

in world affairs. I am not so sure that it might not be a good thing for Canada to come to believe, if not that it has a Messianic role to play in world affairs, that it has a very special creative role to play. I think it has.

MacKenzie King, in the twenties and thirties, sought for a foreign policy that divided us the least. During the last years of his regime and under his successor, Louis St. Laurent, we began the search for a foreign policy that united us the most. Let us, in this centennial year, continue that search. An active, creative foreign policy can help to unite this nation.

There was, I think, a golden age in Canadian foreign policy -- a period when, because of a peculiar and temporary set of circumstances, we in Canada became, on certain great issues of world affairs, one of an inner group of three countries which moulded the shape of the future. This golden age of Canadian foreign policy lasted about ten years from the fall of France to the early years of NATO -- roughly from 1942 to 1951.

The issues on which we became one of the top three Western powers along with the United States and