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**OA/ID Number:** 13749  
**Folder ID Number:** 13749-002

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**Folder Title:**  
Ottawa Working Dinner Toast 3/11/91 [OA 6856]

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

CANADA

State: Border crossing 647-2170

Comments

~~goose symbol~~

To Cici

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**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

M Jack Felt

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COPY TO CW

STAFFED

(Hinchliffe/Cawley)  
March 11, 1991 1 p.m.  
OTTAWA

*longest unbroken border  
visa charges  
INS-revenue*

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: OTTAWA <sup>working</sup> STATE DINNER TOAST**  
March 14, 1991

It's always very special when leaders of our two countries meet; because Canada and the United States have an extraordinary historic friendship. A friendship symbolized by our shared border -- crossed unimpeded by Americans and Canadians -- by our bald eagle and your Canada goose. Unfortunately, it's also a border crossed by the malignancy of acid rain -- which poisons the woods, the waters, and the lives of both our nations.

*Nexis*

*REQ -  
Chuck  
Herrick  
x5711*

The threat acid rain poses to our futures has brought us today to Ottawa, to sign this historic air quality agreement last year's Houston summit, Prime Minister Mulroney and I began these negotiations.

*Draft  
Bryan NRClean  
EX-Acid Rain  
475-7400*

*North American  
only between 2 nations*

here -- in the province whose very name means "shining waters."

*Fodor's '91 Guide to  
Canada,  
p.419*

This agreement is our attempt to live up to the promise Mr. Mulroney stated so poignantly to our Congress: "we shall persevere until our skies regain their purity and our rains recover the gentleness that gives life to our forests and streams."

*Foreign Visitors  
to Congress,  
Vol. 2,  
p.1069*

And we cannot forget that we're here at the conclusion of another just, shared cause: our jointly undertaken liberation of Kuwait. We honor the servicemen and women who embodied the finest ideals of Canada and the U.S. as they spoke with the power of their very lives for decency, for morality, and for humanity.

*(F18 Squadron + ships)*

*Marian  
Bosura  
NSC X5076*

Let us raise our glasses in honor of them -- in honor of our special friendship -- and in commitment to our mutual undertakings. To good allies -- and to good causes.

SUGGESTED TOAST

STATE DINNER IN OTTAWA

We have much to celebrate. I have come here to sign an historic document -- an air quality agreement between our two countries. Prime Minister Mulroney and I opened negotiations on this agreement at the Houston Summit in April, 1990. Now we see the fruits of what was a long and intense process, but a process that was conducted in a spirit of cooperation and good-neighborliness. We now have an agreement to improve air quality -- something we can all breathe easier about.

We are also here in the Canadian capital at the conclusion of another just cause. We are celebrating our joint victory in the Gulf. Cooperation and good-neighborliness contribute also to being good allies. And we are good allies.

Let us raise our glasses to good-neighbors, good allies, and good causes.

Helga Wang lie  
(TIME) (early <sup>mid</sup> Jan. 1991)

WFB

James Dobson, Children at Risk  
(Word Pub.)

W.B. - 10/90 - at Notre Dame -  
"Christian Culture in Modern Am."

Josephson Institute of Ethics (Main del  
Reg)  
"The Ethics of Am. Youth."

Canada

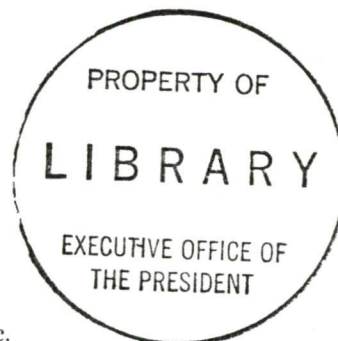
Ottawa

Remarks by  
Canadian leaders  
to Joint Sessions  
of US Congress

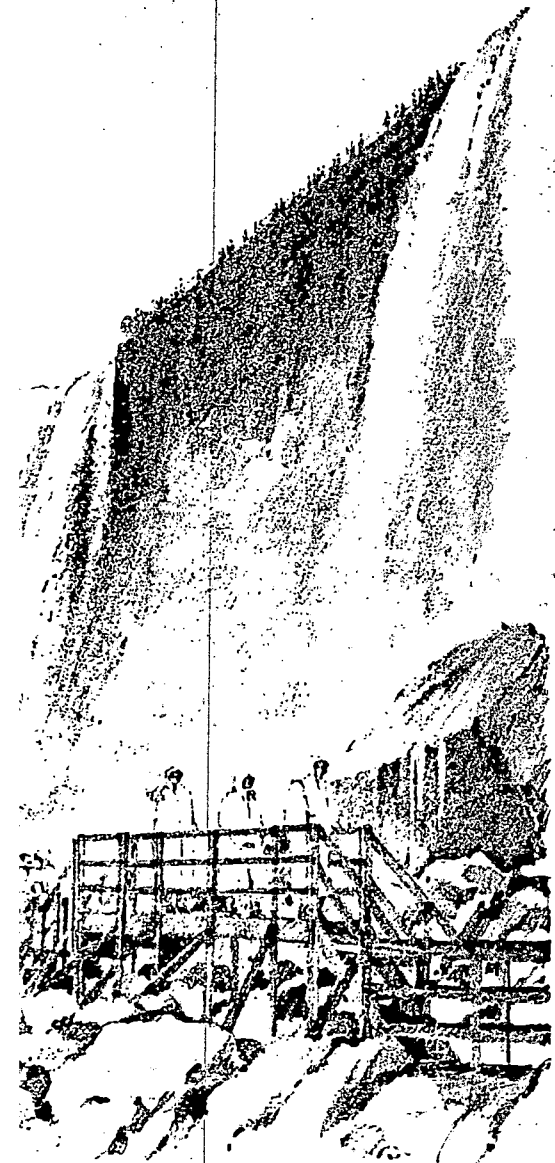
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1991  
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# Fodor's 91 Canada

