

this kind of fence presents no obstacle to friendship and co-operation. Domestic responsibilities do not prevent common action of neighbours in their joint interests, in the interests of the community as a whole. Once more, may I repeat how heartwarming it is to find a large group of representative members of the community with a twofold outlook. In one direction, Kiwanians look toward the betterment of their immediate family - the community in which they live; and in the other direction they look toward their state and province, their nation, and beyond that into the international field, seeking to achieve their ultimate objectives of peace and prosperity through such acceptable means as they can from time to time devise.

Sometimes it is difficult for us to co-operate with others in this uncertain world. It reminds me of the story of the young lad who was being asked by his father what he had learned in Sunday School. This boy, who showed, I must say, a remarkable degree of perspicacity, replied: "I was taught to love a lot of people that I can't like." It is easy to have a deep affection and concern for the members of your immediate family and for those who are closest to you and who, incidentally, are able to give you some return for your affection. Much more difficult, a distinguishing characteristic of personal and national maturity, is the ability to look abroad and to love even those people whom you cannot always like.

Among ourselves in the United States and Canada there is not much of a problem about liking one another. The ties of personal relationship, fraternal bonds, business associations, and just plain friendship are so many and so great that today any differences of view are approached in a spirit of candour and goodwill which is most refreshing. I do not pretend for a moment that there are no unresolved points of difficulty; there inevitably are, just as there are unresolved differences of view between individual persons within a country. The important thing is that the goodwill which has made it possible for us to resolve many problems in the past and to deal in a friendly manner with those problems which we now face, should grow and expand and not be smothered. I do not intend to discuss this evening some current questions that are under discussion, such as imports of oil, lead and zinc, wheat marketing and so forth. I hope that as between good neighbours each government will put forward its point of view and seek to get as near to what is fair and just as it is possible for human beings to do. Self restraint and self discipline on both sides are needed always for the settlement of disputes large or small.

In closing, may I say how happy we in Canada are that your President and Secretary of State will be visiting us next week. When we meet there will be much to talk over. Some people will refer to this as a summit meeting. How different it is from that other summit meeting about which so much has been said but far too little has been accomplished. When President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Diefenbaker meet, there will be real friendship