

19-1-BA-FRA-1964/3

SECRET

Minister's Meeting  
with French Foreign Minister in Paris  
and Opening of Bordeaux Consulate General

December 13-14, 1964

PROPERTY OF HISTORICAL DIVISION  
DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MF-2/155

001265

001

PROPERTY OF HISTORICAL DIVISION  
DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **SECRET**

December 10, 1964.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MINISTER:

Your Meeting with Mr. Couve de Murville,  
and the Opening of the Bordeaux Consulate-  
General

I attach for your consideration the Departments "Talking Points" and Brief for your luncheon meeting next Sunday with Mr. Couve de Murville, and for the opening of our Consulate-General in Bordeaux the following day.

2. It has not been possible for the Department to include in the Brief any appreciation of the information given us yesterday and today by Mr. Wilson and his Ministers. The Brief therefore repeats with only minor modifications a good deal of material prepared for the NATO Ministerial Meeting and the visit of the British Prime Minister, but we shall have an opportunity, I hope, on the trip to Paris on Saturday to sort out our ideas in the light of the Wilson visit.

3. There is only one point I should like to add to what more appropriately belongs to the Brief. Remembering recent evidence of a certain ambivalence in General de Gaulle's attitude towards Canada and towards our Ambassador to France, I think it would be timely if you were to make a point with Mr. Couve de Murville of stressing the Government's great confidence in Mr. Léger as our Ambassador. Couve will, I am sure, understand your point and use it in his efforts to assist Mr. Léger.

*M.C.*

M.C.

SECRET

002

I N D E X

MEETING OF THE MINISTER WITH MR. COUVE DE MURVILLE  
AND OPENING OF BORDEAUX CONSULATE GENERAL  
DECEMBER 13-14, 1964

---

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

- 6 - A. Europe:-
1. Talking Points
  2. Brief
- 16 B. British proposals for Atlantic Nuclear Force:-
1. Talking Points
- 23 C. French Policy in Southeast Asia:-
1. Talking Points
  2. Brief
- 30 D. U.N. Financial Crisis (article 19)
1. Talking Points

BILATERAL RELATIONS

- E. Opening of Consulate General in Bordeaux:-
1. Draft speech for the Minister at opening of Consulate General in Bordeaux
  2. Background documents
- 37 F. Status of Quebec Delegation-General in Paris:-
1. Brief
  2. Background documents

- 2 -

003

FAH  
Page  
No  
45 G. Franco-Canadian General Cultural Agreement

1. Brief
2. Draft Franco-Canadian General Cultural Agreement (French and English texts)
3. France-Quebec Procès-verbal
4. Background documents

97 H. France-Canada Economic Relations:-

1. Brief and Talking points
2. Background documents

109 I. Possible visit of Governor-General to France:-

1. Brief
2. Background document

J. Exchange of junior military officers:-

1. Brief

K. Other background documents

ANNEX

116 L. Summary of Franco-Canadian Relations (External Affairs Monthly Bulletin - November, 1964)

126 M. Previous Franco-Canadian Ministerial Meetings:-

1. Communiqué - Prime Minister's visit to France in January.
2. Assessment of Prime Minister's visit to France in January.
3. Communiqué - Minister's meeting with Mr. Couve de Murville in The Hague last May.

139 N. Draft communiqué for Minister's meeting with Mr. Couve de Murville in Paris on 13 December, 1964.

DE AMBPARIS DEC11/64 CONF

5165 004 104

A EXTERIEURES 20510 IMMEDIAT 13 1909 102 2110 110 11111 11 1  
REF NOTRE TEL 2023 DEC 8 21 110 11 111 1111 11111 11111  
TOASTS POUR BORDEAUX 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111  
NOUS ESPERONS QUE LA GREVE EN COURS DANS LE SECTEUR PUBLIC A PARIS  
NE VOUS EMPECHERA PAS DE RECEVOIR A TEMPS POUR LES RUMINER DANS VOTRE  
LAVION LE TEXTE QUI SUIT DES TOASTS DE BORDEAUX 1111 1111 1111 1111  
JE VEUX PORTER UN TOAST A LA PERSONNE ILLUSTRE ET DEJA HISTORIQUE  
DE CELUI QUI PRESIDE AUX DESTINEES DE LA FRANCE ET PARTANT, AUX  
DESTINEES DE CETTE CIVILISATION DONT L'EMINENTE HUMANITE LA  
FAIT REJAILLIR DE PAR LE MONDE. LE CDA SE NOURRIT D'ETRE UN  
HERITIER DIRECT DE CETTE CIVILISATION QUI L'ENTEND RECREER ET QUI  
RECREE DEJA EN LA TRANSFORMANT SELON LES DONNEES ET LES EXIGENCES  
DE L'IMMENSE CONTINENT NORD-AMERICAIN. LE CDA VEUT ETRE UNE PREUVE  
DURABLE DE LA VALEUR DURABLE DE CETTE CIVILISATION FRANCAISE EN  
FECONDE SYNTHESE AVEC LES MEILLEURES ET LES PLUS HAUTES TRADITIONS  
BRITANNIQUES. DANS UN MONDE IMPREGNE DE MATERIALISME, LE CDA VEUT  
TEMOIGNER POUR SA PART DES HAUTES VALEURS SPIRITUELLES QUE LA  
FRANCE ET SON PRESIDENT ONT GLORIEUSEMENT DEFENDUES DANS UNE  
ADVERSITE RECENTE-DEFENDUES, EN EFFET, POUR LES PORTER AUJOURD'HUI  
DE NOUVEAUX SOMMETS AUX CONTOURS PEUT-ETRE ENCORE IMPRECIS, MAIS  
QU'UNE FOI COMMUNE ET PARTAGEE PAR NOS DEUX PAYS NOUS ASSURE  
QU'ILS PEUVENT ETRE ATTEINTS. AU PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE,  
QUI SAIT VOIR CES SOMMETS, JE SOUHAITE LONGUE VIE AU SERVICE DE  
SON PAYS ET DE NOTRE CIVILISATION COMMUNE.

...2

005

PAGE DEUX 2051

A LA VILLE DE BORDEAUX QUI DANS SON PORT ET DANS SON AEROPORT SAIT ACCUEILLIR LES VOYAGEURS VENUS PAR LA VOIE DES MERS OU PAR LA VOIE DES AIRS, A SON RYTHME ET A SON STYLE QUE NOUS PARTAGERONS DESORMAIS GRACE A NOTRE PRESENCE CONSULAIRE, A SES REVES ET A SES AMBITIONS AUXQUELS NOUS VOULONS NOUS ASSOCIER ET QUE NOUS VOULONS SECONDER DANS TOUTE LA MESURE DE NOS MOYENS, A LA VILLE JUMELLE DE NOTRE QUEBEC, A SON MAIRE, MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT CHABAN-DELMAS, DONT LA PRESTIGIEUSE CARRIERE SEST DEJA INSCRITE DANS LHISTOIRE, VISIBLE A NOS YEUX MEME, DUNE FRANCE RENAISSANTE ET ENCORE UNE FOIS ETONNAMMENT JEUNE, JE PORTE UN TOAST OU JE VEUX EXPRIMER LHOMMAGE DUN PEUPLE QUI ENTEND PARTAGER CETTE SI NOBLE PARTIE DE LHISTOIRE HUMAINE QUI SECRIE EN FRANCAIS.

AU DEPT DE LA GIRONDE, A MONSIEUR LE PREFET DELAUNAY, A SA POPULATION DONT LAME EST ORIENTEE VERS LA MER PAR UN FLEUVE QUI A VU DES NAVIRES DE TOUS LES TEMPS ET DE TOUS LES LIEUX, JAPPORTE LE SALUT DUN PEUPLE DONT LAME EST AUSSI ORIENTEE VERS LA MER PAR UN GRAND FLEUVE AUJOURDHUI CANALISE ET NAVIGABLE PAR LES OCEANQUES JUSQUAU COEUR MEME DU CONTINENT NORD-AMERICAIN. A VOUS, QUI VIVEZ ENTRE DEUX MERS, JE PORTE LE TOAST DE LAMITIE DUN PEUPLE QUI VIT ENTRE DEUX OCEANS. FIN DU TEXTE.

ACCESS SECTION / SECTION DE L'ACCES

DOCUMENT REMOVED FROM FILE / DOCUMENT RETIRE DU DOSSIER

RG 25

Volume 3497

File/ 19-1-BA-FRA-1964/3  
Dossier

Nature of document/ TALKING POINTS re EUROPE  
Description du document

No. of Pages/ 4  
Nbre de pages

Date 8/12/64

Exempt/Exception, 13(1)(a), 15(1)  
Access To Information Act/  
Reason for Removal/ Loi sur l'accès à l'information  
Retrait en vertu de

Review Officer/ Michael Wang  
Agent(e) d'examen

ACCESS SECTION / SECTION DE L'ACCES

DOCUMENT REMOVED FROM FILE / DOCUMENT RETIRE DU DOSSIER

RG 25 Volume 3497 File/ 19-1-BA-FRA-1964/3  
Dossier

Nature of document/ BRIEF ON EUROPE FOR THE VISIT OF THE BRITISH  
Description du document  
PRIME MINISTER

No. of Pages/ 6 Date 2/12/64  
Nbre de pages

Exempt/Exception, 13(1)(a), 15(1)  
Access To Information Act/  
Reason for Removal/ Loi sur l'accès à l'information  
Retrait en vertu de

Review Officer/ Michael Way  
Agent(e) d'examen

ACCESS SECTION / SECTION DE L'ACCES

DOCUMENT REMOVED FROM FILE / DOCUMENT RETIRE DU DOSSIER

RG 25

Volume 3497

File/ 19-1-BA-FRA-1964/3  
Dossier

Nature of document/ KEY QUESTIONS FOR TALK WITH M. COUVE DE  
Description du document

MURVILLE

No. of Pages/ 4  
Nbre de pages

Date 11/12/64

Exempt/Exception, 15 (1)  
Access To Information Act/

Reason for Removal/ Loi sur l'accès à l'information  
Retrait en vertu de

Review Officer/ Michael Way  
Agent(e) d'examen

ACCESS SECTION / SECTION DE L'ACCES

DOCUMENT REMOVED FROM FILE / DOCUMENT RETIRE DU DOSSIER

RG 25 Volume 3497 File/ 19-1-BA-FRA-1964/3  
Dossier

Nature of document/ BRITISH PROPOSALS FOR AN ATLANTIC NUCLEAR FORCE  
Description du document

— TALKING POINTS

No. of Pages/ 3 Date 8/12/64  
Nbre de pages

Exempt/Exception, 13(1)(b), 15(1)  
Access To Information Act/  
Reason for Removal/ Loi sur l'accès à l'information  
Retrait en vertu de

Review Officer/ Michael Way  
Agent(e) d'examen

ACCESS SECTION / SECTION DE L'ACCES

DOCUMENT REMOVED FROM FILE / DOCUMENT RETIRE DU DOSSIER

RG 25 Volume 3497 File/ 19-1-BA-FRA-1964/3  
Dossier

Nature of document/ TALKING POINTS - FRENCH POLICY IN SOUTHEAST  
Description du document  
ASIA

No. of Pages/ 2  
Nbre de pages

Date 8/12/64

Exempt/Exception, 15(1)  
Access To Information Act/  
Reason for Removal/ Loi sur l'accès à l'information  
Retrait en vertu de

Review Officer/ Michael Way  
Agent(e) d'examen

ACCESS SECTION / SECTION DE L'ACCES

DOCUMENT REMOVED FROM FILE / DOCUMENT RETIRE DU DOSSIER

RG 25

Volume 3497

File/ 19-1-BA-FRA-1964/3  
Dossier

Nature of document/ MINISTER'S MEETING WITH FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER,  
Description du document

-FRENCH POLICY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

No. of Pages/ 5  
Nbre de pages

Date 8/12/64

Exempt/Exception, 13(1)(a), 15(1)  
Access To Information Act/

Reason for Removal/ Loi sur l'accès à l'information  
Retrait en vertu de

Review Officer/ Michael Wang  
Agent(e) d'examen

ACCESS SECTION / SECTION DE L'ACCES

DOCUMENT REMOVED FROM FILE / DOCUMENT RETIRE DU DOSSIER

RG 25

Volume 3497

File/ 19-1-BA-FRA-1964/3  
Dossier

Nature of document/ NOTES FOR POSSIBLE USE BY THE MINISTER -- IN  
Description du document

CONVERSATION WITH FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER -- U.N. FINANCIAL CRISIS

No. of Pages/ 2  
Nbre de pages

Date n.d.

Exempt/Exception, 13(1)(a), 15(1)  
Access To Information Act/

Reason for Removal/ Loi sur l'accès à l'information  
Retrait en vertu de

Review Officer/ Michael Way  
Agent(e) d'examen

# PRESS RELEASE



# COMMUNIQUÉ

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CANADA

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

NO. 69

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1964.

## Opening of Two General Consulates in France

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin, has announced that Canada will open two consulates-general in France, one in Bordeaux at the beginning of December, and the other in Marseille next spring. The first Canadian Consul-General at Bordeaux will be Mr. Robert Choquette, and at Marseille Mr. Eugène Bussière.

The jurisdiction of the Bordeaux Consulate-General will include the region of the south-west of France (Poitou, Charente, Limousin, Aquitaine and the southern Pyrenees) and that of the Consulate-General of Marseille the region of the south-east (including Languedoc, Provence, the Riviera and Corsica).

## Curriculum Vitae

Mr. Choquette was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, U.S.A., in 1905. He obtained his bachelor of arts at Loyola College in 1926. After a period with the "Gazette" in Montreal he became secretary of the French branch of the Association of Canadian Authors and editor-in-chief of the "Revue Moderne". Following this he served as librarian-secretary at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Montreal. He taught at Smith College, North Hampton, Mass., in 1942-43. In January 1963 he was named Associate Commissioner of the Centennial Commission. Mr. Choquette is a well-known poet and novelist; he has published, among other works, "Suite

-2-

Marine" for which he won a special prize of the French Academy 033  
in 1954 and "Metropolitan Museum". His "Oeuvres poétiques"  
appeared in 1956. His novels "Le Curé de Village" and "Les  
Velder" were made into radio and television serials. Mr.  
Choquette is married and has two children.

Mr. Bussière, who was born in Normandin, Quebec  
in 1910, received his university education at the University  
of Laval in Quebec and at the University of Paris. After  
several years spent in university teaching, Mr. Bussière  
directed the adult education section of UNESCO in Paris.  
He then became director of the Canadian Citizenship Division  
of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration in Ottawa,  
before being named in 1957 First Associate Director of the  
Arts Council of Canada. In this capacity he served as the  
first Secretary of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO.  
While exercising these functions Mr. Bussière also occupied the  
post of Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences at  
the University of Ottawa from 1955 to 1959. He has also  
participated in several international press conferences.  
Mr. Bussière is married and has three sons and one daughter.

#### Background Notes

At the time of the official visit of the Prime  
Minister to Paris last January, the Canadian and French  
governments, as announced by the communique issued at the  
conclusion of the visit, expressed their mutual desire to  
strengthen existing links between the two countries. Ac-  
cordingly, regular meetings have been arranged by the two  
governments and Canada has launched a programme of cultural  
exchanges with France as well as with other French-speaking

...3

001279

034

-3-

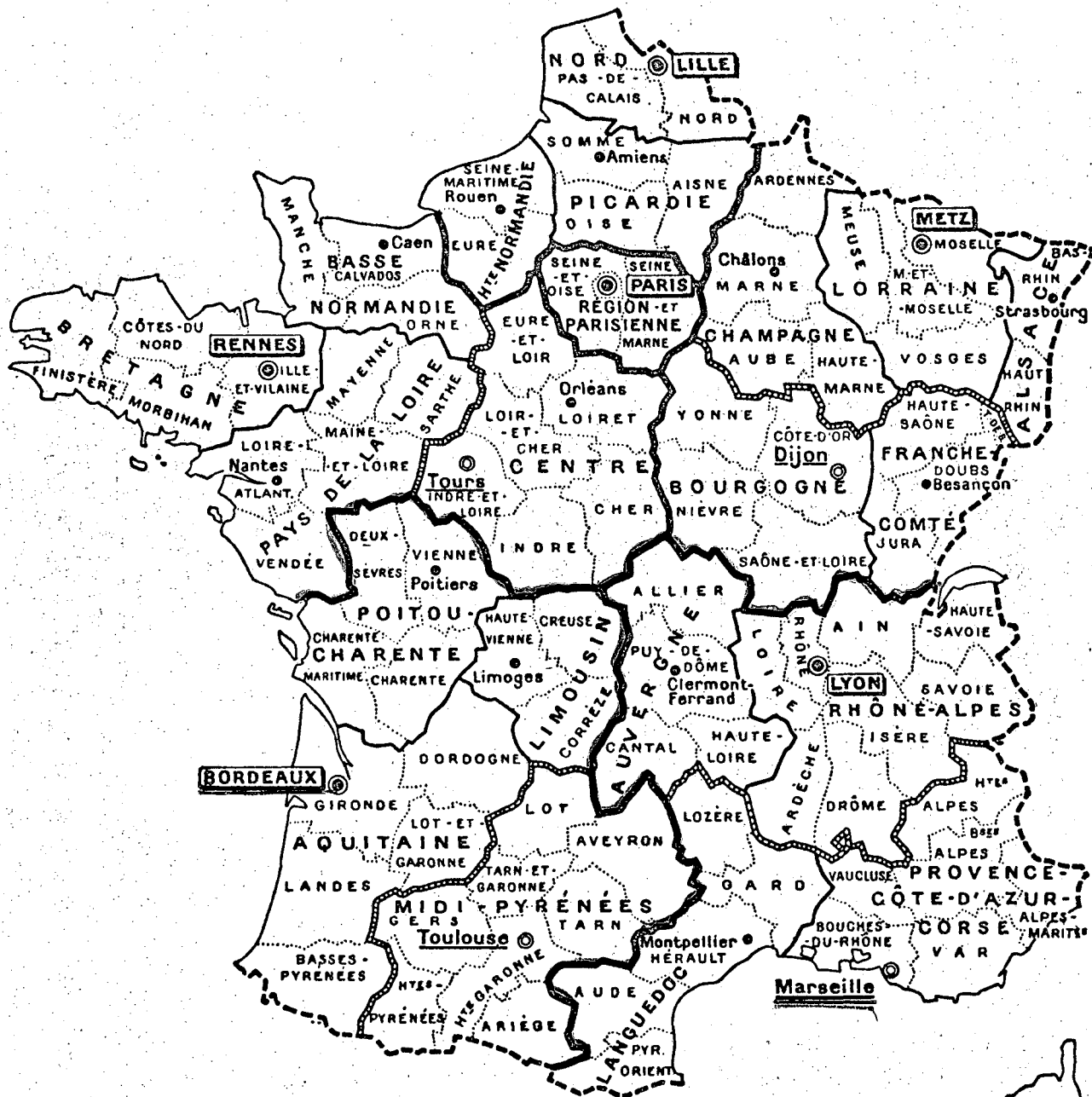
countries, for which \$250,000 will be set aside each year.

It was following on these developments that the Canadian Government decided to open Consulates-General in Bordeaux and Marseille. The choice of Marseille, the largest metropolitan centre in France after Paris, and Bordeaux, an important sea port, will permit a useful decentralization of the activities of our Paris Embassy.

-30-

035

# DIVISIONS TERRITORIALES DE LA FRANCE



- ② **LYON** : Limite et chef-lieu de Zone de DÉFENSE
- **Tours** : Limite et chef-lieu d'IGAMIE ou Région de DÉFENSE
- **Nantes** : Limite et chef-lieu de RÉGION de PROGRAMME
- : Limite de Département

G. LaFosse

extrait du BOTTIN ADMINISTRATIF

# ZONES et RÉGIONS de DÉFENSE ou d'I.G.A.M.I.E.

(Décret N° 62-208 du 24 Février 1962, J. O. du 25 Février 1962)

## et CIRCONSCRIPTIONS d'ACTION RÉGIONALE ou RÉGIONS de PROGRAMME

(Décret N° 60-516, du 2 juin 1960, J. O. du 3 juin 1960)

ZONES de DÉFENSE	I.G.A.M.I.E. ou RÉGIONS de DÉFENSE	DÉSIGNATION des CIRCONSCRIPTIONS d'ACTION RÉGIONALE ou RÉGIONS de PROGRAMME	DÉPARTEMENTS	PRÉFETS CHARGÉS de la PRÉSIDENCE des CONFÉRENCES INTERDÉPARTEMENTALES
<b>PARIS</b>	PARIS	RÉGION PARISIENNE	Seine - Seine-et-Marne - Seine-et-Oise	
<b>NORD</b> Siège : LILLE	LILLE	NORD	Nord - Pas-de-Calais	Le préfet du NORD
		PICARDIE	Aisne - Oise - Somme	Le préfet de la SOMME
		HAUTE-NORMANDIE	Eure - Seine-Maritime	Le préfet de la SEINE-MARITIME
<b>OUEST</b> Siège : RENNES	RENNES	BRETAGNE	Côtes-du-Nord - Finistère - Ille-et-Vilaine - Morbihan	Le préfet d'ILLE-ET-VILAINE
		BASSE-NORMANDIE	Calvados - Manche - Orne	Le préfet du CALVADOS
		PAYS de la LOIRE	Loire-Atlantique - Maine-et-Loire - Mayenne - Sarthe - Vendée	Le préfet de la LOIRE-ATLANTIQUE
	TOURS	CENTRE	Cher - Eure-et-Loir - Indre - Indre-et-Loire - Loir-et-Cher - Loir-et	Le préfet du LOIRET
<b>SUD-OUEST</b> Siège : BORDEAUX	BORDEAUX	AQUITAINE	Dordogne - Gironde - Landes - Lot-et-Garonne - Basses-Pyrénées	Le préfet de la GIRONDE
		POITOU - CHARENTES	Charente - Charente-Maritime - Deux-Sèvres - Vienne	Le préfet de la VIENNE
		LIMOUSIN	Corrèze - Creuse - Haute-Vienne	Le préfet de la HAUTE-VIENNE
	TOULOUSE	MIDI - PYRÉNÉES	Ariège - Aveyron - Haute-Garonne - Gers - Lot - Hautes-Pyrénées - Tarn - Tarn-et-Garonne	Le préfet de la HAUTE-GARONNE
<b>SUD-EST</b> Siège : LYON	LYON	RHONE - ALPES	Ain - Ardèche - Drôme - Isère - Loire - Rhône - Savoie - Haute-Savoie	Le préfet du RHONE
		AUVERGNE	Allier - Cantal - Haute-Loire - Puy-de-Dôme	Le préfet du PUY-DE-DOME
	MARSEILLE	PROVENCE COTE D'AZUR - CORSE	Basses-Alpes - Hautes-Alpes - Alpes-Maritimes - Bouches-du-Rhône - Corse - Var - Vaucluse	Le préfet des BOUCHES-DU-RHONE
		LANGUEDOC	Aude - Gard - Hérault - Lozère - Pyrénées-Orientales	Le préfet de l'HERAULT
<b>EST</b> Siège : METZ	METZ	LORRAINE	Meurthe-et-Moselle - Meuse - Moselle - Vosges	Le préfet de la MOSELLE
		CHAMPAGNE	Ardennes - Aube - Marne - Haute-Marne	Le préfet de la MARNE
		ALSACE	Bas-Rhin - Haut-Rhin	Le préfet du BAS-RHIN
	DIJON	BOURGOGNE	Côte-d'Or - Nièvre - Saône-et-Loire - Yonne	Le préfet de la COTE-D'OR
		FRANCHE-COMTÉ	Doubs - Jura - Haute-Saône - Territoire de Belfort	Le préfet du DOUBS

CONFIDENTIEL

037

### Statut de la Délégation du Québec à Paris

En octobre dernier le Premier Ministre M. Pearson envoya un message personnel au Premier Ministre de France M. Pompidou pour (a) lui demander d'accorder à la délégation générale du Québec à Paris des privilèges et immunités comparables à ceux dont jouissent les agences provinciales du Canada à Londres; et (b) pour appuyer les démarches que M. Lesage devait faire personnellement à Paris dans ce sens au début de novembre.

2. Lors du passage de M. Lesage à Paris, le Gouvernement français donna son accord de principe à cette demande, et M. Lesage publia à Paris une déclaration exprimant sa satisfaction. Plus précisément, le Ministère des Affaires étrangères proposa, à notre Ambassade, avec l'approbation de M. Pompidou, d'accorder les privilèges décrits dans le télégramme 1803 du 8 décembre ci-annexé.

3. Afin de rendre cette dernière proposition comparable dans l'ensemble au statut accordé à Londres, compte tenu des différences d'institutions et de législations existant entre Londres et Paris, et afin de rayer la mention de l'expression "statut diplomatique" nous avons accepté la suggestion de M. Léger que les privilèges accordés au délégué général à Paris équivalent à ceux d'un "assimilé" à un membre de mission diplomatique (dont bénéficie le personnel des organisations internationales à Paris). Nous attendons l'accord des autorités françaises à ce que soient ainsi décrits les privilèges qui seront accordés au délégué général, et également leur réaction à deux autres questions secondaires que nous avons soulevées. Lorsque nous nous serons ainsi mis d'accord avec Paris sur un texte définitif, M. Léger, sur nos instructions, échangera avec le Gouvernement français des lettres confirmant officiellement l'accord définitif des deux gouvernements quant au statut accordé.

E 038

DE AMBPARIS NOV8/64 CONFD

A EXTERIEURES 1803 IMMED

REF MON TEL 1719 OCT27

STATUT DEL DU QUEBEC

AI REPRIS DISCUSSION DE CETTE QUESTION AVEC DE CARBONNEL EN LUI SOULIGNANT SON URGENCE VU ARRIVEE MON M LESAGE. IL ME DEMANDA SI L'INSCRIPTION DU DEL GENERAL SUR LISTE DIPLO ETAIT LA SEULE SOLUTION QUE NOUS ENVISAGIONS. JE LUI REPONDIS QU'IL NE S'AGISSAIT LA QUE D'UNE HYPOTHESE DE TRAVAIL QUI AVAIT ETE AVANCEE PAR JURGENSEN ET QUE NOUS CONSIDERERIONS TOUTE AUTRE SUGGESTION QUE LE QUAI VOUDRAIT BIEN NOUS FAIRE. CARBONNEL ME DONNA GRADES LIGNES D'UNE NOUVELLE PROPOSITION QU'IL CONFIRMA HIER PAR ECRIT. ELLE EST COMME SUIVANT: CITATION  
1/ L'AGENT GENERAL BENEFICIERA DE L'INVIOLABILITE DE SON DOMICILE ET DES LOCAUX ADMINIS DE L'AGENCE(1)

2/ LES PRIVILEGES ET IMMUNITES POUVANT ETRE OCTROYES SONT LES SUIVANTS  
- EXEMPTION DE L'IMPOT SUR LE REVENU, DE LA CONTRIBUTION MOBILIERE ET DES TAXES ANNEXES; - EXEMPTION DE CERTAINS DROITS DE TIMBRE, TAXES SUR LES VEHICULES, SUR LES POSTES RADIOPHONIQUES, SUR LES PERMIS DE PORT D'ARMES, ETC; - EXEMPTION DES DROITS DE DOUANE POUR LA PREMIERE INSTALLATION ET SUR LES SPIRITUEUX, LE TABAC, L'ESSENCE, ETC; - IMMUNITE DE JURIDICTION POUR TOUT ACTE ACCOMPLI DANS L'EXERCICE DES FONCTIONS, CES PRIVILEGES EQUIVALENT A CEUX ACCORDES A UN DIPLO EN POSTE A PARIS. L'AGENT GENERAL DE QUEBEC SERA MUNI D'UNE CARTE DIPLO ORDINAIRE. LE STATUT DIPLO LUI SERA RECONNU PAR LES SERVICES FRANCAIS, SANS QUE SON NOM PARAISSE SUR LA LISTE DIPLO.

3/ DES DISPOSITIONS SERONT PRISES AFIN QUE SOIT ACCORDEE L'EXEMPTION

039

PAGE DEUX 1803

DES DROITS DE MUTATION POUR L'ACQUISITION DE L'IMMEUBLE, SIS 22  
RUE PERGOLESE. UNE LETTRE SERA ADRESSEE A L'AMBASSADE DES QUE LES  
PROBLEMES ADMINS SERONT RESOLUS. IL EN SERA DE MEME EN CE QUI CON-  
CERNE L'EXEMPTION DE LA CONTRIBUTION MOBILIERE.

