



Advance Text of Address by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin, to be delivered at the 46th Annual Convention of Lions International in Miami, Florida, on June 20, 1963.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1963.

I am very pleased to be here in Miami this morning to address this 46th Annual Convention of Lions International. I bring you greetings and good wishes from Canada as you begin your conference in this city known so well to thousands of holidaying Canadians.

To speak before such a wide audience of an organization which has nearly 700,000 members in many different countries around the globe is an imposing test for any man. I am strengthened both by your goodwill and because I know a good deal about the spirit of Lionism.

There is a vigorous Lions Club in my home city of Windsor. When it was formed in 1920, it was the first Club established outside the United States. It was the formation of the Windsor Club which brought into use the term - Lions International.

During the past few weeks I have studied the work of the Lions International. I have studied your objectives and your creed. I have been impressed both by your words and by your actions, particularly the efforts you have made in community service and in promoting better international relations.

This beautiful seaside city of Miami is the gateway to the Caribbean and Latin America. Through our Commonwealth

ties, Canada has a particularly close relationship with the two new Caribbean countries of Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

Beyond the Caribbean great progress and change is occurring throughout all of Latin America. Canadians recognize the constructive and far-reaching contributions which the United States is making towards peace and progress in this southern part of our hemisphere. We also salute the wisdom and restraint which the United States has displayed in handling the grave issues which have arisen in the regions to the south.

The Lions International is an example to the world of an organization of noble purposes which knows how to make practical efforts to get good things done.

This translation of ideals into action is the great imperative of our day. Before a government in a free society 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 Lions International, 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 the times demand. The creed of Lions International is the embodiment of the sort of private endeavour of which I speak. Your remarkable contribution to the CARE programme is a practical example of translating an ideal into action.

I want to say something about some of the relationships between the Canadian and the United States government. Here

is an example of two nations who have translated our shared ideals and common values into a good practical working relationship. In recent weeks since the successful meetings at Hyannis Port between President Kennedy and Prime Minister Pearson, our two governments have entered a new phase in our relationship.

1. We have begun negotiations on a new basis on the Columbia River Treaty to harness the vast electrical potential of this great river for the benefit of both Canada and America.
2. We have reaffirmed positively the intention of both our governments to continue to support a defence production sharing programme.
3. We are working together to strengthen the defences of our continent and of the free world.
4. We have agreed to co-operate together in new initiatives to expand international trade.

In building by our free choice and in response to our differing cultural backgrounds, two separate and diverse nations on this continent, we have created more vigorous communities than could ever have been produced by any other means. To the many United States citizens in this audience, I would say that living alongside each other has created both advantages and problems for both countries. We are proud, however, of the manner in which we resolve our problems and utilize advantages to our common benefit. Our ability to go on doing so can provide an example to a troubled world.

This is particularly true in the economic sphere. We are each other's most important trading partners, with total trade across the border amounting to nearly \$8 billion annually. The very nature of our geography and history has

led to close links between industry, commerce and labour. To some extent the development of our industries has tended to follow patterns similar to those in your own country. In other ways our development in Canada has been different.

One of the differences is the degree to which foreign investment is currently playing such a major role in the development of our economy. Investment from abroad is as welcome today as ever. I assure you it will always be fairly treated in Canada. But as our industrial strength develops, I am sure you will understand why we are trying to ensure that the benefits of its ownership and control accrue on a proportionate and increasing basis to Canadians. This surely is a legitimate goal; a goal achieved by the United States many years ago.

The Government in its budget presented to Parliament one week ago announced measures to encourage greater Canadian participation in national economic development but not at the expense of discouraging foreign investment. These measures provide incentives for foreign-owned enterprises located in Canada to offer Canadians a greater opportunity to share in the ownership and the direction of company affairs.

We think that a mixture of Canadian and foreign investment will bring genuine benefits in the long run to both countries. We want to provide for effective and harmonious participation for foreign investment in Canada.

A somewhat related problem which also concerns us is our balance of payments deficit. You as businessmen will understand that we must pursue policies that help us to balance our books. We cannot continue to go into the red as we did last year at the rate of close to \$900 million, of which about half was attributable to interest and dividend payments on investments of foreign capital in Canada.

The measures recently announced are wholly consistent with the philosophy of sound partnership developed over the years between Canada and the United States.

