

PRESS RELEASE



COMMUNIQUÉ

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CANADA

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

VERIFIER AVANT DE PUBLIER
PUBLIER VENDREDI, LE 30 AOUT
A 7 HEURES P.M. H.A.E.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY
FOR RELEASE AT 7 P.M. E.D.T.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1963

Advance Text of Speech to be made by the Secretary of
State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin
to the Canadian University Service Overseas, Ottawa,
August 30, 1963

I am very happy to be with you this evening on the eve of your departure for Africa and Asia and the Caribbean. It is a source of some inspiration for me to be here and to participate in your energetic and imaginative enterprise and to share in a small way some of your dreams. I think that the concept you represent, embodying as it does, the ideals of service and internationalism and containing a real sense of adventure and challenge is one of the great concepts of our age.

I should like to pay a very sincere tribute to all the people associated with CUSO. It has been a wonderful team effort from the beginning and when so many people are involved it is really not appropriate to single out individuals. I would, however, like to mention how delighted I am that Francis Leddy, who has played a very active role in CUSO, will soon be coming to live in Canada's finest city when he assumes the Presidency of the University of Windsor next July.

One of the major requirements in our changing world is a greater sense of involvement throughout our society with the countries of the developing world. I know that there has been much good work done already in this regard by missionaries, other church groups and by agencies like the YMCA, the Salvation Army, the Red Cross, the Save the Children Fund, the African Students Foundation and a host of other organizations both private and public, both large and small. In fact the total contribution of these efforts has created a very impressive beginning. But this task of increasing

internationalism is an immense one and it is going to demand much more of us both at the governmental level and at the individual and group level throughout our society.

I should like to emphasize one important fact. Before a government in a free society like Canada can really do big things it must have the solid support and understanding of its citizens who are involved now more than ever before in international affairs. Government cannot create this support by itself. It needs legions of voluntary organizations and private citizens marching with it in a dynamic partnership. Organizations like the ones I have mentioned, with their spirit, their momentum, their energy and their ideals, provide vital qualities which can invigorate governments and inspire statesmen to provide the leadership and vision which we need today.

By any standards the age in which we are living is of a revolutionary character. The other day I read a particularly striking illustration of the way in which rapid change characterizes our generation. In this illustration the 50 thousand years of mankind's recorded history are condensed into a 50-year period. That is, the march of man's progress is condensed proportionately a thousand times. The point which emerges, in an almost dramatic fashion, I think, is the need for clear and broad perspectives in assessing the current events of our day. There is no doubt that when you attempt to look at the big factors and developments in man's long history some events stand out as really significant while others perhaps important at the time become less significant in history.

Let me briefly develop this illustration. For the first forty years of our fifty-year period man had very little knowledge of anything. Then about ten years ago he began to move from caves into shelters and to learn the simple arts of cultivation. About five years ago man learned to write. About two years ago the idea of Christianity burst upon the world.

Continuing this chronology, it is just this year that the printing press was invented. It was only last month that electric lights and automobiles and planes were known and only last week that

television and nuclear power and the United Nations were known.

Now if we project this illustration one month into the future, that is until the end of this century, I suggest to you that the single, most remarkable development will be what Nehru has referred to as the "revolution of rising expectations". It is truly a revolution, gaining its revolutionary impetus from the deepest aspirations of the human spirit and relying for its progress upon the scientific and technological tools created by the immense scientific progress of this century.

I have no crystal ball for predicting the future but I think one fact can be seen reasonably clearly. By the end of this present century the gap between the rich nations and the poor nations will either have been bridged or will have developed into an unbridgeable chasm. I believe that the character of our age will be judged in history by the manner in which we resolve this relationship. In his book, "Adventures of Ideas", the philosopher, Alfred North Whitehead, put it this way -

"Every age has its character, determined by the way its populations react to the material events which they encounter. This reaction is determined by their basic beliefs - by their hopes, their fears, their judgments of what is worthwhile. They may rise to the greatness of an opportunity, seizing its drama, perfecting its art, exploiting its adventure, mastering intellectually and physically the network of relations that constitutes the very being of the age. On the other hand, they may collapse before the perplexities confronting them. How they act depends partly on their courage, partly on their intellectual grasp".

There is no doubt that immense strides have been taken in our intellectual grasp of the problems of international development in the last decade. An impressive amount of scholarly research has been done. Many universities, both in the United States and in Canada, have developed programmes in international and development economics and in Asian, African and Latin American studies. In fact, the last decade has witnessed a very commendable effort amongst some sectors in our

society to grasp the far-reaching implications of the problems of international development.

I would like on this occasion to announce the government's intention to assist in the development of a new University in the new African state of Ruanda. This is a project with which Reverend Father Levesque has been closely associated.

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La République du Ruanda, qui a obtenu son indépendance en juillet 1962, a décidé d'établir une université nationale, qui sera connue sous le nom d'Université de Butare, dans le cadre du programme d'éducation entrepris dans ce pays. Le gouvernement du Ruanda a invité le très révérend père Georges-Henri Lévesque, autrefois doyen de la faculté des Sciences sociales à l'Université Laval, à établir l'université et à la diriger au cours de ses premières années. Je suis sûr que tous ici présents seront fiers que cet éminent Canadien ait été choisi pour une tâche si importante.