1. UNE LETTRE SERA ADRESSEE A L'AMBASSADE A CE SUJET

2. CARCONNEL MA PREVEU QUE CE TEXTE N'AVAIT PAS ENCORE ETE APPROUVE  
PAR M GOUVE DE MURVILLE.

3. CETTE NOUVELLE PROPOSITION DOIT ETRE CONSIDEREE COMME LA REPONSE  
DE M FORDJON A M PEARSON. JEN SAISIS M LAMAGNEUILLET DE DONNER  
VOS COMMENTAIRES LE PLUS TOT POSSIBLE

LEGER

040

FM EXTERNAL OTT DEC1/64 CONFD

TO EMBPARIS S562 IMMED

REF VOTRE TEL 1826 NOV12

STATUT DE LA DELEGATION DU QUEBEC

BIEN QUE LES TERMES QUOTE DIPLOMATIQUES UNQUOTE TELS QUE PROPOSES POURRAIENT ETRE MAL INTERPRETES AU CDA COMME UNE SORTE DE RECONNAISSANCE SOIT DUN COTE SOIT DUN AUTRE, NOUS ESPERONS POUVOIR VOUS AUTORISER A EFFECTUER ECHANGE AVEC QUAI DE LETRRES DACCORD SELON PROPOSITIONS TRANSMISES DANS VOTRE TEL 1803 NOV8, A CONDITION ET DES QUAURONS RECU DE VOUS PRECISIONS SUPPLEMENTAIRES SUIVANTES:

(A) QUAUTORITES FRANCAISES SONT DISPOSEES A ACCORDER QUOTE PRIVILEGES EQUIVALENTS A CEUX DONT BENEFICIE PERSONNEL DORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES A PARIS (ASSIMILE A UN MEMBRE DE MISSION DIPLOMATIQUE) UNQUOTE ET NON PAS RPT PAS QUOTE EQUIVALENTS A PRIVILEGES DIPLOMATIQUES UNQUOTE. VEUILLEZ AU BESOIN OBTENIR DU QUAI CONFIRMATION OFFICIELLE QUAUTORITES FRANCAISES SONT DISPOSEES A AINSI DEFINIR PRIVILEGES EN QUESTION DANS LETTRES DACCORD QUI SERONT ECHANGEES;

(B) QUE VOUS AUREZ RECU DEUX NOTES EXPLICATIVES MENTIONNEES DANS VOTRE TEL 1826;

(C) QUAUTORITES FRANCAISES CONSENTENT A ACCORDER MEMES PRIVILEGES A AGENCES D AUTRES PROVINCES QUI POURRAIENT EVENTUELLEMENT SETABLIR A PARIS, ET QUELLES SONT DISPOSEES A INCLURE CETTE CLAUSE DANS LETTRES DACCORD.

2. VEUILLEZ NOUS TRANSMETTRE CES PRECISIONS AUSSITOT QUE POSSIBLE

PAGE TWO S562

CAR NOUS SOUHAITONS QUE LE NOUVEAU STATUT ENTRE EN VIGUEUR AU PLUS  
TOT AFIN QUE M LUSSIER SI POSSIBLE EN PROFITE

CADIEUX

042

DE AMBPARIS DECA/64 CONFD

A EXTERIEURES 2002 IMMED

REF VOTRE TEL S562 DECI

STATUT DE LA DEL DU QUEBEC

AVANT DE SOULEVER AVEC QUAI LE POINT(A) DE VOTRE REFTEL ESTIMONS  
SOUHAITABLE D'AVOIR CERTAINES PRECISIONS.

2. D'ABORD CONSIDEREZ-VOUS GUILLEMETS PRIVILEGES DIPLO GUILLEMETS  
COMME EQUIVALENTS AUX GUILLEMETS PRIVILEGES DONT BENEFICIE LE  
PERSONNEL D'ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES A PARIS (ASSIMILE A UN  
MEMBRE DE MISSION DIPLO)? GUILLEMETS SELON L'AGENT QUI SEN OCCUPE  
AU QUAI IL Y A UNE DIFFERENCE: (A) L'ASSIMILE DIPLO NE JOINT DE  
L'IMMUNITE QUE DANS LE SEUL EXERCICE DE SES FONCTIONS, ALORS QUE LE  
MEMBRE D'UNE AMBASSADE EST COUVERT PAR CETTE IMMUNITE 24 HEURES  
SUR 24, MEME EN DEHORS DE L'EXERCICE DE SES FONCTIONS. (B) AU POINT  
DE VUE DES PRIVILEGES, C'EST GUILLEMETS L'ACCORD DE SIEGE GUILLEMETS  
PASSE ENTRE L'ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE ET LE GOVT FRANCAIS, QUI  
EN REGLE L'APPLICATION. EN GENERAL, SEUL LE SECGEN DE L'ORGANISATION  
ET UN, OU TOUT AU PLUS DEUX DE SES ADJOINTS, JOUISSENT DE CES  
PRIVILEGES QUI COMPRENNENT LES BENEFICES DOUANIERS, FISCAUX ET DE  
VOITURE. POUR CE QUI EST DES DELS NATIONALES ET DE DEUX QUI LES  
DIRIGENT, SEULS LES ASSIMILES DIPLO QUI ONT RANG DE MINISTRE  
PLENIPOTENTIAIRE SE VOIENT ACCORDER LES BENEFICES DE CHEF DE  
MISSION.

3. DEUXIEMEMENT, CONSIDEREZ-VOUS LES GUILLEMETS PRIVILEGES DONT  
BENEFICIE PERSONNEL D'ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES A PARIS

...2

001288

043  
PAGE DEUX 2002

(ASSIMILE A UN MEMBRE DE MISSION DIPLO) GUILLEMETS COMME EQUIVALENTS  
A CEUX DONT BENEFICIENT LES AGENTS PROVINCIAUX A LONDRES?  
NOUS NE SOMMES PAS ICI A MEME DE PORTER UN JUGEMENT.

4. TROISIEMEMENT, EST-CE QUE CEST VOTRE INTENTION DE DEMANDER AUX  
AUTORITES FRANCAISES DE DEFINIR AINSI LES PRIVILEGES EN QUESTION  
DANS LEUR LET (CEST-A-DIRE DEMANDER LE TEXTE TRANSMIS MON TEL 1803  
NOV8) OU SEULEMENT DANS NOTRE LET D'ACCORD?

LEGER

044

DE EXTERIEURES OTT DEC8/64 CONFD

A EMBPARIS S577 IMMED

REF VOTRE TEL2002 DU 4 DEC

STATUT DE LA DELEGATION DU QUEBEC

CEST PRECISEMENT PARCE QUE NOUS CONSIDERONS LES PRIVILEGES DE  
CITATION LASSIMILE FIN DE CITATION PLUS LIMITEES PAR RAPPORT AUX  
CITATION PRIVILEGES DIPLOMATIQUES FIN DE CITATION QUE NOUS VOUS  
AVONS DEMANDE D'ACCEPTER LES PREMIERS.

2. GROSSO MODO COMPTE TENU DES DIFFERENCES D'INSTITUTIONS ET DE  
LEGISLATIONS ENTRE LONDRES ET PARIS, ET EN AUTANT QUE NOUS  
PUISSIONS JUGER, LES PRIVILEGES CITATION D'ASSIMILE FIN DE CITAT-  
ION NOUS PARAISSENT DANS L'ENSEMBLE COMPARABLES A CEUX ACCORDES A  
LONDRES AUX AGENCES PROVINCIALES.

3. AU SUJET DE VOTRE TROISIEME QUESTION, NOTRE INTENTION EST D'INDI-  
QUER DANS LES LETTRES D'ACCORD QUI SERONT ECHANGEES ENTRE LES  
DEUX GOUVERNEMENTS QUE CES DERNIERS SE SONT ENTENDUS POUR QUE LES  
PRIVILEGES EN QUESTION SOIENT ACCORDES A LA DELEGATION GENERALE  
DU QUEBEC ET EVENTUELLEMENT A TOUTES AUTRES AGENCES PROVIN-  
CIALES. POURRIEZ VOUS FAIRE CHANGER EN CE SENS LE TEXTE DE LA  
LETTRE FRANCAISE

CADIEUX

045

CONFIDENTIAL

December 9, 1964.

FRANCO-CANADIAN CULTURAL RELATIONS

Due to the absence from Ottawa of several Ministers concerned, it has not been possible to have Ministers consider the draft (which has been submitted to you separately) for a general Franco-Canadian agreement in the field of cultural relations. Though we cannot, therefore, give a text to the French during your visit to Paris, we understand that the Prime Minister has no objection to your mentioning to M. Couve de Murville our desire to proceed with negotiations in the near future. Indeed, Couve will already be aware of our intention, since we had spoken about it to Mr. Jean Basdevant during his recent visit to Ottawa. We anticipate it will therefore be possible to mention in the communiqué that the two Governments are agreed in principle that a general cultural agreement should soon be negotiated.

Mention might also be made in the communiqué, or separately with the press, of your expectation that (in the absence of an Accord Cadre) Quebec's arrangements with the French Ministry of Education would be confirmed by an Exchange of Letters between the French Ambassador and yourself in Ottawa, at about the time they are signed in Paris by the two Ministers concerned, Mr. Gerin-Lajoie and Mr. Fouchet, and by Mr. Basdevant.

In any public reference to these matters the Prime Minister has reminded us that he thinks it is important to make clear that any arrangements made by France with a particular province of Canada could equally well be made by other provinces, i.e., equality of opportunity in this field for the whole of Canada. You might therefore like to remind Couve that not only Quebec, but other provinces may wish to take advantage of cultural exchanges with France in the future. We see no objection in principle to these arrangements being entered into by the provinces provided they are set in what we would regard as the proper constitutional framework, protecting the treaty-making power of the Federal Government. That would be the main purpose of the Accord

046

- 2 -

Cadre, which would obviate the necessity in future for an exchange of letters between national governments on each such occasion. It is our hope that, as discussed with Mr. Basdevant, Mixed Commissions could be set up between Canada and France (and between one or more of our provinces and France) under the Accord Cadre, to promote an extended programme of cultural exchanges in keeping with the current strengthening of Franco-Canadian relations.

047

ACCORD CULTUREL ENTRE LE GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA  
ET LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

Le Gouvernement du Canada et le Gouvernement de la  
République Française,

animés d'un égal désir de faciliter, de développer et  
d'intensifier la coopération et les échanges culturels entre le  
Canada et la France;

persuadés que cette collaboration contribuera à renfor-  
cer encore davantage les excellentes relations d'amitié qui  
existent déjà entre les deux pays, et resserrera les liens culturels  
étroits qui historiquement et traditionnellement les unissent;

ont décidé de conclure un accord culturel général, et à  
cet effet, sont convenus de ce qui suit:

Article 1er:

Chacune des parties contractantes favorisera la coopéra-  
tion et les échanges culturels entre les deux pays, en particulier  
dans le domaine de l'éducation, des lettres, des arts, des sciences,  
de la technologie, de la recherche, de la science de l'administration  
publique, de la presse, de la radio, de la télévision, du cinéma,  
et des sports.

Article 2:

L'élaboration et la réalisation, y compris les aspects  
financiers, des divers programmes d'échanges prévus à l'article 1er  
pourront s'effectuer, selon les besoins, directement entre, d'une  
part, les ministères, services officiels ou autres organismes con-

- 2 -

cernés de France; et d'autre part, les ministères et services officiels concernés du Gouvernement du Canada, ou les autres organismes désignés ou approuvés par le Gouvernement du Canada, tels que le Conseil des arts, le Conseil national des recherches, la Galerie nationale, l'Office national du film et Radio-Canada. Les parties contractantes s'engagent à poursuivre leurs échanges au titre du programme de développement des relations culturelles, prévu à l'occasion de la visite officielle du Premier Ministre du Canada en France, en janvier 1964, notamment dans le domaine de la formation de techniciens, d'ingénieurs et d'administrateurs, ainsi que dans le domaine des beaux-arts et des échanges au niveau universitaire.

Article 3:

Dans le cadre du présent accord et sur l'autorité de cet accord, les ministères, services officiels et autres organismes désignés de France et ceux d'une quelconque des provinces du Canada, après en avoir dûment avisé leurs Gouvernements nationaux respectifs, pourront d'un commun accord élaborer et réaliser, directement entre eux des ententes administratives de portée provinciale au Canada, y compris les aspects financiers. Ces ententes devront stipuler, dans chaque cas, qu'elles sont conclues sur l'autorité du présent accord.

Article 4:

Le texte des ententes conclues aux termes de l'article 3 sera, dans chaque cas, communiqué aux Gouvernements de France et du Canada. Les dites ententes ne seront conclues en due forme que sous réserve de l'approbation des Gouvernements de France et du

- 3 -

Canada que ceux-ci se communiqueront l'un à l'autre au moyen d'un échange de lettres.

Article 5:

Afin d'établir entre elles des consultations directes et suivies dans le domaine des relations culturelles, et dans le but d'assurer l'exécution des dispositions entrant dans le cadre de la présente Convention, les parties contractantes décident de créer une Commission Mixte Permanente, composée de 12 membres. Cette Commission se réunira chaque fois qu'il sera nécessaire, mais au moins une fois par an, alternativement en France et au Canada. En outre, des Commissions Mixtes Permanentes composées de membres français de représentants d'une quelconque des provinces du Canada pourront être créées, selon les besoins aux termes de l'article 3.

Article 6:

Les Parties contractantes s'engagent à assurer la réalisation des activités, prévues par le présent accord, sur une base de réciprocité et conformément aux lois et règlements en vigueur dans leurs pays respectifs.

Article 7:

Les parties contractantes conviennent de faciliter, conformément à leur réglementation en vigueur relative à l'immigration et aux douanes, l'admission des personnes, et de leurs effets personnels, sur leurs territoires respectifs, par suite de l'exécution du présent accord.

Article 8:

Le présent accord entrera en vigueur à la date de sa signature.

Article 9:

Le présent accord est conclu pour dix ans et renouvelable par tacite reconduction. Il peut être résilié à l'initiative de l'une ou l'autre des Parties, à l'expiration d'un délai de préavis de six mois.

Fait en double à Ottawa, le 196 , en français  
et en anglais, les deux textes faisant également foi.

Pour le Gouvernement du Canada:

Pour le Gouvernement de  
la République Française:

DRAFT CULTURAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF  
CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

---

The Government of Canada and the Government  
of the French Republic,

animated equally by the wish to facilitate,  
develop and increase cultural cooperation and exchanges  
between Canada and France;

convinced that such collaboration will help  
further to reinforce the friendly relations that  
already exist between the two countries, and will  
strengthen the close cultural ties that historically  
and traditionally unite them;

have decided to conclude a general cultural  
agreement, and have, accordingly, agreed as follows:

Article 1.

Each contracting party shall encourage cultural  
cooperation and exchanges between the two countries,  
in particular in the field of education, literature,  
arts, sciences, technology, research, public  
administration training, press, radio, television,  
cinema and sports.

Article 2.

The elaboration and implementation, including  
financial aspects, of the various exchange programmes  
provided for in Article 1, shall be carried out as

- 2 -

required directly between, on the one hand, the departments, official services and other organizations concerned in France, and on the other hand, the departments, official services concerned of the Government of Canada, or the other organizations designated or approved by the Government of Canada, such as the Canada Council, the National Research Council, the National Gallery, the National Film Board and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The contracting parties agree to continue their exchanges under the programme for development of cultural relations, envisaged on the occasion of the official visit of the Prime Minister of Canada to France in January of 1964, notably in the fields of the training of technicians, engineers, administrators, of academic exchanges at the advanced level, and of exchanges in the field of performing arts.

Article 3.

Within the framework of the present agreement, and under its authority, French departments, official services and other designated organizations and similar bodies of any Canadian province, having given due notice to their respective national Governments, will be enabled, by common agreement, to elaborate and implement, directly between themselves,

- 3 -

administrative arrangements of a provincial scope in Canada, including their financial aspects. These arrangements shall stipulate in every case that they are concluded under the authority of the present agreement.

Article 4.

The text of any arrangement to be concluded under the terms of Article 3 shall in every case be communicated to the Governments of France and Canada which shall, prior to its formal conclusion, confirm their approval of it, one to another, by an exchange of letters.

Article 5.

For the purpose of close and continuous consultation between the two contracting parties in the field of cultural relations, and for the purpose of ensuring the implementation of the measures falling within the scope of the present agreement, a permanent Mixed Commission consisting of twelve members shall be set up. This Mixed Commission shall meet when necessary and at least once a year in Canada and France alternately. In addition, Mixed Commissions composed of French members and of representatives of any Canadian province can be established as required under the terms of Article 3.

- 4 -

Article 6.

The contracting parties undertake to ensure the implementation of the activities provided for in the present agreement on a reciprocal basis, and conforming to the laws and regulations in force within their respective countries.

Article 7.

The contracting parties agree to facilitate, in accordance with their immigration and customs regulations, the admission of persons, with their personal effects, into their respective territories, by virtue of the implementation of the present agreement.

Article 8.

The present agreement shall enter into force on the date of its signature.

Article 9.

The present agreement shall remain in force for ten years and shall be renewable by tacit agreement. It may be terminated on the initiative of either of the contracting parties on the expiration of an advance

055

- 5 -

notice of six months.

Done in duplicate in Ottawa, the .... day of  
..... 196 ., in English and French, both texts  
being equally authentic.

For the Government of  
Canada

For the Government of  
the French Republic

056

Flé/ HP

PARIS, le 10 Novembre 1964

MINISTERE  
DES  
AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

Direction Générale des  
Affaires Culturelles  
et Techniques

Service de l'Enseignement  
et des Oeuvres

PROJET DE  
PROCES-VERBAL DE LA REUNION TENUE LE 4 NOVEMBRE 1964  
au MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES, à PARIS  
au sujet des échanges culturels, scientifiques et techniques  
entre la Province de Québec et la France

Une réunion de hauts fonctionnaires français et de hauts fonctionnaires du Ministère de la Province de Québec s'est tenue le 4 Novembre 1964 au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, à Paris, en vue d'examiner les possibilités de développer les échanges franco-québécois dans les domaines culturel, scientifique et technique. Les deux délégations avaient la composition suivante :

Délégation de la Province de Québec :

Président: M. Jean Marie JOLY, Directeur Général des Programmes et de la Pédagogie au Ministère de l'Education de la Province de Québec

M. Guy LAROSE, Directeur de l'Enseignement technique au Ministère de l'Education de la Province de Québec

M. Roger LANGLOIS, Directeur de l'Ecole Normale d'enseignement technique de la Province de Québec

Délégation française :

Président : M. Jean BASDEVANT, Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Directeur  
Général des Affaires Culturelles et Techni-  
ques au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

M. Pierre de MENTHON, Conseiller des Affaires Etrangères  
Direction Générale des Affaires Culturelles  
et Techniques

M. Antoine MOLINIE, Conseiller des Affaires Etrangères  
Chef du Bureau des Boursiers et Stagiaires  
Direction Générale des Affaires Culturelles  
et Techniques

M. François LEGER, Agrégé de l'Université, Service de  
l'Enseignement, Direction Générale des Af-  
faires Culturelles et Techniques

Mlle Suzanne AULIAC, Chef du Bureau des Missions et  
Congrès, Direction Générale des Affaires  
Culturelles et Techniques

M. Jacques GASSEAU, Conseiller des Affaires Etrangères  
Service de Coopération - <sup>Technique</sup> Direction Générale  
des Affaires Culturelles et Techniques

Mlle Elisabeth de MIRIBEL, Secrétaire des Affaires Etran-  
gères, Direction d'Amérique

Mlle Jeanne LAURENT, Sous-Directeur à la Direction de la  
Coopération, Ministère de l'Education Nationa-  
le

Mme Lucienne PLAIN, Centre National de la Recherche Scien-  
tifique

M. Georges FRESLON, sous-Directeur de l'Enseignement Supé-  
rieur, Ministère de l'Education Nationale

M. BASDEVANT ouvre la séance à 10h.  
et après avoir souhaité la bienvenue à la Délégation de la Province de Québec, propose que soient examinés méthodiquement les demandes des représentants de la Province de Québec et les moyens qui pourraient être mis en oeuvre du côté français pour y répondre. Il est convenu qu'un procès-verbal commun des entretiens qui vont avoir lieu à ce sujet sera établi.

M. JOLY expose les grandes lignes du projet présenté par les autorités de la Province de Québec.

D'une manière générale, il apparaît souhaitable, en vue de renforcer la coopération entre la France et la Province de Québec, d'organiser un système d'échanges concernant d'une part les professeurs d'Ecoles Normales et d'Ecoles Techniques, d'autre part les professeurs d'Université et les étudiants, enfin, les chercheurs, en particulier dans les domaines de la science et de la médecine. M. JOLY énumère les cinq points suivants dont il souhaite l'examen :

- 1) formation des professeurs québécois d'Ecoles Normales,
- 2) élaboration des programmes pédagogiques,
- 3) organisation de l'enseignement technique, en particulier dans certaines branches à créer,
- 4) développement de l'Ecole Normale d'enseignement technique du Québec,
- 5) perfectionnement des professeurs en fonction dans l'enseignement technique québécois.

Il rappelle que le Ministère québécois de l'Education est une administration très récente (Mai 1964); la mise en place de ses structures nécessite une révision des programmes scolaires à tous les niveaux, à l'exception de l'enseignement supérieur, car les Universités québécoises sont des établissements privés; de même, la création de l'Ecole Normale d'enseignement technique du Québec remonte au mois d'Octobre 1964.

Il ajoute qu'en dehors des points ci-dessus énumérés, d'autres problèmes devraient être examinés, à savoir :

- échanges d'étudiants au niveau de la licence ou à un niveau supérieur,
- échanges de professeurs d'université pour des missions de brève durée,
- échanges de chercheurs.

A la suite de cet exposé, chacun des points mentionnés par M. JOLY est étudié, tant en ce qui concerne le volume des échanges à envisager que les conditions dans lesquelles ils pourront être effectués.

#### I°/ - FORMATION DES PROFESSEURS QUEBECOIS D'ECOLES NORMALES :

M. JOLY souhaite que vingt-cinq professeurs d'Ecoles Normales de la Province de Québec puissent effectuer chaque année un stage de 10 mois en France.

A la suite des indications données par Mlle LAURENT sur les possibilités offertes en ce domaine par le Ministère de l'Education Nationale, les dispositions suivantes sont arrêtées.

Sur le plan pédagogique, il faudrait prévoir, à l'intention des professeurs intéressés, des stages d'une durée de neuf mois à partir du 15 Septembre de chaque année. Accueillis au Centre International d'Etudes Pédagogiques de Sèvres, les stagiaires y passeraient ensemble un mois pendant lequel ils seraient initiés aux méthodes et aux structures pédagogiques françaises, notamment grâce à des exposés de personnalités qualifiées, portant sur les domaines les plus variés, de l'enseignement élémentaire à l'enseignement du second cycle, sans négliger les méthodes spéciales pour les handicapés physiques ou mentaux. A la fin de ce premier mois, les professeurs québécois seraient initiés par petits groupes, dans les Ecoles Normales ou Centres pédagogiques régionaux, à la pratique

060

de l'enseignement français, certains d'entre eux pouvant être affectés suivant leurs vocations particulières à tel ou tel établissement spécialisé. Ces stages régionaux se poursuivraient jusqu'à la veille des vacances de Pâques; à cette date, un regroupement des stagiaires à Sèvres, en présence d'une personnalité du Ministère québécois de l'Education, permettrait une confrontation des expériences faites et préparerait le troisième et dernier trimestre du stage, qui se terminerait dans les centres de province.

Il paraît souhaitable, étant donné le caractère très nouveau de cette expérience, que le nombre de stagiaires soit réduit au cours de la première année. Une mise au point progressive est en effet indispensable si l'on veut obtenir des résultats satisfaisants. Par la suite, à partir de Septembre 1965, le chiffre de vingt-cinq stagiaires par an pourrait être retenu.

En ce qui concerne les modalités financières, Le Ministère québécois de l'Education continuera de verser leurs traitements à ces professeurs pendant la durée de leur séjour en France. M. BASDEVANT offre que, par dérogation aux règles habituelles en la matière, selon lesquelles les deux voyages sont à la charge du pays d'envoi, le voyage de retour soit pris en charge par la France.

Il n'est pas possible pour le Ministère de l'Education Nationale d'envisager le versement aux professeurs québécois d'un complément de rémunération; toutefois, pour faciliter leur séjour, le Ministère s'efforcera de permettre aux stagiaires de prendre leurs repas dans les Ecoles Normales ou dans les restaurants universitaires; de même, les Directeurs d'établissements recevant les stagiaires chercheront à leur procurer un logement dans des conditions avantageuses, soit dans l'établissement même, soit dans des familles françaises.

Le problème de l'envoi dans la Province de Québec de professeurs français d'Ecoles Normales pour des missions d'enseignement et de contact de courte durée est ensuite

L 051

examiné. Pour tenir compte des règles administratives françaises, il paraît souhaitable de fixer à six semaines la durée de ces missions. Il est prévu que, chaque année, 10 professeurs français se rendront ainsi au Québec, non seulement pour y assurer un service d'enseignement dans les Ecoles Normales, mais aussi pour y participer à des entretiens portant sur des questions pédagogiques. Le choix de ces professeurs et des disciplines représentées tiendra compte des propositions adressées au Gouvernement français par les autorités de la Province de Québec. Le Ministère français de l'Education Nationale versera leurs traitements à ces professeurs, tandis que la Province de Québec assurera la charge de leur déplacement et de leur séjour.

La question de l'équilibre des charges financières de part et d'autre ayant été soulevée, il a été reconnu qu'il était impossible d'établir avec précision le montant des dépenses entraînées par les échanges envisagés et qu'il était donc préférable d'examiner cas par cas les opérations dont la réalisation est souhaitable ainsi que leur mode de financement, l'objectif à atteindre étant de développer au maximum les échanges et non d'établir un bilan financier.

## 2°/ - ELABORATION DES PROGRAMMES SCOLAIRES :

Les autorités de la Province de Québec souhaitent inviter des spécialistes français des questions des programmes scolaires ayant, si possible, participé à la mise en place expérimentale de programmes-pilotes, qui puissent faire bénéficier de leur expérience les responsables québécois en cette matière. Des missions de courte ou de moyenne durée sont envisagées suivant un système souple adapté dans chaque cas à l'importance des problèmes à résoudre. Il est prévu que, dès le mois de Mars ou Avril 1965, un spécialiste français pourrait se rendre au Québec. De même, des spécialistes québécois viendront en France afin de s'informer des méthodes françaises en matière de planification à long terme de l'enseignement.

### 3°/ - ENSEIGNEMENT TECHNIQUE :

Les autorités de la Province de Québec se préoccupent actuellement d'améliorer l'enseignement technique et de le compléter par l'introduction dans les programmes de nouvelles disciplines qui seraient notamment :

- Aérotechnique
- Construction automobile
- Constructions navales
- Mines
- Gaz et pétrole
- Construction (béton et acier)
- Textiles
- Bois ouvrés et meubles

Cette liste pourra être modifiée en fonction des nécessités économiques.

Le Directeur de l'enseignement technique québécois souhaiterait obtenir l'aide d'experts ou de conseillers pédagogiques français pour l'établissement de nouveaux programmes d'études tenant compte des besoins de l'industrie.

D'autre part, pour le développement et le perfectionnement de l'enseignement dans les secteurs déjà existant, il faut prévoir l'envoi de stagiaires québécois en France et d'experts français dans la Province de Québec. Les questions à examiner spécialement sont: la préparation de la main d'oeuvre à l'automation, la place de l'enseignement technique dans la planification de l'éducation, la collaboration entre l'enseignement et l'industrie, l'organisation des recherches pratiques au niveau technique.

En outre, le Québec se préoccupe vivement de la revalorisation de son vocabulaire technique trop anglicisé, en s'inspirant de celui qui est employé en France.

Il est envisagé d'une part la venue d'environ 20 experts français au Québec pour des missions de courte ou moyenne durée, notamment pour collaborer avec les comités de planification, d'autre part, de quelques professeurs pour des missions

063

8.

de plus longue durée (un an), enfin, l'envoi en France de professeurs québécois qui iraient se perfectionner dans certaines techniques. Dans le cadre ainsi défini, il est entendu que des demandes plus précises seront présentées par les autorités de la Province de Québec et que les experts français devront être recrutés non seulement au sein de l'enseignement technique ou professionnel, mais aussi dans le secteur privé. D'ores et déjà il est prévu qu'un Inspecteur de l'Enseignement technique du Ministère de l'Education Nationale, qui pourrait être accompagné d'un technicien (par exemple un représentant de la Fédération des industries mécaniques) se rendra prochainement au Québec pour y étudier l'ensemble des problèmes, en particulier dans les quatre domaines de la construction automobile, des constructions navales, des mines, ainsi que du bâtiment (béton et acier).

#### 4°/ - ECOLE NORMALE D'ENSEIGNEMENT TECHNIQUE DU QUEBEC :

La Directeur de cet établissement tout récemment créé souhaite la constitution de groupes d'études chargés d'examiner l'efficacité des méthodes et de modifier, au besoin, les programmes. Ces groupes comprendraient des professeurs de l'école, des représentants de l'industrie, ainsi que des Conseillers pédagogiques français. Leurs travaux porteraient sur les points suivants :

- pédagogie de l'enseignement technique,
- psychologie de l'enseignement technique (tests concernant les aptitudes des élèves professeurs)
- développement de la culture générale au sein de l'enseignement technique,
- formation polyvalente des maîtres face au progrès de l'automation,
- rapports entre l'enseignement et l'industrie,
- propagation de la culture technique,
- création d'un centre de documentation technique à l'Ecole Normale avec une importante documentation française,
- perfectionnement des cadres des écoles techniques en matière d'administration scolaire.

M. BASDEVANT se déclare prêt à rechercher les spécialistes français demandés pour l'Ecole Technique du Québec. La durée de leur mission sera à préciser dans chaque cas.

001309

./...

9064

La visite d'un expert québécois au Centre de Cachan est également envisagée.

5°/ - ECHANGES D'ETUDIANTS :

Des précisions sont tout d'abord apportées sur les échanges de boursiers actuellement réalisés entre le Canada et la France. Du côté français, il est indiqué que le nombre de bourses d'enseignement supérieur accordées par le Gouvernement français aux étudiants du Québec sera augmenté progressivement dans toute la mesure des possibilités financières. D'autre part, 25 à 30 bourses de coopération technique vont être créées et seront attribuées dès l'an prochain aux étudiants québécois. Ces bourses s'ajouteront à celles, au nombre d'une vingtaine, qui sont accordées aux étudiants canadiens dans le cadre du programme A S T E F.

