendly association to positive alliance.

The Permanent Joint Board on Defence has taken its firm place in the institutional pattern of relations between our two countries. There were those, in the early years, who looked upon it as essentially a creature of war which would not long survive the cessation of hostilities. But events proved them wrong. For when our two governments decided in 1947 that military co-operation between us would continue, they also decided that, within the framework of that co-operation, there would continue to be an important part for the Board to play. Thus the Board has served to confirm the confidence of the men of Ogdensburg who, from the outset, invested it with the title of permanence.

MESSAGE FROM MR. PEARSON

The Board, then, is the real celebrant of this anniversary occasion. The Prime Minister of Canada has, therefore, asked me to convey this message to the members of the Board:

Throughout its quarter-century of dedicated service, the Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board on Defence has symbolized the spirit of friendly co-operation which characterizes relations between our two countries. Created to meet the requirements of wartime, it has continued to fulfil a valuable role in North American defence. On this, its twenty-fifth anniversary, I congratulate the Board and wish it continued success.

(Over)

...Over the past 25 years, the perimeters of defence have changed beyond all recognition. The advantages of dimension and distance have in large measure been eclipsed. The time-scale of any potential attack has been compressed to a fraction of what it once was. The destructive power we are able to unleash has compelled us to abandon the very notion of war except in legitimate defence against aggression. And the cost of effective defence today is such that few countries in the world are able to shoulder it on their own.

OGDENSBURG PRINCIPLES STILL VALID

The changes that have taken place have served, if anything, to confirm the principles to which we subscribed at Ogdensburg. These principles are as valid today as when they were first formulated. If our defence was recognized to be indivisible then, it is surely no less indivisible in the circumstances of the present day. The development of nuclear weapons and the means to deliver them accurately over intercontinental distances has placed North America, for the first time, in the front line. Indeed, there is every likelihood that, in the unthinkable event of war, we should bear the brunt of the first devastating attack.

Against this new and terrible threat it was already in our common interest to plan our defences jointly. And so, throughout the 1950s, we planned and built the northern radar lines and fighter defences against the threat from the air. It could not have been otherwise. Canada could not have built these costly defences alone. And the United States could not have been defended without them.

ORIGIN OF NORAD

It was part of this same recognition that our defences could only be conducted in common which led us in 1957 and 1958 to integrate our air-defence forces in a single command under NORAD. The danger of attack by strategic bombers is now giving way to the even more terrible threat from intercontinental missiles. But, whatever the changes in the strategic situation, as long as the threat to the security of North America exists it will clearly remain in our mutual interest to co-operate intimately in the defence of the continent we share. It should be recognized, of course, that in defending North America we are protecting the strategic deterrent of the NATO alliance. We are thus helping to guarantee that measure of stability between the leading powers which is our best hope for preserving peace until an effective programme of international disarmament can be realized.

Just as the military defence of North America has been recognized as a single problem, to be approached jointly, so has the military industrial base of our two countries come to be regarded as a single entity. That is as it should be. The cost of developing modern weapons is enormous. Only a handful of highly industrialized countries can today afford to maintain an independent productive capacity for the full range of weapons required in modern warfare.

DEFENCE PRODUCTION SHARING

We in Canada have long purchased very substantial quantities of military items in the United States.

In particular, we have purchased from you costly and sophisticated equipment which it would not be economical for Canada to try to produce itself. Unless these purchases are balanced by comparable United States purchases from Canada, they would sooner or later impair our ability to contribute fully to our common effort. I am glad to say that this principle was accepted in the Canada-United States Defence Production Sharing Programme, which was inaugurated in 1959 and which has helped greatly to open the United States military market to the Canadian defence industry.

In the final analysis, however, we cannot look at the Ogdensburg Declaration from the perspective of North American defence alone. We must look at it from the perspective of the total relation between our two countries.

Canadians tend to be preoccupied with that relation. I know that is something which Americans find it difficult to understand. But there is really no parallel in the American experience to compare with the impact of the Canadian-American relation on virtually every sector of our national life.

POWER DISPARITY

I think there are two aspects of the relation between Canada and the United States which, more than any others, are a cause for Canadian preoccupation. The first is the sheer disparity in power between our two countries. We sometimes like to identify that disparity in terms of population and physical wealth; but that, of course, is only part of the story. The significant fact is not only that the United States is today a great power by any standard but that the impact of power in the modern world tends to be vastly more pervasive than in any previous period of history.

Canadians, of course, welcome the fact that the United States enjoys this position of leadership and are not preoccupied by the disparity of power as such. What preoccupies us are the very great effects which that disparity can have on Canadian interests, where they diverge from yours.

