

VISITS OF FOREIGN DIGNITARIES

Visits of Foreign Dignitaries

I—POSITION

1. Arrangements for visits by foreign dignitaries and officials vary according to the status of the visitor and the character of the visit.
2. Heads of State may make State, official, unofficial or private visits. Heads of Government, ministers and people in official positions in national or international organizations may make visits in the three latter categories.
3. State visits call for maximum ceremonial accorded a Head of State and a programme* of formal engagements. Official visits include ceremonial giving public recognition to the status of the visitor but formalities in programme* and in individual events may be reduced. In unofficial visits public ceremonial is reduced to the minimum but the host is still largely responsible for the arrangements. In private visits there is no ceremonial and formalities are reduced to the minimum. The arrangements for private visits are essentially the responsibility of the visitor who should, however, assure himself that his plans are agreeable to the host Government whose obligations are limited to providing customary courtesies and such additional facilities as they may wish to offer.
4. The Government takes responsibility for arranging State visits and official visits of Heads of State and Heads of Government. This includes authorizing or issuing the invitation*. For a Head of State the invitation is from the Governor General; for a Head of Government it is from the Prime Minister. Visits by ministers, representatives of international organizations or other dignitaries are the responsibility of the minister concerned who will obtain the approval of the Prime Minister or the Government as necessary before the invitation is issued.
5. The Government Hospitality Committee is normally made responsible for State visits and official visits of Heads of State and Heads of Government and for Government participation in unofficial and private visits of Heads of State and Heads of Government.
6. The Prime Minister must be kept fully informed of arrangements being made for State visits and official or unofficial visits of Heads of State or Heads of Government and must approve the programme* before it becomes final. He should also be kept informed of plans for visits in other categories; it is the responsibility of the minister concerned to assure that all projected visits have the Prime Minister's approval to the extent that he would be involved or interested.

7. A Head of State or Head of Government who might cross Canadian territory en route elsewhere would normally advise the Canadian Government, and, if a stop in transit is contemplated, ask permission and assistance. In keeping with international tradition a message of greeting might be sent to the Governor General or the Prime Minister on entering Canadian territory. An immediate reply should be sent.

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II—BACKGROUND

1. Canadian experience has not been sufficiently long to develop a firm ceremonial pattern which would indicate the distinction in formalities between a State and an official visit. It is recognized however that a State visit provides the maximum of ceremonial whereas an official visit is intended to be somewhat more modest in its formal arrangements.
2. The distinction between an official and an unofficial visit is also largely a matter of ceremonial which is virtually eliminated from an unofficial visit.
3. The visits in these three first categories are usually initiated by the host country who invites the guest and takes administrative and financial responsibility for the programme which will be developed on the host's initiative in consultation with the guest.
4. Private visits are usually arranged on the visitor's initiative. International practice recognizes that a Head of State, Head of Government or minister should at least inform the authorities of his intention to visit their country. In the first and second categories it is customary to seek assurance that the private visit would be welcomed. The host country would normally make administrative arrangements to facilitate the visit but these would vary according to the circumstances.
5. Visits of ministers and other dignitaries while being the responsibility of the interested minister could well be of concern to the Prime Minister because of political considerations. The minister should be aware of this and assure that the visit itself and all arrangements which would be of concern to the Prime Minister are submitted for his approval.
6. The content of programmes* will vary considerably but the Prime Minister will be particularly concerned about the arrangements which should be made for consultations with the visitor. Some have been invited to meet Cabinet, and occasionally in the past, to address Parliament*.
7. The traditional practice of exchanging messages* when a Head of State or Head of Government crosses Canadian territory is now frequently observed in overflights, even non-stop. When a service stop is made the extent of Government representation and involvement will depend on all the circumstances.

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III—PROCEDURE

1. The Prime Minister approves the visit of a Head of State after having consulted the Governor General and if he considers it desirable, the Cabinet.
2. For a State, official or unofficial visit of a Head of State the invitation is issued by the Governor General. The announcement* is made by Government House. The Prime Minister may also wish to issue a public comment. For a private visit proposed by a Head of State the Prime Minister must be consulted before approval is given through Government House or diplomatic channels.
3. The Prime Minister will be represented on the Government Hospitality Committee to assure that all details of the arrangements* for the visit are brought to his attention for approval. In the case of private visits the extent of the Government's administrative and financial responsibility will have to be approved by the Prime Minister.
4. Before inviting a Head of Government to visit Canada the Prime Minister would normally inform the Governor General and Cabinet.
5. The invitation* and the announcement* will be issued by the Prime Minister.
6. If a Head of Government proposes a private visit to Canada, the Prime Minister's approval should be obtained. This would normally be sought and conveyed through diplomatic channels.
7. All arrangements* for the visit of a Head of Government must be cleared with the Prime Minister. For a private visit the Prime Minister will approve the extent of the Government's administrative and financial responsibility and specifically any official contacts which may be proposed for the visitor.
8. The minister concerned will be responsible for obtaining the Prime Minister's approval for an official or an unofficial visit by a minister or by other dignitaries whose presence in Canada would be of interest to the Government. The minister concerned will also be responsible for obtaining the Prime Minister's approval, as necessary, of the programme*, in particular any events in which it is proposed that the Prime Minister should be involved.
9. The Canadian Government should be informed of the private visits to Canada planned by ministers of foreign Governments. This would normally be done through diplomatic channels. It would be for the minister concerned to propose the extent to which Canadian authorities should become involved.

10. When there is notice that a Head of State or Head of Government will cross Canadian territory preparations should be made to reply to a possible message from the transient. If a service stop is to be made the Prime Minister must approve the proposed Canadian involvement in the arrangements, in particular the level of Government representation to greet the transient.

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IV—CEREMONIAL

1. Ceremonial arrangements* must be worked out in detail for each visit and cleared with the Governor General and Prime Minister as necessary.

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APPENDICES

Letter from Governor General to Head of State regarding State visit to Canada by latter

Government House announcement regarding State visit

Invitation for official visit from Prime Minister to Head of Government

Press release regarding above visit

Programme for Head of State State visit

Programme for Head of Government official visit

Programme for official visit by minister

Address of welcome by Prime Minister on arrival of foreign dignitary

Address to Parliament by foreign dignitary

Distinguished visitors to Canada who have addressed Parliament since 1941

Message from Prime Minister to foreign dignitary overflying Canada

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**Letter from Governor General to Head of State regarding State Visit
to Canada by Latter**

4th April, 1961.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

My wife and I are delighted that you are able to visit Ottawa May 16th to 18th. We very much look forward to having you and Mrs. Kennedy with us at Government House during your stay. With warmest remembrances.