6°/ - ECHANGES DE CHERCHEURS :

Après les indications données par Mme PLAIN sur le mode de sélection adopté par le Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique pour l'envoi de chercheurs français à l'étranger et l'accueil de chercheurs étrangers en France, M. BASDEVANT fait valoir que la règle appliquée par la France est fondée sur une longue expérience et que les voyages et frais de séjour des chercheurs doivent être supportés par le pays d'envoi. Il paraît souhaitable de s'en tenir à cette règle, qui permet d'obtenir les meilleurs résultats.

La Présidente de la Délégation française ajoute que le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères serait disposé à inviter, pour des séjours d'assez brève durée, un certain nombre de personnalités québécoises du monde scientifique qui pourraient ainsi se rendre compte des possibilités offertes par les laboratoires français. De telles missions exploratoires, qui pourraient du reste

avoir lieu dans les deux sens, prépareraient l'échange de jeunes chercheurs. D'une manière générale, il paraît impossible et inutile de fixer le nombre de ceux-ci à l'avance, et, en tout cas, il appartiendra aux autorités responsables de la recherche de part et d'autre de déterminer le volume de ces échanges et les spécialités dans lesquelles ils s'effectueront.

Sous le bénéfice de ces observations, les deux Délégations sont d'accord pour développer aussi largement que possible les envois de chercheurs.

7°/- PROFESSEURS D'UNIVERSITE :

M. BASDEVANT rappelle qu'un nombre important de professeurs français sont actuellement détachés dans les Université de la Province de Québec par le Gouvernement français. D'autre part, de nombreuses missions de courte durée permettent à d'autres professeurs de donner des séries de cours. Les autorités françaises ne négligeront aucun effort pour développer ces envois d'universitaires.

M. JOLY précise qu'à l'avenir, c'est sur l'enseignement des lettres et des sciences humaines que l'effort devra principalement porter.

M. BASDEVANT déclare que les autorités françaises sont disposées à faciliter le séjour en France, pendant quelques mois, de professeurs québécois désireux d'effectuer des travaux de recherche en leur accordant des bourses de voyage et de séjour. Dans ce domaine également, il est impossible de donner à l'avance des précisions chiffrées. Il rappelle, d'autre part, que les Universités françaises, en accord avec le Ministère de l'Education Nationale, ont coutume d'inviter des professeurs étrangers. Il y aura lieu d'examiner dans quelle mesure un plus grand nombre d'invitations pourraient être adressées à des professeurs du Québec.

0066

Pour tout ce qui concerne les questions traitées au cours de cette réunion, qui s'est déroulée dans l'esprit le plus compréhensif et le plus amical, il a été prévu de constituer, soit une ou plusieurs Commissions mixtes, soit une Commission mixte assistée de sous-Commissions. Au cours de réunions périodiques qui seraient préparées par la voie diplomatique, elles fixeraient le programme annuel des échanges culturels, scientifiques et techniques entre la France et la Province de Québec, en détermineraient les modalités et en prépareraient l'application. D'une manière générale, elles auraient à suivre la mise en oeuvre et le développement de ces échanges que l'on souhaite de part et d'autre aussi larges et actifs que possible ./.

Paris, le 27 novembre 1964

067

PROJET DE PROCES-VERBAL DES REUNIONS TENUES  
le 4 NOVEMBRE 1964  
au MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES, à PARIS et  
le 20 NOVEMBRE 1964  
au MINISTERE DE L'EDUCATION, à QUEBEC  
AU SUJET DE LA COOPERATION DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'EDUCATION  
ENTRE LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC ET LA FRANCE

---

En vue de développer la coopération entre la Province de Québec et la France dans le domaine de l'éducation, deux réunions se sont tenues le 4 novembre 1964 au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, à Paris, et le 20 novembre 1964 à l'Hôtel du Gouvernement de la Province, à Québec.

Lors de la réunion du 4 novembre, les deux délégations avaient la composition suivante :

Délégation de la Province de Québec :

Président : M. Jean Marie JOLY, Directeur Général des Programmes et de la Pédagogie au Ministère de l'Education de la Province de Québec,

M. Guy LAROSE, Directeur de l'Enseignement technique au Ministère de l'Education de la Province de Québec,

M. Roger LANGLOIS, Directeur de l'Ecole Normale d'enseignement technique de la Province de Québec,

Délégation française :

Président : M. Jean BASDEVANT, Ministre plénipotentiaire, Directeur Général des Affaires Culturelles et Techniques au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères,

M. Pierre de MENTHON, Conseiller des Affaires Etrangères, Direction Générale des Affaires Culturelles et Techniques,

...

- M. Antoine MOLINIE, Conseiller des Affaires Etrangères,  
Chef du Bureau des Boursiers et Stagiai-  
res, Direction Générale des Affaires  
Culturelles et Techniques
- M. François LEGER, Agrégé de l'Université, Service de l'En-  
seignement, Direction Générale des Affai-  
res Culturelles et Techniques,
- Melle Suzanne AULIAC, Chef du Bureau des Missions et Congrès  
Direction Générale des Affaires Cultu-  
relles et Techniques,
- M. Jacques GASSEAU, Conseiller des Affaires Etrangères, Ser-  
vice de Coopération Technique, Direction  
Générale des Affaires Culturelles et  
Techniques,
- Melle Elisabeth de MIRIBEL, Secrétaire des Affaires Etran-  
gères, Direction d'Amérique,
- Melle Jeanne LAURENT, Sous-Directeur à la Direction de la  
Coopération, Ministère de l'Education  
Nationale,
- Mme Lucienne PLAIN, Centre National de la Recherche Scienti-  
fique,
- M. Georges FRESLON, Sous-Directeur de l'Enseignement Supé-  
rieur, Ministère de l'Education Natio-  
nale.

°  
° °

Lors de la réunion du 20 novembre 1964, à Québec, les  
deux délégations étaient ainsi composées :

Délégation de la Province de Québec :

Président : M. Paul GERIN-LAJOIE, Ministre de l'Education du Gou-  
vernement de la Province de Québec

M. Arthur TREMBLAY, Sous-Ministre de l'Education du Gou-  
vernement de la Province de Québec,

M. Gaston CHOLETTE, Directeur de la Coopération au Minis-  
tère de l'Education du Gouvernement  
de la Province de Québec,

...

Délégation française :

Président : M. Raymond BOUSQUET, Ambassadeur de France au Canada, 069

M. Jean BASDEVANT, Ministre plénipotentiaire, Directeur  
Général des Affaires Culturelles et  
Techniques au Ministère des Affaires  
Etrangères,

M. Robert PICARD, Consul Général de France à Québec,

M. Edmond BERNARD, Attaché culturel de l'Ambassade de  
France.

° °

SEANCE DU 4 NOVEMBRE 1964 à PARIS

M. Basdevant ouvre la séance à 10 heures et, après avoir souhaité la bienvenue à la Délégation de la Province de Québec, propose que soient examinées méthodiquement les propositions des représentants de la Province de Québec et les moyens susceptibles de les mettre en oeuvre.

M. Joly expose les grandes lignes du projet présenté par les autorités de la Province de Québec. En vue de renforcer la coopération entre la France et la Province de Québec, il est souhaitable d'organiser un système d'échanges concernant d'une part les professeurs d'Ecoles Normales et d'Ecoles Techniques, d'autre part les professeurs d'Université et les étudiants, enfin, les chercheurs, en particulier dans les domaines de la science et de la médecine. M. Joly énumère les cinq points suivants dont il souhaite l'examen :

- 1) formation des professeurs québécois d'Ecoles Normales,
- 2) élaboration des programmes pédagogiques,
- 3) organisation de l'enseignement technique, en particulier dans certaines branches à créer,
- 4) développement de l'Ecole Normale d'enseignement technique du Québec,
- 5) perfectionnement des professeurs en fonction dans l'enseignement technique québécois.

...

4.070

Il rappelle que le Ministère québécois de l'Education est une administration très récente (mai 1964); la mise en place de ses structures nécessite une révision des programmes scolaires à tous les niveaux, à l'exception de l'enseignement supérieur, car les Universités québécoises sont des établissements privés; de même, la création de l'Ecole Normale d'enseignement technique du Québec remonte seulement au mois d'octobre 1964.

Il ajoute qu'en dehors des points ci-dessus énumérés, d'autres problèmes devraient être examinés, à savoir :

- échanges d'étudiants au niveau de la licence ou à un niveau supérieur,
- échanges de professeurs d'Université pour des missions de brève durée,
- échanges de chercheurs.

A la suite de cet exposé, chacun des points mentionnés par M. Joly est étudié, tant en ce qui concerne le volume des échanges à envisager que les conditions dans lesquelles ils pourront être effectués.

#### 1°) Formation des professeurs québécois d'Ecoles Normales

Le Ministre de l'Education de la Province de Québec souhaite que vingt-cinq professeurs d'Ecoles Normales puissent effectuer chaque année un stage de 10 mois en France.

Compte tenu des possibilités offertes en ce domaine par le Ministère de l'Education Nationale, les dispositions suivantes sont arrêtées.

Sur le plan pédagogique, seront prévus, à l'intention des professeurs intéressés, des stages d'une durée de neuf mois à partir du 15 septembre de chaque année. Accueillis au Centre International d'Etudes Pédagogiques de Sèvres, les stagiaires y passeront ensemble un mois pendant lequel ils seront initiés aux méthodes et aux structures pédagogiques françaises, notamment grâce à des exposés de personnalités qualifiées, portant sur les domaines les plus variés, de l'enseignement élémentaire à l'ensei-

o r c

gnement du second cycle, sans négliger les méthodes spéciales pour les handicapés physiques ou mentaux. A la fin de ce premier mois, les professeurs québécois seront initiés par petits groupes, dans les Ecoles Normales ou Centres pédagogiques régionaux, à la pratique de l'enseignement français, certains d'entre eux pouvant être affectés suivant leurs vocations particulières à tel ou tel établissement spécialisé. Ces stages régionaux se poursuivront jusqu'à la veille des vacances de Pâques; à cette date, un regroupement des stagiaires à Sèvres, en présence d'une personnalité du Ministère québécois de l'Education, permettra une confrontation des expériences faites et préparera le troisième et dernier trimestre du stage, qui se terminera dans les centres de province.

Il paraît souhaitable, étant donné le caractère très nouveau de cette expérience, que le nombre de stagiaires soit réduit au cours de la première année. Une mise au point progressive est en effet indispensable si l'on veut obtenir des résultats satisfaisants. Par la suite, à partir de septembre 1965, le chiffre de vingt-cinq stagiaires par an pourrait être retenu.

En ce qui concerne les modalités financières, le Ministère québécois de l'Education continuera de verser leurs traitements à ces professeurs pendant la durée de leur séjour en France. La Direction Générale des Affaires culturelles et techniques du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères est disposée, par dérogation aux règles habituelles en la matière (selon lesquelles les deux voyages sont à la charge du pays d'envoi) à ce que le voyage de retour soit pris en charge par la France.

Il n'est pas possible pour le Ministère français de l'Education Nationale d'envisager le versement aux professeurs québécois d'un complément de rémunération; toutefois, pour faciliter leur séjour, il s'efforcera de permettre aux stagiaires de prendre leurs repas dans les Ecoles Normales ou dans les restaurants universitaires; de même, les Directeurs d'établissements recevant les stagiaires chercheront à leur procurer un logement dans des conditions avantageuses, soit dans l'établissement même, soit dans des familles françaises.

...

Le problème de l'envoi dans la Province de Québec de professeurs français d'Ecoles Normales pour des missions d'enseignement et de contact de courte durée est ensuite examiné. Pour tenir compte des règles administratives françaises, il paraît souhaitable de fixer à six semaines la durée de ces missions. Il est prévu que, chaque année, 10 professeurs français se rendront ainsi au Québec, non seulement pour y assurer un service d'enseignement dans les Ecoles Normales, mais aussi pour y participer à des entretiens portant sur des questions pédagogiques. Le choix de ces professeurs et des disciplines représentées tiendra compte des propositions adressées au Gouvernement français par les autorités de la Province de Québec. Le Ministère français de l'Education Nationale versera leurs traitements à ces professeurs, tandis que la Province de Québec assurera la charge de leur déplacement et de leur séjour.

### 2°) Elaboration des programmes scolaires

Les autorités de la Province de Québec souhaitent inviter des Français spécialistes des questions des programmes scolaires et ayant, si possible, participé à la mise en place expérimentale de programmes-pilotes, qui puissent faire bénéficier de leur expérience les responsables québécois en cette matière. Des missions de courte ou de moyenne durée seront organisées suivant un système souple adapté dans chaque cas à l'importance des problèmes à résoudre. Il est prévu que, dès le mois de mars ou avril 1965, un spécialiste français pourrait se rendre au Québec. De même, des spécialistes québécois viendront en France afin de s'informer des méthodes françaises en matière de planification à long terme de l'enseignement.

### 3°) Enseignement technique

Les autorités de la Province de Québec se préoccupent actuellement d'améliorer l'enseignement technique et de le compléter par l'introduction dans les programmes de nouvelles discipli-

...

nes qui seraient notamment :

073

- Aérotechnique
- Construction automobile
- Constructions navales
- Mines
- Gaz et pétrole
- Construction (béton et acier)
- Textiles
- Bois ouvrés et meubles

Cette liste pourra être modifiée en fonction des nécessités économiques.

Le Directeur de l'enseignement technique québécois souhaiterait obtenir l'aide d'experts ou de conseillers pédagogiques français pour l'établissement de nouveaux programmes d'études tenant compte des besoins de l'industrie.

D'autre part, pour le développement et le perfectionnement de l'enseignement dans les secteurs déjà existants, il faut prévoir l'envoi de stagiaires québécois en France et d'experts français dans la Province de Québec. Les questions à examiner spécialement sont : la préparation de la main d'oeuvre à l'automatisation, la place de l'enseignement technique dans la planification de l'éducation, la collaboration entre l'enseignement et l'industrie, l'organisation des recherches pratiques au niveau technique.

En outre, le Québec se préoccupe vivement de la revalorisation de son vocabulaire technique trop anglicisé, en s'inspirant de celui qui est employé en France.

Il est envisagé d'une part la venue d'environ 20 experts français au Québec pour des missions de courte ou moyenne durée, notamment pour collaborer avec les comités de planification, d'autre part, de quelques professeurs pour des missions de plus longue durée (un an), enfin, l'envoi en France de professeurs québécois qui iraient se perfectionner dans certaines techniques. Dans le cadre ainsi défini, il est entendu que des demandes plus précises seront présentées par les autorités de la Province de Québec et que les experts français devront être recrutés non seulement

...

au sein de l'enseignement technique ou professionnel, mais aussi dans le secteur privé. D'ores et déjà, il est prévu qu'un Inspecteur de l'Enseignement technique du Ministère de l'Education Nationale, qui pourrait être accompagné d'un technicien (par exemple un représentant de la Fédération des industries mécaniques) se rendra prochainement au Québec pour y étudier l'ensemble des problèmes, en particulier dans les quatre domaines de la construction automobile, des constructions navales, des mines, ainsi que du bâtiment (béton et acier).

#### 4°) Ecole Normale d'enseignement technique du Québec

Le Directeur de cet établissement tout récemment créé souhaite la constitution de groupes d'études chargés d'examiner l'efficacité des méthodes et de modifier, au besoin, les programmes. Ces groupes comprendraient des professeurs de l'école, des représentants de l'industrie, ainsi que des conseillers pédagogiques français. Leurs travaux porteraient sur les points suivants :

- pédagogie de l'enseignement technique,
- psychologie de l'enseignement technique (tests concernant les aptitudes des élèves professeurs),
- développement de la culture générale au sein de l'enseignement technique,
- formation polyvalente des maîtres face au progrès de l'automation,
- rapports entre l'enseignement et l'industrie,
- propagation de la culture technique,
- création d'un centre de documentation technique à l'Ecole Normale avec une importante documentation française,
- perfectionnement des cadres des écoles techniques en matière d'administration scolaire.

La délégation française se déclare prête à rechercher les spécialistes français demandés pour l'Ecole Technique du Québec. La durée de leur mission sera à préciser dans chaque cas. La visite d'un expert québécois au Centre de Cachan est également envisagée.

9.-  
075

#### 5°) Echanges d'étudiants

Des précisions sont, tout d'abord, apportées sur les échanges de boursiers actuellement réalisés entre le Canada et la France.

Du côté français, il est indiqué que le nombre de bourses d'enseignement supérieur accordées par le Gouvernement français aux étudiants du Québec sera augmenté progressivement dans toute la mesure des possibilités financières. D'autre part, 25 à 30 bourses de coopération technique vont être créées et seront attribuées dès 1965 aux étudiants québécois. Ces bourses s'ajouteront à celles, au nombre d'une vingtaine, qui seront accordées aux étudiants canadiens dans le cadre du programme A S T E F.

#### 6°) Echanges de chercheurs

Des indications sont données sur le mode de sélection adopté par le Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique pour l'envoi de chercheurs français à l'étranger et l'accueil de chercheurs étrangers en France, et la délégation française fait valoir que la règle appliquée par la France et fondée sur une longue expérience, est que les voyages et frais de séjour des chercheurs doivent être supportés par le pays d'envoi. Il paraît souhaitable de s'en tenir à cette règle, qui permet d'obtenir les meilleurs résultats, chaque pays restant ainsi maître de sa politique de recherche scientifique.

La délégation française ajoute que le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères serait disposé à inviter, pour des séjours d'assez brève durée, un certain nombre de personnalités québécoises du monde scientifique qui pourraient ainsi se rendre compte des possibilités offertes par les laboratoires français. De telles missions exploratoires, qui pourraient du reste avoir lieu dans les deux sens, prépareraient l'échange de jeunes chercheurs.

...

076  
10.-

D'une manière générale, il paraît difficile et inutile de fixer le nombre de ceux-ci à l'avance, et, en tout cas, il appartiendra aux autorités responsables de la recherche de part et d'autre de déterminer le volume de ces échanges et les spécialités dans lesquelles ils s'effectueront.

Sous le bénéfice de ces observations, les deux délégations sont d'accord pour développer aussi largement que possible les envois de chercheurs.

#### 7°) Professeurs d'Université

La délégation française rappelle qu'un nombre important de professeurs français sont actuellement détachés dans les Universités de la Province de Québec par le Gouvernement français. D'autre part, de nombreuses missions de courte durée permettant à d'autres professeurs de donner des séries de cours. Les autorités françaises ne négligeront aucun effort pour développer ces envois d'universitaires.

La délégation québécoise précise qu'à l'avenir, c'est sur l'enseignement des lettres et des sciences humaines que l'effort devra principalement porter.

La délégation française déclare que les autorités françaises sont disposées à faciliter le séjour en France, pendant quelques mois, de professeurs québécois désireux d'effectuer des travaux de recherche en leur accordant des bourses de voyage et de séjour. Dans ce domaine également, il est difficile de donner à l'avance des précisions chiffrées. La délégation rappelle, d'autre part, que les Universités françaises, en accord avec le Ministère de l'Education Nationale, ont coutume d'inviter des professeurs étrangers. Il y aura lieu d'examiner dans quelle mesure un plus grand nombre d'invitation pourraient être adressées à des professeurs du Québec.

La séance est levée à 13 heures.

...

SEANCE DU 20 NOVEMBRE 1964 à QUEBEC

077

M. le Ministre Paul Gérin-Lajoie ouvre la séance à 12 h et exprime ses souhaits de bienvenue à la Délégation française.

Il remercie cette Délégation d'avoir préparé le procès-verbal de la première séance, suggère quelques modifications qui sont acceptées et propose d'examiner les points suivants :

1°) Forme des dispositions arrêtées par les deux Délégations.

Il est entendu qu'un procès-verbal unique, englobant la première et la seconde séances, sera rédigé, et que lors du voyage que M. le Ministre Paul Gérin-Lajoie se propose d'effectuer au début de janvier 1965 à Paris, ce document sera authentifié par la signature qu'y apposeront, du côté québécois, le Ministre lui-même, du côté français M. Christian Fouchet, Ministre de l'Education Nationale, et M. Jean Basdevant, Directeur général des Affaires culturelles et techniques au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.

2°) Financement des actions prévues.

Il est convenu que les actions prévues pour développer la coopération entre la Province de Québec et la France en matière d'éducation seront financées de part et d'autre selon les dispositions prévues dans le procès-verbal.

Rien n'empêche bien entendu qu'une comptabilisation de ces efforts financiers soit faite par chacune des deux parties, afin de montrer à l'opinion publique l'importance des moyens mis en oeuvre.

....

3°) Equivalence des diplômes.

Les deux Délégations estiment que le problème des équivalences de diplômes est primordial. Il convient d'y apporter une attention très particulière afin de permettre aux étudiants québécois de poursuivre leurs études en France et vice versa pour les étudiants français au Québec.

La Délégation française fait observer que deux procédures sont possibles en France : l'équivalence individuelle et le décret reconnaissant l'équivalence d'un diplôme étranger. La seconde procédure est plus longue et difficile mais son caractère de généralité, lorsqu'elle a abouti, présente un intérêt qui justifie son adoption. Les autorités françaises sont disposées à faciliter dans toute la mesure du possible l'accomplissement de l'une ou l'autre procédure, afin de permettre à un nombre croissant de jeunes québécois de poursuivre leurs études universitaires en France.

4°) Bourses pour étudiants post-gradués, voyages de prospection pour étudiants d'élite, voyages de courte durée pour professeurs d'université.

Les deux Délégations sont d'accord pour estimer qu'une attention particulière doit être accordée à ces universitaires de haut niveau et que des facilités spéciales devront leur être, dans toute la mesure du possible, accordées en raison du rôle de premier plan qu'ils sont appelés à jouer.

5°) Procédure de choix des boursiers et des professeurs d'Université.

La Délégation québécoise exprime son souhait de voir le Ministère de l'Education de la Province participer au choix des étudiants bénéficiaires de bourses françaises et des professeurs français envoyés dans les Universités de la Province.

.....

La Délégation française fait observer que cette demande est très légitime puisqu'elle est conforme à la pratique habituelle : elle déclare que les autorités françaises compétentes coopéreront volontiers avec le Ministère de l'Education de la Province de Québec pour ce choix.

6°) Coopération pour l'application des dispositions prévues par les deux Délégations.

Les deux Délégations constatent que le programme ainsi tracé nécessitera pour sa mise en oeuvre un travail en commun. Il leur paraît donc souhaitable que des rencontres à l'effet de suivre l'application des dispositions contenues dans le présent procès-verbal aient lieu périodiquement, tantôt à Québec, tantôt à Paris.

L'ordre du jour étant épuisé, M. le Ministre Paul Gérin-Lajoie lève la séance à 13 h. 15./.

° ° °

Le présent procès-verbal a été authentifié à Paris,  
le janvier 1965.

(signé)  
Paul Gérin-Lajoie

(signé)  
Christian Fouchet  
Jean Basdevant

ACCESS SECTION / SECTION DE L'ACCES

DOCUMENT REMOVED FROM FILE / DOCUMENT RETIRE DU DOSSIER

RG 25 Volume 3497 File/ 19-1-BA-FRA-1964/3  
Dossier

Nature of document/ MEMORANDUM TO CABINET  
Description du document

No. of Pages/ 4  
Nbre de pages

Date 12/64

Exempt/Exception, 14 (b)  
Access To Information Act/  
Reason for Removal/ Loi sur l'accès à l'information  
Retrait en vertu de

Review Officer/ Michael Way  
Agent(e) d'examen

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE



BUREAU DU CONSEIL PRIVÉ

CONFIDENTIAL

December 7th, 1964.

Mr. M. Cadieux,  
Under-Secretary of State for  
External Affairs,  
Ottawa

Dear Mr. Cadieux:

I spoke this morning to the Prime Minister about the point raised in your letter of December 2nd concerning possible references by Mr. Martin to the proposed accord cadre in the field of Franco-Canadian cultural relations.

The Prime Minister would have no objection at all to Mr. Martin mentioning the forthcoming negotiations in this field, nor would he have objection to a reference to the prospect of signature of an arrangement by the French and Quebec Ministries of Education. In connection with the latter, however, if there were to be any public reference, the Prime Minister thinks it is important that it should be made clear that the possibility of such particular arrangements would be equally open to other provinces. He thinks there would also be value in emphasizing the likelihood that other provinces than Quebec would want to take advantage of such a possibility. I have no doubt that Mr. Martin will fully appreciate the reasons why the Prime Minister thinks that such emphasis would be important.

Yours sincerely,

R.G. Robertson.

085

CONFIDENTIEL

le 19 novembre 1964

MEMOIRE AU MINISTRE

Relations culturelles franco-canadiennes

Veuillez trouver ci-joint pour votre signature, si vous êtes d'accord, une lettre à M. Gérin-Lajoie, Ministre de l'Éducation de la Province de Québec, lui faisant part,

- (a) des résultats de la visite de M. Basdevant à Ottawa, à l'occasion de laquelle celui-ci nous a communiqué le projet de procès-verbal de la réunion tenue récemment à Paris, pour déterminer le programme d'échanges dans le domaine de l'éducation entre le Québec et la France, au sujet duquel vous écriviez à M. Gérin-Lajoie et à M. Bousquet en juillet dernier;
- (b) de votre intention, tel que convenu avec M. Basdevant et auparavant avec les autorités du Québec, de procéder à un échange des lettres avec le Gouvernement français dans le but de donner l'accord de principe du Gouvernement fédéral à cette entente à caractère technique;
- (c) de votre espoir de voir bientôt le programme précité d'échanges inséré dans le cadre d'un accord culturel général que nous souhaitons conclure avec la France et qui permettrait à l'avenir des échanges avec tout le Canada, tout en établissant une procédure qui sauvegarderait à la fois la position de tous les gouvernements intéressés.

2. Dès que nous aurons reçu de M. Gérin-Lajoie le texte final du procès-verbal en question, nous vous soumettrons pour votre approbation et votre signature, le texte des lettres que vous échangerez à ce sujet avec l'Ambassadeur de France, M. Bousquet, selon la procédure déjà suivie pour l'accord de l'ASTEF. Il nous paraît souhaitable (étant donné le départ de M. Bousquet du Canada vers la fin de janvier prochain) que l'échange des lettres entre les Gouvernements du Canada et de la France soit effectué à Ottawa.

3. La lettre ci-jointe est ainsi rédigée que vous n'insistiez pas pour recevoir de M. Gérin-Lajoie la version finale du procès-verbal nécessairement avant que celui-ci ait été paraphé. Nous n'avons cependant aucune raison particulière de croire que M. Gérin-Lajoie en retardera ainsi l'envoi.

... 2

086

- 2 -

4. D'autre part, la direction juridique aurait préféré que votre échange de lettres avec M. Bousquet ait lieu, si possible, avant plutôt qu'après la procédure du paraphe. Mais il me semble qu'il ne s'agit pas là d'une question tellement importante ni du point de vue juridique, ni du point de vue politique.

5. Enfin, l'accord culturel entre la France et le Canada (dans le cadre duquel devraient, du moins à l'avenir, s'insérer des échanges tels que ceux prévus au procès-verbal) ne peut, comme vous le savez, être conclu à temps pour s'appliquer au cas présent. Cependant, nous espérons que le "Comité de hauts fonctionnaires sur les relations fédérales-provinciales" et le Cabinet auront bientôt suffisamment progressé dans leur examen de cette question pour que soit rendue publique ou annoncée lors de votre prochaine rencontre avec M. Couve de Murville durant la semaine du 13 décembre, la décision de principe du Gouvernement pour conclure avec la France un accord culturel général dont les clauses s'appliqueront à l'ensemble du Canada.

M.C.

M. CADIEUX

CONFIDENTIAL

087

Ottawa, le 26 novembre 1964

Monsieur le Ministre,

Nous venons d'avoir le plaisir de recevoir à Ottawa monsieur Jean Basdevant, Directeur-général des affaires culturelles et techniques du Ministère des Affaires étrangères de France, avec qui nous avons eu des entretiens à la fois fructueux et amicaux, et qui devait vous rendre visite sous peu. M. Basdevant nous a communiqué, en particulier, un projet de procès-verbal de la réunion tenue le 4 novembre dernier, à Paris, entre de hauts représentants de votre Ministère et de hauts fonctionnaires français, et portant sur un programme intensif d'échanges culturels, scientifiques et techniques entre la Province de Québec et la France.

Comme je vous le laissais entendre dans ma lettre du 16 juillet dernier, les échanges prévus par ce programme correspondent pleinement à notre désir de voir s'intensifier les relations culturelles du Canada avec la France; c'est pourquoi nous nous réjouissons de ce que la France puisse ainsi contribuer si utilement aux heureuses et importantes initiatives que prend, depuis quelque temps, votre ministère dans le domaine de l'éducation.

Tel que convenu avec M. Basdevant, les pourparlers prévoyant le programme d'échanges précité, et dont M. Fouchet et vous-même devez parapher le procès-verbal, feront l'objet, parallèlement, d'un échange de lettres, qui s'effectuera probablement entre l'Ambassadeur de France et moi-même. Je vous serais

L'honorable Paul Gérin-Lajoie,  
Ministre de l'Éducation,  
Hôtel du Gouvernement,  
QUÉBEC, P. Q.

donc reconnaissant, à cette fin, de me faire parvenir, aussitôt que possible, une copie de ce procès-verbal dans sa forme finale, afin que nous puissions l'annexer aux lettres que j'échangerai à ce sujet avec l'Ambassadeur de France, M. Bousquet.