Le gouvernement du Ruanda a fait don de vastes terrains pour servir de site à l'université et s'est engagé à fournir d'autres contributions. L'on s'attend à ce que divers pays européens y accordent de l'aide sous une forme ou une autre. Le Canada, pays bilingue, est tout indiqué pour contribuer à la fondation de cette université africaine, et le gouvernement a décidé d'utiliser les crédits alloués à notre Programme d'aide à l'éducation dans les pays africains de langue française pour payer le salaire, les frais de transport et autres frais de six Canadiens bilingues que le Bureau de l'aide extérieure engagera pour faire partie du personnel de l'Université de Butare. On évalue les frais probables à \$50,000 environ.

I think it is particularly appropriate that Canada should be taking an increasingly active interest in the field of overseas education. Canadians know something about the challenges of nation building. We know something about the problems of developing an educational system to meet the needs of a rapidly growing country. We have had experience in adapting our educational institutions to the complex and sometimes difficult requirements of a society made up of people with different cultural backgrounds. The other day in Montreal I had the pleasure of speaking to the third

group of teachers which Canada is sending abroad under our external aid programme. When these teachers are settled abroad we will have over 180 Canadian educationalists under the government programme serving in the developing countries. This seems to me a significant contribution. I am very hopeful that we may be able to do even more in this area in the coming years.

Amidst the turmoil and the change and the progress in the process of development one aspect stands out as the real foundation. This, of course, is the requirement for education; education to provide the trained people to organize and to administer the increasingly complex societies, education to allow for individual human fulfilment, and education to ensure that the critical spirit and the democratic values remain safeguarded in the societies. When I refer to democratic values I do not mean forms of government. These will vary widely in the developing countries and I urge you to avoid superficial judgments upon them. I refer rather to the underlying democratic values, the dignity and the rights of the individual human being which can only be preserved in an educated milieu.

Sometimes you may feel that a new hydro electric development or some other large tangible capital assistance project is a more dramatic manifestation of development but I have no doubt that in the long run it is in the area of education that the most important and the most satisfying work will be done. Those of you who are going abroad to teach will not find anything more stimulating or more encouraging than the tremendous desire for education that is dynamic throughout the entire developing world. I am quite sincere when I say that you ought to count it as a great privilege to be associated with these human aspirations.

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There are many aspects to education. One of the most important benefits from your sojourn abroad will be the enrichment that you yourself receive from this experience. When you return to Canada you will have many opportunities to put your experience to valuable use here. You will be able to stimulate your classrooms and your communities by bringing to them a greater awareness of internationalism.

I hope that many of you will consider joining the Canadian Foreign Service upon your return. You will have had an ideal training in practical experience which will stand you in good stead to serve in our Foreign Service. I encourage you to think very seriously about the wonderful opportunities which are open for you to serve Canada abroad.

The other day I was reading an interesting article in Foreign Affairs by Sargent Shriver, the Director of the American Peace Corps. While I am aware of some of the differences between CUSO and the Peace Corps nevertheless you share the same basic idea. Mr. Shriver described the influence of the Peace Corps in an impressive analogy which I think can be applied to Canada as well. He referred to the expanding rings of a stone thrown into a pond -- the inner ring representing the most immediate effect of your work; the accomplishment in social and economic development abroad. The second ring represents the influence upon our own society and the creation of a greater sense of participation in world events which you will bring to people in Canada. The third ring, perhaps the hardest to make out clearly is the effect of this kind of international service upon our own sense of national purpose. Mr. Shriver concluded his article with a quotation which describes succinctly both the essence of your objectives as well as a most important factor to always

bear in mind. He said:

"This is new and it is also very old. We have come from the tyranny of the enormous, awesome, discordant machine, back to a realization that the beginning and the end are man - that it is man who is important, not the machine, and that it is man who accounts for growth, not just dollars and factories. Above all, that it is man who is the object of all our efforts."

I have been stressing the importance of perspectives in viewing one of the greatest movements in history. I would like to quote you the words of a distinguished British economist, Barbara Ward, who I think is one of the most perceptive authors of our time and who possesses that previous gift of foresight. In an article entitled "New Perspectives" she wrote as follows:

"The need is to remove the work of world development from the subsidiary attention of the wealthy nations and to make it the central theme of their diplomacy, their international relationships, their philosophy of world order, their hopes for a future in which not only groups and nations but the entire human race can make this small planet into a habitable home."

Having expressed this great goal she goes on to make this absolutely vital point:

"No great undertaking can be sustained without great ideas to inspire it. Our moral vision of mankind as a human family has to grow fast enough to catch up with the physical fact of a world united by science and technology and dwarfed by the opening vistas of outer space. If morals have any meaning at all, they must entail that the hungry are fed, the naked clothed,

the homeless sheltered, and all the sons of men given some little share in the world's great patrimony of knowledge and opportunity, of health and hope."

I believe that we need to be moving in this direction, moving towards the family of all mankind which the late John the 23rd spoke of so eloquently in his last encyclical "Pacem in Terris". We will all have a role in this. The role of leadership will be of critical importance and it will not be easy, but of all the roles, perhaps the most important, certainly the most dynamic, will be that of youth. You have to inspire our societies to develop internationalism. This is the great cause for your generation. Make no mistake about it. The concept of internationalism and of citizens of the world is passing from a vision and a dream to become practical reality. In your time it must work.

You have a right to be proud of your organization and of its great concept towards which you are working. God grant that you may be able to translate the ideals of service and internationalism which you represent into practical action. I believe that the translation of ideals into action is the great imperative of our age. You, all of you, are in the vanguard. It is up to people like you to show us the way towards a new kind of international society and a family of all mankind. As you embark upon your great adventure we wish you success and Godspeed.