2/20/91



Fodor's Travel Publications, Inc.  
New York and London



## Introduction

*Ontario* is an old Iroquois word meaning "shining waters." The province contains 156,670 square kilometers (68,490 square miles) of fresh water—one quarter of all there is in the world. The waters of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes bound Ontario for a thousand miles on its populous and affluent southern rim. Here its waterways are plied by hulking ocean tankers, lake cruisers, and pleasure craft. But the majority of Ontario's lakes are blue expanses crossed by the occasional lone canoe. ✓

The sheer immensity of Ontario (an area of almost a half-million square miles) makes it hard to discern a character. Inside one political boundary you will find frontier mining towns like South Porcupine, the gentle pastoral scenery of Kitchener's Mennonite farm communities, flashing neon sophistication of midtown Toronto, and gray stone conservatism of townships around Kingston.

The scenery varies tremendously and so do the people. Ontario, with 9 million people, is the most populous province in English Canada. It's home to wealthy industrialists, Indian and Métis trappers, celebrated artists, solitary bush pilots, WASP gentry, and immigrants of all colors and creeds. It has more Germans than Nuremberg, more Italians than Florence, more blacks than Bermuda. The province is as big as two Texas, three Japans, or France, Germany, and Italy combined. As a traveler in a province this big and this diverse, the best you can do is scratch the edges and marvel at the rest—like the first explorers who glimpsed its vastness more than three and a half centuries ago.

In this chapter, we cover the most frequently visited sites in the southern part of the province. Toronto is covered in Chapter 3.

## Essential Information

### Important Addresses and Numbers

**Tourist Information Ontario** Ontario Travel (Queen's Park, Toronto M7A 2E5, tel. 416/965-4008, in English; 416/965-3448, in French; or 800/668-2946), a division of the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation, can supply information and maps for the entire province. For a free copy of the *Ontario Accommodation Directory*, call 800/668-2746. The provincial government also operates numerous **Travel Information Centres** (open mid-May to Labor Day 8-8, Labor Day to mid-May 8-4:30) throughout the province. All the information centers are open daily; call 800/668-2746.

**Ottawa** For information on Ottawa, contact the **Canada's Capital Visitors and Convention Bureau** (222 Queen St., 7th floor, Ont. K1P 5V9, tel. 613/237-5158).

**Niagara Falls** Contact the **Niagara Falls, Canada Visitor and Convention Bureau** (4673 Ontario Ave., Niagara Falls L2E 3R1, tel. 416/356-6061).

There is also an **Information Center** (tel. 416/358-3221) at the corner of Highway 420 and Stanley Avenue. You'll see the big

**Niagara-on-the-Lake** The Niagara Foundation visits local homes and gardens every spring. Phone the Chamber of Commerce (tel. 416/468-2325).

**Hillebrand Estates Winery** (Hwy. 55, Niagara Stone Rd., tel. 416/468-7123) offers free tours, followed by a free sampling of their award-winning products.

A much larger, more established firm is **Inniskillin Wine**, which offers tours and has numerous displays that illustrate the wine-making procedure inside a 19th-century barn. *Off the Niagara River Pkwy., just south of town, tel. 416/468-2187. Tours June-Oct. daily 10:30 and 2:30; Nov.-May, weekends 2:30.*

**Stratford** **Stratford Tours Inc.** arranges a variety of tours, including dining and theater. *Box 45, Stratford N5A 6S8, tel. 519/271-8181.*

**The Avon Historical Society** (tel. 519/271-5140) conducts charming one-hour tours of the city, July 1-Labor Day, daily except Sunday at 9:30 AM. Meet at the tourist information booth at Lakeside Drive and Ontario Street.

## Exploring Ontario

### Orientation

Our exploration of the province begins in Ottawa and its sister city across the Ottawa River, Hull. Tour 2 travels along the St. Lawrence River and the northern shore of Lake Ontario; Tour 3 threads around the lakes north of Toronto. Tour 4 begins at Niagara Falls, below Lake Ontario, and heads west of Toronto to Windsor, across the river from Detroit, Michigan.

### Highlights for First-time Visitors

**Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Tour 1: Ottawa and Hull**

**Changing of the Guard in front of Parliament Hill, Ottawa, Tour 1: Ottawa and Hull**

**Horseshoe Falls, Niagara Falls, Tour 4: Niagara and West to Windsor**

**National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, Tour 1: Ottawa and Hull**

**Shakespeare Festival, Stratford, Tour 4: Niagara and West to Windsor**

**Shaw Festival, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Tour 4: Niagara and West to Windsor**

### Tour 1: Ottawa

In 1858 Queen Victoria astounded Canada by choosing Bytown, a backwoods lumbering town, to be the capital of the new Dominion. Typically, her compromise site pleased neither French-Canadians (who were arguing for Québec City) nor the English (who supported Kingston and Toronto). At any rate Bytown was renamed Ottawa, an Indian word meaning "a place of buying and selling." The name is perhaps a caution to the city's thousands of federal politicians and civil servants.

From a remote village with a population of 7,500 at the time of Confederation, "Westminster in the wilderness" has blossomed

### Exploring Ontario

into a lively cosmopolitan capital of (The verb *blossom* is in Ottawa's case quite full of gardens and parks.) Parliament recess but politics remains the city's driving force. Ottawa is inaccessible to tourists. It includes a network, strategic tables in certain restaurants, Chateau Grill and Les Saisons in the Westin in the private homes of Rockcliffe. Still, (for the apolitical tourist, too. Every May Canada's hospitality toward the exiled Dutching World War II, the government of Holland, 600,000 daffodils, and a half million Confederation Square, the banks of the Rideau, Parliament Hill. In late August the Central brings a horse show, a grandstand show, and In winter, skaters swarm on the Rideau Canal is floodlit on frosty nights, theater goes glows at the National Arts Centre, and skiers enjoy the slopes of the Gatineau Hills.

