

Foremost, he was a diplomat, for he grew up with our Canadian Department of External Affairs, serving successively in the lower and then in the more important posts, until he reached the top as Ambassador to the United States of America, and Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. Only then was he persuaded that his contribution to Canada's international rôle could be extended if he left the civil service and entered politics.

In 1948 he became a Member of the House of Commons and Secretary of State for External Affairs in Mr. St. Laurent's Government; and finally Prime Minister in 1963. This new vantage point gave scope to his imaginative pursuit of a more orderly and peaceful international society, much of which was done by effective inside negotiations, but expressed itself in such responsible offices as President of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and in many special missions in international development agencies, Commonwealth and other organizations too numerous to recount. One cannot overlook his crucial rôle in NATO and in the resolution of the Suez Crisis. No Canadian of our time has been so deservedly renowned for his influence in the direction of conciliation and peace among the nations. Confirmation came when he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

This year at 75 he was engaged in putting down in writing for posterity his account of the unusually varied and effective career which I have so briefly described. Fortunately he was able to continue with this work as well as to carry on other interests in international programmes until a few weeks ago. His vitality, based on an athletic youth and a lifetime interest in sport, as a participant, coach and