Nous avons en outre fait part à M. Basdevant de notre espoir que ce programme d'échanges puisse bientôt s'insérer dans le cadre élargi et plus définitif d'un accord culturel général entre le Canada et la France qui permettrait des échanges entre la France et le Canada dans son ensemble, et qui déterminerait avec plus de précision la procédure à suivre à l'avenir dans ce domaine. M. Basdevant nous a communiqué la réaction favorable du gouvernement français à l'élaboration d'un tel accord, auquel par ailleurs a déjà fait allusion, je crois, l'honorable Monsieur Lesage dans le message qu'il adressait récemment au Général de Gaulle, par l'intermédiaire de notre ambassadeur à Paris. Il me semble donc qu'un accord culturel général, ainsi conçu, entre la France et le Canada, aurait notamment comme avantage de régler, de façon satisfaisante pour tous les intéressés, les problèmes complexes que peuvent soulever nos échanges culturels avec la France, tout en permettant une meilleure coordination de ces échanges, et par là même, une action plus fructueuse dans ce domaine. Lorsque la négociation de cet accord aura suffisamment progressé, nous ne manquerons pas de consulter les autorités provinciales intéressées, et en particulier celles du Québec.

Veillez croire, Monsieur le Ministre, à mes meilleurs sentiments.

"Signed - Paul Martin"

089

Procès-verbal de la réunion tenue le 18  
novembre 1964 à 9:30 à l'occasion  
de la visite de Monsieur Basdevant  
à Ottawa.

Etaient présents à la réunion:

France: M. Jean Basdevant  
M. l'Ambassadeur Bousquet  
M. Emonière

Canada: M. M. Cadieux  
M. A. Smith  
M. J. George  
M. J.A. McCordick  
M. J.E. G. Hardy  
M. P. Dumas  
M. G. Coderre  
M. P.M. Towe  
M. J.M. Blondeau

Egalement présente: Mlle. L. Gauthier

Après avoir souhaité la bienvenue à M. Basdevant, Monsieur Cadieux précise l'attitude générale du gouvernement fédéral relativement au développement des relations culturelles entre le Canada et la France. Il souligne l'importance que le gouvernement fédéral attache à la nécessité d'accroître les relations culturelles entre le Canada et la France ainsi que l'exprimait M. Pearson lors de sa visite à Paris en janvier 1963. Ayant accepté ce principe, le gouvernement fédéral ne veut par conséquent rien faire qui puisse gêner les initiatives prises en ce sens par le gouvernement de la Province de Québec mais est au contraire animé du souci de favoriser ce développement en s'assurant qu'il puisse bénéficier non seulement au Québec mais aussi au Canada dans son ensemble. Il poursuit que cette question présente pour le Canada un aspect constitutionnel délicat à un moment où est engagé un débat constitutionnel dont on ignore l'issue.

090

-2-

Le souci du gouvernement fédéral est donc de faire en sorte que ces problèmes constitutionnels ne soient pas un obstacle au développement des relations culturelles entre nos deux pays, *et*, en même temps ~~est~~ que l'état fédéral puisse disposer de son droit de traiter.

Après avoir établi ce principe, M. Cadieux propose l'ordre du jour de la réunion:

1. accord culturel Québec-France
2. accord cadre Canada-France
3. projet d'accord triangulaire de professeurs (France-Québec-Maroc et Tunisie)
4. équivalences universitaires

M. Basdevant déclare que l'action culturelle de la France doit s'étendre au Canada tout entier mais qu'il est normal pour la France d'avoir des relations culturelles plus étroites avec le Québec puisque la France et le Québec partagent la même langue et que la langue est le véhicule de la culture. Les relations déjà existantes entre la France et le Canada ont pris ces derniers temps, un tour nouveau à la suite des demandes de la Province de Québec auxquelles la France ne pouvait se dérober. Le gouvernement français s'est toutefois assuré, avant de répondre à ces demandes, que le gouvernement fédéral n'y voyait pas d'inconvénient. Et c'est après avoir obtenu cette assurance du gouvernement fédéral que le gouvernement français a décidé de considérer avec les représentants du ministère de l'éducation de la Province de Québec, les questions techniques se rapportant à ces demandes.

M. Basdevant poursuit qu'aucun accord n'a été négocié ou conclu avec le ministère de l'éducation de la Province de Québec. Une réunion a eu lieu le 4 novembre dernier à Paris au cours de laquelle les fonctionnaires québécois ont exposé les points sur lesquels le Québec désire une aide de la France; les fonctionnaires français ont pour leur part, répondu ce que la France pouvait et ne pouvait pas faire et quelles seraient les modalités de son action. Un projet de procès-verbal de cette réunion a été préparé; M. Basdevant doit le

.../3

-3-

proposer sous peu aux autorités du Ministère de l'Education du Québec afin que celles-ci puissent exprimer leur accord ~~quant à l'exactitude de ce compte rendu~~, ce qui - prévoit M. Basdevant - devrait se faire sans grande discussion, sauf peut-être pour quelques "retouches" sans importance.

M. Basdevant remet une copie de ce procès-verbal à M. Cadieux avant de commencer l'étude de son contenu point par point (copie du procès-verbal annexée)

1. Formation des professeurs québécois d'écoles normales:

Il a été décidé que la France pourrait, à partir de septembre 1965, recevoir 25 professeurs québécois qui feraient d'abord un stage à Sèvres pour ensuite aller en stage dans des établissements régionaux spécialisés. On a aussi prévu la possibilité d'envoyer des professeurs d'écoles normales français au Québec, pour des missions d'enseignement de courte durée.

Après avoir étudié une proposition du Québec visant à l'établissement d'un fonds commun France-Québec pour le financement de ces échanges, on a décidé que les modalités de financement seraient fixées pour chaque cas.

2. Elaboration des programmes scolaires:

Il a été prévu que dès le printemps prochain un spécialiste français pourrait se rendre au Québec.

3. Enseignement technique:

On a prévu l'envoi d'experts français au Québec pour organiser les programmes et pour aider à l'organisation de l'enseignement technique et de stagiaires québécois en France.

4. Ecoles normales d'enseignement technique

On a envisagé l'envoi de spécialistes français pour l'école normale d'enseignement technique du Québec et la visite d'un expert québécois au centre de Cachan.

5. Echange d'étudiants:

Des bourses de coopération technique seront créées et attribuées à des étudiants québécois.

6. Echange de chercheurs:

M. Basdevant explique que dans ce cas, le "système

.../4

092

-4-

français normal" s'appliquera et qu'il sera laissé aux autorités responsables des recherches de part et d'autre de déterminer le volume des échanges et les spécialités dans lesquelles ils s'effectueront

#### 7. Professeurs d'université:

Les autorités françaises faciliteront au moyen de bourses le séjour dans les universités françaises de professeurs québécois désireux d'effectuer des travaux de recherches. Il a enfin été prévu, pour toutes les questions traitées au cours de cette réunion, de créer soit une ou plusieurs commissions mixtes, soit une commission mixte assistée de sous-commissions. Au cours de ces réunions qui seraient préparées par voie diplomatique, on fixerait le programme annuel des échanges.

M. Basdevant pose ensuite la question suivante: Que faire de ce document? Nous pensons qu'il pourrait être signé prochainement lors de la visite de M. Gérin-Lajoie à Paris. Soulignant l'aspect juridique de cette question, M. Basdevant émet l'opinion que cette signature ne ferait pas du document un accord international mais l'authentifierait en quelque sorte.

M. Basdevant passe ensuite à l'idée émise par le gouvernement canadien de conclure un accord culturel avec la France (2e point à l'ordre du jour) et déclare que la question a été étudiée à Paris et que les réactions du côté français sont favorables. Le gouvernement français est, par conséquent, disposé à entrer en conversations à ce sujet avec les autorités canadiennes. Cet accord aurait l'avantage de consigner en quelque sorte le procès-verbal précité et de souligner que la politique culturelle française n'a aucun caractère d'exclusivité. Quant aux termes de cet accord, ils devraient être généraux et souples et prévoir notamment la création d'une commission mixte destinée à en suivre le fonctionnement. (M. Basdevant souligne ici que les échanges culturels France-Canada sont si nombreux qu'ils se font souvent à l'insu des gouvernements). Il dit qu'on est prêt du côté français à élaborer un projet qui pourrait être discuté à une réunion ultérieure et qui aurait

.../5

093

-5-

pour effet de confirmer les dispositions déjà convenues avec la Province de Québec et de donner aux autres provinces les mêmes avantages.

Monsieur Cadieux se demande si l'on ne pourrait pas coiffer le procès-verbal d'un échange de lettres entre MM. Couvre de Murville et Martin qui indiquerait que l'accord Québec-France est un arrangement intérimaire qui sera sanctionné par un accord général entre la France et le Canada.

M. Basdevant accepte le principe de cet échange de lettres mais croit qu'on devrait éviter d'employer le terme "intérimaire" qui risquerait de soulever des difficultés avec le Québec. Il croit que l'échange de lettres pourrait prendre acte du procès-verbal et dire que ses dispositions s'inséreront dans l'accord général.

M. Cadieux partage l'avis de M. Basdevant et souligne que le but de l'accord général est de permettre le renouvellement de projets entre la France et le Québec et éventuellement entre la France et les autres provinces. De tels accords seraient en quelque sorte entérinés d'avance. L'accord général pourrait prévoir le mécanisme de coordination entre les gouvernements français, canadien et provinciaux.

M. Basdevant se dit aussi préoccupé par le problème de coordination entre le fédéral et les autres provinces et croit qu'une commission mixte pourrait être le moyen de résoudre ce problème.

M. Cadieux prévoit ici la possibilité de problèmes politiques et suggère la création soit: 1) d'une commission mixte France-gouvernement fédéral et de commissions mixte France-Québec et France-autres provinces; soit: 2) d'une commission mixte centrale avec des sous-commissions provinciales. Cette dernière méthode créerait toutefois des problèmes pratiques pour le Canada.

Monsieur Hardy pense à une troisième solution qui prévoirait l'établissement d'une part d'une commission France-Québec de caractère strictement technique dont les réunions ne seraient pas "prévues par voie diplomatique" et qui surveillerait le fonctionnement des accords France-Québec et, d'autre part, d'une seule commission mixte Canada-France.

.../6

094

-6-

M. Basdevant dit que le Québec tiendra à avoir des discussions avec la France.

M. Cadieux considère que cela est tout à fait normal mais une commission gouvernement fédéral-France doit être tenue au courant de ces discussions.

M. Basdevant fait remarquer la nécessité de coordonner l'action du gouvernement fédéral et du Québec dans le domaine des bourses, suggérant notamment que les montants accordés par Ottawa et Québec soient les mêmes.

M. Bousquet soulève le problème de "timing" et demande si l'on ne pourrait pas préparer un papier qui serait un "accord cadre préliminaire" qui pourrait être signé entre le Fédéral et la France en même temps que le procès-verbal et qui serait une sauvegarde pour le fédéral.

M. Cadieux croit que l'échange de lettres pourrait remplacer ce papier.

M. George demande si une date a été arrêtée relativement à l'exécution des accords France-Québec

M. Basdevant dit qu'aucune date précise n'a été formulée; dès le mois de décembre un spécialiste français se rendra au Québec (soit avant la signature du procès-verbal).

M. George demande alors s'il serait possible de retarder la signature du procès-verbal afin de donner au gouvernement fédéral plus de temps.

M. Basdevant dit que s'il est accepté, le texte du procès-verbal sera signé lors de la visite de M. Gérin-Lajoie à Paris en janvier. Il précise toutefois que le procès-verbal ne prendra pas la forme d'un traité.

M. Cadieux résume la discussion sur ce point pour conclure que les participants sont d'accord sur: 1) un échange de lettres entre MM. Couvre de Murville et Martin; 2) la pré-

.../7

095

-7-

paration d'un accord culturel général France-Canada et 3) le projet de créer un organisme ou commission mixte qui surveillerait le fonctionnement de l'accord avec, au besoin, sous-commissions provinciales. (On a aussi convenu de retirer du procès-verbal (page 11) les mots "par voie diplomatique" qui pourraient porter à confusion)

Revenant sur le sujet des commissions mixtes, M. Smith demande la signification des termes "par voie diplomatique" et si l'intention était de se reporter à la maison du Québec à Paris et au gouvernement français.

M. Basdevant le rassure sur ce point et accepte de retrancher du procès-verbal les mots "par voie diplomatique"

M. Cadieux introduit le 3e point à l'ordre du jour: le projet d'échange triangulaire de professeurs....

M. Basdevant est d'avis qu'il s'agit là d'une idée intéressante qui serait toutefois difficile à mettre en oeuvre telle que formulée. D'une part, pour une raison administrative: en France toutes les relations culturelles avec l'étranger relèvent du Ministère des Affaires étrangères sauf pour ce qui est de l'Algérie, qui relève du ministère des Affaires algériennes et des pays d'Afrique ex-territoires français qui relèvent, eux, du ministère de la Coopération; et, d'autre part, parce que les professeurs que la France envoie dans ces pays-là sont en général d'un niveau inférieur à ceux qu'elle voudrait envoyer au Canada.

Cette question pourrait être étudiée par les réunions mixtes. Il y a par exemple en Afrique des centaines de professeurs français qui enseignent l'anglais, dont certains pourraient être remplacés par des Canadiens, quoique ces derniers ne doivent évidemment pas se limiter en Afrique à l'enseignement de cette discipline. M. Basdevant croit qu'il s'agit dans l'ensemble, d'une idée séduisante et que si le Canada lui faisant une proposition précise donnant ses moyens en homme pour l'Afrique, les services français intéressés pourraient alors voir la possibilité de dégager les crédits nécessaires pour envoyer des professeurs français du Canada.

.../8

096

-8-

M. Cadieux dit que le Canada désire intensifier son action dans les pays francophones d'Afrique et que si en envoyant des professeurs canadiens en Afrique, il recevait en retour des professeurs français, le Canada y trouverait double profit.

La séance est levée à 11:15

CONFIDENTIAL

December 9, 1964

097

FRANCO-CANADIAN RELATIONS: ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

Attached are telegrams 2004 and 2005 of December 5 from the Embassy in Paris describing Mr. Sharp's discussions last week with the French Ministers of Agriculture and Finance, MM. Pisani and Giscard d'Estaing.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION, 13(1)(a)  
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/  
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION.

Talking Points

- 1) In your conversation with M. Couve de Murville you might wish to mention the Government's concern about the current British economic crisis and express the hope that with the co-operation of their friends the British will successfully overcome their present difficulties. A forced devaluation of sterling could have the gravest consequences not only for Britain but for all Western countries including France.
- 2) It would be appropriate to express gratification at the prospect of an early solution to the EEC cereals problem. Canada and France have a common interest in opposing unduly high cereals prices in Europe.

3) We are anxious to encourage closer trade and other contacts between France and all parts of Canada. The dispatch of a Canadian economic mission to repay the visit to Canada two years ago of the mission headed by M. Baumgartner is now under active study in Ottawa.

ACCESS SECTION / SECTION DE L'ACCES

DOCUMENT REMOVED FROM FILE / DOCUMENT RETIRE DU DOSSIER

RG 25

Volume 3497

File/ 19-1- BA+ FRA- 1964/3  
Dossier

Nature of document/ TELEGRAM 2005 , EMBASSY PARIS TO EXTERNAL  
Description du document

No. of Pages/ 5  
Nbre de pages

Date 5/12/64

Exempt/Exception, 13(1)(a) , 15(1)(h)  
Access To Information Act/

Reason for Removal/ Loi sur l'accès à l'information  
Retrait en vertu de

Review Officer/  
Agent(e) d'examen

Michael Way

ACCESS SECTION / SECTION DE L'ACCES

DOCUMENT REMOVED FROM FILE / DOCUMENT RETIRE DU DOSSIER

RG 25 Volume 3497 File/ 19-1-BA-FRA-1964/3  
Dossier

Nature of document/ TELEGRAM 2004, EMBASSY PARIS TO EXTERNAL  
Description du document

No. of Pages/ 5  
Nbre de pages

Date 5/12/64

Exempt/Exception, 13(1)(a) 15(1)(h)  
Access To Information Act/

Reason for Removal/ Loi sur l'accès à l'information  
Retrait en vertu de

Review Officer/ Michael Wang  
Agent(e) d'examen

109

CONFIDENTIAL

December 10, 1964.

POSSIBLE VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL  
TO FRANCE IN 1965

So far as we know, the Prime Minister has not yet replied to your memorandum of November 30 (attached), recommending that you might have a preliminary discussion with M. Couve de Murville regarding the possibility of His Excellency The Governor-General visiting France next year, in return for General de Gaulle's 1959 visit to Canada, as Head of State. However, we understand from His Excellency's secretary that the Prime Minister has spoken to General Vanier about this matter and indicated that although a visit next summer might be contemplated, he does not think we should take any further steps in this direction for a while.

2. Unfortunately, M. Pompidou will not have time to include a visit to Canada next February, on his way to or from India and Pakistan. Mr. Leger thinks that this means he will not be able to come to Canada until after the French elections next autumn. This makes it all the more desirable, in our view, that General Vanier should visit France before his term of office expires, and while his old friend General de Gaulle remains President of France, but in view of the Prime Minister's wishes we assume you will not be speaking to M. Couve de Murville yet.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS (NEW YORK)

110

CONFIDENTIAL

November 30, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Exchange of Visits Between Canada  
and France

I would like to advise you of an interesting possibility with respect to an exchange of visits between Canada and France that should perhaps be carried forward when I see M. Couve de Murville in Paris at the NATO meetings. Since there is so little time available I am forwarding this memorandum to you from New York.

As I believe you are aware, preliminary consideration has been given during the past year to the possibility that the Governor General might return visits as Head of State. The letters patent provide for this and the Queen's Private Secretary is confident that Her Majesty would agree. We have ascertained that the Governor General would accept the advice of his Ministers on this question. The way, therefore, appears to be open for the Governor General to pay an official visit to France to return the visit of General de Gaulle to Canada in 1959.

There have been indications that this would appeal to the French Government and particularly to General de Gaulle who is a close friend of General Vanier's. There are reasons to think that such a visit would also be popular in Canada and thus contribute effectively to close relations between the two countries.

If you agree, I would propose to raise this matter in a preliminary way with the French Foreign Minister when I see him in Paris.

"P. M."

CONFIDENTIAL

December 8, 1964.

EXCHANGE OF JUNIOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMED FORCES  
OF FRANCE AND CANADA

As a result of inter-Departmental discussions during, and following, Mr. Leger's visit to Ottawa in May, 1964, the Department of National Defence has proposed an exchange of between five and seven junior officers from all three armed services of France and Canada. These officers would serve with their respective services of the other country for two years.

2. These proposals were submitted to the French Ministry of Defence in writing by the Canadian Military Attaché in Paris during the month of October. We are still awaiting an initial French reaction to these proposals.

3. It is the view of the Department of National Defence that if there has been a favourable French response by December 13, then the two Canadian Ministers concerned (Messrs. Martin and Hellyer) may in Paris decide whether it would be appropriate to mention the exchange of French and Canadian officers in the communiqué to be published following Mr. Martin's meeting with the French Foreign Minister.

PERSONNELLE

Paris, le 13 novembre 1964 112

M. Lesage a l'intention de vous donner une idée des grandes lignes de son voyage à Paris. Comme vous le savez ce voyage avait un caractère privé que le Gouvernement français a respecté. Cependant M. Lesage a fort bien employé son temps pendant son séjour ici. Les trois sujets qui l'ont retenu sont le statut de la Délégation générale du Québec, la discussion d'un accord sur l'éducation, et les investissements français à Québec.

Pour ce qui est du statut de la Délégation du Québec, M. Lesage est tout à fait satisfait de la tournure des événements. Il a remercié publiquement les autorités françaises et fédérales de leur coopération. Il reste encore quelques détails à régler mais le gros est fait et je crois que la formule à laquelle on en est arrivé est plus satisfaisante de notre point de vue. L'influence du Premier Ministre Pompidou s'est fait sentir dans le règlement de cette affaire qui s'était envasée.

x x x

Pour ce qui est de l'accord sur l'éducation, la note québécoise à transmettre au Général de Gaulle présentait un problème qui vous est familier. Avant l'arrivée de M. Lesage les services du Quai d'Orsay avaient fait toute diligence pour satisfaire aux demandes du Québec dans le domaine de la coopération sur le plan de l'éducation. Comme question de fait je crois qu'on a réussi à les satisfaire pleinement. Restait la question de forme. A votre demande la note au Général de Gaulle fut transmise avec les considérations de votre télégramme S. 526 du 6 novembre. Honnêtement je dois vous dire que j'ai fait cette démarche à contre-cœur. J'étais à peu près sûr que l'Elysée serait ennuyé par ma démarche. J'en ai maintenant la preuve. Nous avons

L'honorable Paul Martin, M.P., C.P.  
Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures  
OTTAWA

... 2

entraîné l'Elysée dans un problème fédéral-provincial qui ne devait pas s'y trouver. Nos difficultés intérieures ne se régleront pas plus facilement si on leur donne un caractère international. La seule conclusion à laquelle le Général de Gaulle et son entourage peuvent en arriver à la suite de démarches comme celle que j'ai faite est que du côté fédéral il y a une certaine réserve à voir les contacts entre Paris et Québec se multiplier. Nous passons pour des rabat-joie dans l'euphorie des retrouvailles.

Nous avons besoin de l'oreille de l'Elysée pour des choses très importantes. Si nous faisons montre d'un esprit trop pointilleux pour des affaires de juridiction mixte nous aurons peut-être à en payer le prix pour des affaires qui relèvent strictement de la juridiction fédérale.

Ce que je viens de vous dire ne reflète pas du tout l'esprit dans lequel M. Lesage a accepté les observations que j'ai faites à l'Elysée en votre nom; au contraire il les comprend très bien et les a lui-même répétées au Général de Gaulle lors de l'entrevue qu'il a eue hier.

x x x

En troisième lieu M. Lesage s'est beaucoup occupé d'investissements français au Canada, surtout pour ce qui a trait au complexe sidérurgique que le Québec a décidé de créer. Je connais très mal les résultats de ces discussions auxquelles je n'ai pas assisté, mais le Premier Ministre m'a paru optimiste. M. Pompidou l'a encouragé tout en faisant remarquer cependant que le capital français n'avait pas encore pris l'habitude de s'aventurer dans ces vastes espaces américains et qu'il y avait là une certaine timidité qu'il était difficile à vaincre. M. Lesage lui rappela que les Français devraient se débarrasser de cette timidité, que le Québec était un endroit tout désigné pour des investissements et développements français, et que les Américains n'étaient pas à craindre puisque "nous les connaissions depuis un certain nombre de siècles".

x x x

114

PERSONNELLE ET CONFIDENTIELLE

Ottawa, le 25 novembre 1964

Mon cher Jules,

Je vous remercie de votre lettre du 13 novembre dernier. Je sais qu'il y a plusieurs éléments à considérer dans les relations Ottawa-Paris-Québec, qui sont en pleine évolution. Ces divers éléments doivent être étudiés aussi objectivement que possible, et c'est pourquoi nous serons toujours heureux des éclaircissements que vous pourrez nous apporter sur ces problèmes en nous faisant connaître votre point de vue. En même temps, vous comprendrez que ces relations ne nous apparaissent pas toujours exactement sous la même optique, vues d'ici.

Je prends pour exemple le motif pour lequel l'Elysée a été "ennuyé": je ne sais s'il s'agit là de la véritable explication, mais d'après ce que nous avons très confidentiellement appris de sources de l'Ambassade de France ici, aussi bien que d'après ce que nous avons pu en savoir par la presse parisienne, nous croyons qu'il ait pu s'agir en partie d'un écho d'une mauvaise interprétation faite de votre discours lors de la présentation de vos lettres de créance au Général de Gaulle. Apparemment le Général n'aurait pas apprécié la thèse même hypothétique selon laquelle le Canada pourrait se développer "sans la France", d'où sa réponse également hypothétique se référant à la possibilité "soit de un, soit de deux Canadas". De toutes façons, je suis pleinement d'accord avec vous lorsque vous dites que nous n'avons pas besoin de nous préoccuper indûment du passé, et il me paraît préférable d'oublier cet incident.

... 2

Son Excellence Monsieur Jules Léger,  
Ambassadeur du Canada,  
Paris, France.

- 2 -

Le Ministère répondra aux autres points que vous soulevez dans votre lettre, mais laissez-moi vous dire ici que j'ai écrit au Président de la Chambre aujourd'hui pour lui rappeler votre suggestion de créer une association parlementaire franco-canadienne. J'aurais souhaité que nous ayons pu mettre cette association sur pied en juillet, mais j'espère qu'il n'est pas trop tard pour atteindre le but que vous aviez à l'esprit, et que j'estime très important, étant donné les activités de gens comme M. Deniau.

A ce sujet, croyez-vous que je devrais dire à M. Couve de Murville ou à M. Chaban-Delmas, lorsque je les verrai, qu'il est plutôt gênant pour le gouvernement fédéral de lire dans les journaux canadiens qu'un député à l'Assemblée nationale française, qui adhère au parti de l'UNR, a préconisé le séparatisme au Québec dans son discours à la Société Saint-Jean Baptiste aux Trois-Rivières, en octobre? Croyez-vous que M. Couve de Murville serait en mesure de prévenir de pareils incidents à l'avenir.

J'ai aussi envisagé (et je veux en discuter avec vous et George Ignatieff lorsque je vous rencontrerai tous les deux) la possibilité d'inclure dans mon discours, lors de la rencontre ministérielle de l'Otan, une courte analyse confidentielle de la situation interne au Canada, où je pourrais citer par exemple un extrait du discours prononcé à Toronto par M. Lesage le 16 novembre, afin de réassurer nos alliés de l'Atlantique que nous ne sommes pas au Canada dans un désarroi aussi grand que semble l'avoir prétendu la presse européenne, spécialement lors de la visite de la reine. Une déclaration en ce sens peut-être pourrait être utile - si peu orthodoxe que l'idée puisse paraître - si nous voulons placer nos problèmes dans la perspective souhaitée pour nos alliés, car il y a danger que leur confiance en nous s'effrite.

Je serai heureux de connaître vos réactions à ces propositions et d'en discuter plus en détail avec vous lorsque je me rendrai à Paris. Je vous remercie aussi pour tous les préparatifs dont vous vous êtes occupé, y compris mon dîner avec M. Couve de Murville et l'ouverture de notre consulat général à Bordeaux. A ce propos, je suis heureux que M. Chaban-Delmas puisse y venir.

En toute amitié,

(signé) Paul Martin

here. I address — as if they were as close to me in fact as they are in spirit — all those who have ever held a child in their arms, dreaming of what his future will be.

"Whatever this future, we must prepare for it today. Amongst compatriots we must explain our point of view without passion, always respecting the opinion of others. The problems of today will founder in disorder if we do not know how to illuminate them with fraternity and humanity. Let the dialogue continue, and it will tend to unify all men of good faith. True patriotism does not exclude an understanding of the patriotism of others.

"The ways of democracy depend on the conscious support of all citizens. The function of constitutional monarchy is to personify the democratic state, to sanction legitimate authority, to assure the legality of means and guarantee the execution of the public will. It is my ardent desire that no citizen in my realms should suffer constraint. To be happy, a people must live in a climate of confidence and affection. But a dynamic state should not fear to re-assess its political philosophy. That an agreement worked out 100 years ago does not necessarily meet all the needs of the present should not be surprising.

"I hope that the centennial of our Confederation will be a symbol of hope to the world. To fully succeed, it must manifest an effective understanding, freely entered into, that will be an expression of our country's maturity.

"Confederation was founded by two races, and I think it appropriate to speak in the languages of both Cartier and Macdonald. This country is the meeting-place of two great civilizations, each contributing its own genius and quality. These qualities are not contradictory, but complementary to one another. The full energy and progress of the nation can only be realized by the continued co-operation of all sections of the community.\*

"We are proud of the irreplaceable role and special destiny of French Canada. For 400 years it has maintained its strength and vigour, and whenever you sing 'O Canada' you are reminded that you come of a proud race. It is to this pride, to this nobility of heart, that I speak while recalling that the Fathers of Confederation aspired to a great future. Their work is worth pursuing. Thereby the hearts which so nourished such an enterprise will not have beat in vain. In serving the true interests of Quebec, you will serve those of Canada, in the same way as the true interests of Canada ought to serve those of the entire world."

\*Paragraph spoken in English.

## Franco-Canadian Relations

RELATIONS between Canada and France have traditionally been marked by sympathy and friendship. This is hardly surprising in view of the historic ties between the two countries. France is one of the two motherlands of Canada and French-speaking Canadians have natural linguistic and cultural bonds with France. Frenchmen have, in turn, been grateful for the part Canada has played in the defence of France in the First World War and in its liberation in the Second World War. Canada and France have stood side by side in NATO for the defence of the free world. These ties have provided a fund of goodwill between the two countries. On the other hand, history, abetted by distance, has also been responsible in the past for a certain lack of knowledge and understanding in each country of what was going on in the other.

Recently, there has been a remarkable increase of interest, which is by no means limited to French-speaking Canada, in France and in France's contribution to modern civilization. With this has come a wider consciousness that what the two countries share from the past is of vital importance to their present personality. An important reason for this is undoubtedly that, with increasingly rapid means of communications and increasing numbers of people travelling abroad, there has been a growing realization that in many respects the two countries are going through similar periods of rapid progress. Particularly notable in this respect has been the growth of a dynamic modern society in the Province of Quebec, which has led naturally to closer contacts with France in many fields, including education, technical training and cultural exchanges.