*Numbers in the margin correspond with p. 421 of the Lower Ontario Province and Downtown*

- 1 The natural place to begin a walking tour is
- 2 **Parliament Hill**, a 150-foot promontory over the Ottawa River. Designed by architect Thomas Charles Johnston, the neo-Gothic **Parliament Building** was completed in 1866. The **Peace Tower**, in the center block of the 291-foot-high neo-Gothic structure that replaced the Centre Block after it was gutted by fire in 1947, projects from each corner of the tower a Gothic gargoyle. Inside there's a monument to Confederation, a clock tower, and a 52-bell carillon. The 22,400-pound tower strikes the hour. Every summer day in July the Changing of the Guard ceremony is performed, at 10 AM, with brass pipes, drums, bear-skin hats, and the flashing of the Governor General's Foot Guards and the C-13 Guards of Montréal.

To the sides of the Peace Tower and Centre Block are the West blocks, their copper roofs oxidized blue-green. Both are part of the original complex that escaped the fires that devastated the Centre Block. The doorway of the **East Block's** main (150-foot) entrance is carved with the coats of arms of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, which united to form the Confederation of Canada. The western facade a carriage porch of cut from the building. At the northern end of the entrance to the prime minister's office. The House of Commons, and the office of the leader of the opposition are located in the **Centre Block**. Austere, dignified, and oak hall of the House of Commons is the bates of Canada's 282 elected members of Parliament is welcome to observe House debates and (usually the liveliest part of the proceedings) daily when the House is in session. In the Centre Block the gold-and-crimson Senate Chamber the (the Queen's representative in Canada) read the Throne at the opening of each session. The Centre Block also houses the library (complete

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Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada

Address before a Joint Meeting of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives

April 27, 1988

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, Members of Congress and Chers Amis, I feel right at home here, Mr. Speaker. This is the kind of invitation I sort of get everyday in the House of Commons, just before question period.

But I am delighted to be here and thank you for your gracious invitation and your very warm welcome.

I come here today to celebrate the historic friendship between Canada and the United States. On the border between our two countries, there are no fences and no barricades; there are no soldiers and no arms. That 5,000-mile frontier, spanning a continent between two oceans, is, of itself, a remarkable historical fact. It symbolizes neighborliness between two free and peace-loving nations. It signifies leadership, not only in the conduct of our bilateral relations, but for the international community as a whole.

Interesting point...  
could maybe  
paraphrase →

History requires us to provide for our common security on the North American Continent, through NORAD and in the NATO Alliance. Geography obliges us to preserve and protect our environment, to pass on intact to future generations what providence and our forebears have so generously bequeathed us. Economics and geography together present us with a unique opportunity to further enhance our prosperity through trade. We begin, Mr. Speaker, from a common heritage of democratic traditions and a common defence of liberty.

re: acid  
rain  
treaty

There are reminders of that, from the trenches of one war, to the beaches of the next, places inscribed in the history of valour, where Canadians and Americans have stood together, where Canadians and Americans have died together, in the defence of freedom.

Canadians and Americans can and always will be proud of their commitment to democracy and freedom.

As we made common cause in two world wars and in Korea, so do our young men and women now stand the first watch of liberty in

Western Europe. In peacetime, as in war, the United States and Canada have shouldered and shared heavy burdens in our common commitment to freedom. Together, we have maintained our presence in Europe for two generations, at considerable expense to both nations.

The importance of our defense capabilities now lies not so much in projecting power as in deterring war. I salute President Reagan for his achievements in the bolstering of Western defenses. His courage and leadership—and that of this Congress—have also made possible significant progress in arms control and disarmament.

The INF Agreement, which has the full support of Canada and all NATO members, addresses the collective security of East and West, not just the United States and the Soviet Union; ultimately it deals with the survival of the human race. Canada, more than many countries, Canadians perhaps more than many peoples, are aware of the sombreness of nuclear realities of our world. For we live in the shadow of nuclear arms, situated as we are directly between the world's superpowers.

But Mr. Speaker and Mr. Vice President it is not as if we see nothing to choose between them. We hear much about glasnost and Perestroika in the Soviet Union. Mr. Gorbachev is a reformer and, in the Soviet system, there is much in need of reforming. We wish him well, but history obliges us to retain a strong measure of skepticism about the Soviet system. And in some ways, Canadians also can be from Missouri.

Not all the time, Senator.

We live between the two superpowers, but did not and we do not see them as morally equivalent in any way. The United States is a bulwark of democracy, a beacon of liberty. The United States and its NATO allies stand for freedom; they exemplify and celebrate human rights and individual dignity.

Here, as in Canada, tolerance and respect for one another's opinions are ingrained in the national character. Here, as in Canada, governments dispose, but it is the people, the people who decide; elected representatives may govern but, it is, in the terms of the preamble of your Constitution, "We the people" who rule.

We are two independent nations, each with its own national interests and unique character. You have one official language; we have two. Your system of government is congressional; ours is parliamentary. Neither of our countries is without its inequities and its imperfections. But we are, each in our own way, building caring societies that give our citizens remarkable opportunities for educa-

tion and employment, enabling them and our countries to make dramatic social and economic progress. We each have sovereign interests to assert, national interests to uphold. And we can have different views of the world, just as we clearly have different responsibilities in the world.

You know, it is fashionable in some circles to suggest that America is growing weary of its role and that its influence is in decline in the world. The evidence to the contrary is all about you, in the Silicon Valley of California, in the Sun Belt of the South, in your great agricultural heartland, in the new high technology corridor of the Northeast, in the towers of Manhattan, and throughout this splendid capital.