(Sgd.) GEORGES P. VANIER
Governor General of Canada.

Government House Announcement regarding State Visit

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

23rd November, 1964.

PRESS RELEASE

*NOT FOR RELEASE BEFORE 8:00 A.M., TUESDAY,
NOVEMBER 24, 1964.*

Their Excellencies the Governor General and Madame Vanier are pleased to announce that Their Imperial Majesties the Shahinshah and Empress of Iran have graciously accepted an invitation to pay a State Visit to Canada in May 1965. They will be in Ottawa from May 19 – 22, and will visit other parts of Canada.

(Sgd.) GUY ROBILLARD
Press Secretary to the Governor General.

**Telegram from Prime Minister to Canadian High Commissioner in India
asking Latter to extend Invitation for Visit to Canada
to Prime Minister of India (1965)**

Grateful if you would extend to Prime Minister Shastri with my warm regards invitation to pay official visit to Ottawa on mutually convenient dates in early part of June if he definitely plans trip to North America at that time.

PEARSON.

Press Release regarding Visit of Head of Government to Canada

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date: 8 June, 1965

For Release: Immediately

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister of India, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, will visit Canada, for the first time, from June 10 to June 14.

He will arrive at Uplands Airport by Air India at 3.20 p.m. Thursday, June 10 when he will be met by the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable L.B. Pearson, and other members of the Government. Talks between the two Prime Ministers will begin on Friday morning at 9.00 and will continue in the afternoon.

Prime Minister Shastri will be the guest of honour at a dinner given by Prime Minister Pearson on Friday evening at the Country Club. On Saturday the Indian Prime Minister will honour the Canadian Prime Minister at a luncheon in the Quebec Suite of the Chateau Laurier Hotel. Mr. Shastri will visit Niagara Falls on Sunday and will receive an honorary degree from McGill University, Montreal, on Monday.

Prime Minister Shastri leaves from Montreal on his aircraft for London and the Prime Ministers' conference on Monday night, June 14.

A detailed itinerary will follow.

Programme for Head of State State Visit

VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY (1961)

CONDENSED PROGRAMME

TUES. May 16

- 4:35 p.m. — Arrive RCAF Terminal, Uplands Airport, Ottawa.
- 5:05 p.m. — Depart for Government House.
- 5:50 p.m. — Arrive Government House.
- 6:10 p.m. — Prime Minister calls on the President at Government House.
- 6:30 p.m. — Tree Planting Ceremony at Government House.
- 8:00 p.m. — State Dinner at Government House.
- 10:00 p.m. — State Reception at Government House.

WED. May 17

- 8:48 a.m. — Leave Government House.
- 9:00 a.m. — Arrive U.S. Chancery.
- 9:28 a.m. — Leave U.S. Chancery.
- 9:30 a.m. — Arrive at National War Memorial.
- 9:50 a.m. — Walk with the Prime Minister to the East Block of the Parliament Buildings.
- 10:00 a.m. — Discussion with the Prime Minister.
- 12:35 p.m. — Leave East Block.
- 12:44 p.m. — Arrive Government House.
- 1:00 p.m. — Lunch at Prime Minister's residence, 24 Sussex Dr.
- 2:30 p.m. — Depart for Government House.
- 2:50 p.m. — Leave Government House.
- 3:00 p.m. — Arrive at Parliament Buildings.
- 3:15 p.m. — Address members of the Senate and House of Commons in the House of Commons Chamber.
- 4:05 p.m. — Meet with members of the Cabinet.
(approx.)
- 4:30 p.m. — Leave Parliament Buildings.
(approx.)
- 4:40 p.m. — Arrive U.S. Embassy (500 Lisgar Road).
(approx.)
- 6:00 p.m. — Leave U.S. Embassy for Government House.
(approx.)
- 7:50 p.m. — Leave Government House for U.S. Embassy.
- 8:00 p.m. — President's Dinner at U.S. Embassy.

THURS. May 18

- 8:00 a.m. — Breakfast at Government House with Prime Minister.
- 9:05 a.m. — Leave Government House.
- 9:45 a.m. — Arrive RCAF Terminal, Uplands.
- 10:00 a.m. — Depart by air from Ottawa.

Programme for Head of Government Official Visit

Visit to Canada
of
The Right Honourable
Sir Alex Douglas-Home
Prime Minister of Britain
February 9 - 12, 1964
Arrangements by the
Government Hospitality Committee

VISITORS

The Prime Minister and his Party:

- (1) The Right Honourable Sir Alec Douglas-Home
Prime Minister of Great Britain
Lady Douglas-Home
- (1) The Right Honourable R. A. Butler
Foreign Secretary
Mrs. Butler
- (1) Sir Burke Trend
Secretary to the Cabinet
- (1) Sir Timothy Bligh
Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister
- (2) Sir Harold Evans
Press Advisor to the Prime Minister
- (1) Mr. Oliver Wright
Assistant Private Secretary to the Prime Minister
- (1) Mr. J. N. Henderson
Private Secretary to the Foreign Secretary
- (2) Mr. R. M. Hadow
Head of the News Department at the Foreign Office.

Other Members of the Party:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| (1) Inspector Toogood
Detective | (2) Miss Smith-Rose
Private Assistant |
| (2) Sergeant Livings
Detective | (2) Miss Murray
Private Assistant |

- | | |
|--|---|
| (2) Sergeant Smith
Detective | (2) Miss Kimmings
Private Assistant |
| (2) Sergeant Gray
Detective | (2) Miss Brassington
Private Assistant |
| (2) Miss Hildreth
Private Assistant | (2) Mrs. Lewis
Private Assistant |
| (2) Miss Easton
Private Assistant | |

(1) *Government House, telephone: 749-5933*

(2) *Chateau Laurier, telephone: 232-6411*

CANADIAN OFFICIALS

Henry F. Davis, Esquire,
Chief of Protocol and Chairman of the
Government Hospitality Committee
(Telephone: Office: 992-2344)
Residence: 749-1203)

Monsieur Guy V. Beaudry,
Executive Secretary,
Government Hospitality Committee
(Telephone: Office: 992-5002)
Residence: 233-5477)

Monsieur Jacques Montpetit,
Press Liaison Officer
(Telephone: Office: 992-3645)

Squadron Leader W. Middler,
Transport Officer (Ottawa)
(Telephone: 994-9213)
(9th Transport Company—
Day and Night: 992-5021)

Captain P. J. Chandler,
Transport Officer (Toronto)

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S HOUSEHOLD

Madame Louis Berger,
Lady-in-Waiting
Esmond Butler, Esquire,
Secretary to the Governor General

Mrs. Butler
Colonel A. G. Cherrier, O.B.E., C.D.,
Assistant Secretary to the Governor General
Mrs. Cherrier
Commander F. J. D. Pemberton, C.D., R.C.N.,
Comptroller of the Household
Mrs. Pemberton
Monsieur Guy Robillard,
Press Secretary to the Governor General
Michael Pitfield, Esquire,
Attaché
Flight Lieutenant P. V. Glasheen, R.C.A.F.,
Aide-de-Camp
Lieutenant R. de C. Nantel, R.C.N.,
Aide-de-Camp
Captain S. C. Ross, R.C.E.,
Aide-de-Camp

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9

8.20 p.m. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson arrive.
The Secretary of State for External Affairs and
Mrs. Martin arrive.