In recent years changes have also been taking place in France that are in the process of transforming the very structure of the country in a profound and lasting way. One of these is the increase in the birth-rate and in the population that has taken place since 1945. The population has grown from 40,000,000 to nearly 50,000,000 and the annual increase has been one of the highest in Europe. As a result, France is now a country of youth, with about 40 per cent of its population under 35 years of age. This trend has been accompanied by a new emphasis on education. From 1950 to 1960 the total school population increased from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000, and during the same period secondary-school pupils tripled in number. Great efforts are also being made to modernize higher education, with a new emphasis on science and technology. France hopes, in a few years, to produce 35,000 engineers annually to meet the needs of its increasingly complex industrial plants.

There have been tremendous strides made in economic development and social progress. In this field France has pioneered a technique of indicative planning that has become world famous. After the last war a vast programme of reconstruction and capital investment was undertaken in response to the Marshall Plan.

An important factor in its success was the co-operation which was achieved between the various sectors of the economy. Subsequent programmes have laid emphasis on "social" investment (schools and housing), "infrastructure" (roads and communications) and regional development. The progress thus achieved undoubtedly prepared the way for, and has been enhanced by, the development of the European Common Market. In the last five years French industrial production has risen 40 per cent. The gross national expenditure rose 4.8 per cent in 1963 to over \$80 billion, and is expected to rise by 5.2 per cent this year.

There have also been important changes in the pattern of French industry. Employment in the traditional industries — mining and textiles, for example — has dropped, while it has risen rapidly in the newer industries — building, chemicals, engineering, and above all electrical engineering. There has been an accompanying growth in all services, in keeping with the Western trend, and a significant change in the volume and pattern of consumption, which has been spurred by the rapid growth of the population and of personal incomes. Between 1950 and 1962 total consumption, at constant prices, rose by 76 per cent and *per capita* consumption increased by about 57 per cent. There has also been a declining proportion of money spent on food and clothing and an increasing proportion spent on time-saving devices and recreation.

While unemployment has been kept at a minimum level, there has been a remarkable movement of workers from the land to the cities, resulting in an improvement in productivity and in the modernization of agriculture. French agriculture is being transformed by mechanization and rationalization. Farming is being integrated into the industrial economy. Production techniques and marketing methods have been remodelled to gear agricultural production to commercial demand.

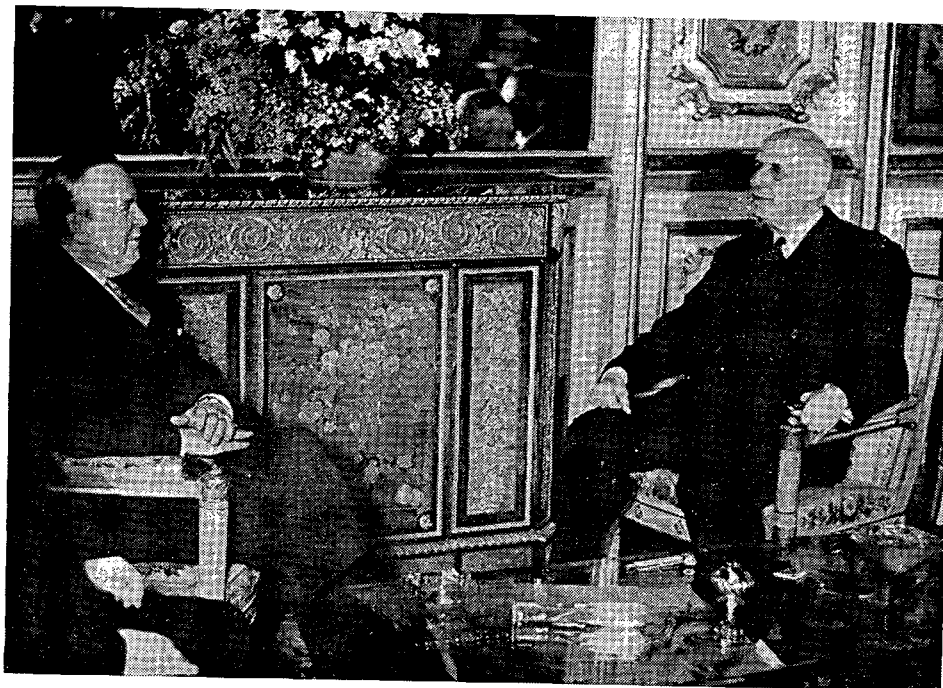
Another important feature of France today is the unprecedented period of political continuity that France has enjoyed under General de Gaulle's leadership. This continuity has undoubtedly made possible the process of decolonization in Africa and the solution of the Algerian problem, which has, in turn, released resources and energies urgently needed for the task of modernization at home. It has also facilitated the process of economic expansion based on monetary stability.

It is against this background that Canada and France are now making a more conscious and concerted effort to translate their traditional bonds of sentiment into contemporary links of mutual interest through an expanding programme of closer co-operation. Such an effort on the part of the Canadian Government reflects both the fact of Canada's bicultural personality and Canada's interest in developing a better equilibrium in its external relations. It also reflects the increasing importance of the role played in the world by France and by Europe.

The official visit the Prime Minister, accompanied by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, paid to France last January constituted a visible recognition of these factors.\* It also had positive results of importance to the future of rela-

\*See "External Affairs", March 1964.

119



*Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson chats with General de Gaulle during Mr. Pearson's official visit to France in January 1964.*

tions between the two countries. In the first place, a more direct dialogue was opened between the two governments, a dialogue that it was agreed should be maintained and developed by means of regular ministerial consultations. The conversations took place in an atmosphere of great cordiality and a spirit of mutual understanding that enabled questions to be discussed frankly even when divergencies were known to exist. In the second place, both sides became aware as never before of the real advantages to each of getting to know one another better. The two governments indicated their desire for greater development of their relations in both the economic and cultural fields and considered various means of increasing their existing co-operation.

More specifically, the Prime Minister's visit offered an opportunity for a useful exchange of views on the major international problems of the day and for a review of bilateral questions. Approval was given to several important projects for cultural and technical co-operation and ways were discussed of improving economic and trade relations between Canada and France. It was also agreed to co-ordinate policies governing assistance to French-speaking countries in Africa and to explore projects of mutual interest in defence production.

Within the framework of regular consultations agreed on in January, the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada and the Foreign Minister of France met once in The Hague in May, on the occasion of the NATO ministerial meeting,

120

and will be meeting again before the end of the year. On the first occasion, the two ministers exchanged views on international problems and matters of common concern to their countries. They noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in Franco-Canadian co-operation, particularly under the programme of cultural exchanges inaugurated by the Canadian Government.

Since then the Canadian Government has decided to open two consulates general in France, one in Bordeaux and the other in Marseilles. Mr. Robert Choquette will be the first Consul General in Bordeaux and Mr. Eugène Bussière the first Consul General in Marseilles. This step is designed to further strengthen the existing co-operation between France and Canada, at the same time putting a greater emphasis on the regional activities of the Canadian Embassy in France.

### **Economic and commercial relations**

France is the world's fourth most important exporter, coming after the Federal Republic of Germany and before Canada. Three-quarters of French exports are industrial and less than a sixth agricultural. Approximately half France's external trade, both export and import, is within Western Europe, some three-quarters of it with the country's partners in the European Common Market. Suppliers in North America and elsewhere outside the franc zone buy one-quarter of France's exports and supply over one-third of its imports. France's gold and foreign-exchange reserves are at present approaching \$5 billion, and *per capita* reserves exceed those of the United States.

Franco-Canadian trade has increased some 20 per cent since 1959 and has nearly doubled since 1955, when French import restrictions were in effect. In 1963, Canada exported \$63.4 million to France and imported \$58.2 million. A growing range of products is being exchanged between the two countries, but Canada's basic purchases continue to consist of cars, steel products, alcoholic beverages, printed matter, machinery, instruments and textiles. France principally buys durum wheat, oilseeds, canned seafood, industrial minerals and chemicals, synthetic rubber and yarns, machinery, tools and instruments.

Exporters of both countries have been intensifying their activities in each other's markets. Over 500 Canadian firms sent representatives to France during 1963. Numerous trade missions of the federal and provincial governments have visited France. Canada has participated in a large number of French international trade fairs, industrial exhibitions and other local events. French officials and private businessmen have been engaged in similar activities in Canada. Of particular note was the French technical exhibition held in Montreal in 1963.

Commercial relations between Canada and France are governed by the terms of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed by both countries in 1948, by which each grants the other most-favoured-nation treatment. Both countries are taking part in preparations for the forthcoming GATT trade negotiations known as the "Kennedy round". Canada and France are also fellow members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, with headquarters in Paris.

Direct French investments in Canada are in a variety of fields, including petroleum and natural-gas production, mining, potash deposits, chemicals and fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, textiles and a number of manufacturing and service industries. These take the form both of equity investments, through direct participation by French banking or other institutions, and privately-owned shares in Canadian corporations. A French economic mission visited Canada in 1962 to consider what opportunities there might be for other capital investments. Investments in the opposite direction have been by Canadian companies in agricultural machinery, metallurgy, synthetic rubber, banking, transport and service industries.

During the official visit to France this year, Prime Minister Pearson and President de Gaulle stressed the importance they attached to strengthening the ties between their two countries through increased investments and trade. The economic climate in France is highly favourable to this attempt. The rate of expansion of the French economy, though slower in 1963 than in 1962, remains satisfactory. Industrial production in the first half of 1964 rose by 9.8 per cent. The campaign launched in September 1963 to stabilize prices has been a substantial success. Exports moved ahead substantially early in 1964 and, though they have levelled off in the interim, imports appear to be receding from the high-water mark of the second quarter. The trade deficit is more than covered by net receipts from invisible and capital movements, as swelling exchange reserves demonstrate.

A balanced Budget was presented in September 1964, in which the Minister of Finance laid down a government policy of genuine economic "equilibrium". This went hand-in-hand with the announcement of satisfactory progress in the carrying out of the Fourth Economic Plan, which will end in 1965, and the unveiling of the Fifth Plan, which postulates an average annual rate of expansion of about 5 per cent, from 1966 to 1970.

The psychological climate in France is similarly favourable to the objective of increased investments and trade. Economic prosperity and growth have brought a renewal of business confidence in the future. This, combined with the rapid removal of tariff barriers, especially within the Common Market, has led to a greater willingness to adapt to the demands of competition. New techniques are being exploited by industry; factories are being modernized and expanded; more efficient methods and ideas are being introduced in business and in the service industries; and there is an avid interest in greater mechanization and automation. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that there should be a growing conviction in economic circles in France as well as Canada that the time is opportune for developing closer co-operation between them.

Prime Minister Pearson and President de Gaulle also recorded their agreement on the importance of accelerating economic growth in the developing countries by assisting them in increasing their trade and by sustained programmes of external aid. The two governments felt that it would be useful to co-ordinate their policies in this respect in view of the considerable role France had traditionally played in this field and recent developments in the Canadian programme of aid to French-speaking countries in Africa.

One of the main consequences of this understanding has been an increasing exchange of information and views between Canadian and French officials concerned with planning and implementing aid programmes in the French-speaking African countries. Generally speaking, the Canadian aim has been to find out what the French are already doing in these countries so that aid projects will not duplicate one another; to see how Canada might usefully support or supplement existing French projects; and, most important, to discover what types of assistance are most needed (but not adequately covered by the French programmes) and what type Canada is particularly well equipped to provide.

### Cultural relations

Since almost a third of Canada's people speak French as their mother tongue, cultural relations between the two countries are a matter of tradition, and are developing satisfactorily.

The Alliance Française is a well-established institution in many cities in Canada, as the Association France-Canada and its many branches are throughout France. There has been a Canadian students' residence in the Cité Universitaire in Paris for more than 30 years and during that time a broad network of relations between universities and professors on both sides of the Atlantic has grown up.

There are also many long-standing ties between individuals and private organizations. Writers, artists, actors and authors are continually travelling in both directions. Moreover, Canada is, after Belgium, the second largest importer of French books in the world and Canadian writers are finding an ever larger audience in France, with publishers as well as with literary critics. There is, nevertheless, a job to be done in making known to the French public that Canada is no longer either the land of Maria Chapdelaine or the "few acres of snow" of Voltaire. On the other hand, it is true to say that, as a result of recent developments, France and Canada are already well on the way to gaining a knowledge and understanding of each other as dynamic modern countries.

The most important of these developments, on the Canadian side, has been the initiation in 1964 of a programme of cultural exchanges to which the Canadian Government is devoting an annual expenditure of \$250,000. This programme includes also Belgium and Switzerland, the two other French-speaking countries in Europe, but by far the largest part is to be used for exchanges between France and Canada. A number of activities have already been undertaken under this programme. One of the first projects was to acquire for Canada three studios in the newly-founded arts centre in Paris, the Cité Internationale des Arts. Another project was to send the theatrical company of the University of Ottawa to the University Theatre Festival at Nancy in the spring of 1964, where the Canadians distinguished themselves by winning a second prize. Finally, the Canadian Government has awarded about 30 scholarships to French citizens, mostly students, who have already enrolled in various Canadian universities or are spending the academic year 1964-65 in Canada. Thus Canada is at last able to reciprocate

in some measure the generous programme of scholarships for Canadians that France has long maintained.

While the traditional exchanges between the two countries have in the past involved students and professors, intellectuals and artists, there has more recently been a significant new emphasis on scientific and technical exchanges which reflects a growing awareness in each country of the modern evolution that has taken place in the other. For example, there are at present in France almost 100 young Canadian engineers and technicians engaged in a training programme in French industry under a special agreement.

In the field of administration, which is of growing importance in the modern world, the two governments have reached an agreement by which ten places in the National School of Administration in Paris are offered each year to Canadians, the majority, naturally, French-speaking. Though there is no equivalent school in Canada, the agreement provides for a counterpart that it is hoped will take the form of a useful tour of Canadian Government institutions for a certain number of graduates of the French school.

These are the main lines of the new and concerted policy that is now guiding cultural relations between France and Canada. The Montreal World's Fair in 1967, in which France will occupy a prominent place, will no doubt add a powerful stimulus to these activities. The French pavilion is being planned as a permanent centre which will serve to disseminate French culture in Canada long after the Fair closes.

#### Defence co-operation

The history of co-operation between the Canadian and French armed forces can be traced back a great many years to the days when the Canadian Corps was fighting under Marshal Foch in the First World War. Again, on a number of occasions during the Second World War, whether in the Royal Canadian Air Force training centres in Canada or in operations in Europe, there were many examples of close co-operation between Canadian and French forces. This is exemplified by the Canadian war cemeteries on French soil.

With the advent of NATO, there has emerged a pattern of long-range planning and co-operation that today characterizes relations between the two countries in defence. An important manifestation of this form of co-operation between France and Canada in recent years was the establishment on French soil in 1952, within the framework of NATO, of a major part of the Canadian Air Division. Today the Air Division, with its headquarters at Metz and its important base of Marville, has over 2,000 officers and airmen and more than 4,000 dependants stationed in France. The Canadian Air Division and the French military authorities have always co-operated efficiently and relations between Canadian families and the local populations have always been friendly. Joint exercises and control of aircraft have been a common practice between the two Air Forces for many years. Another area of close co-operation between the French and Canadian Air Forces

was the training of large numbers of French pilots in Canada under the mutual-aid programme.

An increasing number of bilateral exchanges has also been taking place between the two countries. Each year has seen an increase in the number of technical and military missions exchanged. Problems of common interest ranging from civil defence to maritime patrolling techniques are the subject of regular exchanges of information. Since 1962, for instance, the French Navy and the Canadian Maritime Air Command have carried out maritime patrol training flights periodically between the two countries. In May 1962 Canada and France signed an agreement providing for the exchange of defence science information between Canada's Defence Research Board and its French counterpart, Inspection des Fabrications et Programmes d'Armement. Under this agreement exchanges of information take place regularly on a variety of subjects such as naval construction, electronic research and development, operational research, etc. The agreement also provides for the granting of scholarships.

In defence production, there is close and continuing liaison between the Canadian Embassy in Paris and the French Ministry of Defence, and special visits are made by Canadian experts to France and by French experts to Canada. In 1962 Canada decided to acquire the French SS-11 missile and the ENTAC anti-tank system. Not only was the equipment obtained from France but a number of Canadian operators and technicians received their training in that country. In 1963, the French Minister of Defence visited defence-production facilities in Canada at the invitation of the Canadian Minister of Defence Production. Since then the French authorities have been studying with interest a number of specific Canadian defence-equipment projects of potential value to the French armed forces. It is hoped that Canada and France will be able to co-operate more systematically in defence research and development to their mutual benefit.

#### Immigration

Since 1946, when Canadian immigration activities resumed in Europe after the Second World War, over 50,000 French nationals have established themselves in Canada. In recent years it has become apparent that there is among the French population a growing interest in Canada and in the possibilities it offers. With its bicultural character, its high standard of living and the dynamic progress it has been making, increasing numbers of Frenchmen see in Canada an attractive land of opportunity.

The Canadian immigration service in France, which operates out of the Visa Section of the Canadian Embassy in Paris, has been making a constant effort to stimulate and satisfy this interest. Travelling immigration teams regularly visit large centres outside Paris, such as Marseilles, Bordeaux, Lyons and Strasbourg, and the establishment of consulates general in Bordeaux and Marseilles is expected to encourage a further upward trend in the movement of French nationals to Canada. By the end of September 1964, the Embassy in Paris had already issued

more immigrant visas to French nationals than had been issued during the 12 months of 1963.

Worthy of special note is the agreement recently reached between the French and Canadian Governments to facilitate the establishment in Canada of French farmers repatriated from North Africa. Under this agreement, the Canadian Embassy is working in close co-operation with the French authorities to prepare an initial movement of highly-qualified farmers for the early spring of 1965.



*Independence ceremonies in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, on October 24, 1964, marked the transformation of this British colony into the Republic of Zambia — the thirty-sixth African state to obtain independence and the twentieth independent member of the Commonwealth. Delegates and guests from 68 countries and from the United Nations attended the Lusaka celebrations. Canada was represented by the Honourable Yvon Dupuis, Minister without Portfolio, accompanied by Mme Dupuis, and by Mr. Ian Smyth, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.*

*The photograph above shows the following public figures who presided at the Zambia independence celebrations (left to right): Mrs. Kaunda, wife of the President of Zambia; the Princess Royal, representing Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth; Sir Evelyn Hone, Governor of Northern Rhodesia; President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.*

524 / EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

more immigrant visas to French nationals than had been issued during the months of 1963.

Worthy of special note is the agreement recently reached between the French and Canadian Governments to facilitate the establishment in Canada of French farmers repatriated from North Africa. Under this agreement, the Canadian Embassy is working in close co-operation with the French authorities to prepare the initial movement of highly-qualified farmers for the early spring of 1965.



*Independence ceremonies in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, on October 24, 1964, marked the transformation of this British colony into the Republic of Zambia — the thirty-sixth African state to obtain independence and the twentieth independent member of the Commonwealth. Delegates and guests from 68 countries and from the United Nations attended the Lusaka celebrations. Canada was represented by the Honourable Yvon Dupuis, Minister without Portfolio, accompanied by Mme Dupuis, and by Mr. Ian Smyth, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.*

*The photograph above shows the following public figures who presided at the Zambia independence celebrations (left to right): Mrs. Kaunda, wife of the President of Zambia; the Princess Royal, representing Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth; Sir Evelyn Hone, Governor of Northern Rhodesia; President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.*

MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES

COMMUNIQUE

NO. 3

LE 17 JANVIER 1964

TEXTE DU COMMUNIQUE CONJOINT EMIS A PARIS A L OCCASION  
DE LA VISITE EN FRANCE DU TRES HONORABLE M.L.B. PEARSON, PREMIER  
MINISTRE DU CANADA.

SUR L INVITATION DU GEN DE GAULLE, PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE  
FRANCAISE, LE PREMIER MINISTRE DU CDA, M LESTER PEARSON, A ETE,  
DU 15 AU 17 JANVIER, L HOTE DE LA FRANCE. IL ETAIT ACCOMPAGNE  
DE M PAUL MARTIN, SECRETAIRE D ETAT AUX AFFAIRES EXTERIEURS.

2. LE GEN DE GAULLE ET M LESTER PEARSON AINSI QUE LE PREMIER MINISTRE  
FRANCAIS, M POMPIDOU, ET LES DEUX MINISTRES DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES,  
M PAUL MARTIN ET M COUVE DE MURVILLE, ONT EU DES CONVERSATIONS APPRO-  
FONDIES DAND L ATMOPHERE D AMITIE ET DE CONFIANCE QUI CARACTERISE  
LES RAPPORTS DES DEUX PAYS.

3. CES ENTRETIENS ONT DONNE LIEU A UN ECHANGE DE VUES TRES COMPLET  
SUR LES GRANDS PROBLEMES DE LA POLITIQUE MONDIALE ET AUSSI SUR LES  
QUESTIONS DE DEFENSE QUI INTERESSENT LES DEUX PAYS. LE PRESIDENT ET  
LE PREMIER MINISTRE ONT ETUDIE L ETAT ACTUEL ET L EVOLUTION PROBABLE  
DES RELATIONS ENTRE L OCCIDENT ET L UNION SOVIETIQUE AINSI QUE LES  
AUTRES PAYS DE L EUROPE ORIENTALE, QUESTIONS QUI FONT PAR AILLEURS  
L OBJET DE DISCUSSIONS AU SEIN DE L ALLIANCE ATLANTIQUE. ILS ONT  
EGALEMENT PASSE EN REVUE LES DEVALOPPEMENTS EN ASIE ET LEUR IMPLI-  
CATIONS POUR L OCCIDENT. ILS ONT EXAMINE LA SITUATION DANS LES PAYS  
DU SUD-EST ASIATIQUE OU LE CDA A DES RESPONSABILITIES COMME MEMBRE  
DES COMMISSIONS INTERNATIONALES DE CONTROLE ET DE SURVEILLANCE.

4. LES RAPPORTS FRANCO-CANADIENS ONT ETE EXAMINES ENSUITE DANS  
L ESPRIT DE COLLABORATION QUI ANIME LES DEUX GOUVERNEMENTS. IL A  
ETE RECONNU DE PART ET D AUTRE QUE LE DESIR MUTUEL DE RENFORCER  
LA COOPERATION EXISTANTE TROUVERAIT UTILEMENT SON EXPRESSION DANS  
DES CONSULTATIONS QU IL A ETE PREVU D ORGANISER REGULIEREMENT.

5. SUR LE PLAN CULTUREL, ONT ETE ENREGISTRES AVEC SATISFACTION LES

...2

124

PAGE DEUX COMMUNIQUE NO. 3

HEUREUX RESULTATS DAS INITIATIVES PRISES, DE PART ET D AUTRE, POUR DEVELOPPER LES ECHANGES DANS LE DOMAINE DES LETTRES, DES ARTS DES SCIENCES ET DE LA COOPERATION TECHNIQUE. AINSI A PU ETRE FACILITE LE RAPPROCHEMENT DES DEUX PAYS, COMPTE TENU EN PARTICULIER DU FAIT QU UNE LARGAIPARTIE DE LA POPULATION CANADIENNE ETANT DE SOUCHE FRANCAISE EST HERITIERE AVEC LA FRANCE D UNE MEME CULTURE ET D UNE MEME LANGUE. LA VOLONTE COMMUNE A ETE EXPRIMEE DE NE RIEN NEGLIGER QUI PUISSE REENFORCER CES ECHANGES.

6. ON A PRIS CONNAISSANCE A CET EGARD DU COTE FRANCAIS AVEC BEAUCOUP D INTERET DE L INTENTION DU GOUVERNEMENT CANADIEN DE METTRE EN OEUVRE UN PROGRAMME DE DEVELOPPEMENT DES RELATIONS CULTURELLES FRANCO-CANADIENNES. LE GOUVERNEMENT FRANCAIS A PROMIS SA COOPERATION. LES FONCTIONNAIRES DES DEUX PAYS SE RENCONTRERONT AU SUJET DE CE PROGRAMME. L ACCORD RECEMMENT SIGNE ENTRE L ASSOCIATION POUR L ORGANISATION DES STAGES DANS L INDUSTRIE FRANCAISE D UNE PART, LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC ET L UNIVERSITE DE TORONTO DE L AUTRE, A ETE CONSIDERE COMME SUSCEPTIBLE DE DEVELOPPEMENTS IMPORTANTS EN CE QUI CONCERNE LA FORMATION DES JEUNES INGENIEURS. LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES A CONFIRME AU SECRETAIRE D ETAT AUX AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES QUE LE GOUVERNEMENT FRANCAIS ETAIT DISPOSE A ACCUEILLIR A L ECOLE NATIONALE D ADMINISTRATION DES STAGIAIRES CANADIENS. LE GOUVERNEMENT CANADIEN A DONNE SON ASSENTIMENT. UN ECHANGE DE LETTRES A CONSTATE CET ACCORD.

7. LES DEUX GOUVERNEMENTS ONT ENFIN MIS L ACCENT SUR L INTERET QU IL CONVIENT D ATTACHER AUX ECHANGES UNIVERSITAIRES AU NIVEAU SUPERIEUR AINSI QU AUX MANIFESTATIONS ARTISTIQUES. UN ACCORD CINEMATOGRAPHIQUE A ETE CONCLU DANS CET ESPRIT EN OCTOBRE DERNIER.

8. LES DEUX PREMIERS MINISTRES ONT PROCEDE A UN ECHANGE DE VUES SUR LES RELATIONS ECONOMIQUES ENTRE LA FRANCE ET LE CDA. ILS ONT EMIS LE VOEU QUE LES ECHANGES COMMERCIAUX ENTRE LES DEUX PAYS

...3

PAGE THREE 104

S ACCROISSENT DANS TOUTE LA MESURE DU POSSIBLE. ILS ONT ESTIME D UN COMMUN ACCORD QUE CET ECCROISSEMENT POURRAIT INTERVENIR DANS LA PERSPECTIVE DE LA REDUCTION DES OBSTACLES AU COMMERCE ET DANS LE CADRE DE L EXPANSION DU COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL, OBJECTIF DE LA PRO- CHAINE NEGOCIATION AU SEIN DU GATT. ILS ONT NOTE AVEC SATISFACTION QUE DES PROJETS D INTERET MUTUEL ETAIENT ETUDIE EN MATIERE D ARMEMENTS. ILS ONT NOTE EGALEMENT L INTERET MANIFESTE PAR LES MILIEUX D AFFAIRES FRANCAIS POUR DE NOUVEAUX INVESTISSEMENTS AU CDA.

9. LES MINISTRES SONT EGALEMENT TOMBE D ACCORD SUR L IMPORTANCE D ACCELERER LE PROGRES ECONOMIQUE DES PAYS EN VOIE DE DEVELOPPEMENT EN LES AIDANT A AUGMENTER LEURS ECHANGES COMMERCIAUX ET EN LEUR ASSURANT UNE AIDE ELERIEURE STABLE. ETANT DONNE LE ROLE CONSIDERABLE QUE JOUE TRADITIONNELLEMENT LA FRANCE DANS CE DOMAINE ET COMPTE TENU DES RECENTS DEVELOPPEMENTS DU PROGRAMME CANAJIEN D ASSISTANCE AUX PAYS AFRICAIS D EXPRESSION FRANCAISE, LES DEUX GOUVERNEMENTS SONT CONVENUS DE L UTILITE DE COORDONNER LEUR POLITIQUE A CET EOARD.

10. LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE ET LE PREMIER MINISTRE DU CDA SE SONT FELICITES DE LA GRANDE CORDIALITE ET DE L ESPRIT DE MUTUELLE COMPREHENSION QUI ONT PRESIDE A LEURS ENTRETIENS. IL NE FAIT PAS DE DOUTE QUE LA COMMUNAUTA DE VUES QUI S EST DEGAGEE A CETTE OCCASION OUVRE LES PERSPECTIVES LES PLUS FAVORABLES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT IDES RAPPORTS ENTRE LE CDA ET LA FRANCE, POUR LEUR BENEFICE RECIPROQUE ET POUR CELUI DU MONDE OCCIDENTAL DANS SON ENSEMBLE.

ACCESS SECTION / SECTION DE L'ACCES

DOCUMENT REMOVED FROM FILE / DOCUMENT RETIRE DU DOSSIER

RG 25 Volume 3497 File/ 19-1-BA-FRA-1964 / 3  
Dossier

Nature of document/ TELEGRAM 312, EMBASSY PARIS TO EXTERNAL  
Description du document

No. of Pages/ 9  
Nbre de pages

Date 21/2/64

Exempt/Exception, 15 (1)(h), 13 (1)(a)  
Access To Information Act/  
Reason for Removal/ Loi sur l'accès à l'information  
Retrait en vertu de

Review Officer/ Michael Way.  
Agent(e) d'examen

MAI

TEXTE DU COMMUNIQUE CONJOINT EMIS LE 11 JANVIER 1964  
A L'OCCASION DE LA RENCONTRE DE MM. MARTIN ET COUVE DE MURVILLE  
A LA HAYE.

Dans le cadre des consultations régulières que les Gouvernements français et canadien ont décidé de tenir lors de la visite du Premier Ministre du Canada en France en janvier dernier, M. Maurice Coudé de Murville, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de France et M. Paul Martin, Ministre des Affaires Extérieures du Canada, se sont rencontrés le 11 mai à La Haye, où ils se trouvaient à l'occasion de la réunion ministérielle de l'OTAN.

