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Dear Sir:

It looks like that Senate Subcommittee on Canada really means business. As you know the Chairman, Sen. George Aiken of Vermont, a Republican, already has been in Ottawa as has Subcommittee member Sen. Homer Capehart, an Indiana Republican. And they have arranged for a visit of an eight man Canadian Parliamentary team to Washington in January. So, we feel it would be highly useful for you to have a close look at the members of this Senate Subcommittee.

Actually, the Subcommittee is part of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The members are vitally important to you for from now anything relating to Canada and your problems with United States, will go into their hands in Congress. Probably these four men are the most important men there are in Washington insofar as you and Canada are concerned.

So, let's take a look at them...what they think...and who they are.

AIKEN

He is the chairman and his full name is George David Aiken. He is one of the original supporters for the St. Lawrence Seaway. This 66 year old New Englander rose from a farmer to small town politics, through the State Legislature and coming to Washington in 1940.

Aiken already has earned his spurs as Chairman of the Canada Subcommittee. In addition to work he did on his recent Ottawa visit, he fought tooth and nail for Canadian farmers at the last Session of Congress. In a one man battle on Capitol Hill, Aiken successfully prevented a wide-open \$500 million barter section being written into the surplus disposal legislation. He did have some help from the Administration on this one, but he took the lead in the fight. At one point he told friends he would rather have no surplus disposal law at all than one with a barter section which would be offensive to Canada. (Too bad this didn't happen.)

Here, in his own words, are the thoughts of Sen. Aiken on various issues of Canada-United States relations:

* * Defense--"We here in United States cannot adequately defend ourselves without relying heavily on the cooperation which Canada alone can offer. It is for this reason that planning and operations in air defense are now a completely integrated United States-Canadian concern."

* * Protectionism--"It seems quite clear that the answers to these economic issues will depend very largely on the tariff and trade policies pursued by the

two governments. If the United States maintains a high tariff on goods which would naturally move to the United States, we shall hurt Canadian producers and hurt American consumers who would otherwise benefit. If, on the other hand, the Government of Canada distorts the natural flow of goods and services from the United States to Canada by measures such as "Buy Canadian" or "Buy Commonwealth" restrictions, such action can only hurt Canadian consumers and the United States exporters and to some extent, Canadian investors in United States stocks."

* * Surplus Disposals--"Public Law 480 has built into it adequate safeguards, but in the application of the principles embodied in the Act, we have in the past made mistakes. Sometimes our policies and programs have been beneficial to Canada, as in those instances where we have been able to increase demand in foreign countries for wheat where there had been no market. And with good reason, Canadians are particularly resentful of certain barter deals..."

* * Oil--"Canadians felt that they had been misled to some extent and they were particularly irritated by the argument that the import control program was justified on the ground that in the event of a war emergency, there would be a need for adequate supplies in the United States. This argument simply does not make sense as applied to Canadian oil production because in the event of war, Canadian reserves and production will be just as available to the United States as our own petroleum resources. In fact, it was the dire need of the United States for oil in World War II that prompted a speed-up in Canadian exploration."

* * NATO Food Bank--"The idea costs money to implement and the danger somehow does not seem urgent enough to those who would be expected to share the cost" (meaning the United States).

* * Aluminum--"...We are now faced with a drive from the Soviet Union to take over the foreign market for aluminum. Surely this is a matter which United States and Canadian interests could consider for the common good."

* * Canada-U.S. Stockpiles--"In considering supplies of wheat, oil, lead, zinc and other commodities, we would do well to consider such supplies as a single stockpile. Not that these national supplies can be physically merged, nor that they will cease to be competitive, but in the field of world development and world trade and North American security, they are so vitally important that a cooperative understanding relating to production, stockpiling and disposal becomes a mutual necessity."

MANSFIELD

Michael J. "Mike" Mansfield, a Montana Democratic Senator who quit school at 14 to join the U.S. Navy and then, after hitching in the Army and Marine Corps, went back to school 13 years later. Fifty five year old Mansfield was a university professor before he came to Washington and was elected to the Senate in 1952. Here is what he thinks on the major issues of Canada-U.S. relations:

* * Farm Products--"...in addition to grain imports from Canada into this country, we also have fairly sizeable imports of cattle, mostly feeder cattle, into this country, which creates a problem with my people in Montana and I am sure it does in North Dakota and other cattle-producing States...This matter.. is not a one-way street...There are two ways to look at it and I hope we will look at both, and that if there is a third way, we will look at that way, too."