The second point of preoccupation for Canadians is the effect of your preponderant influence on the development of Canada as a distinct and separate entity on the North American continent. This preoccupation has, of course, been with us from the days of our founding fathers. It is part of the process of Canadian nation-building. No doubt it has been magnified by vast range of contacts and exchanges between us which modern communications have made possible.

NATIONAL PURPOSE AND IDENTITY

But, when all is said and done, the problem of Canadian development is a matter for Canadians to solve. For my own part, I suspect that we are moving steadily closer to solving it. I am confident, in particular, that the great debate over cultural and constitutional matters which is engaging Canadians at this very moment will serve to strengthen our national purpose and deepen our sense of identity.

The whole range of relations between us has recently been surveyed by two of our distinguished former ambassadors. They undertook their survey at

CENTENNIAL LIBRARY FOR NWT

The Northwest Territories are to have a regional library as their memorial project for the centennial of Canadian Confederation. Agreement has been reached with the territorial government under which the Centennial Commission will contribute up to \$250,000 to the cost of the building.

SOURCE OF GRANT

The grant is being made under the Federal-Provincial Confederation Memorial Programme, through which \$2,500,000 is made available on a cost-sharing basis for cultural memorial buildings in each provincial capital. Since the Territories are so sparsely populated and would find it difficult to take advantage of the federal-provincial cost-sharing programme, the Commission obtained approval to offer them grants up to \$250,000 so that they might erect fitting memorial structures to mark the centennial celebration.

The headquarters building for the Territorial Library will be at Hay River on the southern shore of Great Slave Lake, a transportation centre with a population of 2,000. Tugs and barges plying the route along the Mackenzie and Slave Rivers use the large harbour at Hay River for loading to and from trucks that travel the all-weather Mackenzie Highway linking Edmonton to the south with Yellowknife to the north. The recently completed Great Slave Lake Railway makes Hay River its northern terminus and lake port.

The new library, which is intended to serve the whole of the NWT, will profit from the experience of the regional libraries that have worked so well outside large cities in southern Canada. Mr. Sivertz, the NWT Commissioner, said that the Northwest Territories hoped to emulate the remarkable success achieved in the Yukon Territory, where this kind of library was set up a few years ago.

CANADA-JAPAN MINISTERIAL MEETING

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, announced recently that the fourth meeting of the Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee would be held in Ottawa on September 23 and 24. The agenda and other details of the meeting will be worked out through consultation between the Governments of Canada and Japan.

The Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee was established during the visit to Ottawa of the Prime Minister of Japan in June 1961, when it was agreed by the Canadian and Japanese Prime Ministers that, in view of the increasing importance of Canadian-Japanese relations, ministers of the two governments should meet from time to time to exchange views on matters of common interest, particularly in the economic field, and to familiarize themselves with the problems of the other country, rather than to negotiate on specific subjects.

Three meetings of the Committee have been held: in Tokyo in January 1963, in Ottawa in September 1963, and again in Tokyo in September 1964.

COLUMBIA RIVER LICENCES

The Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Mr. Arthur Laing, announced recently in Vancouver that licences had been issued under the International River Improvements Act to the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority, authorizing the construction, operation and maintenance of the three storage projects to be built in Canada under the terms of the Columbia River Treaty. The three projects - Mica Creek, Duncan Lake and Arrow Lakes - will provide the 15.5 million acre-feet of storage required in the Canadian portion of the river basin. An advance payment of \$270 million (Canadian) has already been received from the United States for the benefits of the storage at downstream power-generating facilities in that country, and additional payments totalling \$70 million (Canadian) will be made for flood-control protection as the projects start operation.

MEETING COMMITMENTS

The Minister noted that the issuance of the licences was in keeping with commitments made under the Canada-British Columbia Agreement of July 8, 1963, in which the Federal Government undertook to "do everything possible to expedite the issue of all licences and permits required under the laws of Parliament by either British Columbia or the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority in order for them to carry out and perform their obligations under this agreement".

The licences, which are valid for 50 years, require the projects to be constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with the Columbia River Treaty and associated documents and in compliance with any directions or judgments rendered by arbitration tribunals authorized by the Treaty.

The projects are now under construction and scheduled for completion between 1968 and 1973.

ADULT-EDUCATION FIGURES

The total enrolment in Canada in adult-education classes and courses during 1962-63 was 1,077,185, according to the *Dominion Bureau of Statistics Survey of Adult Education* for that period. Courses were sponsored by 92 universities and colleges, 46 government departments and numerous public libraries, private trade and business schools and industrial establishments.

Enrolment in vocational and professional courses represented 54.0 per cent of the total, academic courses for credit toward a degree or diploma 20 per cent, and social education, such as marriage preparation, health education and citizenship training, another 20 per cent. The remaining courses were in fine arts and other cultural subjects. Attendance at public lectures, educational-film showings and similar events was almost four million.