Cet entretien a donné lieu, dans une atmosphère d'amitié et de confiance, à un échange de vues sur les problèmes internationaux et sur les questions qui intéressent les deux pays. Les deux Ministres ont constaté avec satisfaction le progrès accompli dans les programmes de coopération franco-canadienne. Ils ont aussi noté les initiatives prises dans le cadre du programme d'échanges culturels récemment inauguré par le Gouvernement canadien; notamment la participation canadienne à la Cité Internationale des Arts de Paris et l'attribution de bourses universitaires par le Gouvernement canadien dès cet automne.

Le 10 décembre, 1964

PROJET DE COMMUNIQUE A L'OCCASION DE LA  
RENCONTRE DE MM. MARTIN ET COUVE DE MURVILLE

A PARIS LE 13 DECEMBRE 1964

Dans le cadre des consultations périodiques prévues entre les gouvernements français et canadien, M. Couve de Murville, ministre des affaires étrangères de France, et l'honorable Paul Martin, ministre des affaires extérieures du Canada, se sont rencontrés le 13 décembre, à Paris où le ministre canadien se trouvait à l'occasion de la réunion ministérielle de l'Otan.

Leur entretien s'est déroulé dans une atmosphère d'amitié, de franchise et de compréhension totale, caractéristique des vrais rapports entre les deux pays. Il a donné lieu à un échange de vue sur les problèmes internationaux et sur les questions qui intéressent les deux pays. Les problèmes de l'avenir de l'Alliance atlantique ont été évoqués avec franchise de part et d'autre. Le ministre canadien a souligné la très grande importance que le Canada attache à la participation la plus entière de la France à l'Alliance.

Les deux ministres ont pu constater que, depuis leur dernière rencontre, des progrès encourageants avaient été faits dans le domaine de la coopération franco-canadienne et ils s'en sont félicités.

L'établissement de consulats généraux du Canada à Bordeaux et à Marseille devrait faciliter le renforcement et l'approfondissement des liens entre les deux pays. M. Martin exprima toute la satisfaction qu'il éprouvait de se rendre dès le 14 décembre à Bordeaux pour y présider l'ouverture officielle du consulat général en présence de Monsieur Jacques Chaban-Delmas, président de l'Assemblée nationale et député-maire de Bordeaux et du préfet de l'Aquitaine, préfet de la Gironde, Monsieur Gabriel Delaunay.

Les deux gouvernements se sont félicités des progrès faits pour régler le statut de la délégation générale du Québec à Paris, statut que le gouvernement français s'est dit prêt à accorder à toute autre agence provinciale canadienne qui viendrait par la suite s'installer à Paris. Cette mesure pour laquelle M. Martin a tenu à remercier le gouvernement français, devrait permettre à la délégation générale du Québec à Paris de jouer pleinement son rôle à l'avenir.

... 2

Les deux ministres ont pris note avec plaisir des progrès au cours de pourparlers tenus récemment en vue d'intensifier les échanges de professeurs et d'étudiants entre la France et le Québec. MM. Couve de Murville et Martin ont souligné que de tels échanges culturels entre les deux pays sont très souhaitables et conformes à la volonté des deux gouvernements de resserrer les liens étroits qui les unissent. Afin de faciliter de tels échanges à l'avenir entre la France et toutes les provinces canadiennes, les deux ministres se sont mis d'accord sur le principe de négocier un accord culturel général entre la France et le Canada.

M. Martin a fait connaître qu'en vue de favoriser la coopération franco-canadienne dans le domaine économique, l'envoi d'une mission économique canadienne en France était présentement à l'étude par les divers services canadiens intéressés. Les deux ministres ont noté avec satisfaction la décision des entreprises françaises Renault et Peugeot de s'installer au Canada. M. Martin a remercié M. Couve de Murville de la participation exceptionnelle que la France se préparait à assurer à l'Exposition Universelle Canadienne de 1967 à Montréal.

M. Couve de Murville et M. Martin ont convenu de se rencontrer de nouveau dans quelques mois.



National Archives  
of Canada

Archives nationales  
du Canada

Ottawa, Canada  
K1A 0N3

RG 25  
VOL 3497  
FILE 19-1-BA-FRA-1964/3

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION, 13(1)(a)  
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/  
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION, 13(1)(b)  
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/  
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION, 14(b)  
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/  
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION, 15(1)  
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/  
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION.

EXEMPTION/EXCEPTION, 15(1)(2)  
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT/  
LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION.

006

December 8, 1964.

S E C R E T

Talking Points re Europe  
with Mr. Couve de Murville

A. Diagnosis: How deep and how urgent is the crisis?

- a) It goes deep but will not "go critical" for perhaps a year, assuming there is tacit agreement not to force two issues:
- (1) MLF is not pushed to a conclusion or show-down before German elections next September (British modifications give all concerned every reason to take a little more time without loss of face; militarily there are other means of covering off targets at present not completely covered; politically a delay will be hard on Erhard but more tolerable than break-up of Franco-German partnership.)
- (2) Mr. Pisani, the French Minister of Agriculture told Mr. Sharp in Paris on December 4 that he is "optimistic" that agreement will shortly be reached on a common EEC cereals price. For domestic reasons Erhard must subsidize part of what German farmers stand to lose under a standardized EEC price level. He has agreed to lower Germany's price, effective July 1967, to \$110 (U.S.) per metric ton, still short of the Commission's proposed price of \$106.25. In return Germany is asking of the Five a much higher compensation (\$525 million) than they have offered (\$140 million). This represents progress, but means that difficult negotiations still lie ahead before the EEC, threatened by France's ultimatum, is out of danger. In the background for both France and Germany there are national elections next fall. The survival of Erhard's

.. 2 ..

007

government is in doubt, though no major change of German foreign policy would now be anticipated under an SPD Government.

- (b) The crisis is basically between France and her allies. Though the cutting edge (as the above analysis shows) is Franco-German, the Franco-British and Franco-American aspects are as important for finding a viable Atlantic solution. But neither European nor Atlantic solutions could be more than make-shifts without France.
- (c) France-USA. Johnson-de Gaulle talks - yes, but prepared and substantive. To say (as McNamara did recently) that the division in NATO is "14 to 1" is grossly oversimplified. De Gaulle's Strasbourg aim of an "independent Europe within the free world" is unexceptionable and appeals to all West Europeans; and France is not the only one that opposes the USA retaining exclusive direction of the big military decisions. "Mutual trust" advocated by Johnson November 28 means in practice
- (1) the Americans trusting the Europeans not to drag them into a war, and
  - (2) the Europeans trusting the Americans never to abandon them to fight alone.

Greater sharing of military direction and even control of part of nuclear deterrent may be possible on this basis; but at what price? Johnson should find out.

...3

.. 3 ..

008

- (d) France-Britain. De Gaulle may be touchy and difficult but he is not wholly wrong, and "waiting for him to pass off stage" is a Micawber policy. His recent problems with Erhard gave new British leaders a chance that is not yet wholly lost. Recasting MLF should be done in consultation with France even if French co-operation again proves unattainable. Let de Gaulle's isolation be manifestly self imposed. Britain should not feel that either her Commonwealth ties, or her special relationship with U.S.A. - or de Gaulle - need keep her out of Europe. Neither France nor Germany can alone lead Europe, nor can both work together except in concert with Britain and U.S.A. Hence what Canada wants is (we feel) objectively good for Europe including British interests.

B. Prognosis

Canada has no ready-made plans to offer; nor are we self-appointed mediators.

Our Aim: an Atlantic community - not just a wartime alliance between North America and Europe. Modern warfare moves too fast for this to work even militarily. Economic interdependence graphically illustrated by rescue operations in November. But Trans-Atlantic ties mean more than the "ABC" Anglo-Saxon directorate of the old days. Now it is the Germans that are America's "special allies" - Britain and Canada have a common interest with France in seeing that the Germans do not get too much of an "inside track" in Washington. Britain alone cannot hope to displace them.

.. 4 ..

009

A de facto ABF military directorate might not be too high a price (for the other Europeans and for Canada) to pay to achieve Atlantic military integration and thereby avoid "Continentalism" - provided there were no political "directoire". But neither we nor others will pay something for nothing; we do not know what the French might pay.

In any event Canada is bound to remain a "special ally" of the U.S.A. because of geography. Even in ICBM age, U.S.A. need Canadian help in protecting the 95% of the Allied nuclear deterrent that is in North America.

#### C. Europe in a Changing World

Decisions cannot be taken for European - or Atlantic - reasons without weighing the consequences in the world scales.

Try to get an MLF ("Inter-allied" or "European-Atlantic" Force) which, while still meeting the German political requirement for a finger in the nuclear pie, would be broad enough that the Germans are not the only "special allies" and so integrated that it will not alarm the Soviets and East Europeans at a time of acute stock-taking when they could take other directions than the détente. These Western desiderata tend to cancel each other out: renegotiation necessary.

For Germany, support them in (a) talking direct to the Russians if they want to before the elections and (b) forming "mixed commissions" with DDR for humanitarian and cultural purposes, as Schroeder proposes. (We would like to know more of plans of the four-power Working Group: four Foreign Ministers are to meet at dinner December 14.) A copy of the four-power working paper on German reunification prepared by the Germans last May is included.

December 2, 1964.

010

Brief on Europe  
for the visit of the British Prime Minister  
and the NATO Ministerial Meeting, December, 1964

I. The Problem

In recent weeks a series of developments of major political significance has taken place in Western Europe which has in effect called into question the bases of co-operation uniting our NATO allies and has seemed to challenge the structure of the Alliance itself. Some of the difficulties are not military in nature, but economic and even psychological. But to the extent that they have, together and in interaction, created an atmosphere of discord and misunderstanding in Europe they constitute a grave danger to Western security. As Canadians we must be particularly concerned that the Alliance (which is the cornerstone of our foreign policy and the main source of our ability to maintain an independent and effective voice in world affairs) does not disintegrate or weaken under the combined force of these pressures.

The autumn began with encouraging initiatives from Belgium and Germany for another try at European political integration. These efforts, careful compromises of existing views, aroused much interest and promised, if successful, to be a unifying force in European affairs. Unfortunately, they have been overtaken by the very crises they were designed to avoid and for practical purposes appear to have been shelved. Principal among these has been the problem of the MLF which, though military in nature (and dealt with in detail elsewhere) has important political significance because of the basic conflict it has revealed within the Alliance over the sharing of its future direction. De Gaulle's insistence on an independent European nuclear deterrent is directly opposed to the broader Atlantic arrangement put forward by the

MLF

...2

United States, and the fact that Germany and now Britain are prospective participants in some kind of MLF has been the chief reason for the recent deterioration of Franco-German (and Franco-British) relations.

Franco-  
German  
Relations

In the months since the signing of the Franco-German Treaty, negotiated by Adenauer, and in particular since the advent of Chancellor Erhard, France and Germany have had increasing difficulty in seeing eye-to-eye. Erhard, being of another generation and temperament, has not been able to maintain the close rapprochement with de Gaulle enjoyed by his predecessor and has moved progressively away from his French colleague's independent line. De Gaulle, on the other hand, sees Erhard's defence deal with the United States as a final betrayal of what the Franco-German Treaty was to stand for: the foundation of a "European" Europe.

Cereals  
Prices

The crisis over cereal prices in the Common Market is obviously not unconnected with the Franco-German estrangement. It seems likely that it was Erhard's statement to the press that Germany would go ahead with the U.S. on the MLF alone, if necessary, that prompted de Gaulle, on October 21, to deliver the ultimatum that if Germany did not agree to a common cereals price among the Six by mid-December France would leave (and in effect destroy) the Common Market. There had been general agreement even in official German circles that such an agreement was justified and must eventually come, in view of the concessions the others, less industrially strong, had made on manufactured goods. There was also the point that the Six could hardly participate fully in the Kennedy Round negotiations until they had achieved economic co-operation among themselves. But de Gaulle's insistence on an agreement at once in spite of the fact that the abandonment in the months before a general election of Germany's higher wheat price might - in view of Erhard's losses to

...3

- 3 -

012

the Socialists in recent bye-elections - precipitate the fall of the German Government was surely a measure of de Gaulle's deep disappointment over the MLF agreement.

Position  
of  
France

In many ways the cloud that hangs over Europe and NATO is a crisis between France and her allies: with Germany as has been shown, but perhaps more profoundly with the United States and Britain. De Gaulle's independent views and his wish for Europe to have an equal voice with the United States in the direction of NATO are a direct result of the economic and political resurgence of Western Europe, of its prevailing stable conditions and, on the whole, of an appreciable decline in the threat from the East since 1949. This spirit of independence (not exclusive to France but finding its main expression in de Gaulle) is causing many problems and there is the temptation to leave France to her own devices in isolation. At the same time it is quite clear that solutions devised by others which do not include France can only be makeshift. Yet this seems to be the direction of current United States policy which tends to base itself on the statistical excellence of the MLF scheme to the exclusion of a serious attempt (or so it appears) to accommodate the French view. In fact, information available to us indicates a real lack of dialogue and hence many gaps in understanding between these two important NATO partners.

Franco-  
American  
Relations

Franco-  
British  
Relations

The performance of the new Labour Government in Britain has not yet given grounds for hope that the British will be able to bring about a reconciliation between France and her allies. Wilson has been understandably concerned with domestic and Commonwealth problems (the main planks of his platform), but he has tended to give the impression that Britain might be turning its back on Europe. The Government's interest in some form of MLF and Gordon Walker's statement at the WEU meeting on November 16 that Britain

... 4

was not now interested in joining the EEC have tended to vindicate de Gaulle's view that Britain does not regard herself as "European" and prefers to make separate deals with the United States. Disappointment in France has been great over Britain's decision to cancel the Concorde project which had almost become a symbol of rapprochement between the two countries. The catalogue of grievances which each country now has against the other, presented to our representatives recently in London and Paris, is proof that here, too, the dialogue has been dangerously deficient.

## II. Current Prospects

Some of the atmosphere of tension and crisis evident in October and November has faded with the avoidance of a head-on collision through Britain's decision to re-examine (and perhaps recast) the MLF, and the German Government's serious efforts to find a meeting ground in the Common Market on grain prices. An agreement was reached in Bonn at the end of November with German agricultural leaders to provide direct government support for at least part of the losses the farmers would sustain from lower EEC price levels. Britain's move to delay a decision on the MLF has provided time for a cooling-off period, for more exploration of national views and, most important, more time to influence France by making more effort to include the French in their present thinking on NATO's future, whether or not this proves successful. Britain's Commonwealth ties should not keep her out of Europe, where she can play an important role as a link between the continent and North America. In spite of the Concorde cancellation, Wilson might still take advantage of de Gaulle's disenchantment with Bonn and of his cautious moves toward renewed contacts with Britain (seen some months ago) to develop a new relationship. Both, for example, look forward to increased contacts with East

... 5

- 5 -

014

Europe, though for rather different reasons. Whatever the direction of British policy, however, it cannot usefully be based on the "après de Gaulle" thesis.

Basic differences between France and the United States on the MLF principle remain, however. It is of the utmost importance to the Alliance that a confrontation on this subject be avoided and that the United States and Germany be dissuaded by their friends from pressing ahead with their agreement until possibilities for compromise and variation have been explored with other NATO members. De Gaulle's November 22 speech at Strasbourg, moderate in tone, spoke of an "independent Europe within the free world". Combined with the French Prime Minister's own admission that the defence of Europe was unthinkable without, in the last analysis, the United States, we may see more room for compromise than is generally supposed. A meeting between Johnson and de Gaulle could be fruitful if the Americans were able to bring to the discussion a more sophisticated approach than McNamara's simpliste "14-to-1" argument as the configuration in NATO. The United States must consider whether a double-pronged, Atlantic-European nuclear arrangement is not the price to pay for the continuation of the Alliance.

### III. Canadian Position

In addition to the outline given in the "Talking Points" re Europe, perhaps the main point of interest to our allies is whether Canada might eventually be interested in participating in some sort of MLF. A decision to do so would, of course, be most welcome news to the majority of our allies. Even without such a decision, Canada has every right to be heard in this exploratory phase, when the questions at issue are as much political as military. We need to know much more about the modifications the United Kingdom will propose, or have already proposed, in Washington. Only then will we be ready to assess our own position and how best we can make use of whatever influence we may have in these matters.

From the political point of view, all that can be said in the meantime is that we see advantages in avoiding confrontation in the sense of the United States threatening to withdraw its forces from Europe if the Europeans will not cooperate on the basis of existing American ground rules. On the other hand, we see every advantage in encouraging the leaders of the major countries concerned to talk to each other frankly about the real problems in a spirit of comprehension of each other's preoccupations. So far, it seems to us, there has been too much talk in general terms about opposing principles and not enough clarification of the modalities of integrated defence.

E 016

December 11, 1964.

Key Questions for your talk with  
M. Couve de Murville

ATLANTIC NUCLEAR FORCE - MLF

We have had a frank talk with Mr. Wilson and his Ministers and impressed upon them as well as we could the urgency of saving the Alliance by doing everything possible to facilitate renewed French co-operation. Special Anglo-American or German-American arrangements outside NATO were not (we told the British) the answer. The French would only be driven into deeper isolation, to no one's advantage.

2. In our minds, the counterpart of this proposition is to urge the French to be both more specific and more forthcoming about the terms on which they would co-operate. They know that the preservation of our ties, especially with our two mother countries, is vital to Canada. France is helping us bilaterally to strengthen Franco-Canadian relations, but much of the value of this development from Canada's point of view is undone by France's negative attitude towards the Atlantic Community and, indeed, towards anything more than the purely European side of NATO. What do the French in fact see as the basis of Atlantic defence co-operation in

... 2

- 2 -

5 017

peacetime? Or are they only interested in a wartime alliance? In our view their policy may well achieve what most Europeans fear, i.e., the withdrawal of American interest and American forces from Europe - though we assume that this is not what France wants.

3. Would the French Government be willing to engage with its allies in a further attempt to resolve the nuclear problems of the alliance? If there were general agreement to hold a conference in the near future, open to all NATO members, to explore the possibility of compromises on the Alliance's nuclear arrangements, would France be willing to attend? Would France be willing to put forward its own ideas at such a meeting? At the NATO meeting we would support any consensus that may develop to hold such a meeting.

4. We also assume that France does not want Germany to become the strongest country in Europe, and the one with the closest relationship to the United States. Only Britain and France together can (we believe) prevent this.

5. It is our impression, from our talks with the British Ministers this week, that Mr. Wilson would gladly go to Paris and talk frankly with the French if he were more confident than he now is of being welcome. He is not trying to isolate France; indeed he wishes for much more co-operation

... 3

- 3 -

018

than has existed since the Nassau Agreement. Would it not be in French interests to try, if the British are willing, to make a fresh start in Anglo-French co-operation, in spite of the new British Government's unconcealed distaste for a purely "European Europe"?

6. We understand the policy that has led France to try to draw the Six together as an economic bargaining unit for the Kennedy Round negotiations: Europe vs USA. We do not understand how the same policy can work in the defence field.

#### FUTURE OF THE ALLIANCE - GUIDE LINES

7. We believe it is important to move forward from The Hague discussions on the future of the Alliance to a more systematic examination of the kind of alliance most suited to the needs of the 1970's. A first step could be the drawing up of a set of general principles which could form the basis for such an examination. The objective would be to find a common ground on which all members may agree as a necessary basis for tackling the controversial issues of NATO's future. If there were sufficient support for this approach, Permanent Representatives might be instructed to draw up a set of principles for further examination by NATO Ministers, either at the Spring Meeting or the next December meeting. We will be putting forward such a suggestion at the current Ministerial Meeting and would be grateful for

... 4

- 4 -

019

French support. Our proposal will be couched in the most general terms and would not be in the form of a resolution.

U.N. FINANCING

8. Efforts of Canadian representatives to find basis of negotiation with French Mission, in New York, both in Working Group of 21 and informally, were unsuccessful. French representatives simply reiterated official position and could give no indication of possible points where compromise might be sought. We have, in fact, in our General Assembly statement emphasized "accommodation without capitulation". Can Mr. Couve de Murville give us any indication of areas in which he thinks an accommodation can be sought by our representatives in New York?

S E C R E T

020

December 8, 1964.

British Proposals for an Atlantic Nuclear Force (ANF)

Talking Points

(Prepared for Mr. Wilson's visit - but  
useful also for your talk with  
Mr. Couve de Murville)

Canadian Position

Canadian Ministers may wish to explain to their British colleagues that when the MLF proposals were first put to Canada one and a half years ago it was decided not to participate because the MLF was designed to meet a European problem - there was no obvious Canadian role - it would involve additional costs which we could not afford in view of our commitment to North American defence, which Canada considers as part of our overall NATO commitment. However, at Hyannis Port, the Prime Minister told President Kennedy that while we would not participate we appreciated the motives behind the MLF and would do nothing to make progress on the MLF more difficult.

For these reasons we have not felt that we should be offering advice or striking public attitudes on MLF proposals. However it has been our view that these proposals have been pushed ahead of exchanges of view on

- 2 -

021

nuclear arrangements within NATO itself and that the U.S.A.'s efforts to sell their proposals were having a divisive effect on the Alliance. This was brought home clearly during the visit to Ottawa of the new NATO Secretary-General, who expressed concern that the MLF agreement would be signed before there had been adequate discussion of the relationship of MLF to NATO and who pointed out the dangers of creating an inner political decision-making group within NATO.

Because of a possible confrontation between France and the U.S.A. on this issue and of the divisive effect of the MLF we decided that it was time to express our own views and to search for a line of approach that would be a compromise between MLF proposals and the French insistence on national nuclear forces. For this reason, the S.S.E.A. in his Atlantic Treaty Association speech in September suggested "we should explore the possibility of using existing machinery within NATO to bring about a greater sharing in the military direction of the Alliance". As the British Ministers know, we have further elaborated on this line of approach and believe that if compromise proposals are to be found it will be through examination of the present nuclear arrangements in NATO and extension of agreements at the Ottawa NATO meeting. We welcome the British initiative in re-examining nuclear policy, for it has provided more

- 3 -

L 022

time and opportunity for NATO members (including France)  
to look again at the whole problem.

CONFIDENTIAL

December 8, 1964. 023

TALKING POINTS

French Policy in Southeast Asia

1. The French appear to argue that the Chinese have by and large respected the 1954 and 1962 Agreements on Indo-China as well as, if not better than, the United States. This is not an accurate assessment of the facts. The Chinese have trained North Vietnamese personnel, have supplied military equipment to North Vietnam and have provided military instructors. Furthermore, the existence of 20 - 25 fully trained and equipped North Vietnamese divisions and a North Vietnamese policy which fits Chinese plans makes direct Chinese intervention unnecessary. Constant violations of the 1954 Indo-China agreements and the 1962 Laos Agreement by the North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao have taken place, if not at Peking's behest, then at least with its full approval and support.
2. The French (at least until recently) have believed that the West should negotiate a new agreement on Laos with the Chinese and North Vietnamese. In our opinion, the 1962 Laos Agreement provides all the essentials for a neutral and unified Laos; unfortunately the North Vietnamese have violated the agreement from the day it was signed, and we have no reason to believe that they would honour any new agreement. Thus, negotiations would be unwarranted, and would enable the Communist side to open up the whole Indo-China question in terms disadvantageous to the West.
3. President de Gaulle has spoken of the desirability of neutralizing Indo-China. In the long run, this is probably the only solution to the problem. However, we would not expect Peking and Hanoi to agree to real neutralization of North Vietnam and the territory held by the Pathet Lao

- 2 -

024

nor, under present circumstances, to accede to any agreement neutralizing South Vietnam and the part of Laos under the control of the Royal Laotian Government. This might be possible if a continuation of the present aggressive policies of the Communists were to produce a reaction painful to them and/or if Peking and Hanoi were brought to understand that the United States had no intention of disturbing existing regimes. We would be interested in knowing in detail how the French envisage neutralizing South Vietnam and Laos while ensuring that they will not be creating the conditions for a takeover by North Vietnam.

CONFIDENTIAL

025

December 8, 1964

Minister's Meeting with French Foreign Minister, December 13, 1964.

FRENCH POLICY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

No Western government can look with equanimity on the situation in Indochina which, despite temporary lulls and occasional improvements gives the impression of general and progressive deterioration. Unless the process can be arrested the outcome could be that predicted by the French, i.e. the fall of the whole of Southeast Asia into the orbit of Communist China. The French, therefore, are not alone in their desire to find a solution which would not only avert this outcome but also enable the countries of the area to reap economic and political benefits of stability and security. The Indochina problem, however, is so fraught with variables and imponderables that no precise logical solution is likely. Until someone is able to resolve the classic dilemma of man riding tiger we shall continue to sympathize with attempts, however painful, to find a pragmatic solution and to look with some skepticism on panaceas based on a mechanistic sort of logic.

2. Any solution of the S.E. Asia problem satisfactory to the non-Communist world must be based on a reasonably accurate assessment of the wide range of existing factors and on a clear definition of the minimum objectives. Therefore, while we would agree that in the long run we must aim at the neutralization of Indochina, we continue on the basis of these criteria to be uneasy about cloudy outlines of solution sought by France and doubtful premises upon which this shadowy structure is built. We share the French lack of confidence in Hanoi and we accept the likelihood that some form of negotiation may provide the only peaceful exit from the present impasse; on the other hand we find major flaws in the outline of French thinking conveyed to you by Gillet on October 13. To say that the Chinese have by and large respected the 1954 and 1962 agreements as well as, if not better than, the USA, and that they have never openly provoked the USA, is to play with words. We find it hard to believe that the French assessment of Chinese policy towards Indochina rests on such flimsy interpretation of facts. First of all it is evident that as long as Hanoi's ambitions and methods in Indochina coincide with or even run parallel to Peking's objectives, the existence of firmly entrenched DRVN regime responsive to Peking's wishes and overwhelming in military strength makes open and direct Chinese intervention unnecessary. But even at that, would the French seriously argue that the Chinese have not made substantial deliveries of war material to PAVN, that they have not trained PAVN personnel in China, or that they have not sent instructors to DRVN? All these actions are violations of the 1954 agreement on Vietnam and the USA violations of Articles 16 and 17 surely followed Chinese violations. Furthermore, it seems obvious that DRVN violations of 1954 and 1962 agreements in Vietnam and Laos have taken place if not at Peking's behest at least with its full approval and support. And we would consider all these acts on the part of Peking to be hostile to the

USA and its allies - not "open" provocations perhaps, but provocations nevertheless. The arm's length relationship between China and Vietnam and Laos therefore does not lead us to the conclusion that China is a comparatively innocent party; China is at the other end of the DRVN arm and has violated the Indochina agreements from the start.

3. I agree with the French that "something must be done" to prevent S.E. Asia from falling into the orbit of Peking. We also agree that in choosing between the stark alternatives negotiation is preferable to open war. But here again the French analysis seems to have broken down. I am not sure the alternatives are as sharply defined as the French appear to think, and negotiation per se, without clearly defined objectives and determination to achieve them, could be simply a quicker way of turning the area over to the Chinese and their minions. History of previous Indochina negotiations shows that, faced with the possibility that they will have to report that a conference has been unsuccessful, Western negotiators will always make damaging concessions to Communist negotiators, who do not have to be responsive to public opinion, which, not conversant with the complications of the situation, tends to favour just one more concession.

4. By "open war" the French presumably mean the situation involving declarations of war and carrying seeds of escalation, e.g. engagements of ground troops or attacks on Chinese mainland. But war (albeit without front) clearly is being pursued in South Vietnam, and the Gulf of Tonkin incidents and the retaliatory attacks by the USA on DRVN in August were by previously accepted criteria, acts of war. A decision as to whether a formal state of war exists between attacker and attacked seems, under the existing circumstances, to rest with the attacked, and so far neither the USA nor DRVN have found it necessary or desirable to declare formally that a state of war exists and to set in train widespread decisions which would follow from such a declaration. Thus, even if the USA, as the French assume, wishes to avoid open war, it does not necessarily follow that cessation of hostilities and negotiations are the inevitable alternative. The USA could consider further retaliation against DRVN, designed to force abandonment of its interference in SVN and Laos by making continuation of hostilities too painful and expensive. Such a policy, of course, would require very nice calculation as to how far DRVN (and China) could be pushed before reacting; i.e. when the game of Vietnamese roulette would become irreversible. Despite its inherent risks, we would be surprised if this policy were not being considered by the USA, since further display of willingness to use force could at least strengthen the USA's position in later negotiations, even if it did not achieve its primary objective.

5. Continuation of USA reaction to DRVN

aggression, therefore, is a possibility unless the negotiations hold some prospect of success. Success, for the USA and Western nations generally, would involve a settlement which ensured a stable and genuinely neutral Laos and South Vietnam. The ideal settlement would provide for unification of both countries, but under the existing circumstances unification and neutrality seem to be mutually exclusive concepts. It would be unrealistic to expect the present regime in Hanoi to give up control of the Pathet Lao and the Viet Cong or to abandon its objectives in Laos and South Vietnam. It would be even more unrealistic to expect the Communist regime in DRVN to disappear or to accept whatever role would be left to it following a genuine neutralization of all Vietnam.

6. The assumption that Communist goals remain unchanged is, I think, a sound one. The Laos settlement of 1962 had as its theme neutralization and unification of Laos and provided the test of Communist intentions. DRVN did not fulfill even the basic condition of settlement by withdrawing its military personnel, and DRVN has violated the settlement in spirit and letter from the beginning, just as the Pathet Lao has violated tripartite agreements. Both, of course, must have had full (even if tacit) support of China in their policy. There is no evidence to suggest that any new settlement would be honoured, unless, of course, it gave the Communists complete control of all of Vietnam and Laos, or at least an assured means of imposing it in future.