8.30 p.m. Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home arrive at the
Hangar, RCAF Station, Uplands, by BOAC
special flight.

Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home are met by
the Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson, the
Secretary of State for External Affairs and
Mrs. Martin, the Secretary to the Governor
General, the British High Commissioner and
Lady Lintott. The Dean of the Diplomatic
Corps, Heads of Commonwealth Missions and
the Staff of the British High Commissioner's
Office are introduced to Sir Alec Douglas-
Home who is escorted to the dais by the
Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister addresses a few words
of welcome.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home replies.

8.45 p.m. Depart for Government House where Sir Alec
and Lady Douglas-Home are guests of Their
Excellencies the Governor General and
Madame Vanier.

Route: Bowesville Road, Riverside Drive, Hog's Back Road, Prince of Wales Highway, Drive-way, Confederation Square, Rideau Street, Sussex Drive.

Seating in Cars:

Car No. 1:

The Prime Minister
Sir Alec Douglas-Home
The Secretary to the Governor General

Car No. 2:

Mrs. Pearson
Lady Douglas-Home
Mrs. Martin
Mrs. R. A. Butler

Car No. 3:

Mr. Martin
Mr. R. A. Butler
Sir Burke Trend
Sir Timothy Bligh

Other cars as required.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10

- 9.50 a.m. Sir Alec Douglas-Home and party leave Government House for the East Block (West side entrance).
- 10.00 a.m. Sir Alec Douglas-Home calls on the Prime Minister at his office in the East Block.
- 12.45 p.m. The Prime Minister gives a lunch in honour of Sir Alec Douglas-Home at the Rideau Club.
Dress: Informal
- 12.45 p.m. Mrs. Pearson gives a lunch in honour of Lady Douglas-Home at her residence at 24, Sussex Drive.
- 3.30 p.m. The Foreign Secretary calls on the Secretary of State for External Affairs at his office in the East Block.
- 8.00 p.m. Their Excellencies the Governor General and Madame Vanier give a dinner in honour of Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home
Dress: Black tie

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11

- 9.20 a.m. Sir Alec Douglas-Home and party leave Government House for the East Block. (West side entrance).

- 9.30 a.m. Continuation of conversations between Sir Alec Douglas-Home and the Prime Minister at his office in the East Block.
- 10.45 a.m. Sir Alec Douglas-Home gives a Press, Radio and T.V. interview in the large Conference Room of the East Block.
- 11.50 a.m. Sir Alec Douglas-Home leaves the East Block (East side exit) and returns to Government House.
- 12.30 p.m. His Excellency the British High Commissioner and Lady Lintott give a lunch in honour of the British Prime Minister and Lady Douglas-Home at Earncliffe.
Dress: Informal
- 2.30 p.m. Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home return to Government House.
- 2.55 p.m. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson call for Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home at Government House.
- 2.55 p.m. The Secretary of State for External Affairs and Mrs. Martin call for the Foreign Secretary and Mrs. R. A. Butler at Government House.
- 3.00 p.m. Departure for RCAF Station, Uplands.
Route: Sussex Drive, Rideau Street, Confederation Square, Driveway, Prince of Wales Highway, Hog's Back Road, Riverside Drive, Bowesville Road.

Seating in Cars:

Car No. 1:

The Prime Minister
Sir Alec Douglas-Home
The Secretary to the Governor General

Car No. 2:

Mrs. Pearson
Lady Douglas-Home
Mrs. Martin
Mrs. Butler

Car No. 3:

Mr. Martin
Mr. R. A. Butler
Sir Burke Trend
Sir Timothy Bligh

Other cars as required.

- 3.30 p.m. Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home arrive at
RCAF Station, Uplands.
Salute by the Guard of Honour
(Royal Canadian Air Force).
Artillery Salute by 30 Field Regiment.
Guard Commander:
Fl/Lt. J. R. Knight
Battery Commander:
Major G. E Ward, C.D.
Sir Alec Douglas-Home inspects the Guard of
Honour accompanied by:
Guard Commander
C.O., RCAF Station, Uplands.
Dignitaries take leave of Sir Alec Douglas-Home.
- 3.45 p.m. Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home accompanied
by the British High Commissioner and Lady
Lintott depart for Toronto by BOAC special
flight.
- 4.30 p.m. Arrival at Malton airport, Toronto.
Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home are received
by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of
Ontario, the Prime Minister of Ontario, the
Mayor of Toronto, the Reeve of Malton, the
President of the Empire Club of Canada, the
British Principal Trade Commissioner and
the British Regional Information Officer.
- 4.45 p.m. Departure Malton airport for Royal York Hotel,
Toronto.
Seating in Cars:
Car No. 1:
Sir Alec Douglas-Home
Lady Douglas-Home
The President of the Empire Club of Canada
Car No. 2:
Mr. R. A. Butler
Mrs. R. A. Butler
Car No. 3:
Sir Burke Trend
Sir Timothy Bligh
Other cars as required.
- 5.45 p.m. Arrival at the Royal York Hotel.

7.10 p.m. Small reception given in honour of Sir Alec Douglas-Home by officials of the Empire Club of Canada.
Dress: Black tie

7.30 p.m. Sir Alec Douglas-Home is the guest speaker at the Annual Dinner of the Empire Club of Canada at the Royal York Hotel.
Dress: Black tie

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12

7.45 a.m. Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home leave the Royal York Hotel for Malton airport.

Seating in Cars:

Car No. 1:

Sir Alec Douglas-Home
Lady Douglas-Home
The President of the Empire Club of Canada

Car No. 2:

Mr. R. A. Butler
Mrs. Butler

Car No. 3:

Sir Burke Trend
Sir Timothy Bligh

Other cars as required.

8.45 a.m. Arrival at Malton airport.
Dignitaires take leave of Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home.

9.00 a.m. Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home leave for Washington by BOAC special flight.

Programme for Official Visit by Minister

Ottawa, July 7, 1961.

