

should be included on the agenda of the general United Nations Conference on International Organization. It was also agreed that the three powers would support the admission to the new organization of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. These decisions were subsequently concurred in by China.

On March 5, 1945, invitations were extended to Canada and the other United Nations to attend at San Francisco a United Nations Conference on International Organization. The invitations were extended by the United States on its behalf and on behalf of the other three Sponsoring Powers, China, the Soviet Union, and the United Kingdom. The invitation suggested that the Conference should consider, as affording a basis for the Charter of the new organization, the proposals which had been agreed upon by the four Governments. The Canadian Government accepted this invitation.

The Parliament of Canada, after full debate, approved by an overwhelming majority a Resolution endorsing the Government's acceptance of the invitation. It recognized "that the establishment of an effective international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security is of vital importance to Canada, and, indeed, to the future well-being of mankind; and that it is in the interests of Canada that Canada should become a member of such an organization". It approved "the purposes and principles set forth in the proposals of the four governments", and considered "that these proposals constitute a satisfactory general basis for a discussion of the Charter of the proposed international organization". It agreed "that the representatives of Canada at the Conference should use their best endeavours to further the preparation of an acceptable Charter for an international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security". The Resolution concluded with the statement that "the Charter establishing the international organization should, before ratification, be submitted to Parliament for approval".

During the period between the Dumbarton Oaks conversations and the San Francisco Conference, the Canadian Government had been giving serious consideration to the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. Canadian diplomatic representatives abroad, especially those accredited to the Great Powers and to leading secondary states, informally exchanged views with the Governments to which they were accredited. These informal exchanges of views were supplemented by a formal memorandum submitted on January 12, 1945, to the Governments of the five Great Powers, making a number of suggestions for improving the effectiveness of the proposed international organization.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, on his visit to Washington in March 1945, had an opportunity for personal conversations with the late President Roosevelt in which they discussed the main features of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals and the suggestions which had been put forward by the Canadian Government.

From April 4 to 13 a meeting of representatives of Commonwealth Governments took place in London to discuss the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. The Prime Minister was unable to be present and the Canadian Government was represented by Mr. Vincent Massey, the Canadian High Commissioner in London, and Mr. Hume Wrong, the Associate Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. This meeting led to a useful exchange of information and a clarification of the views of the nations of the Commonwealth, all of which were deeply interested in the success of the San Francisco Conference.

Thus through a gradual process of discussion and development the ground was prepared for the San Francisco Conference.