

the people give their consent to the laws by which they are governed, then they must work unceasingly for the acceptance of this rule of law in the international sphere. The Canadian Government has constantly followed this principle.

112. These are some of the broad principles which underlie Canadian external policy and which reflect themselves in Canadian participation in the United Nations. This outline has shown how the Canadian Government has endeavoured to develop these principles into action.

109. In the first place, Canada is forced, of course, to recognize the limitations imposed upon a secondary power. To quote again from the Gray lecture delivered by the former Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs in Toronto on January 13, 1947: "No society of nations can prosper if it does not have the support of those who hold a major share of the world's military and economic power. There is little point in a country of our stature recommending international action if those who must carry the major burden of whatever action is taken are not in sympathy." Although Canada must realistically recognize that its role in the United Nations is not a paramount one, it would be even less realistic to pretend that Canada has no influence. Canada has both the capacity and independence to press vigorously for the principles in which Canadians believe. Her will Canada be generally dismissed. This has already been proven many times, as this outline has endeavoured to show.

110. Secondly, Canada's Government, like all democratic governments, must so frame its policy that it achieves general support from all sections of its people and not merely from special groups or interests. To quote once more from the Gray lecture: "A policy of world affairs, to be truly effective, must have its foundations laid upon general principles which have been tested in the life of the nation and which have secured the broad support of large groups of the population... No policy can be regarded as wise which divides the people whose effort and resources must put it into effect." National unity must, therefore, be a major concern of Canada's external policy - again as in the case of all other democratic states.

111. The third principle which has been reflected in Canadian policy is the Canadian conception of political liberty. Canadians are all conscious of the danger to their own political institutions when freedom is attacked in other parts of the world. Consequently they have sought and found their friends among those of similar political traditions of liberty. This concern with political freedom leads inevitably to another fundamental principle of Canada's external policy - the rule of law in international affairs. In the Canadian political system the supremacy of law is so familiar that Canadians are in danger of taking it for granted. Internationally, Canada has in recent times witnessed a degree of lawlessness perhaps never equalled before. Yet, if Canadians really believe in the principles of their own society, they must be governed by these principles in their international relations. If their experience tells them that the only healthy society is one in which