Visit of Mr. Sandys,
U.K. Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations
Administrative Arrangements

Composition of the United Kingdom Party

The Right Honourable Duncan Sandys,
Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.
Sir Henry Lintott, Deputy Under-Secretary of State,
Commonwealth Relations Office.
Mr. E. Roll,
Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture.
Mr. W. Hughes,
Under-Secretary, Board of Trade.
Mr. F. Mills,
Private Secretary to the Secretary of State.

Arrival and Departure Arrangements

Mr. Sandys and party are scheduled to arrive Montreal Airport, July 12 at 11.20 a.m. Arrangements have been made for him to be met by a DOT aircraft and to arrive in Ottawa at approximately 12.30 p.m.

A few Canadian senior officials together with the United Kingdom Deputy High Commissioner will accompany the aircraft to meet Mr. Sandys in Montreal.

Sir Saville Garner plans to meet Mr. Sandys on arrival in Ottawa. Mr. Sandys will stay at Earncliffe.

No instructions have yet been received as to whether a Canadian Minister intends to meet Mr. Sandys on arrival in Ottawa. If so, would Ministers wish that official transportation be provided to bring Mr. Sandys back to Ottawa or should this be left to the United Kingdom High Commissioner?

The party is scheduled to leave Ottawa on Monday, July 17 (probably by DOT aircraft). It is possible, however, that this departure date might be advanced if the meetings are concluded by the weekend.

Schedule for Meetings

Because of the Nigerian visit, no meetings or courtesy calls have been arranged for July 12.

It has been suggested that formal meetings should begin at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday morning, July 13, and carry on through Thursday afternoon and Friday, July 14. As yet no location has been fixed for these meetings.

The United Kingdom High Commissioner's Office have enquired whether Canadian Ministers wish to meet privately with Mr. Sandys or whether they wish senior officials on both sides to be available for all meetings.

Although there has been no discussion with the United Kingdom High Commissioner on this point, it is assumed that Ministers would not wish official agreed minutes to be kept. Ministers, however, may wish a report on the talks to be prepared for submission to the Prime Minister and perhaps to Cabinet.

The Prime Minister has not yet indicated when he would wish Mr. Sandys to make a courtesy call on him.

Social Arrangements

(a) By Canada

A formal Canadian Government dinner at which the Secretary of State for External Affairs will be host will be tendered on the evening of Thursday, July 13, at the Country Club at 8.00 p.m. Other interested Ministers, senior officials and Commonwealth heads of mission are being invited.

It is possible that the Prime Minister will wish to offer a small private luncheon for Mr. Sandys.

No further entertainment has been definitely planned as yet on the Canadian side.

(b) By the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom High Commissioner has suggested to Mr. Sandys that a reception (stag) should be held at Earncliffe at 6.30 p.m. on July 13 for Commonwealth High Commissioners, EFTA Ambassadors and possibly the United States Ambassador.

The High Commissioner has also suggested that he might give a small stag dinner for Mr. Sandys on the evening of Friday, July 14, to meet privately with Canadian Ministers engaged in the talks.

Press Arrangements

Sir Saville Garner has suggested to Mr. Sandys that he might wish to meet either late Friday afternoon or Saturday with selected press representatives. The Prime Minister has indicated that he would think it preferable if a joint communiqué could be issued at the conclusion of the talks. This practice was followed

in New Zealand and is likely to be followed in Australia. Ministers may wish to designate one or two Canadian officials to work with United Kingdom senior officials in preparing a draft joint communiqué. It may also be desirable to reach agreement at the outset with Mr. Sandys as to how the press should be handled.

Programme for Mr. Sandys' Visit

Wednesday, July 12

- 12:30 p.m. Arrival at Ottawa Airport.
Party is being met by Mr. Green.
- 1:15 p.m. Mr. Sandys and Mr. Green lunch with the
U.K. High Commissioner.
- Afternoon and evening: Free

Thursday, July 13

- 10:00 a.m. Meeting with Canadian Ministers (Mr. Green,
Mr. Fleming, Mr. Hees, and Mr. Hamilton) to
be held in the Cabinet Chambers.
- Lunch Free at the moment.
- 2:30 p.m. Continuation of meeting.
- 6:30 p.m. Reception at Earnscliffe for Commonwealth and
EFTA Heads of Mission, United States Amba-
sador and Canadian officials.
- 8:00 p.m. Canadian Government dinner at the Country
Club (black tie). Host, Mr. Green.

Friday, July 14

- 10:00 a.m. Continuation of meeting of Ministers.
- Lunch Free at the moment.
- Afternoon Continuation of meeting with Ministers.
- 7:45 p.m. For 8:00 p.m. dinner at Earnscliffe for Canadian
Ministers only (black tie).
- 8:00 p.m. Dinner for U.K. officials.

Saturday, July 15

No appointments made. Departure from Mont-
real anticipated that evening. Party to travel to
Montreal by DOT aircraft.

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**Welcome by the Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of
Canada, to President de Gaulle, at Ottawa Airport, Uplands, April 18, 1960**

Mr. President:—

It is a joy and high privilege for me to join in the welcome to you the illustrious leader of one of our mother countries who has become a legend of his nation while still alive.

Canada and France since the 16th century have been linked in historic racial ties, and have cemented the bonds of friendship in the 20th century by the blood of sacrifice in two world wars.

(Translation)

Your Excellency has taken advantage of the first opportunity to accept the invitation, which I extended on behalf of the Government and people of Canada, to re-visit our country. You promised, as soon as circumstances would permit, to return to Canada where you have so many loyal admirers and friends. Thank you for this great honour and this great pleasure. I bid you welcome, Mr. President and Madame de Gaulle, to Canada where you are held in affection.

(Text)

Your presence here again serves to emphasize the importance that we both attach to the preservation and strengthening of those bonds. Your visit gives expression to the close relationship which has developed between the members of the North Atlantic Community, and to the never-ending need for continued co-operation with full consultation among the members of NATO, in matters which affect not only the vital interests of the Western World, but of freedom itself in the world.

While Canada is vastly different from the Canada of your last visit fifteen years ago, the feelings of Canadians towards France, and towards you, have not changed.

On behalf of the Canadian Government and people I extend to you personally, and as the architect and symbol of a vibrant France, a most warm welcome.

Address to Parliament by Foreign Dignitary

ADDRESS

of

JOHN F. KENNEDY

President of the United States of America

to

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC

in the

HOUSE OF COMMONS CHAMBER, OTTAWA

on

Wednesday, May 17, 1961

The President was welcomed by the Right Honourable J. G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada, and thanked by the Honourable Mark Robert Drouin, Speaker of the Senate and the Honourable Roland Michener, Speaker of the House of Commons.

