

tional Liberation, returned to Paris (with the rank of Ambassador). In addition, several posts were opened in Latin America.

The Second World War saw the emergence of a new Canada. This was a Canada prepared to assert its right to influence Allied policy. This was a Canada that had stood, after the fall of France, second only to Britain against the Axis powers. This was a Canada completing its transition from an agricultural to an industrial state. This was a Canada that now demanded that a new principle apply in the executive structures and in the policy commitments of the emerging United Nations organizations: namely, that each country should have a voice in decisions commensurate with its contributions. Here was the genesis of a new international concept: "Middle Power." Of course, this was a special moment in time. The world stage was uncrowded. The Axis powers had suffered total defeat. Europe was in disarray. Asia and Africa were just beginning their progress to independence. The parameters of the Cold War were unclear. The United States was inexperienced in its role as Western leader. In these circumstances, Canada often found itself a necessary linchpin between the new world and the old, between the developed and the developing. At the United Nations, in the new Commonwealth, or in the formation of a new Western Alliance to stem the Soviet advance in Europe, Canada found an active and important role. When career foreign service officer L.B. Pearson became Secretary of State for External Affairs in 1948, Canada's commitment to an activist foreign policy was confirmed. While it is true that Canada had emerged from the war as one of the strongest of the Allied powers, both in economic and military terms, it is also true that this new found influence was considerably enhanced by the professional reputation and initiative of its foreign service.

The record of Canada's contributions to international peace and stability in the decade or so following World War II have been documented in detail elsewhere. Suffice it to observe that when the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Mike Pearson in 1957 for Canada's contribution to the settlement of the 1956 Suez Crisis through the creation of the United Nations Emergency Force, this seemed to many a fitting climax to a decade of dedicated work at the UN, in NATO and elsewhere in a world threatened by the prospect of destruction. This is not to suggest that Canadian foreign policy was any less activist in the 1960s. However, as the world stage filled with new international actors, problems, definitions and trends, the opportunities for distinctive Canadian contributions changed character. There was still Canadian initiative and participation in UN peacekeeping, now spread beyond the Middle East to the Congo and Cyprus. South Africa was obliged to leave the Commonwealth, thus confirming, to Canada's satisfaction, the organization's multi-racial character. The Canadian quest for disarmament continued. Still, the nuclear community expanded rather than decreased, and the world proved distinctly unready to abandon the nation state as the basis of its political organization. The North Atlantic Community concept became a memory, as did hope that the UN might provide the organizational structure for a new world order. Likewise, Canada's honest broker and interlocutor role changed with the passage of time. Few countries any longer required Canada's advice on how to deal

with the United States. The new challenges were within the Commonwealth, "la Francophonie", and between North and South generally, or in complex areas like the Law of the Sea, in which Canadian negotiators played a major role.

The decade of the 1970s saw an important evolution in foreign policy reflecting a changing international scene and Canadian priorities. Essentially, Canadian foreign policy sought to adapt our traditional political and economic interests in Europe to the reality of an enlarged and strengthened European Economic Community, while pursuing new and challenging opportunities in the Pacific Rim countries. Strong ties with the United States remained a key element in foreign policy, while Canada's progressive aid policies



Sir Joseph Pope, Canada's first Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

laid the basis for the advocacy of a North-South dialogue, which sought to bridge the gap between the developed and developing nations of the world in the interests of international peace and stability. At the start of the decade, the government published *Foreign Policy for Canadians*. In brief, it laid emphasis on the interrelated needs to foster growth, safeguard sovereignty and independence, work for peace and security, promote social justice, enhance the quality of life and ensure a harmonious natural environment.

In 1971, the support services of various departments operating programs abroad were incorporated within the Department of External Affairs. Efforts were then begun to ensure that Heads of Post in various countries around the world administer Canadian government activities in their area as a coherent whole. In April, 1981, the responsibility for immigration programs abroad was transferred to External Affairs, together with the foreign service staff of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission; these