The world still looks to America not only as a model of liberty, but as a source of persuasive international leadership. The world counts as well on the strength and independence of this Congress, a legislature of unprecedented influence and capacity for good which has endured for over 200 years and which stands proudly as a cornerstone of this impressive democracy.

Mr. Speaker, when I sought the leadership of my party 5 years ago, and it was then that I acquired a deep respect for everyone everywhere who has had to run in a primary, but when I sought the leadership of my own party I said that Canada and the United States were one another's best friend and greatest ally. Nothing in my experience in government—and we have known tensions and serious disagreement—nothing has led me to revise my views about the profound value of an exemplary relationship between two of the world's great democracies.

Our common democratic values and our shared commitment to defend them is but one worthy example of neighborliness and leadership. The protection of our environment is another. As President Reagan has said:

"Our two countries should work together on all matters of environment, because entrusted to us is the care of a very unique and a very beautiful continent and all of us share the desire to protect this for generations of Canadians and Americans yet to come."

For more than 75 years, since the creation of the International Joint Commission, the United States and Canada have demonstrated both sensitivity and effectiveness in environmental protection and wildlife conservation. The flow of nature is rarely constrained by boundaries. The Canada goose winters in the United States—along with a few other Canadians—and the American bald eagle nests in the forests and soars in the skies of British Columbia.

Consider what we have achieved together in just one area, since the Great Lakes Waters Quality Agreement of 1972. The Great Lakes are coming back—one sure sign of this is the return in numbers of wildlife species once thought to be on the verge of extinction.

In the newly updated agreement, signed by our two countries in Toledo last November, we agreed not only on the nature of toxic wastes that have polluted the Great Lakes, but on a process for action to restore them.

[*Speaking in French.*]

[*Translation*] Together, the United States and Canada are taking the first steps to arrest the deterioration of the ozone layer that shields the Earth from the most damaging effects of the Sun. The Montreal accord is but one example not only of what we can achieve together, but of leadership for the world—and also, Mr. Speaker, that is to make certain they get the message in Louisiana.

[*Text*] This is not to say, [Mr. Speaker], that there are not issues of great moment between us. You are aware of Canada's grave concerns on acid rain. In Canada, acid rain has already killed nearly 15,000 lakes; another 150,000 are being damaged and a further 150,000 are threatened. Many salmon-bearing rivers in Nova Scotia no longer support the species. Prime agricultural land and important sections of our majestic forests are receiving excessive amounts of acid rain.

We are doing everything we can to clean up our own act—we have concluded agreements with our provinces to reduce acid rain emissions in Eastern Canada to half their 1980 levels by the year 1994. But you know, that is only half the solution—because the other half of our acid rain comes across the border, directly from the United States, falling upon our forests, killing our lakes, and soiling our cities.

The one thing acid rain does not do is discriminate. It is despoiling your environment as inexorably as it is ours. It is damaging your environment from Michigan to Maine, and threatens marine life on the eastern seaboard.

It is a rapidly escalating ecological tragedy in this country as well as ours. Just imagine for a second the damage to your tourism and recreation; to timber stands and fishing streams; to your precious heritage—if this is not stopped.

We acknowledge responsibility for some of the acid rain that falls in the United States, and by the time our program reaches projected targets, our export of acid rain to the United States will have been cut by an amount in excess of 50 percent. We ask nothing more than this from you.

\* Mr. Prime Minister,  
when you spoke to our  
Congress 3 yrs. ago, you  
spoke of acid rain &  
the damage it wreaks  
today we've signed  
a treaty.....

I recognize that congressional funding for a clean coal technology program will help to develop new methods for reducing emissions in the longer term. I welcome that. I think it is a helpful and a progressive step. But more is needed.

We invite the administration, and the leadership of Congress, to conclude an accord whereby we agree on a schedule and targets for reducing acid rain that crosses our border. I will admit without hesitation that the cost of reducing acid rain is substantial, but the cost of inaction is greater still.

Canada will continue to press fully its case to rid our common environment of this blight—and we shall persevere until our skies regain their purity and our rains recover the gentleness that gives life to our forests and streams—and we hope that the United States Congress and the American people will respond in exactly the same way. I ask you this very simple proposition: What would be said of a generation of North Americans that found a way to explore the stars, but allowed its lakes and forests to languish and die? For as John F. Kennedy said at the University of New Brunswick, more than 30 years ago:

In the final analysis, the elimination of these various tensions on both sides of the border . . . must rely upon the wisdom, understanding and ability of the leadership . . . of our two nations.

President Kennedy was right then, and his thoughtful words challenge both our countries today. It is our view and I suppose it is the view of many of you that our economic development and environmental protection are not mutually exclusive, but are mutually reinforcing.

And in terms of resources, Canada plays a major role in the world. With the seventh largest economy in the free world, Canada has had, since 1984, the strongest growth rate of the economic summit countries. We are the world's largest exporter of metals and lumber, the world's second largest exporter of wheat, and we supply fully one-third of the world's newsprint—I am not responsible for the editorials. Canada and the United States conduct vital energy trade—Canada is your most important foreign supplier of oil, gas, and electricity.

That is just one component of the world's largest trading partnership, in which 2 million jobs in each country depend on exports to the other. Consider this: three-quarters of our exports come to the United States; fully one-quarter of your exports go to Canada. We buy as Canadians twice as much from you as Japan, and

we buy 10 times as much on a per capita basis. Canada buys more from the United States of America than the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, and Italy combined, and I tell you that is the record of a fair and a good trader. May Margaret Thatcher forgive me. But in point of fact as you already know, we are your best customers. We are good partners. And we are fair traders.