Right Hon. J. G. Diefenbaker (Prime Minister): Mr. President, Speaker of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Commons, members of the Parliament of Canada. Today it is my honour to welcome here, on behalf of the Canadian parliament and people, one who comes to us not only as a renowned leader of the free world but as a good neighbour and friend.

(Translation):

Mr. President, Members of the Parliament of Canada.

Today it is my honour to welcome here, on behalf of the Canadian parliament and people, one who comes to us not only as a new but as a renowned leader of the free world, and also as a good neighbour and friend.

(Text):

Mr. President, the extraordinary welcome from the people which you have received is a demonstration of their admiration and affection not only for your country but for you and Mrs. Kennedy. As you passed through the streets yesterday and today, Mr. President, you must have been conscious of a divided attention, and all who had eyes to see could see why that was so.

This is an unusual gathering, Mr. President, bringing together as it does the members of the Senate and the House of Commons. I believe with your experience in both legis-

lative branches of parliament you will feel particularly at home in the parliament of Canada, for I am told that on occasion the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives are not always in agreement either with themselves or with the President. In that regard they seem at the moment to be similar in class and kind to what we have here.

In these houses of parliament, as with yours, we cherish our right to live under a system of government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed, our right and our glory being that here in our institutions, opposing views are respected. Here, as in your country, views are not only uttered but are debated. Men who are free to speak are also compelled to answer, and it is our common right to live our lives according to our lights and without any dictation from any ruling clique. Today, sir, I bring to your attention the words of Robert Frost, the poet of your inauguration, who recently in the city of Jerusalem signed the guest book of the university there with these words:

Something there is that does not love a wall—
it is friendship.

When you spoke in New Brunswick to the university there four years ago you quoted from the same poet:

Good fences make good neighbours.

We in Canada believe that good fences are necessary. We are determined that as to our two countries, no one shall be permitted to

build a wall between them. We have fences between us, but they are not hostile barriers; but rather, by way of co-operation, evidences of distinctiveness that each of our countries cherishes and of the independence and sovereignty that each must respect in the other.

Throughout the years there has been a movement of peoples between our countries. Hundreds of thousands, if not millions, have gone from Canada to the New England states, and great numbers from the United States have settled in Canada. Indeed, sir, Massachusetts holds a special place in my heart and sentiment, for two of my wife's ancestors, Brewster and Warren, were of the Mayflower company that laid the foundations of democracy in the new world in the British tradition.

I summarize the relations between our countries as represented in your presence here today by that inscription on the St. Lawrence seaway granite plaque which reads:

This stone bears witness to the common purpose of two nations whose frontiers are the frontiers of friendship, whose ways are the ways of freedom, and whose works are the works of peace.

We have our problems in trade; we have them in defence. I am of those who believe this, that no nation in the world today by itself can provide for adequate defence. Canada cannot. I say to you sir, that one of the abiding things of this gathering has been the fact that we realize this fact, that we together have a responsibility to each other to maintain jointly our defences for the benefit of freedom.

That brings me to the next question, and it is this; the need for unity in addition to security. Co-operation in defence and economically is a price that all freedom loving nations, great and small, not only in NATO but everywhere in the world, must pay; for the prize of co-operation may be freedom itself.

I think great benefit comes to us by your visit, sir, in that you again have the opportunity of stating some of the principles upon which the western world stands. I have felt that we have failed among the western nations to state in simple terms the things in which we believe so that all mankind may understand that those principles shall recognize the equality of all people, that each and all shall work for the benefit of the other.

Great responsibilities rest upon those such as yourself who are the leaders of the free world. Leaders will not always be right in their decisions. Sometimes they will be on the wrong side. That is of the essence of democracy; but as long as they are never on the side of wrong, freedom will not suffer.

You have a great responsibility as the leader of the world's most powerful nation;

young in years, old in experience, scholar, veteran, author, statesman. When I was in Ireland a few weeks ago—and Ireland is the rock whence you were hewn, sir—I was told something of your ancestry, shown the arms of the O'Kennedys of Ormonde and of the Fitzgeralds, renowned in Irish history as the "Geraldines". And I was shown a poem about the Geraldines written by the poet-patriot Thomas Davis who, incidentally, was the most famous Dublin associate of one of Canada's fathers of Confederation, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, one verse of which has significance today:

"These Geraldines! These Geraldines! rain
Wears away the rock
And time may wear away the tribe
That stood the battle's shock;
But ever, sure, while one is left of all
That honoured race,
In front of freedom's chivalry is that
Fitzgerald's place."

That is your place today, Mr. President. And I express the wish, not only on behalf of my fellow Canadians but of all people who love freedom everywhere that you may be richly endowed—in thought with faith, in words with wisdom, in deed with courage, and always in service.

In these qualities is greatness. These qualities I have in mind when I present to the Senate and the House of Commons the President of the United States.

Hon. John F. Kennedy (President of the United States): Mr. Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Prime Minister, members of the Canadian Houses of Parliament, distinguished guests and friends.

I am grateful for the generous remarks and kind sentiments expressed toward my country and myself, Mr. Prime Minister. We in the United States have an impression that this country is made up of descendants of the English and the French, but I was glad to hear some applause coming from the very back benches when you mentioned Ireland. I am sure they are making progress forward.

(Translation):

I feel I am truly among friends.

(Text):

It is a deeply felt honour to address this distinguished legislative body, yet may I say I feel very much at home with you here today, for one third of my life was spent in the parliament of my own country, the United States congress. There are many differences between this body and mine. The most noticeable to me is the lofty appearance of statesmanship which is on the faces of the members of the Senate, who realize that they

will never have to place their case before the people again. I feel at home here also because I remember in my own state of Massachusetts many friends and former constituents who are of Canadian descent. Among the voters of Massachusetts who were born outside the United States the largest group by far was born in Canada. Their vote is enough to determine the outcome of an election, even a presidential election. You can understand that having been elected president of the United States by less than 140,000 votes out of 60 million, I am very conscious of these statistics.

The warmth of your hospitality symbolizes more than the courtesy which may be accorded to an individual visitor. It symbolizes the enduring qualities of amity and honour which have characterized our countries' relations for so many decades. Nearly 40 years ago a distinguished prime minister of this country took the part of the United States at a disarmament conference. He said "They may not be angels, but they are at least our friends." I must say I do not think we have probably demonstrated in the 40 years since then that we are angels yet, but I hope we have demonstrated that we are at least friends.

I must say that in these days when hazard is our constant companion, I think friends are a very good thing to have. Your Prime Minister was the first of the leaders from other lands who was invited to call upon me shortly after I entered the White House, and this is my first trip as President—the first trip of my wife and myself—outside our own country's borders. It is just and fitting and appropriate and traditional that I should come here to Canada across a border which knows neither guns nor guerillas.

