

in London to discuss the proposals. I shall not be able to be present myself at this meeting. Our government will be represented by the Associate Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Hume Wrong, in cooperation with the Right Hon. Vincent Massey, the Canadian High Commissioner in London. I believe that the discussions in London will serve a useful purpose as an exchange of information, and as a clarification of views among the different nations of the commonwealth, all of which alike are deeply interested in the success of the conference. This meeting will be a continuation of the exchanges of information and ideas which have been taking place between Canada and the other countries of the commonwealth and some of the united nations.

I might here mention that there was some discussion of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals at the recent inter-American conference on the problems of war and peace at Mexico City. Canada was not represented at that conference, and received no invitation to attend. The conference adopted a gracious resolution which rendered a tribute of admiration to Canada for our country's great war effort, and expressed a desire for closer Canadian collaboration with the pan-American system. To this resolution I have made an appreciative reply.

I have here a copy of the letter from the foreign secretary of Mexico transmitting this resolution to the government of Canada. I have also a copy of the reply I have since made, and at the conclusion of my observations I would ask permission to table these documents. Perhaps the letters might be included as a part of this statement.

Telegram

Castle of Chapultepec, D.F.

March 9, 1945.

(Translation)

The Right Honourable

William Lyon Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.

I have the honour to communicate to Your Excellency the following resolution adopted with enthusiasm by the respective delegates:

"The Inter-American Conference on the Problems of War and Peace considering that Canada has contributed and is contributing essentially to the defence of the American Continent, realizing a war effort whose magnitude includes all the resources of the country; that because of its geographic position Canada belongs to the American Hemisphere and within that occupies a prominent position for the high development of its culture, industry and democratic institutions, and that it maintains diplomatic and consular relations with the other American states, as also commercial and financial relations, the Inter-American Conference resolves:

"To render its tribute of admiration and gratitude to Canada for its great war effort in defence of the American Continent.

"To express its desire that Canada's collaboration with the Pan-American system may daily become closer and closer."

I have real pleasure in communicating the foregoing resolution to Your Excellency and avail myself of this opportunity to renew the expression of my most distinguished consideration.

Ezequiel Padilla,
Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Telegram

To: Ezequiel Padilla, Secretary of
Foreign Affairs, Mexico City,
Mexico.

From: W. L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada.

En Clair

Ottawa, Canada,
March 16, 1945.

On behalf of the people and government of Canada, I extend our sincere thanks for the generous tribute to Canada's war effort contained in the resolution which you transmitted on behalf of the Chapultepec Conference. We are proud to share in the defence of freedom on this continent, as in Europe and Asia. We are convinced that the increasing solidarity of the peace-loving peoples of this hemisphere, will contribute materially in the post-war period to both regional and world security. We greatly welcome the increased collaboration in all matters of mutual interest and concern with our neighbours of the Americas.

W. L. Mackenzie King.

While the San Francisco conference will concern itself with international cooperation in matters other than the assurance of security, its main purpose will be to erect a firm and enduring structure for the maintenance of world peace. The proposals formulated at Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta are not in final treaty form. They are a general basis for discussion of the charter for the proposed international organization. It is the purpose of the conference to develop from the proposals a complete instrument for signature by the united nations. For the success of any final plan of world security, it is essential that it should command the cordial assent of the great powers, as well as the support of a large number of intermediate and small countries. The great defect of the league of nations was not that it had an imperfect constitution, but that, at no time, did it include more than half the great powers. The great powers will no doubt support the inclusion in the completed charter of the substance of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals. For that and other reasons, the resolution now before the house recognizes that the proposals which have been made public constitute a satisfactory general basis for discussion of the proposed international organization.