7. If this assessment is valid (and if one accepts the necessity of providing China with a buffer zone of regimes which are tame and reliable through sympathy or persuasion), then the minimum western objective in the negotiations would be de jure partition of Vietnam and Laos for an indefinite period. Such an outcome, of course, would be unpalatable to most participants in a 14-Nation Conference, and if the communists were to press for unification through "democratic elections", it is difficult to see how the pro-western minority could stand against such appealing ideas for long. (It should be remembered that the Terms of Reference for the Laos Commission which the USA considered essential in 1961 were not achieved largely because of the unwillingness of the pro-western countries to appear to be trampling on Laotian Sovereignty-- a concept on which the communist countries made their special concern). Pressure might be eased if the negotiations concerning the unification were left (in theory, at least) to the Vietnamese and Laotians, with the other participants dealing only with the international aspects of settlements. RLG and RVN negotiators, however, on the basis of past performance and the sort of public pressures they face would not be a match for the communists, and the risks involved might make this arrangement unacceptable to the USA. On the other hand, if it turned out that the communists were determined to obtain an early control of both countries, a breakdown of negotiations could take place at the local level, so to speak, without major repercussions which might flow from the collapse of the parent conference. This is what happened in Laos.

8. The upshot of these assumptions concerning the probable course of the negotiations under existing circumstances is that the result would be either an achievement of communist objectives or a breakdown of the conference leading to a situation even more dangerous than the present one. Since unification would not be an acceptable objective for the west until DRVN (and China) had proved their willingness to abandon their present goals in Laos and SVN, and since even neutralization of non-communist areas of Vietnam and Laos would require the full cooperation by DRVN and China, the key to any solution would appear to rest in Hanoi. If DRVN, with the support of China, continues along its present course, and if the USA and its allies continue to oppose communist objectives, then the risk of war will remain whether or not negotiations take place. 028

9. A long and inconclusive conference, of course, would probably delay evolution of the situation, and for this reason might serve the western interests if certain conditions were met. As long as the policy goals of the protagonists remained unchanged, the participants could be expected to return ultimately to the existing impasse. If, however, DRVN pressure on SVN and Laos were reduced during the conference, an opportunity would be created to stabilize the internal situation in these countries; admittedly, this would be difficult, but at least the process of disintegration could be slowed.

10. We suspect that before any easing of the situation can be arranged, it will be necessary to find some way of persuading the authorities in Hanoi (and Peking) that their long-term interests are not served by maintaining the present collision course in Vietnam and Laos. We recognize the doctrinaire nature of Hanoi's approach, its consuming desire for reunification on its own terms and its concept of the war in the South as a "holy war of liberation". We also recognize that Peking probably looks upon Indochina as the best potential showpiece in its ideological dispute with Moscow. On the other hand if the North Vietnamese possess even a modicum of instinct of national self-preservation, they must be beginning to realize that any escalation of hostilities could involve unacceptable losses to DRVN.

11. In effect therefore it will be necessary to convince DRVN authorities that half a loaf (i.e. secure existence of North Vietnam) is better than none and that none is very probably what they will have if the situation continues along its present course and leads to the destruction of a large part of their hard-won economic gains. At a later stage they would also have to realize that for the same reasons any negotiated settlement would have to be honoured. This would be the stick; the carrot would consist of assurances by the USA to China and DRVN that existing regimes in Indochina would not be disturbed.

12. Thus, while we recognize the dangers involved in an escalation of hostilities, and therefore would prefer negotiations, we also believe that certain basic undertakings must first be exchanged between the communists and the west if the negotiations are to lead to anything but the achievement of current DRVN objectives.

13. Because of the important role the DRVN could play in the preliminaries to the negotiations, we wonder whether it is wise to write off Hanoi as thoroughly as Gillet suggests the French have. On the other hand, we were pleased to learn that the French now accept that negotiations are impossible for the moment, and would be interested in knowing the developments which they think would make a conference feasible.

CONFIDENTIAL

030

NOTES FOR POSSIBLE USE BY THE MINISTER IN CONVERSATION  
WITH FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ON U.N. FINANCIAL CRISIS.

EXPLANATORY COMMENT

French position, in brief, distinguishes between enforcement action, as provided in Chapter 7 of the Charter, which they regard as sole responsibility of the Security Council, and Chapter 6 action (peaceful settlement of disputes), which they regard as purely recommendatory, and therefore not subject to assessment either by the Security Council or the General Assembly. Thus, French contribute to UNEF but refuse to contribute to ONUC.

TALKING POINTS

- 1) Atmosphere during opening week of General Assembly was one of tension. Delegations pleased at conciliatory moves which made possible the round of consultations but concerned at absence of evidence that *modus vivendi* could be found to solve basic problem;
- 2) Canada convinced that there will be important continuing requirements for peace-keeping operations and believes it essential that machinery exist to ensure reliable source of funds based on shared responsibility with all member-governments carrying their fair proportion of the burden;
- 3) Greatly distressed over difference between French and Canadian view on this question and also over situation in which, although positions are different, France is isolated with USSR from remainder of membership in the U.N. Efforts of Canadian representatives to find basis of negotiation with French Mission, in New York, both in Working Group of 21 and informally, were unsuccessful. French representatives simply reiterated official position and could give no indication of possible points where compromise might be sought;

- 2 -

031

- 4) We are particularly concerned over situation re Cyprus. Existing financial arrangements are unsatisfactory and inequitable. Necessity for peace-keeping action has been attested to by Security Council and yet Council has insisted on stipulation that financing be voluntary. The fact that a number of members of the Council are not contributing seems inconsistent with special responsibility of this body for the maintenance of peace and security. Canada is also gravely concerned over future financing arrangements for UNEF. If failure to reach basic understanding on means of financing peace-keeping operations forces adoption of voluntary financing for UNEF, continuation of emergency force and maintenance of peace and stability in the Middle East will be gravely threatened;
- 5) We were greatly disappointed that France did not find it possible as a consequence of U Thant's visit to Paris to make generous contribution to U.N. on ex gratia basis. Is there not some possibility that this could be done even now?

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE  
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

080

CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, December 1964.

MEMORANDUM TO CABINET

Proposed General Cultural Agreement  
with France

It has always been very difficult in practice, even in the best of circumstances, to reconcile: on the one hand, the requirements and implications of the exclusive powers of the federal government, under the Canadian Constitution and in international law, to negotiate and conclude treaties with foreign countries; with, on the other hand, the requirements and implications of the exclusive powers of the provinces to legislate in certain fields, and in particular that of education. The results of this conflict have been that the federal government has had to rely upon the cooperation of the provinces in ratifying and implementing treaties in fields in which provinces have domestic jurisdiction, while the provinces have had to rely upon the good offices of the federal government in negotiating international agreements in these fields.

This general problem has been growing in magnitude and complexity in recent years, as a result of the "renaissance" taking place in Quebec. The Quebec government, in reorganizing its educational system and intensifying its cultural activities, has naturally sought mutually profitable exchanges with other French-speaking countries, particularly France. Arrangements for exchanges of professors, teachers, students, books, exhibitions, etc., have been made by Quebec in the last two or three years, and are likely to continue to expand in the foreseeable future, on a scale much larger than the federal government, as such, would normally contemplate, or would be prepared to finance, as part of its own regular national programme of cultural exchanges with foreign countries, including France.

The French and Belgian governments, in particular, have been anxious to take full advantage

of the new opportunities which were presenting themselves for mutually profitable and fruitful cultural exchanges with French-speaking Canada. They have also been faced with the dilemma described above, concerning the dichotomy between federal treaty-making power and provincial legislative jurisdiction. More specifically, while Quebec was the Canadian executive entity, primarily interested and involved in practice, foreign governments had in theory to negotiate with the federal government, to whom they are accredited and with whom they entertain diplomatic relations. The French and Belgian governments have attempted to resolve this dilemma in part by keeping the federal government informed of the arrangements which they were making with Quebec, with a view to ensuring that the federal government had no serious objection to them.

With the passage of time, however, the international legal position of the federal government is in danger of being gradually and seriously eroded by such practices. Precedents, in the form of ad hoc arrangements, are accumulating, which can only have the effect of enhancing the claims and aspirations of provinces for a measure of international competence in the fields in which they have domestic legislative jurisdiction. At the same time, the federal government has an obligation to encourage and facilitate, by all the means at its disposal, the legitimate development of the provinces. Insofar as French Canada is concerned, this obligation assumes particular significance in the context of the policy of the government to promote bilingualism and biculturalism on a national basis.

In view of the difficulties for Canada, the provinces and foreign governments, various solutions have been envisaged:

- 1) Continuation of the present situation, in the hope that a satisfactory modus vivendi would eventually be struck. While this approach might be attractive politically, it is very doubtful that it would in the end serve the best long-term interests of the federal government.
- 2) A general cultural agreement between France and Canada which would be designed primarily to protect the treaty-making power of the federal government. Under such an agreement the federal government would attempt to restrict, and retain the fullest possible control over, the activities of the provinces in this field.
- 3) A general cultural agreement between France and Canada which, on the contrary, would be designed primarily to assist the provinces

- 3 -

in elaborating and carrying on their programmes of exchanges with France. Such an agreement, while formally asserting the treaty-making power of the federal government, would in effect give carte blanche to the provinces to negotiate cultural arrangements with France within the provisions of the general agreement.

082

- 4) A general cultural agreement between France and Canada which would attempt to reconcile the requirements of protecting the treaty-making power of the federal government and the legitimate requirements of the provinces in the field of international cultural and educational relations. This is obviously the desirable solution, if it can be achieved.

The idea that a general cultural agreement might be negotiated first with France and later with certain other interested countries, has been advanced from a number of sources, including the Canadian Ambassador in Paris. Such an agreement would describe the general principles and objectives of cultural exchanges between Canada and other countries, and the prerogatives of the federal power. At the same time the agreement would contain a clause allowing the provinces, under the authority of the agreement and in conformity with it, to enter into practical administrative or executive arrangements of provincial scope and application. In each case, the province concerned would give prior notification to the federal government before entering into formal discussions with the technical authorities of the foreign government concerned. Once the arrangement has been arrived at, the foreign government concerned and Canada would inform each other of it and would give it international legal sanction through a diplomatic exchange of notes. This is in fact the procedure that was followed in the case of ASTEF and ENA.

Attached for consideration is a draft of such a possible agreement between Canada and France. Except for what might be called the "federal-provincial" clause, the proposed agreement is designed to place cultural relations between Canada and France, insofar as they affect the whole of Canada and involve the federal "cultural" agencies (Canada Council, NRC, CBC, NFB, etc.), on a treaty basis. This is a desirable and worthwhile objective in itself, since most countries of the world are now linked to each other by a network of such cultural agreements.

Even though similar agreements may have to be concluded in the future with a number of other countries, it would be agreed as a matter of federal-

- 4 -

provincial policy that only those cultural agreements having a direct bearing on the bilingual and bicultural character of Canada, i.e. with French or English speaking countries, could contain a "federal-provincial" clause. In practice, this would initially have the effect of extending to Quebec and to any other province that might wish to take advantage of them, the practical facilities for cultural co-operation with French-speaking countries, which are already available to English-speaking provinces and the English-speaking minorities in Quebec by virtue of Canada's membership in the Commonwealth and our close relations with the United States. At the appropriate time, similar general cultural agreements could be concluded with interested English-speaking countries, for the benefit of the English-speaking provinces as well as Quebec.

083

The Head of the Cultural Section of the French Foreign Ministry, when he visited Ottawa recently, informed the Department of External Affairs that the French Government agreed in principle to the conclusion of a general cultural agreement with Canada that would determine the procedure for all future exchanges in this field between the two countries. From informal soundings through Mr. Claude Morin, Quebec Under-Secretary of Federal-Provincial Relations, it is our impression that the Government of the Province of Quebec will be disposed to cooperate.

The Undersigned has the honour to recommend that:

- (a) approval be given in principle to the conclusion of a general cultural agreement with France along the lines of the attached draft;
- (b) the Prime Minister might send a letter to Mr. Lesage informing him of our intention as in (a) above, and inviting Mr. Lesage to comment;
- (c) the Department of External Affairs be authorized to enter into negotiations with France;
- (d) Cabinet be advised of any major difficulties that might be encountered in the course of negotiation, and Cabinet approval should in any case be sought for the text as it emerges from negotiations with France;
- (e) all Provinces to be consulted on the Federal-Provincial aspects of such agreement before it is concluded.

Secretary of State for  
External Affairs

---

Paul Martin

CONFIDENTIAL

December 9, 1964

097

FRANCO-CANADIAN RELATIONS: ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

Attached are telegrams 2004 and 2005 of December 5 from the Embassy in Paris describing Mr. Sharp's discussions last week with the French Ministers of Agriculture and Finance, MM. Pisani and Giscard d'Estaing.

M. Pisani began by mentioning that he and other Ministers were under instructions from President de Gaulle to work toward closer relations with Canada. He went on to express confidence that the EEC cereals problem would be resolved later this month. He was also confident that there would be a settlement on agriculture in the Kennedy Round, though largely on the basis of the present EEC position.

M. Giscard d'Estaing also had a wide-ranging discussion with Mr. Sharp in which he expressed considerable reserve about the efficacy of the measures adopted by the British to deal with their current economic problems. He reiterated the familiar French view that the British economy was in urgent need of further deflation and also cast doubt on the ability of the British (and by inference the Americans) to maintain the present system of international exchange based on sterling and the dollar.

Giscard d'Estaing was both "positive and realistic" on the matter of closer economic relations between France and Canada. He was responsive to Mr. Sharp's suggestions concerning the desirability of increased contacts between the two countries at ministerial, official and business level, though on the question of a "reverse Baumgartner" mission he indicated that he favoured missions with "specific objectives and purposes rather than those given over to expressions of goodwill and the enjoyment of good food". Neither French Minister placed particular emphasis on relations with the Province of Quebec as distinct from Canada as a whole, though Mr. Sharp had the distinct impression that current political developments in Canada were being closely followed by the French Government.

Talking Points

1) In your conversation with M. Couve de Murville you might wish to mention the Government's concern about the current British economic crisis and express the hope that with the co-operation of their friends the British will successfully overcome their present difficulties. A forced devaluation of sterling could have the gravest consequences not only for Britain but for all Western countries including France.

2) It would be appropriate to express gratification at the prospect of an early solution to the EEC cereals problem. Canada and France have a common interest in opposing unduly high cereals prices in Europe.

099

FM EMBPARIS DEC5/64 CONFID

TO EXTERNAL 2005 IMMED

INFO LDN WASHDC TANDC OTT BONN BRU HAGUE GENEVA ROME IMMED

FINANCE OTT AGRIC OTT PCO OTT BOFC OTT IMMED DE OTT

MTG BETWEEN MR SHARP AND MR GISCARD DESTAING

FRI MINISTER OF TANDC SAW MINISTER OF FINANCE, GISCARD DESTAING,

FOR NEARLY AN HOUR. THROUGHOUT DESTAING SHOWED A LIVELY INTEREST  
IN MATTERS CDN AND IN POSSIBILITIES OF IMPROVED AND MORE COMPRE-  
HENSIVE RELATIONS WITH CDA AS WELL AS DEVELOPMENT OF OUR MUTUAL  
TRADE. FOLLOWING SUMMARIZES MAIN POINTS WHICH WERE DISCUSSED:-

BRIT ECONOMIC SITUATION:- AS IN OECD MINISTERIAL DISCUSSIONS,  
DESTAING SHOWED CONSIDERABLE RESERVE ABOUT EFFICACY OF MEASURES  
SO FAR INTRODUCED BY BRIT GOVT TO DEAL WITH ECONOMIC SITUATION  
AND MAINTAIN PARITY OF STERLING. MR SHARP URGED IMPORTANCE OF AVOI-  
DING STERLING DEVALUATION WHICH COULD LEAD TO SERIOUS PRESSURE ON  
DOLLAR AND DISLOCATION OF WORLDS EXCHANGE SYSTEM. HE URGED NEED  
FOR A PERIOD OF CALM IN EXCHANGE MARKETS TO PERMIT BRITAIN TO  
PUT HER HOUSE IN ORDER. MINISTER OF TANDC DID NOT RPT NOT THINK  
FROM EVIDENCE AVAILABLE IN CDA THAT POUND WAS OVERVALUED NOTING  
THAT THE INADEQUATE BRIT PERFORMANCE IN CDN MARKET SEEMED TO RELATE  
FAR MORE TO FAILURES OF PROMOTION, DELIVERY, PRODUCT, FLEXIBILITY,  
SERVICE AND FOLLOW-UP, THAN TO PRICE. HE CONSIDERED THAT ANSWER TO  
BRITAINS PROBLEMS LAY MORE IN SECURING INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY FROM  
THE ECONOMY THAN IN FURTHER DEFLATION, AS URGED BY EEC SPOKESMEN.  
DESTAING HOWEVER CONSIDERED THAT THE VERY HEAVY PROPORTION OF CONSU-  
MER GOODS FROM EUROPE AND ELSEWHERE IN RECENT BRIT IMPORTS DEMONSTRA-  
TED NEED FOR FURTHER DEFLATIONARY MEASURES. HE WAS ALSO VERY

001397

100

PAGE TWO 2005

UNCERTAIN ABOUT LONG TERM OUTLOOK FOR BRITAIN CONTENDING THAT BRITAIN NO RPT NO LONGER HAD THE RESOURCES OR RESERVES TO SUPPORT A RESERVE CURRENCY. WHILE NOT RPT NOT ADVOCATING A RETURN TO GOLD STANDARD AS SUCH, HE URGED, ALONG LINES FAMILIAR IN GROUP OF TEN THAT SYSTEM OF RESERVE CURRENCIES BASED ON POUND AND DOLLAR WAS INADEQUATE FOR WORLD TRADE AND PAYMENTS NEEDS.

DEC MTG OF GROUP OF TEN:-FRENCH MINISTER OF FINANCE REFERRED ON TWO OCCASIONS TO IMPORTANCE HE ATTACHED TO MR GORDONS ATTENDANCE AT THIS MONTHS MTG OF MINISTERS OF GROUP OF TEN. HE MENTIONED THIS AGAIN WHEN MR SHARP WAS TAKING LEAVE.

CDA/France ECONOMIC RELATIONS:-GISCARD DESTAINGS ATTITUDE AS TO DESIRABILITY OF CLOSER ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND CDA WAS AT ONE TIME POSITIVE AND REALISTIC. THE TWO MINISTERS RECOGNIZED THAT CURRENT LEVEL OF TRADE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES WAS EXTRAORDINARILY SMALL IN RELATION TO SIZE OF THEIR RESPECTIVE MARKETS. DESTAING SAID THAT HE HAD BEEN AND WOULD BE CONTINUING TO USE HIS INFLUENCE WITH FRENCH BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL INTERESTS TO ESTABLISH IN CDA. IT WAS HIS VIEW THAT ALL MAJOR FRENCH ENTERPRISES SHOULD HAVE A BASE IN CDA. HE WAS RESPONSIVE TO MR SHARPS SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING DESIRABILITY OF INCREASED CONTACTS BETWEEN CDA AND FRANCE AT MINISTERIAL, OFFICIAL AND BUSINESS LEVEL. THE TWO MINISTERS AGREED THAT CLOSER BUSINESS RELATIONS AND INCREASED TRADE WERE PRIMARILY RESPONSIBILITY OF THEIR RESPECTIVE BUSINESS COMMUNITIES BUT THAT THE TWO GOVTS HAD A ROLE TO PLAY IN CREATING A HELPFUL ATMOSPHERE. AT THIS POINT MR SHARP REFERRED TO CDAS INTEREST IN A SUCCESSFUL KENNEDY ROUND WHICH MIGHT FACILITATE ACCESS

...3

001398

PAGE THREE 2005

TO FRENCH MARKET AND REMOVAL OF REMAINING RESTRICTIONS AFFECTING OUR TRADE. HE ALSO DREW ATTN TO FACT THAT IN GENERAL THE EXCEPTIONS LISTS OF COMMUNITY APPEARED TO BEAR VERY HEAVILY ON CDAS TRADE INTEREST IN EUROPE. DESTAING POINTED OUT IN REPLY THAT COMMUNITY WAS PRETTY COMPETITIVE SO FAR AS MANUFACTURES WERE CONCERNED, BUT A GOOD DEAL LESS SO FOR METALS AND FOREST PRODUCTS INCLUDING PAPERS. HE SAID THAT FRENCH ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY CONTINUED TO BE FRIGHTENED OF COMPETITION FROM MUCH LARGER NORTHAMERICAN COMPANIES AND THAT FRANCE WAS CHIEFLY RESPONSIBLE FOR EEC RESERVATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THAT METAL. IT WAS HER PARTNERS IN EEC HOWEVER WHO WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EXCEPTIONS WITH RESPECT TO OTHER METALS. PROPOSED CDN ECONOMIC MISSION TO FRANCE: -MINISTER OF TANDC INDICATED THAT CDN AUTHORITIES WERE GIVING CONSIDERATION TO POSSIBILITY OF AN ECONOMIC MISSION TO FRANCE IN RESPONSE TO THE BAUMGARTNER MISSION OF TWO YEARS AGO. NO RGT NO FINAL DECISIONS HAD BEEN TAKEN IN OTT AND IT WAS CONSIDERED THAT ANY SUCH MISSION TO BE SUCCESSFFUL WOULD NEED TO BE MOST CAREFULLY PREPARED AND TO BE WELCOME TO FRANCE. DESTAING REPLIED THAT TIME WOULD BE REQUIRED. HE TENDED TO FAVOUR MISSIONS WHICH HAD SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND PURPOSES RATHER THAN THOSE GIVEN OVER TO EXPRESSIONS OF GOODWILL AND THE ENJOYMENT OF GOOD FOOD. HE SUGGESTED THAT WHEN OUR THINKING HAD ADVANCED FURTHER IT WOULD BE USEFUL TO CONTACT MR GRANDPIERRE, THE NEW DIRECTOR OF FRENCH TRADE PROMOTIONAL OFFICE TO THE END THAT A SOUND PROGRAMME COULD BE DEVELOPED FOR CONSIDERATION BY FRENCH

...4

E 102

PAGE FOUR 2005

AUTHORITIES. HE THOUGHT THAT IT WOULD NOT RPT NOT BE POSSIBLE TO ORGANIZE A PURPOSEFUL AND SUCCESSFUL MISSION BEFORE LATE SPRING OR NEXT FALL. IN GENERAL HIS ATTITUDE WAS POSITIVE TO A WELL-PREPARED VISIT BUT SKEPTICAL IF ONLY SUPERFICIAL TREATMENT WERE INTENDED. GENERAL:- EXCEPT TO NOTE THAT NUMBER OF FRENCH-SPEAKING CDNS WAS OF COURSE A FACTOR IN DESIRABILITY OF CLOSER ECONOMIC RELATISENS AND AS AN INCENTIVE TO FRENCH INVESTMENT AND TRADE, NEITHER DESTAING NOR PISANI PLACED PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON FRENCH INTEREST IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC AS DISTINCT FROM CDA AS A WHOLE. HOWEVER MR SHARP HAD DISTINCT IMPRESSION THAT POLITICAL EVOLUTION IN CDA WAS BEING FOLLOWED FAR MORE CLOSELY AND WITH A MUCH MORE ACTIVE INTEREST THAN ON THE OCCASION OF ANY OF HIS PREVIOUS VISITS SINCE THE WAR. IT SEEMS CLEAR THAT GEN DE GAULLES VIEW THAT RELATIONS BETWEEN CDA AND FRANCE SHOULD BE INTENSIFIED IS NOW PERMEATING MINISTRIES CONCERNED AND THAT FRENCH AUTHORITIES ARE MORE RECEPTIVE THAN IN PAST TO A CLOSER COLLABORATION WITH CDA. I WOULD HOPE THAT THOSE CONCERNED IN OTT WILL WISH TO FOLLOW UP AND PROFIT BY OPPORTUNITY WHICH THUS EXISTS. I DO NOT RPT NOT EXPECT THAT ANYTHING PARTICULARLY DRAMATIC WILL OCCUR EITHER IN FIELD OF INVESTMENT OR TRADE BUT WITH BETTER KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING AND AN IMPROVED ATMOSPHERE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES SIGNIFICANT GAINS COULD BE EXPECTED.

I TRUST THAT AS A FOLLOW THROUGH ON MR SHARPS VISIT AND THOSE IN PROSPECT FOR MR MARTIN AND PERHAPS MR GORDON, YOU WILL BE WILLING TO DEVELOP A PROGRAMME FOR A TOP LEVEL GOVT-BUSINESS ECONOMIC MISSION TO FRANCE TO TAKE PLACE SOMETIME IN 1965, AFTER THE NECESSARY PERIOD OF CAREFUL PREPARATION. FOR SUCH A MISSION I AM SATISFIED THE WILLING

PAGE FIVE 2005

COLLABORATION OF FRENCH AUTHORITIES CAN BE SECURED AND I BELIEVE  
IT WOULD OPEN WAY FOR KIND OF CONTINUING CONTACT WHICH WILL BE  
REQUIRED IF WORTHWHILE RESULTS ARE TO BE OBTAINED ON ECONOMIC SIDE  
OF OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE. I WOULD HOPE FURTHER THAT THIS EMB  
COULD BE CLOSELY INVOLVED IN PREPARATORY WORK WHICH WILL BE  
REQUIRED IF PROPOSED MISSION IS TO BE SUCCESS IT SHOULD BE

LEGER

FM EMSPARIS DEC5/64 CONFID

TO EXTERNAL 2004 IMMEDIATE

INFO LDN WASHDC TANDC OTT BONN BRU HAGUE GENEVA ROME IMMEDIATE  
FINANCE OTT AGRIC OTT PCO OTT BOFC OTT CWB WPG IMMEDIATE DE OTT  
MTG BETWEEN MR SHARP AND MR PISANI

MINISTER OF TANDC MET WITH FRENCH AGRIC MINISTER FRI FOR MORE  
THAN ONE HOUR. HE WAS WARMLY RECEIVED. PISANI STATED SPECIFICALLY  
THAT HE AND OTHER MINISTERS WERE UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM GEN DE  
GAULLE TO WORK TOWARDS CLOSER RELATIONS WITH CDA. THE FOLLOWING  
SUMMARIZES MAIN POINTS OF CONVERSATION:-

EEC AGRIC AND KENNEDY ROUND:-PISANI WAS DECIDEDLY OPTIMISTIC THAT  
AGREEMENT WOULD BE REACHED IN BRU ON A COMMON CEREALS PRICE DURING  
DISCUSSIONS SCHEDULED FOR LATER THIS MONTH. THIS HE THOUGHT WOULD  
BE FOLLOWED BY COMMUNITY AGREEMENT WITH RESPECT TO OTHER OUTSTANDING  
COMMON AGRICL PRODUCTS AND POLICY MATTERS DURING WINTER MONTHS.  
ON THIS BASIS PISANI WAS CONFIDENT THAT DESPITE DIFFICULTIES IT  
WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO NEGOTIATE AN AGRIC SETTLEMENT WITH THIRD  
COUNTRIES DURING KENNEDY ROUND IN PARALLEL WITH INDUSTRIAL NEGOTIATIONS.  
WE DID NOT RPT NOT HOWEVER GAIN THE IMPRESSION THAT IT  
WAS IN PISANI'S MIND TO MAKE ANY VERY IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS VIS-A-VIS  
THIRD COUNTRIES IN AREAS CRITICAL TO ATTAINMENT OF FRENCH  
AGRIC OBJECTIVES IN EUROPE.

2. AS REGARDS COMMON EEC PRICE FOR WHEAT, PISANI SAID THAT DEUTSCH  
MARKS 425 PER TON WAS MAXIMUM WHICH FRANCE COULD ACCEPT. HE

...2

E 105

PAGE TWO 2004

REJECTED NOTION OF A POLITICAL COMPROMISE BETWEEN THIS FIGURE AND THAT OF DM 440 SO FAR OFFERED BY GERMANS. PISANI CONTENDED, WITH CONSIDERABLE VIGOUR, THAT A PRICE OF DM 425 WOULD NOT RPT NOT OF ITSELF GIVE RISE TO SIGNIFICANT INCREASES IN FRENCH ACREAGE OR PRODUCTION SINCE PRODUCTIVE WHEAT ACREAGE COULD NO RPT NO LONGER BE EXPANDED IN FRANCE. FRENCH PRODUCTION WOULD HOWEVER INCREASE AS A RESULT OF GAINS IN PRODUCTIVITY, BUT THIS WAS TAKING PLACE IN ANY EVENT. HE SAID THAT IT WAS PLANNED TO EXPAND FRENCH PRODUCTION OF DURUM AT EXPENSE OF THEIR SOFT WHEAT WITH A VIEW TO PRODUCING 20 TO 25 PERCENT OF FRENCH NEEDS AS OPPOSED TO DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF 10 PERCENT AT PRESENT. PISANI WAS NOT RPT NOT ENCOURAGING ABOUT PROSPECTS FOR SALES OF MANITOBAS IN FRENCH MARKET BUT DID REFER TO LONGER TERM OUTLOOK FOR SOME MECHANIZED BAKING IN FRANCE WHICH WOULD REQUIRE A PROPORTION OF STRONGER WHEATS.

