

of movement of goods. Accordingly, the government today has some responsibility to redress the effects of such measures as these and endeavour to provide for the two elements which we earlier agreed must exist together in our thinking. We must look after our own local community welfare and at the same time we must look abroad beyond the confines of our national borders to ensure that our prosperity is shared with our friends. Yes, we agree that I must be my brother's keeper, but the question always arises, "And who is my brother?" The practical implementation of our desire to determine who is our brother and how we should act toward him is by no means easy. However, I suggest to you that it requires as a fundamental precondition the utmost of goodwill and broadmindedness on the part not merely of those individuals who find themselves in official government positions but of all thinking citizens. Once again I repeat that foreign policy can in some small way be influenced by each one of you, Americans and Canadians alike. The goodwill and friendliness generated among Kiwanians can be projected into a sine qua non for reconciling local, national and international objectives in the field of trade as well as elsewhere. As a practical suggestion, you might wish to undertake in each of your communities a survey of what you produce and where its ultimate market is. I think that you may be surprised to find to what extent your own prosperity is linked with that of your neighbour.

Of one thing I would warn. We cannot expect perfect answers in a democracy. By very definition we are living, growing, changing, developing. There is independence of opinion and action. The challenge to us is to maintain our belief in the virtues of such seeming democratic anarchy and by our own self-discipline to retain our perspective. Our way of life does not depend upon strict regulation or rigid precept. Rather it is an indefinable state of mind which causes us to react voluntarily and cheerfully and with a recognition that there is a duty to our neighbour as well as to ourselves.

There is a certainty about a fence, and good neighbours do not seek to move it under cover of night or because of a passing caprice. So it must ever be with the fence which joins our two nations, for, particularly in commercial relations, certainty and confidence in your business associate and his willingness to stick to his bargain through thick and thin are most valuable qualities.

The long fence, the long boundary between our two countries, is, I am sure you will agree, a meeting-place where neighbours quietly and without emotionalism meet together frequently to compare notes, to discuss problems which they have in common, the dangers that threaten them from without. They talk over ways and means of doing business with one another so that each and his family may ever increasingly prosper. At the same time, each one's house is his castle, each one has his own back yard, the sons and daughters visit back and forth as do their parents -