The Free Trade Agreement presents our two countries with an historic opportunity to create new jobs and enduring prosperity. This won't surprise you, but there are those in our country who say that in these negotiations we gave up too much. There are those in your country—perhaps even in this Chamber—who contend that we conceded too little. The agreement is not everything either side would have wanted, but as Franklin Roosevelt once observed:

Nations are co-equals, and therefore any treaty must represent compromises.

This is a good, balanced and fair agreement, the most important ever concluded between two trading partners. Quite apart from phasing-out all tariffs, which I think you will agree is an achievement in itself, we've established a number of important firsts—for trade in services, for financial services, for bilateral investment. And we've established a unique dispute settlement mechanism.

My administration has the majority to enact this agreement, and we shall. In the Congress, you will vote it up or down, as you see the interests of your fellow citizens. It is there, on the table, for both of us to ratify—a dream as old as the century, a dream that has eluded successive generations of leaders for a hundred years, a dream that is now clearly within our grasp.

Now is the time to send a powerful signal to our other trading partners, to give strong impetus to the GATT, to give new hope to those poorer nations who desperately need more liberalized trade and more generous access to our markets.

We stand at the threshold of a great new opportunity for all our citizens. This is more than simply a commercial agreement between two countries. The Free Trade Agreement for you and for me is a call to excellence. It is a summons to our two peoples to respond to the challenge of comparative advantage in the 21st century.

A nation's productivity may end on the assembly line, but it begins in the classroom. The imperatives of education are compelling and clear. Canadians know, we have learned that the growth areas of our economy, the areas of technology and innovation and

the service sector will demand, for example, higher math scores, higher reading and reasoning skills, and greater language proficiency, if we are to remain competitive.

The demands of trade oblige us as a smaller country with 25 million people, we have had to learn to be lean and aggressive, but fair, and in becoming more competitive in the world, I think we have become more knowledgeable upwardly.

And so, Mr. Speaker, that is the challenge of the Pacific. This is not a mystery. This is the challenge of the Pacific. That is the challenge of the European community, 320 million strong, in 1992.

That is the challenge of developing nations who cannot meet their financial obligations if they cannot sell their goods.

If the poorest nations cannot get that crippling burden of debt off their backs, they can't do business with either of our great countries. From the age of the Phoenicians to the age of Venice, to our own era, civilizations always have been enriched by trade.

And that, in my judgment, and I fought for this, and I have carried our share of responsibility, and others in this Chamber have as well. That is what the Free Trade Agreement is about—a magnificent opportunity for a new decade and a new century.

The challenges and the choices for both our nations are clear:

To guarantee our continued security.

To ensure an environment in which our children can inherit both a standard of living and a standard of life.

To provide for their education and development in a manner which will assure, years from now, their well-being and their competitiveness and their prosperity.

And most of all, you and I as legislators and as leaders of our respective countries, must continue to build distinctive and independent societies on the North American Continent that reflect both the excitement of change and the strength of immutable values.

Mr. Speaker, and Mr. Vice President, and Members of the Congress, succeeding generations of Americans have known the wisdom of the philosopher, Ralph Waldo Emerson, who wrote: "The way to have a friend is to be one."

Our two peoples, our two countries, have met that test in the past. We do so today, and I know that we shall in the future. I am confident, there is not the slightest doubt in my mind, I am confident that the relationship between Canada and the United States of America, we will know difficulties, we will know moments of strain, we will know moments of crisis and tension, but there is

not the slightest doubt in my mind that rooted as we are in fundamental values and democratic traditions that this relationship will always be, as Winston Churchill described it more than a half a century ago, "an example to every country, and a pattern for the future of the world."

Thank you.

*[Applause, the Members rising.]*

## Vincent Massey, Governor General of Canada

INTRODUCTION BY JANICE POTTER MACKINNON

VINCENT MASSEY WAS BORN IN 1887 into a wealthy and prominent Canadian family with many American ties. The Masseys were an old New England family which began its Canadian history in 1802 when Vincent's great-great-grandfather moved north. Vincent's mother, Anna Vincent, was an American and his younger brother, Raymond, pursued an acting career in the United States. The Masseys were also successful capitalists who owned the largest farm-implement company in Canada and they were patrons of the arts.

Massey was educated at the University of Toronto and at Oxford. After working as a history lecturer at the University of Toronto from 1913 until 1915, as an army staff officer and member of the war committee of the cabinet during the war, and as president of the family firm, Massey-Harris Company, from 1921 until 1925, he made his first foray into politics in 1926. When he failed to get elected as a Liberal, he was appointed Canada's first minister to the United States, a post he held until 1930. Because Massey was widely known as an anglophile, his appointment reassured Canadians that closer ties with the United States would not lessen contact with Britain; indeed, the furniture in the Massey residence in Washington was imported from England.

Massey continued the family tradition of support for the arts and higher education. Well educated himself, he married Alice Parkin, daughter of Sir George Parkin, a Canadian intellectual who favored strengthening Canadian ties with the British empire. From 1935 until 1946, Massey served as high commissioner to Britain and in 1949 he was appointed chairman of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences, the most comprehensive study to date of Canadian culture.

The pinnacle of Massey's career was his service from 1952 until 1959 as governor general, a position previously held only by Englishmen. During his term of office he made two official trips outside Canada, one to the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon and the other to the United States. He was invited to the

United States in 1954 in return for a state visit to Canada by President and Mrs. Eisenhower. Welcomed with the honors normally accorded a head of state, Massey was given a state dinner and the unusual privilege of addressing both houses of Congress. (He was also delighted to sleep in a bed made for and used by President Lincoln.) As representative of the Queen in Canada, Massey had no authority to make any policy statement without the approval of the Canadian government. Thus, his visit and his speech were mainly ceremonial, although in his discussion of Canadian-American relations he did emphasize the differences as well as the similarities between the Canadian and American peoples. Because the speech was merely ceremonial, no action resulted. Its significance lies in the fact that it was the first speech made in the United States by Canada's first Canadian-born governor general.