Like other nations, the objectives of Canadians must include the growth of our economy, the stimulation of our industrial activity and the reduction of unemployment. These were the main objectives of our recent budget. We aim to foster and bring into Canada new industries which are strong and healthy and which can compete in the markets of North America and the rest of the world. The trade policies of our two countries must therefore encourage growth. In Canada we attach great importance to expanding our economy in a way consistent with the move on a wider international front to the expansion of trade in which President Kennedy has shown such leadership. In this way we will contribute to international progress and prosperity for the developed and developing nations.

By working closely together with trust and common sense, Canada and the United States can achieve the economic growth we seek. We have a unique and challenging partnership which offers great promise for our two nations and for other peoples. In this way we will fortify the ramparts of peace in the world.

In the search for international peace, Canada and the United States are involved in another kind of partnership in which our respective roles are complementary. Canadians do not pretend that we bear all of the responsibilities of the United States in this interdependent world. On the other hand, each of our countries has its own role to play. I believe our peoples are coming closer to a true understanding of the complementary nature of our external activities.

We stand shoulder to shoulder on the great issues of peace and freedom, but each in its own way must pursue

the common objective in the manner best suited to its resources and responsibilities. A perceptive Canadian, the President of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, put it this way:

"Partnership is not the same thing as unity - not at least if unity is interpreted to mean uniformity. Partners do need to be united in recognizing the priority of the common cause, but it is foolish to imagine that they can or should be uniform in their approach to any but the few fundamental questions. There is, in fact, a great deal to be said for their pursuing different tactics and exploiting their unique advantages. This is particularly advisable for the United States and Canada because the functions in the world of great and middle powers are different."

Let me illustrate my point with a current example in the field of peace-keeping. In the Yemen, the United States as an interested great power assisted the United Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia in negotiating disengagement from hostilities which could have spread through the Middle East, and perhaps have drawn in the great powers.

The United Nations assumed responsibility for the implementation of the disengagement agreement. Canada agreed to make a sizeable contribution to the United Nations Peace-Keeping Observation Mission in the Yemen.

None of these steps would have been possible without the firm support and understanding of public opinion in the United States, in Canada and indeed internationally. Without the backing of its people, the United States would not have been able to contribute constructive action in the Yemen which must have seemed to some to be rather remote from the immediate interests of the United States. And without the

sure knowledge of public support for peace-keeping operations, as demonstrated during Canadian participation in peace-keeping operations in the Gaza, in Palestine, in the Congo, in Indochina, in Kashmir and in West New Guinea, the Canadian Government would not have been in a position to respond in the Yemen. But more important is the clear illustration the Yemen operation offers of the complementary nature of United States and Canadian roles in keeping the peace in far-flung parts of the world.

The times in which we live demand much more of us, however, than the mere maintenance of an uneasy peace by deterrence of major war or containment of minor ones.

A bold new direction is required among the nations of the free world; a strategy of peace might enable us to break through the cold sterility and terror of the nuclear stalemate.

The exact dimension and shape of this strategy are still evolving, but signs are present and directions are becoming more visible. The real dynamism and momentum must come from the deepest values of human liberty and human dignity. We must state our principles and our objectives and emblazon them for all the world to see. We must give new horizons for the hopes of men and women everywhere for better lives for themselves and for their children.

Above all we must re-examine our attitudes and regain our faith in man's ability to control our earthly destiny. We must eradicate the cynicism and defeatism which has seemed too apparent in recent efforts to work for peace and disarmament. As President Kennedy stated in his great speech at the American University last week -

"Our problems are man made - therefore they can be solved by man, and man can be as big as he wants. No problem of human destiny is beyond the reach of human beings.

Man's reason and spirit have often solved the seemingly unsolvable and we believe they can do it again."

We applaud President Kennedy's announcement that high level discussions will shortly begin in Moscow looking toward early agreement on a comprehensive test ban treaty and the United States declaration that they do not propose to test in the atmosphere so long as other states do not do so. But above all we admire the perception that inspired the President to identify one of the great obstacles to human understanding - the tendency to see other peoples and societies through eyes blinded by the despair born of deep-seated suspicion and mistrust.

We in the democracies stand today on the verge of one of the greatest triumphs or one of the greatest tragedies in the long history of man. The choice is ours to make; will we follow the beacon of our principles and our ideals and move in the direction of serving all mankind or will we falter, the victims of too narrow horizons, too selfish motives and too little foresight.

As I leave you here in Miami this morning at this great meeting, I state with all the conviction at my command that we must not fail.

We must be big enough and bold enough and wise enough to move forward into a new era in history, an era where for the first time a child born anywhere in the world may live to fully understand the real meaning of peace and security and progress.