* * Libby Dam-Columbia River--"This is an important factor in the development of our part of the country and there are rumors going around about a diversion on the part of the Canadian Government of waters of the Kootenai into Columbia Lake for the purpose of cutting down the streamflow into Montana and Idaho, and thereby foregoing forever all possibility of a project which could be mutually beneficial to both nations. I would express the hope that the Canadian and American Commissioners (of the International Joint Commission) would get together and meet in good faith and would try to work out an arrangement which would be mutually satisfactory. And while I recognize that there is a Canadian and an American point of view, it is my understanding that the people directly affected in British Columbia are by and large in favor of this (Libby Dam) project."

* * Lead and Zinc--"When the Canadians talk about lead and zinc, let us look at it from both sides because we have a problem too and we are just as interested in our lead and zinc miners as Canada is in its own."

* * Reorganization of Joint Cabinet Committee on Trade--"...A Sub-Cabinet group to take over the affairs now handled by four American Cabinet members and their Canadian counterparts in Ottawa. I think that is a good idea and (it might be) something on the order of the International Joint Commission which is entrusted with a certain amount of responsibility, though not too much authority, in the administration of affairs along the northern border. I do think it is a good idea, and I would hope that if such a commission were created, it would not be a haven for people just looking for a job, but would be staffed by Americans and Canadians interested in the development of better relations..."

MORSE

Undoubtedly the most vocal member of the Canadian Subcommittee is Senator Wayne Morse, maverick Democrat from Oregon who came to Washington from a job as Dean of Law at Oregon University. Elected to the Senate in 1944 as a Republican, he switched to the other side of the aisle and won re-election as a Democrat in a hard-fought campaign in 1956. Here is how Mr. Morse looks at relations with Canada:

* * Wheat--"Frankly, I haven't been very much impressed with the Canadian charge of dumping...It needs to be emphasized, and I speak very respectfully and in a most friendly fashion to my Canadian neighbors, they have been guilty of a gross injustice against the United States in a lot of their propaganda about the wheat-dumping policies of the United States, and they are overlooking their own long-time self-interest."

* * Columbia River--"When Canadians, under the leadership of Mr. McNaughton and others talk about diverting streams in Canada so they will not flow into the United States, and thereby all the electric power potential that their waters could develop in the United States is wasted, are they aware that such a course of action weakens both Canada and the United States in the race with Russia on the power front...We think that some of the Canadians should stop giving the impression that they are going to make us pay through the nose for water that rises in Canada, that they are going to follow a sort of international hijacking policy in regard to American use of river water that rises in the first instance in Canada."

* * Canadian Criticism--"This matter of national self-interest is very much like personal self interest. We are guilty of that. Here again, I don't like

some of the policies we follow toward Canada that injure Canada. But I would be less than frank...if I didn't say I think a lot of these criticisms have been going just one way across this border--from Canada to the United States--and it is about time that we, in a most friendly fashion and objective manner, point out to Canada that she is following some courses of action that don't work for friendship either. And when we get some evidence--and we have it--that Canada apparently is for a high tariff on her goods and low tariff on ours, it creates a feeling or reaction in this country which isn't very helpful."

CAPEHART

Now here's a look at the last member of the Canada Subcommittee, Senator Homer E. Capehart, Indiana Republican and certainly the least internationally-minded member of the Committee. He made a fortune manufacturing musical equipment--juke boxes--and came to the Senate in 1944. Here are his views on Canada-U.S. relations in his own words:

* * Canadian Criticism--"Aren't the complaints we are getting from the Canadians and the complaints from the United States against Canada the result of a lot of growing pains on the part of Canada and the United States now that the United States and Canada are becoming competitive in the manufacturing world and in agriculture. Isn't the situation just one of those things that is unavoidable at the present time, rather than anything that is very deep-seated? ...I presume my feeling is a little bit like it always was when I was in private business. You generally go where you think you can do the most good at the moment and where there may be some troubles. That is the way I operated my business."

* * Politics--"I am not criticizing this, but maybe it is becoming popular in Canada to run against the United States rather than against the other fellow ...Part of the troubles are political in that in both the United States and Canada, we are inclined to use certain situations politically in order to get elected and so forth, and that brings on part of the troubles. There is nothing wrong with this; I am not criticizing it. I am just saying that it is one of those things that is happening. But I think the problems between the two countries are going to get greater as Canada becomes a bigger manufacturer and therefore becomes a greater competitor of the United States in World markets."

Sincerely,

The Editor

As it must to all men, vacation time has come to the editors of "Washington . Through Canadian Eyes". There will, therefore, be no issue of "Washington . Through Canadian Eyes" on October 14. But please look for your next issue on October 28.