

sought for a foreign policy that divided us the least. St. Laurent and Pearson in the late forties and fifties sought for a foreign policy that unites us the most.”¹⁷ The latter tradition has been sustained and valued by generations of Canadians and, more than we realize, by the rest of the world.

Notes

1. *Human Development Report*, UNDP, New York, Oxford University Press, 1991, p.15.
2. Barbara Ward, in 1967, called Canada “The First International Nation”. See William Kilbourn (ed) *A Guide to the Peaceable Kingdom*, Toronto, Macmillan of Canada, 1970.
3. See *The Ottawa Citizen*, December 30, 1991, p.A9.
4. For example, such a concession was wrung, by successive foreign testimonials, from Francine Pelletier, one of the most obdurately cynical internal critics of Canada at a Conference on Canadian Foreign Policy in Toronto on 10 and 11 December 1991.
5. It is useful that the Secretary of State for External Affairs released in December 1991, an updated “framework paper” on Canadian foreign policy, which emphasized the concepts of cooperative security, sustainable prosperity, democratic development and human rights.
6. Escott Reid, *Time of Fear and Hope: The Making of the North Atlantic Treaty*, Toronto, McClelland and Stewart, 1977.
7. Karl Deutsch’s concept of the relationship among independent states “which do not expect or fear the use of force in relations between them” is an appropriate framing of what we now seek to achieve.
8. Quoted in Alfred Grosser, *The Western Alliance*, New York, Vintage Books, 1982, p.154.