But we share more than a common border. We share a common heritage traced back to the early settlers who travelled from the beachheads of the maritime provinces and New England to the far reaches of the Pacific coast. Henry Thoreau spoke a common sentiment for them all: "Eastward I go only by force, westward I go free. And now I must walk towards Oregon and not towards Europe." We share common values from the past, a common defence line at present, and common aspirations for the future—our future, and indeed the future of all mankind.

Geography has made us neighbours. History has made us friends. Economics has made us partners. And necessity has made us allies. Those whom nature hath so joined together, let no man put asunder.

What unites us is far greater than what divides us. The issues and irritants that inevitably affect all neighbours are small indeed in comparison with the issues we face together,

above all the sombre threat now posed to the whole neighbourhood of this continent and in fact to the whole community of nations. But our alliance is born not of fear but of hope. It is an alliance which advances what we are for, as well as opposing what we are against.

And so it is that when we speak of our mutual attitude and relationship, Canada and the United States speak in terms of unity. We do not seek the unanimity that comes to those who water down all issues to the lowest common denominator, or to those who conceal their differences behind fixed smiles, or to those who measure unity by standards of popularity and affection instead of trust and respect.

We are allies. This is a partnership, not an empire. We are bound to have differences and disappointments, and we are equally bound to bring them out into the open, to settle them when they can be settled, and to respect each other's views when they cannot be settled.

Thus ours is the unity of equal and independent nations, co-tenants of the same continent, heirs of the same legacy, and fully sovereign associates in the same historic endeavour; to preserve freedom for ourselves and all who wish it. To that endeavour we each must bring great material and human resources, the result of separate cultures and free economies. And, above all, that endeavour requires a free and full exchange of new and different ideas, a full and frank consultation on all issues and all undertakings. For it is clear that no free nation can stand alone to meet the threat of those who make themselves our adversaries, that no free nation can retain any illusions about the nature of that threat, and that no free nation can remain indifferent to the steady erosion of freedom around the globe.

It is equally clear that no western nation on its own can help those less developed lands fulfil their hopes for steady progress. And, finally, it is clear that, in an age when new forces are asserting their strength around the globe, when the political shape of the hemisphere is changing rapidly, nothing is more vital than the unity of your country and mine.

And so, my friends of Canada, whatever problems may exist or arise between us, I can assure you that my associates and I will be ever ready to discuss them with you and to take whatever steps we can to remove them. And whatever those problems may be, I can also assure you that they shrink in comparison with the great and awesome tasks that await us both as free and peace loving nations.

So let us fix our attention not on those matters that vex us as neighbours, but on

those issues that face us as leaders. Let us look southward as part of the hemisphere with whose fate we are inextricably bound. Let us look eastward as part of the north Atlantic partnership upon whose strength and will so many depend. Let us look westward to Japan, to the newly emerging lands of Asia and, beyond Asia, to Africa and the Middle East where live the peoples upon whose fate and choice the struggle for freedom may ultimately turn. And let us look at the world in which we live and hope to go on living, and at the way of life for which Canadians and Americans alike have always been willing to give up their lives if necessary to defend and preserve it. I was reminded again of this on my visit to your war memorial.

First, if you will, let us consider our mutual hopes for this hemisphere. Stretching virtually from pole to pole, the nations of the western hemisphere are bound together by the laws of economics as well as geography, by a common dedication to freedom as well as a common history of fighting for it. To make this entire area more secure against aggression of all kinds; to defend it against the encroachment of international communism in this hemisphere; and to see our sister states fulfil their hopes and needs for economic and social reform and development, are surely all challenges confronting your nation and deserving of your talents and resources, as well as ours.

To be sure, it would mean an added responsibility, but yours is not a nation that shrinks from responsibility. The hemisphere is a family into which we were born, and we cannot turn our backs to it in time of trouble. Nor can we stand aside from its great adventure of development. I believe that all the free members of the organization of American states would be both heartened and strengthened by any increase in your hemispheric role. Your skills, your resources, your judicious perception at the council table—even when it differs from our own views—are all needed throughout the inter-American community. Your country and mine are partners in North American affairs; can we not become partners in inter-American affairs?

Second, let us consider our mutual hopes for the north Atlantic community. Our NATO alliance is still, as it was when it was founded, the world's greatest bulwark of freedom. But the military balance of power has been changing. Enemy tactics and weaponry have been changing. We can stand still only at our peril.

NATO force structures were originally devised to meet the threat of a massive conventional attack, in a period of western nuclear monopoly. Now, if we are to meet

the defence requirements of the 1960's, the NATO countries must push forward simultaneously along two major lines.

First, we must strengthen the conventional capability of our alliance as a matter of the highest priority. To this end we in the United States are taking steps to increase the strength and mobility of our forces and to modernize their equipment. To the same end, we will maintain our forces now on the European continent, and will increase their conventional capabilities. We look to our NATO allies to assign an equally high priority to this same essential task.

Second, we must make certain that nuclear weapons will continue to be available for the defence of the entire treaty area, and that these weapons are at all times under close and flexible political control that meets the needs of all NATO countries. We are prepared to join our allies in working out suitable arrangements for this purpose.

To make clear our own intentions and commitment, to the defence of the western world, the United States will commit to the NATO command area five—and subsequently still more—Polaris atomic missile submarines, which are defensive weapons, subject to any agreed NATO guidelines on their control and use, and responsive to the needs of all members but still credible in an emergency. Beyond this, we look to the possibility of eventually establishing a NATO sea-borne force which would be truly multilateral in ownership and control, if this should be desired and found feasible by our allies once NATO's non-nuclear goals have been achieved.

Both of these measures—improved conventional forces and increased nuclear forces—are put forward in recognition of the fact that the defence of Europe, and the assurance that can be given to the people of Europe, and the defence of North America, are indivisible; in the hope that no aggressor will mistake our desire for peace with our determination to respond instantly to any attack with whatever force is appropriate, and in the conviction that the time has come for all members of the NATO community to further increase and integrate their respective forces in the NATO command area, co-ordinating and sharing in research, development, production, storage, defence, command and training at all levels of armaments. So let us begin. Our opponents are watching to see if we in the west are divided; they take courage when we are, and we must not let them be deceived or in doubt about our willingness to maintain our own freedom.

Third, let us turn to the less developed nations in the southern half of the globe,

those whose struggle to escape the bonds of mass misery appeals to our hearts as well as to our hopes for a free and stable world community. Both your nation and mine have recognized our responsibilities to these new nations. Our people have given generously, though not always effectively. We could not do less, and now we must do more.