There were 864 full-time employees in adult education work sponsored by universities and colleges and government departments and agencies. The median salary for professional employees in adult education was \$7,679.

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A SIGNIFICANT DATE FOR CANADA-U.S. PARTNERSHIP

(Continued from P. 2)

the request of the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada. Their objective was to formulate a set of principles by which our two countries might be guided in giving practical effect to our partnership, and their study throws a most interesting light on the matters I have been discussing.

DESIRABLE LEVELS OF DIVERGENCE

It is inherent in our partnership, as is indicated in this study, that we should seek to orient our policies in broadly the same direction. But there are levels of divergence which we should regard as not only permissible but desirable if we are each to play our distinctive part in discharging our international responsibilities. Where there are differences between us, we shall naturally be concerned to minimize their impact on our total relation. But I do not think it is in the tradition of either of our countries or in the long-run interest of our partnership that we should be afraid of putting our policies to the test of honest dialogue conducted with restraint and responsibility.

The notion of partnership is central to our relations. Twenty-five years ago, here at Ogdensburg, a new dimension was added to that partnership. In the intervening years our partnership has broadened beyond the confines of this continent. We are allies in NATO. We are joined in the expanding family of the United Nations. We are engaged together in the great enterprises aimed at achieving world peace and prosperity. On this anniversary occasion we can, I think, affirm confidently that a vigorous and vital partnership will continue to be part of the prospects before us.

COMMODITY EXPORTS

Canada's commodity exports (domestic and re-exports), valued at \$737,200,000 in June this year, were 7.4 percent lower in value than last year's June total of \$795,900,000. This brought the total in the January-June period to \$4,019,200,000, higher by 2.1 per cent than 1964's first-half total of \$3,935 million.

The total exports in June to the United States increased 13.1 per cent, to \$448 million from \$396 million in June last year, and 12.0 per cent to the other Commonwealth and preferential-rate countries, to \$45,400,000 from \$40,600,000, while the month's sales decreased 11.9 per cent to Britain, to \$99,300,000 from \$112,700,000, and 41.4 per cent to all other countries as a group, to \$144,500,000 from \$246,600,000.

Exports in the January-June period to the United States were up by 12.7 per cent from a year ago, at \$2,359,500,000 versus \$2,092,900,000, and 13.0 per cent to other Commonwealth and preferential-rate countries, at \$254,600,000 versus \$225,300,000, while sales were down by 2.1 per cent to Britain,

at \$571,200,000 versus \$583,300,000, and by 19.3 per cent to all other countries as a group at \$833,900,000 versus \$1,033,500,000.

VANCOUVER FILM FESTIVAL

The official opening of the Vancouver International Film Festival will take place on September 23 at the Lyric Theatre. The Festival, now in its eighth year, will continue until October 2.

The British film actress, Rita Tushingham, will be present for the Vancouver premiere of her most recent success, *The Knack*. The British entry, directed by Richard Lester, won the *grand prix* at Cannes.

JUDGES

Among the film judges will be Ezra Mir, former head of the Government of India Film Division, Bombay, and Dean Peterson, President of the Association of Motion Picture Producers and Laboratories of Canada.

Negotiations are once again under way to bring international-award-winning films to Vancouver. Possible entries include *The Golden Apple* (Czechoslovakia), which won the Golden Sea Shell award at San Sebastian, *Alphaville* (France), directed by Jean-Luc Godard and winner of the Golden Bear at the Berlin Festival, *The Hill* by Sydney Lumet and *It Happened Here* by Brownlow and Mollo. Of special interest will be a pictorial biography, entitled *The Days of Dylan Thomas*, by Bill Read, with photography by Rollie McKenna.

EDUCATION FINANCE

In 1962, the total expenditure in Canada on education was \$2,324,420,000, equal to 7.5 per cent of total personal income, or \$125 for every man, woman and child in Canada, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in its annual survey of education finance.

Provincial governments were the largest contributors to education costs, providing 43.5 per cent of the total, followed by local taxation (32.6 per cent), and the Federal Government (15.1 per cent). The remaining 8.8 per cent came from fees and miscellaneous sources.

Expenditures reached \$1,792,450,000 at the elementary and secondary levels. Local school-boards were responsible for the greater part of this outlay, their expenditures having more than doubled from 1956 to 1962. Over the same period, university expenditures increased by 175.9 per cent, reaching \$238,716,000 in 1962.

OTHER INFORMATION

The report contains information on the sources of funds for all levels of education, and includes tables showing the revenues and expenditures of school-boards, universities and private schools distributed by province or region. There are tables giving comparative data back to 1954, and a bibliography listing important books and articles dealing with education finance in Canada.