

familiar with, and perhaps more sympathetic to, the concerns of the United States. The documents, while exhibiting an awareness of the consequences of our continental environment, reveal little enthusiasm for continentalism *per se*. Hume Wrong's observation¹, that the United States needed so little from anyone that when they did the opportunity ought to be seized to "extract a good price", appears to have been understood in Ottawa and (perhaps unconsciously) applied in deciding policy.

Another aspect of Canadian foreign policy in this period was the ambivalent attitude towards international organizations. Participation in the League of Nations was a valuable instrument for enhancing Canada's international status. As a result Canadian participation was continued throughout the period and was increased in 1927 by the successful bid for a seat on the League Council. There is considerable evidence of the abortive hope that European conflicts and struggles could be contained within that continent's boundaries and little evidence of an awareness that, with modern weaponry, warfare is limited only by political interest and ambition, and the necessities of strategic considerations. At the same time the absence of the United States from Geneva made Canada's participation awkward and her membership less desirable. While the non-membership of the United States in the League of Nations created a quandary for Canadian foreign policy, the opposite was the case with regard to the Pan-American Union. The membership of the United States in that organization was a major factor in Canada's decision against joining. While Canadian participation in the International Labour Organization was limited by the nature of the division of powers between the federal and provincial governments, the Permanent Court of International Justice was enthusiastically embraced as a system of arbitration similar in effect to that in existence between Canada and the United States.

These developments and considerations of Canadian foreign policy are reflected in the organization of the volume. The topical chapters of the earlier volumes (Immigration, Boundary Questions, Aftermath of War etc.) have disappeared. The first chapter is once again entitled "Conduct of External Relations". The remaining chapters reflect the areas of Canadian relationships: the Empire, the United States, International organizations, and other multilateral and bilateral negotiations and arrangements.

The years 1926-30 also saw a number of fundamental changes in Canada's capacity to handle her own foreign policy. Between 1909 and 1925 there had been little growth in the Department of External Affairs. When Sir Joseph Pope retired as Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, the structure and size of the Department was not much different from that which he had established in 1909 and there was a mere handful of quasi-diplomatic officers abroad (e.g., W. H. Riddell, M. M. Mahoney, P. C.

¹ Document 368.