3. CONCERNING FUTURE PATTERN OF TRADE, PISANI ANTICIPATES A CONTINUING COMMUNITY NEED FOR SUBSTANTIAL IMPORTS OF COARSE GRAINS PARTICULARLY CORN AND OF WHALITY WHEAT ESPECIALLY IN LOW COUNTRIES AND GERMANY. THIS WOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY AN EXPORT OF SOFT FRENCH WHEAT TO WORLD MARKETS. HE DID NOT RPT NOT EXPECT THAT MAINLAND CHINA WOULD BE A CONTINUING MARKET FOR FRENCH WHEAT INASMUCH AS CDA AND AUSTRALIA WERE GEOGRAPHICALLY BETTER PLACED TO SERVE THIS DEMAND. HOWEVER HE THOUGHT THAT RUSSIA, WHICH HAD A GOOD CROP THIS YEAR, WOULD IN FUTURE HAVE FAIRLY FREQUENT RECOURSE TO WORLD SUPPLIES TO MEET HER NEEDS. FRANCE WOULD EXPECT TO SELL IN SOVIET MARKET

...3°°°°

PAGE THREE 2004

WHEN SUCH DEMAND OCCURRED.

WHEAT SALES TO MAINLAND CHINA: -MINISTER OF TANDC SET OUT IN STRONG TERMS CDAS OBJECTIONS TO WEAK SELLING BY AUSTRALIA AND HEAVILY SUBSIDIZED SELLING BY FRANCE INTO CHINESE MARKET. HE EMPHASIZED BOTH OUR DIRECT INTEREST IN SALES TO CHINA AND ADVERSE EFFECT WHICH WEAK AND SUBSIDIZED SELLING COULD HAVE ON WORLD WHEAT PRICES GENERALLY. PISANI WAS QUICK TO AGREE THAT IT MADE NO RPT NO SENSE FOR EXPORTERS TO CUT EACH OTHERS THROAT TO SERVE CHINA. HE SHOWED LIVELY INTEREST IN MR SHARPS SUGGESTION THAT EXPORTERS SHOULD CONSULT TOGETHER IN THIS REGARD. IT WAS ACCORDINGLY AGREED THAT CONTACT ON THIS PROBLEM SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN CDA AND FRANCE AT DIPLO LEVEL AND ALSO AT WORKING LEVEL BETWEEN THE CWB AND ONIC. MR SHARP REFERRED TO PROSPECT OF EARLY DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN CDA AND USA IN THIS AREA OF CONCERN BUT DID NOT RPT NOT REVEAL THAT AMERICANS HAD CALLED A MINISTERIAL MTG OF EXPORTERS OTHER THAN FRANCE. IN HIS VIEW IT IS FOR CONSIDERATION WHETHER FRANCE/EEC SHOULD NOT RPT NOT BE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IF WASHDC DISCUSSIONS AT LEAST IN SO FAR AS INTERNATIONAL WHEAT PRICING IS CONCERNED. HE WILL BE RAISING THIS QUESTION ON HIS RETURN TO OTT.

2. AS REGARDS CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA, IT SEEMED EVIDENT THAT NO RPT NO MAJOR SALE HAS YET BEEN CONCLUDED. VALLON WHO WAS PRESENT INDICATED THAT CHINESE WERE DISINTERESTED IN A THREE YEAR ARRANGEMENT AND THAT DISCUSSIONS CENTERED AROUND A ONE YEAR

...4

107

PAGE FOUR 2004

CONTRACT. CHINESE WERE BEING EXTREMELY HARD BARGAINERS AND NEGOTIATIONS HAD BEEN AFFECTED BY LOW PRICE AT WHICH AUSTRALIANS HAD APPARENTLY MADE THEIR SALE.

CDN AGRIC TRADE WITH FRANCE:-PISANI REACTED POSITIVELY TO MR SHARPS SUGGESTION THAT THERE SHOULD BE SCOPE FOR INCREASED TRADE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IN SOPHISTICATED PROCESSED AGRICL PRODUCTS OR PRODUCTS WHERE SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE SUCH AS NEW VARIETIES OF SEEDS AND BREEDS OF LIVESTOCK. MR SHARP REVIEWED RESIDUAL FRENCH RESTRICTIONS IN AGRIC SECTOR WHICH TENDED TO LIMIT CDN TRADE. PISANI SHOWED WILLINGNESS TO REEXAMINE NECESSITY FOR THESE RESTRICTIONS BUT ON PROMPTING FROM VALLON EMPHASIZED SENSITIVITY OF THIS TRADE AND DIFFICULTIES WHICH FRENCH AUTHORITIES HAD RECENTLY HAD WITH FRENCH FARMERS. HE WAS MUCH MORE POSITIVE WITH RESPECT TO TRADE IN LIVESTOCK AND PARTICULARLY POSSIBILITY OF AN ARRANGEMENT WHEREBY CDN FRIESIANS MIGHT BE IMPORTED INTO FRANCE AND CHAROLAIS CATTLE EXPORTED TO CDA. MINISTER OF TANDC EXPLAINED CURRENT SITUATION WITH RESPECT TO CHAROLAIS ALONG LINES INDICATED IN BARRYS MSG E2418 DEC2. AS REGARDS FRIESIANS, PISANI DIRECTED VALLON TO PRODUCE AN ANSWER QUOTE WITHIN A MATTER OF DAYS UNQUOTE. HE SAID THAT IN HIS VIEW IT WOULD BE DESIRABLE FOR FRANCE TO STRENGTHEN FRIESIAN STRAINS HERE WHICH HAD BEEN TOO NARROWLY DEPENDENT ON STOCK FROM NETHERLANDS. MR PISANIS VISIT TO CDA:-MINISTER OF TANDC RENEWED INVITATION ORIGINALLY EXTENDED BY MR HAYS FOR FRENCH MINISTER OF AGRIC TO COME TO CDA. MR PISANI ACCEPTED WITH PLEASURE AND SUGGESTED THAT THE

...5

001405

PAGE FIVE 2004

SEVEN DAYS COMMENCING MAY26,1965 WOULD BE CONVENIENT FROM HIS POINT OF VIEW.HE WOULD WISH TO SEE BOTH WESTERN AND EASTERN AGRIC AND MAY WISH TO INITIATE HIS TRIP IN WEST,MOVING EAST AND UNDERTAKING FINAL DISCUSSIONS IN OTT.NO RPT NO PUBLICITY HAS AS YET BEEN GIVEN TO THESE DATES BUT MR PISANIS ACCEPTANCE OF MR HAYS INVITATION HAS BEEN MADE PUBLIC HERE BY MINISTER OF TANDC

LEGER

129

FM EMBPARIS FEB21/64 CONFD CDN EYES ONLY

SIC 01

TO EXTERNAL 312, INFO ROME NATOPARIS, OECDPARIS FROM A HTI ...  
THIS VISIT: AN ASSESSMENT ...  
FROM CDN POINT OF VIEW AS WELL AS IN THE EYES OF THE FRENCH ...  
THE OFFICIAL VISIT, WHICH PM, ACCOMPANIED BY SSEA, PAID TO FRANCE JAN 15 TO 17 WAS AN UNDOUBTED SUCCESS. THIS WAS EVIDENT FROM THE ATMOSPHERE OF GENUINE FRIENDLINESS WHICH CHARACTERIZED BOTH BUSINESS SESSIONS AND SOCIAL EVENTS AND WHICH WENT FAR BEYOND THE USUAL COURTESY OBSERVED ON SUCH OCCASIONS. IT WAS EVIDENT ALSO FROM THE IMPACT THE VISIT MADE ON THE GENERAL PUBLIC. THE PUBLICITY IN FRANCE WAS EXCEPTIONALLY FAVOURABLE AND WIDESPREAD, AS YOU WILL HAVE SEEN FROM OUR LET 70 JAN 29, AND SEEMED TO OVERCOME COMPLETELY THE UNPLEASANTNESS CREATED BY THE CARAVELLE INCIDENTS. 2. ALTHOUGH FROM THE BEGINNING THE ATMOSPHERE WAS CORDIAL, WITH EACH SIDE SHOWING A DESIRE TO KNOW THE OTHER BETTER, IT BECAME NOTICEABLY MORE RELAXED AS THE VISIT PROCEEDED. AN IMPORTANT FACTOR WAS THE PERSONAL RAPPORT WHICH THE PM WAS ABLE TO ESTABLISH WITH GEN DE GAULLE AND WITH POMPIDOU. QUOTE CELA A ACCROCHE UNQUOTE (THEY HIT IT OFF UNQUOTE) AS ONE SENIOR FRENCH OFFICIAL REMARKED TO ME AFTERWARD. THIS GREATER EASE AND CONFIDENCE WERE REFLECTED IN THE FRANKNESS AND GOODWILL OF THE LATER CONVERSATIONS. FOR EXAMPLE, DURING HIS FIRST CONVERSATION WITH THE PM DE GAULLE SAID, IN REFERRING TO TRADE BETWEEN CDA AND FRANCE, THAT IT WAS DIFFICULT TO REVERSE ESTABLISHED TRADE PATTERNS. WHILE DURING HIS SECOND CONVERSATION HE SAID, WITH REF TO RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IN GENERAL, THAT FRANCE WAS READY TO TRY TO REVERSE THE TRADITIONAL CURRENTS. 3. THE FUND OF GOODWILL THUS CREATED IS ALREADY IN EVIDENCE IN A NUMBER OF SMALL BUT SIGNIFICANT WAYS. IN OUR DAY TO DAY CONTACTS WITH FRENCH OFFICIALS WE HAVE NOTED A MORE FORTHCOMING ATTITUDE AND A GREATER WILLINGNESS TO BE HELPFUL, ON THE REORGANIZATION OF

130

PAGE TWO 312

THE AIR DIV FOR EXAMPLE, AND ON THE MINES D OR CASE. THE PRESIDENT OF AECL, WHO WAS HERE LAST WEEK WITH A VISITING MISSION AT THE INVITATION OF FRENCH AUTHORITIES, TOLD ME THEY HAD BEEN GIVEN QUOTE RED CARPET UNQUOTE TREATMENT AND SHOWN EVERYTHING THEY WANTED TO SEE. ALL THIS SUGGESTS THAT THE WORD HAS GONE DOWN FROM THE HIGHEST LEVEL THAT CDA IS TO BE GIVEN FAVOURED TREATMENT.

#### RESULTS

4. IT SEEMS TO ME THAT IN THE LONG RUN THE VISIT HAD HAD TWO MAIN RESULTS OF IMPORTANCE TO BOTH CDA AND FRANCE. FIRST, THE LEADERS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES HAVE ESTABLISHED DIRECT PERSONAL CONTACT AND OPENED A POTENTIALLY VALUABLE DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE TWO GOVTS, WHICH SHOULD BE USEFUL NOT RPT NOT ONLY IN OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE BUT ALSO IN OUR RELATIONS WITH OTHERS. SECOND, BOTH SIDES HAVE BECOME AWARE AS NEVER BEFORE OF THE REAL ADVANTAGES TO EACH OF DEVELOPING INCREASINGLY INTIMATE RELATIONS. OUR DIFFERENCES OF POLICY ON MANY OF THE INTERNATIONAL ISSUES OF THE DAY HAVE NOT RPT NOT BEEN IGNORED. BUT ON THE CDN SIDE IT IS MORE THAN EVER CLEAR THAT CLOSER TIES WITH FRANCE CAN BRING A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE NATIONAL UNITY, DISTINCTIVENESS AND INDEPENDENCE OF CDA. AND ON THE FRENCH SIDE IT HAS BEEN REALIZED THAT IT IS IN FRANCES OWN INTEREST TO SEE CDA STRONG, UNITED AND INDEPENDENT AND THAT CLOSER TIES, NOT RPT NOT ONLY WITH QUEBEC BUT WITH CDA AS A WHOLE, OFFER AN UNEQUALLED OPPORTUNITY FOR PENETRATING NORTHAMERICA. MOREOVER THERE APPEARS ON BOTH SIDES TO BE A GROWING RECOGNITION THAT OUR TWO COUNTRIES, BOTH IN MANY WAYS IN SIMILAR STAGES OF DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT, HAVE MUCH IN COMMON AND MUCH TO PROFIT FROM EXPANDING THEIR CONTACTS.

5. IN THIS SENSE I THINK A NEW CHAPTER HAS BEEN OPENED IN FRANCO-CDN RELATIONS. HITHERTO THESE RELATIONS HAVE BEEN BASED ON SENTIMENT RATHER THAN ON INTEREST AND HAVE FOUND THEIR EXPRESSION IN WORDS RATHER THAN IN DEEDS. NOW, AS A RESULT OF THE PERSONAL CONTACTS THAT HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED AND THE ENHANCED AWARENESS OF EACH OTHER THAT

001408

PAGE THREE 312

HAS BEEN GAINED, WE HAVE A GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO TRANSLATE OUR HISTORIC TIES INTO CONTEMPORARY LINKS OF MUTUAL INTEREST. YOU WILL FIND BELOW SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR FOLLOW-UP ACTION FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION.

COMMUNIQUE

6. THE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT THE END OF THE VISIT WAS GENERALLY SATISFACTORY FROM CDN POINT OF VIEW. THE TONE WAS WARM, REFLECTING ACCURATELY THE EXCELLENT ATMOSPHERE THAT PREVAILED, AND FRENCH WENT OUT OF THEIR WAY TO MEET OUR WISHES ON PARTICULAR DRAFTING POINTS THAT WERE OF IMPORTANCE TO US. WE WERE ABLE TO INCLUDE APPROPRIATE REFS TO THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS THAT WERE DISCUSSED, TO THE PROGRAMMES OF CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION THAT HAD BEEN APPROVED OR WERE UNDER CONSIDERATION AND TO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND TRADE RELATIONS. IN THIS LAST CONNECTION IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THE COMMUNIQUE SPEAKS OF QUOTE COORDINATING UNQUOTE POLICIES IN THE FIELD OF EXTERNAL AID. THIS IDEA, ORIGINALLY PROPOSED FROM OUR SIDE, MET RESISTANCE AT FIRST FROM FRENCH OFFICIALS AND WAS EVIDENTLY NOT ACCEPTED UNTIL IT HAD BEEN CLEARED AT THE HIGHEST LEVELS.

7. THE ONLY POINT IN THE COMMUNIQUE IN WHICH WE GOT RATHER LESS THAN WE HAD HOPED CONCERNED THE CDN PROPOSAL FOR MINISTERIAL MTGS. FRENCH HAD GIVEN THIS PROPOSAL THEIR APPROVAL IN PRINCIPLE BEFORE THE PM ARRIVED AND WE WERE THEREFORE SURPRISED WHEN THEY EXPRESSED RESERVATIONS DURING THE VISIT. IT WAS CLEAR THAT THE RESERVATIONS CAME FROM GEN DE GAULLE HIMSELF AND IT SEEMS LIKELY THAT HIS MAIN MOTIVE WAS TO AVOID ANYTHING THAT MIGHT APPEAR TO RIVAL THE SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FRANCE HAS WITH GERMANY. HE MAY ALSO HAVE HAD DOUBTS ABOUT WHETHER MINISTERS WOULD HAVE ENOUGH OF SUBSTANCE TO DISCUSS AT SUCH MTGS. A MORE GENERAL FORMULA OF QUOTE A REGULAR SERIES OF CONSULTATIONS UNQUOTE WAS THEREFORE ADOPTED FOR THE COMMUNIQUE. AT THE SAME TIME COUVE DE MURVILLE EXPLICITLY STATED THAT THEY WOULD HAVE NO OBJECTION IF WE WISHED TO EXPLAIN FOR THE

132

PAGE FOUR 312

BENEFIT OF PUBLIC OPINION IN CDA THAT WE EXPECTED THESE CONSULTATIONS TO BE AT THE MINISTERIAL LEVEL. INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS

8. THE DISCUSSION OF INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS WAS USEFUL BUT PRODUCED NO RPT NO SURPRISES. FRENCH POLICY ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS, THE ATLANTIC ALLIANCE, THE UN, DISARMAMENT, AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE QUESTIONS WERE OUTLINED IN FAMILIAR TERMS. CDN VIEWS WERE EXPRESSED IN AN EQUALLY FORTHRIGHT MANNER. QUESTIONS WERE NOT RPT NOT AVOIDED SIMPLY BECAUSE IT WAS KNOWN THAT DIVERGENCIES EXISTED. NEITHER SIDE TRIED TO PERSUADE THE OTHER BUT WE HAD THE IMPRESSION THAT EACH SUCCEEDED IN MAKING HIS POINT OF VIEW MORE UNDERSTANDABLE TO THE OTHER.

9. THE DISCUSSION OF THE CHINA PROBLEM WAS PARTICULARLY INTERESTING. THE FRENCH EXPLAINED THE MOTIVES BEHIND THEIR DECISION TO RECOGNIZE THE PEKING REGIME AND WE FOUND OURSELVES IN BASIC AGREEMENT ABOUT THE NECESSITY FOR FINDING A MORE REALISTIC POLICY WHICH COULD PUT AN END TO THE ARTIFICIAL ISOLATION OF COMMUNIST CHINA. AT THE SAME TIME IT WAS RECOGNIZED THAT THERE WERE IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES IN THE RESPECTIVE POSITIONS OF CDA AND FRANCE ON THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION. THE USA REACTION WAS A MORE IMPORTANT CONCERN FOR US; AND THERE WAS A SIGNIFICANT PUBLIC OPINION PROBLEM IN CDA WHICH DID NOT RPT NOT EXIST IN FRANCE. THE FRENCH AGREED WITH OUR THESES THAT IN THE LONG RUN IT APPEARED DESIRABLE TO TRY TO WORK TOWARD A QUOTE TWO CHINAS UNQUOTE SOLUTION, IN THE SENSE OF RECOGNIZING CHINA AND FORMOSA AS SEPARATE COUNTRIES, BUT THEY POINTED OUT THAT THIS SOLUTION WOULD NOT RPT NOT BE FEASIBLE AS LONG AS IT WAS REJECTED BY BOTH PEKING AND CHAING KAI-SHEK.

...5

133

PAGE FIVE 312

10. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THERE SEEMED TO BE AN ASSUMPTION ON THE PART OF THE FRENCH THAT CDN POLICIES WERE OFTEN SHAPED PRIMARILY BY CONSIDERATION OF OUR RELATIONS WITH USA. FOR EXAMPLE WHEN THE COMMUNIQUE WAS UNDER DISCUSSION COUVE REMARKED THAT HE KNEW WE WANTED A REF TO NATO INCLUDED IN ORDER TO SATISFY OUR AMERICAN FRIENDS. THIS AND OTHER REMARKS PROVIDED AN INTERESTING INSIGHT INTO DEGAULLES ATTITUDE TOWARD USA. HE DENIED ANY ANTIAMERICAN SENTIMENTS BUT SAID IN SO MANY WORDS THAT IN HIS VIEW THE DOMINATING FACT WAS AMERICAN POWER AND THAT PROBLEM NOW WAS FOR AMERICANS TO ACCEPT THE IDEA OF PARTNERSHIP RATHER THAN LEADERSHIP. HE MADE IT CLEAR THAT, WHETHER IT BE THE ATLANTIC ALLIANCE OR THE KENNEDY ROUND, THE FIRST PRIORITY OF FRENCH POLICY WAS TO STRENGTHEN EUROPE'S RESISTANCE TO AMERICAN DOMINATION. FOR HIS PART THE PM PUT IN A PLEA FOR FRENCH UNDERSTANDING OF THE DIFFICULT RESPONSIBILITIES THE AMERICANS HAD TO BEAR. HE ALSO EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE, FROM CDAS POINT OF VIEW, OF MAINTAINING STRONG LINKS BETWEEN EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA. BILATERAL QUESTIONS

11. THE DISCUSSION OF BILATERAL QUESTIONS WAS PARTICULARLY FORTHRIGHT AND USEFUL. THE PM STATED HIS CONVICTION THAT IN THE INTERESTS OF CDN UNITY AND INDEPENDENCE WE SHOULD STRENGTHEN OUR CONTACTS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC WITH EUROPE AND PARTICULARLY WITH FRANCE. HE ALSO EMPHASIZED THAT IT WAS IN FRANCES INTERESTS TO DEVELOP RELATIONS NOT ONLY WITH QUEBEC, WITH WHICH IT HAD NATURAL TIES OF AFFECTION, BUT WITH CDA AS A WHOLE. THERE WAS GENERAL FRENCH AGREEMENT WITH THESE PROPOSITIONS.

12. GEN DE GAULLE ASSURED THE PM THAT FRANCE HAD NO INTENTION OF CREATING DIFFICULTIES FOR CDA OR INTERFERING IN OUR NATIONAL AFFAIRS. HE MADE IT CLEAR THAT, ALTHOUGH HE REGARDED CDNS OF FRENCH STOCK (QUOTE NOTRE PEUPLE INSTALLE AU CDA UNQUOTE) WITH SPECIAL

134

PAGE SIX 312

AFFECTION AND WAS PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN THEIR DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS, HE DID NOT RPT NOT INTEND TO LET THE CLOSENESS OF THESE TIES HINDER RELATIONS BETWEEN THE FRENCH GOVT AND THE FEDERAL GOVT OF CDA. HE WANTED CDA TO REMAIN CDA NOT RPT NOT ONLY FOR SENTIMENTAL REASONS BUT ALSO FOR POLITICAL REASONS; IN THE INTEREST OF QUOTE EQUILIBRIUM UNQUOTE (BY WHICH HE OBVIOUSLY MEANT THE MAINTENANCE OF CDAS ORIGINALITY AND INDEPENDENCE AGAINST THE NATURAL PRESSURES OF THE USA) HE WANTED TO SEE CDA STRONG AND UNITED. THE SAME THEME WAS RPTD BY POMPIDOU AND BY FRENCH OFFICIALS, ALL OF WHOM INDICATED THAT THEY PERFECTLY APPRECIATED CDAS DESIRE TO STRENGTHEN RELATIONS WITH FRANCE AND WISHED TO DO WHAT THEY COULD TO HELP.

13. BRIEF MENTION WAS MADE DURING THE VISIT OF A NUMBER OF SPECIFIC MATTERS OF BILATERAL CONCERN (THE MINES DOR CASE, THE LAW OF THE SEA, IMMIG, INVESTMENT AND TRADE) BUT NO RPT NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO REACH CONCRETE CONCLUSIONS. IN THE FIELD OF CULTURAL RELATIONS, THE RECENTLY APPROVED CDN PROGRAMME WAS DESCRIBED AND THE FRENCH EXPRESSED THEIR APPRECIATION. THE ONLY NEW DEVELOPMENT WAS THE FRENCH DECISION IN PRINCIPLE, WHICH MALRAUX COMMUNICATED TO THE SSEA, THAT A PERMANENT FRENCH PAVILION SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED AT THE MONTREAL WORLD FAIR WHICH COULD SERVE LATER AS A FRENCH CULTURAL CENTRE IN CDA. MALRAUX ALSO STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE THEY ATTACHED TO PROMOTING INCREASED TECHNICAL EXCHANGES.

14. BOTH THE PM AND THE SSEA INDICATED THAT A VISIT BY GEN DE GAULLE TO CDA IN THE NEAR FUTURE WOULD BE MOST WELCOME. DE GAULLE MADE IT CLEAR HOWEVER THAT HE DID NOT RPT NOT SEE THE POSSIBILITY OF GOING TO CDA DURING HIS FORTHCOMING VISIT TO LATIN AMERICA AND MALRAUX SAID HE THOUGHT DE GAULLE SHOULD VISIT ONLY CDA WHEN HE WENT. THE PM ALSO EXTENDED AN INVITATION TO POMPIDOU TO VISIT CDA BUT THE LATTERS REPLY WAS NON-COMMITTAL.

135

PAGE SEVEN 312

FOLLOW-UP

15. IT IS EVIDENT THAT THE OPPORTUNITY IS NOW RIPE TO EXPLOIT THE IMPETUS THAT THE PMS VISIT HAS GIVEN TO THE PROMOTION OF INCREASED CONTACTS AND EXCHANGES BETWEEN FRANCE AND CDA. SOME OF THE FIELDS IN WHICH WE THINK FOLLOW-UP ACTION MIGHT MOST USEFULLY BE CONSIDERED ARE OUTLINED BELOW: (A) A MORE CONCERTED EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO INCREASE BOTH THE FREQUENCY OF CONTACTS BETWEEN FRENCH AND CDN OFFICIALS AND THE FLOW OF INFO BETWEEN THE TWO GOVTS. MORE ADVANTAGE COULD BE TAKEN OF TRIP ON THIS SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC BY SENIOR CDN OFFICIALS TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN PERSONAL CONTACTS WITH THEIR FRENCH OPPOSITE NUMBERS; AND A MORE CONSCIOUS HABIT COULD BE DEVELOPED OF PASSING TO THE FRENCH INFO LIKELY TO BE OF INTEREST TO THEM (EG THEY MUCH APPRECIATED THE ACCOUNT WE GAVE THEM OF THE PMS VISIT TO WASHDC BUT AS FAR AS I KNOW NO RPT NOT INFO HAS YET BEEN GIVEN TO THEM ABOUT THE BRIT PMS VISIT TO OTTAWA); (B) CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN IN DUR COURSE TO PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEXT OCCASION WHEN FRENCH AND CDN MINISTERS MAY HOLD CONSULTATIONS (IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COMMUNIQUE) WHICH WILL PRESUMABLY OCCUR AT THE FORTHCOMING NATO MINISTERIAL MTG SCHEDULED FOR THE HAGUE MAY 12-14. THESE CONSULTATIONS ARE LIKELY TO BE MOST EFFECTIVE IF A RELATIVELY RESTD NUMBER OF SUBJECTS OF CURRENT INTERST TO BOTH COUNTRIES ARE PLACED ON THE AGENDA AND IF THERE IS SOME PRELIMINARY EXPLORATION OF THESE SUBJECTS ON THE OFFICIAL LEVEL BEFOREHAND; (C) IN THE CULTURAL FIELD THERE ARE THREE POINTS WHICH YOU UNDOUBTEDLY HAVE IN MIND: THE IMPLEMENTING MACHINERY FOR THE CDN PROGRAMME SHOULD BE SET UP AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (YOURTEL J163 REFERS); AN EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO EXPAND THE ASTEF PROGRAMME TO OTHER PARTS OF CDA (EG COULD NOT RPT NOT THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AND POSSIBLY OTHER UNIVERSITIES BE PERSUADED TO ACCEPT THE

...8

136

PAGE EIGHT 312

VERY GENEROUS ASSISTANCE ASTEF IS PREPARED TO OFFER AND TO RECIPROCATATE WITHIN THEIR MEANS?);THE POSSIBILITY OF RECIPROCATING THE ENA PROGRAMME IN SOME WAY SHOULD BE FURTHER EXPLORED;(D)IN THE GENERAL FIELD OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS THE FOLLOWING THREE AREAS WOULD SEEM TO OFFER THE MOST PROMISING POSSIBILITIES IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE:THE INCREASE OF FRENCH INVESTMENT IN CDA (CONSIDERATION MIGHT NOW BE GIVEN TO THE ORGANIZATION OF A HIGH LEVEL CDN INVESTMENT MISSION TO COME TO FRANCE THIS YEAR);THE EXCHANGE OF INDUSTRIAL PERSONNEL AND TECHNICAL TRAINEES(DISCUSSIONS COULD BE OPENED WITH THE CDN MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION,THE CDN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE CDN EXPORT ASSOCIATION);AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIRECT PATENTING AND LICENSING ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN CDA AND FRANCE(CONSIDERATION MIGHT BE GIVEN TO THE POSSIBILITY OF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN CDN PATENTS AND DEVELOPMENT LTD.AND THE CONSEIL NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE;(E)IN THE FIELD OF AID TO LDCS WE SHOULD MAKE AN EARLY EFFORT TO IMPLEMENT THE AGREEMENT OF THE TWO GOVTS(IN THE WORDS OF THE COMMUNIQUE?QUOTE TO COORDINATE THEIR POLICIES IN THIS RESPECT UNQUOTE.IT WOULD CERTAINLY BE IN OUR OWN INTEREST, BECAUSE OUR EXPANDED PROGRAMME FOR FRANCOPHONE AFRICA CANNOT RPT NOT BE FULLY EFFICIENT OR EFFECTIVE UNLESS THERE IS COORDINATION WITH OTHER PROGRAMMES IN THE AREA, AND IT IS INCREASINGLY CLEAR THAT THE FRENCH ARE LOOKING FOR WAYS OF SHARING THE HEAVY BURDEN OF THEIR OWN AID PROGRAMMES IN AFRICA A USEFUL FIRST STEP WOULD BE FOR SOMEONE FROM THE EXTERNAL AID OFFICE TO VISIT THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION HERE;(F)IN THE FIELD OF SCIENTIFIC RELATIONS THERE HAVE BEEN INTIMATIONS FROM THE FRENCH THAT THEY WOULD WELCOME CLOSER CONTACTS.SOMETHING OF THE SAME SORT OF ARRANGEMENT MIGHT BE EXPLORED IN THIS FIELD AS HAS BEEN DEVELOPED IN THE ATOMIC ENERGY FIELD BETWEEN AECL AND ITS FRENCH COUNTERPART.AS A FIRST STEP CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE

137

PAGE NINE 312

GIVEN TO INVITING THE SENIOUR FRENCH SCIENCE ADMINISTRATOR  
(MARECHAL, DELEGUE GENERAL A LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE) TO CDA  
WITH A TEAM OF SENIOR OFFICIALS; (G) IT SEEMS TO ME IN CONCLUSION  
THAT CONCERTED AND EFFECTIVE GOVT ACTION IN ALL THESE FIELDS WOULD  
BE IMMEASURABLY FACILITATED IF THERE COULD BE A CABINET DIRECTIVE,  
EVEN IN THE MOST GENERAL TERMS, WHICH WOULD MAKE CLEAR THE  
PRIORITY THE GOVT ATTACHES TO EFFORTS TO DEVELOP AND EXPAND OUR  
RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

HALSTEAD