

When he left the Senate in 1974, he did so in order to become Canada's High Commissioner to London.

Besides his parliamentary responsibilities, Mr. Martin was active in a number of other activities. He was an official delegate to the League of Nations in 1938 and a member of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly in 1946 and 1949. He was instrumental in ending a nine-year deadlock for the admission of 16 new members to the United Nations.

In 1979, he established the Canadian Institute for Advanced Legal Studies at Cambridge University. The purpose of the institute was for the further education of judges, professors and lawyers.

He won, in August, of 1982 the Canadian Award by the John G. Diefenbaker Memorial Foundation. A spokesman for the foundation said that Mr. Martin exemplified the ideals of his adversary, John Diefenbaker, involving freedom of the individual and free enterprise.

Mr. Martin's autobiography has been published in two volumes. The first volume is called *A Very Public Life*—and many of us here shared in a reception for him when that book was launched; the second volume is called *So Many Worlds*. He completed the second volume at the age of 82.

He was named Honourary Chairman of the 1987 Ontario March of Dimes campaign. His personal bout with polio as a child had inspired him to work at this task with a great amount of vigour.

On July 1, earlier this summer, Paul Martin was elevated to the title of the Right Honourable Paul Martin. That is the highest title that can be given to a holder of public office in Canada.

In a *Toronto Star* article he wrote on May 22, 1984, discussing the Liberal leadership convention, Mr. Martin quoted Sir Wilfrid Laurier, his personal hero:

I am a Liberal. I am one of those who believe that in all human affairs there are abuses to reform, new horizons to discover, and new forces to develop.

Paul Martin worked relentlessly to reform the abuses he saw, discover those new horizons, and to develop those new forces. He will long be remembered in Canadian history as a great man, and his mark on our society will continue to shape our futures.

Hon. Senators: Hear, hear!

Hon. Lowell Murray (Leader of the Government): Honourable senators, the great Canadian political figures of an earlier generation are fast disappearing from our midst. These are people who began their political careers at about the onset of the Second World War. They were in Parliament during those tumultuous and traumatic war years. They held office and guided Canada's destiny through the epochal social and economic changes of the post-war period. In the 1960s and 1970s they were still at the forefront of national affairs, active

[Senator Frith.]

in deliberations on the Constitution, language policy, national unity, foreign affairs.

• (2010)

Last week we paid tribute to the late Honourable George McIlraith. This morning came word of the passing at the age of 89 of Canada's senior Privy Councillor, Paul Martin, who, as the Leader of the Opposition just mentioned, was very appropriately raised to the rank of Right Honourable on July 1, 1992, the one-hundred-and-twenty-fifth anniversary of our Confederation.

Paul Martin's parliamentary career began in 1935 with his election to the House of Commons and ended in 1975 with his departure from the Senate to take up new responsibilities as Canada's High Commissioner to the United Kingdom. Over those 40 years Paul Martin became a Canadian political legend for his electoral successes, his political and parliamentary skills and the strong leadership he gave to two of the most senior portfolios of government, National Health and Welfare and External Affairs.

His political personality was so prominent that journalists and others usually overlooked, or were unaware of, his brilliant academic background and his great intellectual gifts. In his remarks, the Leader of the Opposition referred to the academic career of the late Senator Martin. Those who knew him well and were in a position to judge these matters always described Paul Martin as a person of great erudition and scholarship.

Earlier today, I read his maiden speech in the House of Commons delivered on June 18, 1936 at the age of 33. This was during the Throne Speech Debate in the first session of that Parliament. The speech was almost entirely devoted to foreign affairs. The M.P. who had immediately preceded him in the debate was the eminent J. S. Woodsworth. Mr. Martin proceeded to take issue with something that Mr. Woodsworth had said, and he stood his ground even when Mr. Woodsworth rose to protest the interpretation that had been made of the remarks.

Paul Martin then went on to suggest to Prime Minister Mackenzie King, who was also in the house that night, that he ought to reorganize the Department of External Affairs into various geographical sections. He then continued to deliver a marvellously cogent speech on the League of Nations, its history, Canada's role in it, the use of economic sanctions and military force and the implementation of various treaties to which Canada had been a party. In passing, he took exception to a speech that had been delivered in Hamilton sometime previously by the former Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, then the Leader of the Opposition, and then he concluded by making four constructive suggestions to the government, including Canadian membership in the Pan American Union, which I think was the predecessor of the Organization of American States.

This was a cause that Paul Martin was still advocating 40 years later. He hoped, he said at that time, that his speech