

difficult task of reconciling national interests with international obligations, and their dilemma had so obstructed and confused them that the meeting had fallen into a mood of angry frustration. Even there in the presence of cynicism and defeat it was possible to discern the larger issue for here were men who, despite the circumstances which forced them to think and act narrowly in terms of national interests, were nevertheless struggling in the physical agony borne of long days and sleepless nights to maintain their conception of an international community.

For a Canadian official the line of march is plainly marked. In numerous public statements members of the Canadian Government have reiterated the theme that membership in the United Nations is a basic principle in Canadian foreign policy and that the effort to establish world Governments of international co-operation is one which has its full support. The Resolution of Parliament in which approval was given to the acceptance by Canada of an invitation to participate in the establishment of the United Nations contains these words, "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". In a statement in the House of Commons on December 17th, 1945, the Prime Minister made the following reference to this aspect of Canada's foreign policy, in relation to the problem of atomic energy:

"As political problems affecting the relations of governments, the solution of the problems presented by atomic energy must be sought in the realm of world politics. The more deeply one ponders the problems with which our world is confronted in the light - 'the terrible light', as Mr. Attlee said - of the implications of the development of atomic energy, the harder it is to see a solution in anything short of some surrender of national sovereignty. With a limited surrender of national sovereignty, there must be instituted some form of world government restricted, at least at the outset, to matters pertaining to the prevention of war, and the maintenance of international security.

"The United Nations Organization is not a sufficient answer to the problems of peace and security which the world is now seeking. It is a first step, and an all-important step, in the direction of that co-operation between nations which is essential to the survival of civilization. It is not, however, the only, much less the final step. The United Nations Organization is an indispensable medium and channel and forum through which the peoples of the world can work out new institutions and arrangements which their peace and security now require".

Again, in a statement made in this diversity a little over a year ago the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. St. Laurent, made the following remark: "If there is one conclusion that our common experience has led us to accept, it is that security for this country lies in the development of a firm structure of international organization."