For our historic task in this embattled age is not merely to defend freedom. It is to extend its writ and to strengthen its covenant to peoples of different cultures and creeds and colours, whose policies or economic system may differ from our own but whose desire to be free is no less fervent than our own. Through the organization for economic co-operative development and the development assistance group we can pool our vast resources and skills and make available the kind of long term capital, planning and know-how without which these nations will never achieve independent and viable economies, and without which our efforts will be tragically wasted. I propose further that the O.E.C.D. establish a development centre, where citizens, officials, students and professional men of the Atlantic areas and the less developed countries can meet to study the problems of economic development.

If we in the Atlantic community can more closely co-ordinate our own economic policies—and certainly the O.E.C.D. provides the framework if we but use it, and I hope you will join us in doing so—then surely our potential economic resources are adequate to meet our responsibilities. Consider, for example, the unsurpassed productivity of our farms. Less than 8 per cent of the American working force is on our farms; less than 11 per cent of the Canadian working force is on yours. Fewer men on fewer acres than almost any nation on earth, but free men on free acres, can produce here in North America all the food a hungry world can use, while all the collective farms and forced labour of the communist system produce one shortage after another. This is a day to day miracle of our free societies, easy to forget at a time when our minds are caught up in the glamour of beginning the exploration of space.

As the new nations emerge into independence they face a choice, shall they develop by the method of consent or by turning their freedom over to a system of totalitarian control? In making that decision they should look long and hard at the tragedy now being played out in the villages of communist China.

If we can now work closely together to make our food surpluses a blessing instead of a curse, no man, woman or child need ever go hungry again. And if each of the more

fortunate nations can bear its fair share of the effort to help all the less fortunate—not merely those with whom we have had traditional ties but all who are willing and able to achieve meaningful growth and dignity—then this decade will surely be a turning point in the history of the human family.

Finally let me say just a few words about the world in which we live. We should not misjudge the force of the challenge we face, a force that is powerful as well as insidious, that inspires dedication as well as fear, that uses means we cannot adopt to achieve ends we cannot permit.

Nor can we mistake the nature of the struggle. It is not for concessions or territory. It is not simply between different systems. It is the age old battle for the survival of liberty itself. And our great advantage, we must never forget, is that the irresistible tide that began 500 years before the birth of Christ, in ancient Greece, is for freedom, and against tyranny. That is the wave of the future, and the iron hand of totalitarianism can ultimately neither seize it nor turn it back. In the words of Macaulay, "A single breaker may recede, but the tide is coming in."

So we in the free world are not without hope. We are not without friends. And we are not without resources to defend ourselves and those who are associated with us. Believing in the peaceful settlement of disputes and in the defence of human rights, we are working through the United Nations, and through regional and other associations, to lessen the risks, the tensions and the means and opportunity for aggression that have been mounting so rapidly throughout the world. In these councils of peace—in the United Nations emergency force in the Middle East, in the Congo, in the international control commission in southeast Asia, in the ten nation commission on disarmament—Canada has played a leading, important and constructive role.

If we can contain the powerful struggle of ideologies and reduce it to manageable proportions, we can proceed with the transcendent tasks of disciplining the nuclear weapons which shadow our lives and of finding a widened range of common enterprises between ourselves and those who live under communist rule. For, in the end, we live on one planet and are part of one human family; and whatever the struggles that confront us we must lose no chance to move forward toward a world of law and a world of disarmament.

At the conference table and in the minds of men the free world's cause is strengthened because it is just. But it is strengthened even more by the dedicated efforts of free men and free nations. As that great parliamentarian,

Edmund Burke, said, "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing." To do something is in essence why I am here today. This trip is more than a consultation, more than a good will visit. It is an act of faith, faith in your country and your leaders, faith in the capacity of two great neighbours to meet their common problems, and faith in the cause of freedom in which we are so intimately associated.

Mr. Diefenbaker: I should like to call now on the honourable the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons to thank the President for his address, and at the same time to express the appreciation of the members of both Houses of Parliament for the gracious gesture on the part of the President in that he will meet all members in room 16 on the conclusion of this gathering.

(Translation):

Honourable Mark Robert Drouin (Speaker of the Senate): Mr. President, allow me, on behalf of the members of the Senate of Canada, to tell you how delighted we are to welcome you among us, and to express our gratitude to you for the admirable address you have delivered with so much eloquence.

(Text):

If I may, Mr. President, I should like to tell you in English that the Senate and the House of Commons had no trouble today in coming to agreement to greet you and Mrs. Kennedy in Ottawa, and if you should be pleased to return and honour us with a further visit I am sure that a truce can be arranged and that we will greet you again with the enthusiasm that you realize is in this assembly.

(Translation):

It is not without deep emotion that we have just heard you speak of the things that unite us. We are not the only ones to have heard the ideas you have expressed, the declarations of principle that you have just made. Your words were addressed to the Canadian people and beyond the Canadian people you were also addressing all those peoples of the universe who, according to our laws, are free peoples. Finally, and mainly perhaps, you were thinking of another world when you spoke to us of peace, taking us to witness. We know that world, it ignores us and menaces us in turn, that world is inimical yet has the same right as we have to live on man's planet. The political and human principles you entertain you have wished to express them for the first time on foreign soil before the Canadian parliament. If you chose to do so it was not indiscriminately. You may rest assured that the Canadian

people appreciate your friendship towards us far more deeply than I can express it. Your presence in this house is a brilliant symbol for us.

In the difficult times we are going through, you may rest assured that Canadians are not merely fairweather friends. Twice the young men of our two countries in the prime of life have crossed the oceans to fight for liberty and for that democratic civilization to which both our countries belong. Today, you are the head of those democracies. And we wish to assure you that the Canadian people working in co-operation and harmony with yours will bring you the support of its resources and friendship.

Your concern to extend beyond the borders of America a generous image of your country honours us because this policy rests on truth. My compatriots I am pleased to say, are, I believe, your voluntary and understanding ambassadors throughout the world—we want the free world to recognize the disinterested generosity of the great American people. We proclaim your proverbial generosity—we want people finally to thank you—to thank you for your philanthropists and your foundations that have helped to rebuild so many cathedrals and assisted so many in distress through the centuries and beyond all frontiers—to thank you for the incalculable benefits derived from the Marshall plan that enabled the whole of Europe to recover rapidly—to thank you for the considerable assistance you grant to underdeveloped countries—to thank you for being the rampart of truly free democracies—finally, to thank you on behalf of those who do not know how to thank.

The long and friendly history of our relations shows that two nations, although of unequal force, can live together peacefully and prosperously.