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## Vincent Massey, Governor General of Canada

*Address before a Joint Meeting of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives*

May 4, 1954

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the Congress, first may I thank you for the high compliment you have paid my country this morning, and for the warmth of your welcome which has touched me very deeply. I feel greatly honored that I should be asked to meet, on this occasion, the Members of the two great legislative bodies assembled in this Chamber. I am conscious at this moment—and who would not be—of the relation between the course of world events and the decisions which are arrived at here. You have given me a rare privilege today, and I am very grateful to you for it.

I feel no stranger in this city. [*Applause.*] I spent several very pleasant years here long ago, when my task was to set up the first diplomatic mission from Canada to your country, and my privilege to serve as envoy. This was when the nations of our Commonwealth commenced to send their own representatives abroad—first to this capital—each concerned with his country's business but all looking on the same sovereign as the head of the Commonwealth.

As Canadian Minister I bore credentials from our sovereign. I now come to you again as a representative of the Crown—this time not in a post abroad but in one at home. "Governor General" is, perhaps, a rather misleading term. A person holding that office does not govern. His functions, indeed, can easily be confused with those of governors in some other countries who, unlike him, are administrators. We, no less than yourselves, are, of course, a completely free and independent nation. Canada alone among the countries of the Americas is a constitutional monarchy. Under our system the Governor General represents the sovereign, who is the head of our Canadian state and with us, all actions in the field of government, from the passing of legislation to the delivering of mail are performed, to quote the ancient phrase we use, "On Her Majesty's service."

In June of last year, an event took place of high significance to us in Canada. In none of Her Majesty's realms was her coronation celebrated with greater fervor. May I say that as your neighbors, we Canadians were greatly touched by the deep and widespread interest displayed by the American people in this event. May I be permitted to convey to you the sincere appreciation of the Queen's subjects in Canada, for your sensitive understanding of a ceremony which meant so much to us and, we believe, much to the world. [Applause.]

On an occasion such as this, made possible by your graceful hospitality, one is reminded of all that our Commonwealth owes to you, and, indeed, has owed ever since you established your free Republic here on this continent. The principles enshrined in your Declaration of Independence and in your Constitution were a challenge to the British peoples in the 18th century, and since, to seek out the sources of their ancient freedom—sources from which we all have fed. Thus, you helped us to cultivate our own institutions under the Crown, which to us is a symbol of freedom and duty. We are grateful to you for aiding us in the Commonwealth to preserve and enrich our own way of life.

Even at the very beginning, the noble emotions inspired by the declaration of the fathers of this Republic, and the solid framework of the Constitution which they built, were comprehended and welcomed by many in Great Britain. I belong to a club in London—a stronghold of the Whigs in the 18th century—many of whose members used to receive the news of General Washington's victories with undisguised satisfaction. One of them, indeed, boasted that he had drunk the general's health every night during the course of the war in America. [Applause.]

To say that you in the United States and we in Canada have much in common, is a venerable platitude. Living as we do side by side on the same continent, our resemblances are many. We have, too, similar views on fundamental things. Among our common characteristics, one of the greatest, I believe, is our dislike of regimentation—our respect for the differences which lend color to everyday existence. We believe that each man should lead his own life; that each group of men should preserve its own customs. It is not surprising, therefore, that for all that we have in common, you and we should each preserve certain habits and traditions which we cherish because they belong to us. We know it is not your wish to have on your borders a mere replica of your own country, but rather a self-respecting community faithful to its own ways. We are thus better neighbors, because self-respect is the key to respect for

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others. On our side of the border you will find a country in which parliamentary government has been, we believe, successfully married to a federal system; a country whose people cherish 2 languages and 2 cultures—English and French; a land which has inherited from its mother countries in the Old World many forms and customs which have been happily fitted into life in the New. These ways of ours you respect because they are ours, just as we respect your ways because they are yours. Thus, in the words of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, which laid the foundation of our present concord as long ago as 1794, we “promote a disposition favorable to friendship and good neighborhood.”

another US-Canadian treaty....

In Canada we are indeed fortunate in our neighborhood. We have a warm-hearted neighbor. This your people have shown us over the years. There are countless bodies in this country in which, through your invitations, Canadians share membership with their American friends. We are not unmindful of what we owe to your great universities and foundations. Let me say, too, that we are ever conscious of the warmth of the hospitality we receive when we are your guests.

We have a powerful neighbor. Your massive strength, economic and military, excites a sense of wonder at its magnitude. The dedication of this power to the cause of freedom evokes the gratitude of all who love freedom everywhere. Your Canadian neighbors know that when you assumed the grave responsibilities you bear today, it was not of your choosing. And for what you have done, we honor you.

We have a friendly neighbor. There is no need to enlarge on the traditions of neighborly good sense which for so long have marked our relations. We can only hope that they may be reflected elsewhere in this troubled world. [*Applause.*]

We are happy to think that we know you well. Countless Canadians have personal friends on this side of the border. Many of us have relatives here. It is, of course, natural that a small community should know more of a larger neighbor than that neighbor knows of it. We are getting to know each other better as the years pass. We welcome your visits to us. Often your objective may be the river or the forest, and we are happy to offer you a playground. But perhaps you will let me say that we would not have our visitors show too strong a preference for those parts of Canada which are not yet inhabited by Canadians. We should like you to know our people—what they do and how they do it. I would not, of course, suggest that you are unaware of what is going on in Canada in the field of engineering and industry for example. Much of our development in

these spheres, I need not say, is a result of your confidence in our future. Nowhere has our recent growth met with warmer acclaim than in this country. It is true that quite extraordinary things have happened of late in Canada, but we prefer sober adjectives with which to describe them. Our expansion has been rapid, but it is steady and it is built on sound realities. It is based on the character of our people and on the quality of our national life. It is based on a hardihood and spirit of adventure as remarkable as that shown by our first explorers; on the disciplined intellect of our men of science seeking out new horizons of knowledge and usefulness; on the devotion of our legislators working to fulfill the conscious vision of the fathers of our Confederation who almost a hundred years ago came together to found a new nation. We believe that the Canada of today is not unworthy of inspection. I invite you to come and see us.

