

spread, and we are all now active responsible agents in a world association of nations which adds new members to its roll every year. The first great formation period in Canadian and in American history is over. We must face up to new situations.

I have mentioned the unifying effect that foreign dangers have always had on Canadian society. I would like to conclude by pointing out again that in the face of the present world situation there should be no division among Canadians on foreign policy. If Sir John A. Macdonald were alive today, I am sure that he would feel that the traditions of parliamentary government and ordered freedom which he prized so much in the British system are in danger, and that Canadians should not hesitate in supporting them through the United Nations. And he would be joined in this wish by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I would like to quote from a speech made by Laurier.

"Thank Providence" he said, "that we live in a country of absolute freedom and liberty. Let us always bear in mind our duties, for duty is always inherent in right. Our fathers had to labour to secure rights. Now let us fulfil our part." He went on to say that he had no desire to suppress any element in the population but to give every racial group its freedom. "I want", he concluded, "to take all these elements and build a nation that will be foremost amongst the great powers of the world".

I will finish on this note. We are called on as Canadians in a united country to play a great role in world relations. This new responsibility and new opportunity can be described in a manner that all Canadians will understand; for us foreign policy is the new frontier of our democracy.

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