By your presence here you bring us the ever present friendship of your country. As for ours, you can feel it in the atmosphere of this assembly. You yourself have integrated in your person the knowledge and power to act. You have already qualified courage as the most admirable of all human virtues and you were right. Your political career which in spite of the summits you have already attained is only just beginning, has given us time and again proof of that courage which you were pleased to exalt in others. Your country has entrusted its future to a young, piercing and dynamic mind. It is to some extent our future and that of western civilization that you carry within you. Let us remember that our greatest ally is liberty. Democracies remain while dictatorships pass. A free man can never be vanquished—a free man is always the stronger.

A reign of terror is always of short duration. Contemporary history brings us striking proof of this fact. Within recent times how many dictators have died an ignominious death and on their tombs democracy has blossomed again.

I could not forgive myself, Mr. President, if before finishing I did not add that coming from Quebec, that province which through its civilization, its language, its traditions and its religion differs from all the other provinces of Canada but which nevertheless is an integral part of this country and makes it a strong and united country, coming, as I say, from that province, I am not afraid to state that the presence by your side of your ravishing wife adds to the attachment we feel for you and all that you represent. Indeed, it is common knowledge that even before you were elected President of the United States, many Canadians hastened to look through the civil status registers in the hope of discovering that Mrs. Kennedy was of Canadian descent. Unfortunately, this search did not bear fruit. But we soon gained comfort from the knowledge that your wife, like us, was of French descent.

Her charm, her grace, her beauty and her vivacity have conquered all our hearts. Your union thus doubly justifies our attachment and our affection for you and your children. Thus, I bow to Mrs. Kennedy in expressing our confidence in you, Mr. President, and our every good wish for the greatness and prosperity of your country. May God be with you!

(Text):

Hon. Roland Michener (Speaker of the House of Commons): Mr. President, in the name of the House of Commons, in whose chamber we are assembled, I have the honour to offer you our sincere and profound thanks for your presence here today and for your encouraging message of friendship. I am sure that in this respect the House of Commons reflects the sentiments of all Canadians, not only the distinguished leaders of church and state and the guests of parliament who are present, but all Canadians everywhere. Many of them have seen and heard you this last half hour on television. All of them are pleased with your visit. They are all deeply sympathetic with you as you undertake the great responsibilities of your office, responsibilities which have so much significance not only for us as a neighbour, as a partner in NATO and in the free world, but for the strategy of peace in the world at large.

Beyond that, they are deeply interested in you as a person; as a young man who adds resourcefulness and integrity to a profile of courage. If you look about the House of

Commons you will see many young men; in fact there are 54 members who have not reached their 44th year. As a group we may be slightly prejudiced in favour of youth and enterprise, in your favour shall we say. There is no doubt whatever of our attitude toward charm and beauty and, therefore, of our wholehearted delight with your wife and with her presence here today. We not only thank you for bringing Mrs. Kennedy but rejoice in the good fortune which gives you such a beautiful and talented helpmate.

Having regard to some things that have been said today, and in taking unto myself and to my words this broadly representative character, I must make one exception. None of us in this house would dare to speak for what we refer to rather obscurely as the other place—in the plainest English, the senators. Of course they have already been most eloquently represented by my colleague their Speaker, whose impeccable French, the envy of all would-be parliamentary bilinguists, has given our sentiments most perfect expression.

I can tell you privately, Mr. President, that although we are glad to have the senators with us and to seat them in this chamber, we are not sure that our love is reciprocated. When we are invited from time to time to their chamber—"summoned" is the appropriate word—our fraternization is somewhat restricted by a brass barrier which they have placed just where the red carpet begins. Perhaps in Washington these legislative rivalries have not been thought of.

However, both the Canadian Senate and House of Commons collaborate most sincerely to welcome you. We collaborate in other ways which would interest you. Twice a year a delegation from our two houses meets a delegation of your Senate and House of Representatives in parliamentary exchanges which are carried on under the name of the Canada-United States interparliamentary group. These have been most cordial and fruitful. Taken together with many other exchanges between our two countries, private and official and at all levels, they are evidence of how closely the social and economic life of our two countries has been interwoven. They are evidence, too, of our determination not to let our proximity produce any unnecessary friction or misunderstanding, of our determination to be good neighbours rather than just neighbours.

We regard your visit, Mr. President, as the highest expression of these neighbourly interchanges, a sort of coping stone added to a solid structure of good will. It serves to bring to focus all our desires and hopes in

this most important area of international co-operation.

To our thanks to you and to Mrs. Kennedy may we add our best wishes for continued

success and enjoyment of your visit, and express our hope that as you have come first to us in Canada we shall continue to deserve and receive that priority in your affections.

**Distinguished Visitors to Canada who have addressed Both
Houses of Parliament since 1941**

Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain.	Dec. 30/41
His Ex. Doctor Eduard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia.	June 3/43 (in Railway Cttee. Room)
Madame Chiang Kai-Shek.	June 16/43
Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States of America.	Aug. 25/43 (on Parl. Hill)
Rt. Hon. John Curtin, P.C., Prime Minister of Australia.	June 1/44
Rt. Hon. Peter Fraser, P.C., Prime Minister of New Zealand.	June 30/44
General Charles de Gaulle.	July 11/44 (on Parl. Hill)
Rt. Hon. Clement R. Attlee, C.H., M.P., Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.	Nov. 19/45
Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America.	June 11/47
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.	Oct. 24/49
Hon. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan.	May 31/50
His Ex. Vincent Auriol, President of the French Republic.	Apr. 5/51
Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America.	Nov. 14/53
Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Eden, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.	Feb. 6/56
His Ex. Giovanni Gronchi, President of the Republic of Italy.	Mar. 5/56
His Ex. Dr. Sukarno, President of the Republic of Indonesia.	June 5/56
His Ex. Guy Mollet, Premier of France.	Mar. 4/57
His Ex. Dr. Theodor Heuss, President of the Federal Republic of Germany.	June 2/58

Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.	June 13/58
Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America.	July 9/58
Hon. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana.	July 21/58
John F. Kennedy, President of the United States of America.	May 17/61
His Ex. U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations.	May 26/64
Her Majesty the Queen.	July 1/67 (on Parl. Hill)

**Message from Prime Minister to President of U.S.A. during Latter's
Overflight of Canada on 2 November, 1966**

AS YOU PASS OVER CANADA ON YOUR WAY
HOME I WANT TO WELCOME YOU BACK FROM
YOUR HISTORIC VISIT TO SO MANY OF OUR
FRIENDS ACROSS THE PACIFIC. I FEEL CERTAIN
THAT YOUR TIRELESS AND IMAGINATIVE EFFORTS
WILL HAVE SERVED THE CAUSE OF PEACE IN
THAT TROUBLED AREA OF THE WORLD. BEST
REGARDS.

L. B. PEARSON

Prime Minister