I have talked about ourselves as your neighbors. I have said little about ourselves as your partners. You and we work together in the international community. Along with kinsmen and friends across the seas, we are allies in defense of the things we value. [*Applause.*] And, if I may say so, I think that we in Canada, like you, have given proof that those values must be actively and zealously defended. [*Applause.*] Thus, in the far north we are working with you to strengthen the defenses of this continent on our territory and on yours. In Korea there has been, from an early stage, a brigade group of Canadian troops. They are now standing guard against the possibility of renewed attack. Twelve squadrons of the Royal Canadian Air Force and a further Canadian brigade group are stationed in Europe. Such formations, I need hardly say, should naturally be related in our minds to the size of the population which provides them.

We are also supplying our European friends with mutual aid on a considerable scale. Canada, too, is giving help under the Colombo plan to the countries of southern Asia. We believe—as you do—that the problems of our time cannot be solved by military strength alone. The line can be held only by the deployment of force, but the objective—peace—can be won only by the quality of infinite patience. [*Applause.*] In our collaboration, we may not always agree on every detail of the plans we must discuss together, but there is no difference between us on the fundamental aims which we pursue; we may differ now and then on the “hows” but never on the “whys.” You may depend upon us as faithful friends and comrades. [*Applause, the Members rising.*]

## John Buchan, Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada

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INTRODUCTION BY JANET ADAM SMITH

JOHN BUCHAN, BORN IN 1875, SON of a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, was educated at Glasgow University, and then Oxford, where he won academic honors, including the Newdigate Prize for a poem on the Pilgrim fathers, and supported himself by his writing. After qualifying as a barrister and concerned with reconstruction after the Boer War, he served two years under Lord Milner in South Africa. Back in London, he worked at the Bar, specializing in tax cases. In 1907 he married Susan Grosvenor and joined the publishing firm of Nelson.

Debarred by poor health from active service in 1914, he still became deeply involved in the war as Intelligence Corps officer in France and as director of the Department of Information. During these years came the novels that made his reputation as a master of adventure and suspense—*The Thirty-Nine Steps*, *Greenmantle*, and *Mr. Standfast*. Henceforth his career ran in double harness: on the one hand publisher and public man, on the other, novelist and biographer of Montrose, Scott, Cromwell, and Augustus.

Buchan entered Parliament in 1926 as a liberally minded Conservative. Though the friend and confidant of Prime Ministers Baldwin and MacDonald, he never held office in their governments. In 1935 he was appointed governor general of Canada and created a baron; so it was as Lord Tweedsmuir that he visited President Roosevelt in Washington in April 1937 (returning Roosevelt's visit to Quebec the year before) and addressed the U.S. Congress. To both Houses he stressed that a governor general could not talk of politics, but he could express his longstanding love of America, her people and her history (on an earlier visit he had toured the battlefields of Virginia with Samuel Eliot Morison).

In September 1939 Tweedsmuir signed Canada's declaration of war on Germany; he died in Montreal after a cerebral thrombosis early in 1940, and his ashes were buried at Elsfeld, his beloved Oxfordshire home.

John Buchan, Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor  
General of Canada

Address before the U.S. Senate  
April 1, 1937

Mr. Vice President and Senators, you have done me today a great kindness and a great honor for which I am deeply grateful. This is the culminating step in what has been a most memorable visit. I have had the opportunity, in a place I used to know well, of renewing many old friendships and making some new ones.

I am told, Senators, that I am supposed to say something to you today. A Governor General is in a very curious position. Once I was like you; I was a free and independent politician. [Laughter.] I could liberate my mind on any subject, anywhere, at any time, at any length I pleased. I had an official character, and, like you, I had also a private character. I need not remind you that a man's official character does not do justice as a rule to the stalwart virtues which he possesses as a private citizen. [Laughter.]

I remember in my own country on the Scottish border there was an old minister who once a month thought it his duty to deliver a sermon upon the terrors of hell, when he fairly dangled his congregation over the abyss; but, being a humane man, he liked to finish on a gentler note. He used to conclude thus: "Of course, my friends, ye understand that the Almighty is compelled to do things in his official capacity that he would scorn to do as a private individual." [Laughter.]

Senators, I am in the unfortunate position now of having no private capacity, but only an official one. I am unable to express my views upon any public question of any real importance, at least not for publication. But there is one subject on which even a Governor General may express his views, and that is my gratitude for your kindness here and my admiration for your great country. I have known America for many years. I have had the privilege of the friendship of many of your citizens. I have long been a lover of your history. I am quite sure that no American steeped in European

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history gets more of a thrill from Westminster Abbey than I get from Valley Forge and the Wilderness and the Shenandoah.

I have always believed that the secret of the future of civilization lies in the hands of the English-speaking people. I want these great nations not only to speak the same language but to think along the same lines, for that is the only true form of cooperation and friendship. I think that far too much is said about my country and yours being alike. It is much more important that they should be different. The strength of an alliance between two nations lies in the fact that they should be complementary to each other and each give the other something new. Therefore, I am always inclined to rejoice when I find great and real differences between your country and mine. But I think, when that has been said, that we have a wonderful basis for keeping together, especially on two grounds.

In the first place, we have the same definition of what constitutes greatness and goodness in human character. We admire the same qualities. We give our admiration and affection to the same type of leadership. Will anyone deny that your great men and our great men are singularly alike at bottom?

In the second place, we and you have the same tasks before us. I am especially struck in Canada to discover that nearly all our problems are paralleled by yours. We have the same economic problems. We have the same problems in the drought areas in the West. We have very similar constitutional problems and the task of harmonizing local interests and rights with national interests and duties.

Senators, I cannot imagine a greater bond between two nations than that they should engage in the same tasks and for the same purposes.

*(re: acid rain treaty)*

As I have said, I regard this afternoon as the culminating pleasure of a most delightful visit, and I offer you my sincerest thanks for your welcome today. [*Prolonged applause, Senators rising.*]

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HEADLINE: Gorbachev Supported On Reform;  
But Summit Leaders Differ on Providing Economic Assistance

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BYLINE: Dan Balz, Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post Staff Writers

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BODY:

On the eve of their annual economic summit, representatives of the major industrialized nations indicated their desire to show support for Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's reform efforts, despite clear differences over providing direct assistance to the beleaguered Soviet economy.

The Soviet aid question is expected to dominate discussions of the three-day summit that begins here Monday. But a U.S. official, describing the differences among the participating seven nations, said draft language for a final statement was "pretty vague."

U.S. national security adviser Brent Scowcroft said that while the summit's likely "primary message will be . . . encouragement" to Gorbachev for his reform efforts, the leaders also will sound "a note of caution" that genuine economic reform is needed before Western assistance can be productive.

The communique was being worked on tonight by aides as President Bush welcomed arriving summit leaders at an indoor rodeo and barbecue in the Astrodome. One draft expressed support for Gorbachev's efforts to reform the Soviet economy, and reaffirmed the willingness of the Western nations "to widen and deepen the scope of cooperation with the Soviet Union."

Also today, President Bush and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney agreed to begin negotiations shortly on an acid-rain agreement between the two countries. A senior Canadian official said an agreement, which Canada has wanted for years, is important for U.S.-Canada relations as well as the environment.

Bush, backed by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, opposes the plan of West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and French President Francois Mitterrand to give Moscow \$ 15 billion to \$ 20 billion in direct aid. Kohl is eager to aid the Soviets to offset their nervousness over German unification.

Bush and his supporters said the Soviets had not instituted the kind of reforms of the centrally run Soviet economy that would allow the money to be used wisely. While the administration favors technical assistance for the Soviets, it is balking at sending direct U.S. aid as long as the Soviets spend

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a quarter of their budget on their military and send \$ 5 billion annually to subsidize Cuba.

"There will not be one monolithic policy from the Houston summit," Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady said today on ABC's "Business World."

But there is a clear desire among all the participants to show support for Gorbachev's efforts.

Scowcroft, appearing today on CNN's "Newsmaker Sunday," said, "I think that the primary message [from the summit] will be one of encouragement for the process that is taking place within the Soviet Union, encouragement for all the things that Gorbachev has done and is proposing to do, but a note of caution that much needs to be done in order to make, for example, Western assistance productive."

Mulroney, on ABC's "This Week With David Brinkley," said, "Political and military signals were sent off from London a few days ago at [the] NATO [summit] and my expectation is that we're going to be considering, among other things, an economic response not only to his concerns but to our own."

On the same program, Secretary of State James A. Baker III added that "What we were able to accomplish in London at the NATO summit will be very meaningful in terms of helping perestroika [restructuring] succeed and maybe more meaningful than providing some \$ 15 billion or \$ 20 billion to an economy the size of the Soviet economy before there is economic reform in place."

Baker said Moscow's military spending and foreign aid are reasons why the Soviets "haven't been able to move forward in terms of [providing] consumer goods and that sort of thing."

Mulroney raised the possibility of a Soviet Union without Gorbachev. If Gorbachev was "chucked out" of office, Mulroney said, "we would be in an infinitely worse position than we are today. And so there is a response that has to come from Canada and from all of the industrialized nations. . . . Collectively, there has to be a significant response."

But he echoed Bush's view that individual countries have to decide for themselves how to respond to Gorbachev's request for assistance to help the crumbling Soviet economy and bolster his sagging political fortunes at home.

Mulroney emphasized that Canada is supplying previously promised farm and commercial credits to Moscow, which the United States does not.

Asked if the Canadian credits undercut U.S. policy, Bush replied today, "Nothing undercuts our policy."

White House press secretary Marlin Fitzwater said today that Gorbachev, in a letter to Bush that was received July 4, asked the summit participants "to consider providing technical economic assistance and credit that could be helpful to his economic reform efforts."

The announcement on acid rain followed a private meeting today between Bush and Mulroney. This issue has been a longtime irritant between the two countries, with Canada pressing the United States to reduce emissions from midwestern

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power plants that have been spoiling its lakes and forests.

White House officials said that with Congress close to passing a Clean Air Act, they were prepared to start negotiations to reduce sulfur dioxide and other components of acid rain.

Environmental activists here played down the significance of the agreement. "There's less there than meets the eye, and it took 10 years to get it," said Daniel F. Becker of the Sierra Club.

James Tripp of the Environmental Defense Fund added, "They are merely ratifying what they had already agreed to do."

The environment is one of three principal issues at the summit, with the United States resisting European and Canadian calls for swift action to combat global warming. The United States and Canada are also at odds with Europe over ending agricultural subsidies.

Bush began his day by attending church with his wife, Barbara; Thatcher, and Baker and Brady and their wives. Later, the president took a 30-minute jog in Memorial Park where he was joined by several dozen citizens out for runs.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER BRIAN MULRONEY AND PRESIDENT BUSH SPEAKING TO REPORTERS AT THE HOUSTON ECONOMIC SUMMIT. AFP

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