

time, Canada supported the opinion that smaller countries had a right to join in discussions affecting world affairs, and also maintained that representation on any international body should be determined by a country's ability to help in realizing the purpose of the body. This principle of "functional representation", first stated when UNRRA was organized in 1943, was incorporated in the United Nations Charter.

As well as being represented by its delegates at all sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Canada has been active in other United Nations bodies. As a member of the Economic and Social Council, to which it was elected for three-year terms in 1946 and 1949, Canada is active on several of the commissions created by the Council: the Economic and Employment Commission, the Social Commission, the Fiscal Commission, and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The Economic and Social Council co-ordinates the activities of some thirteen specialized agencies, and in the organization and work of these Canada has played an important part. The headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization are at Montreal.

Canada was a signatory, with the United Kingdom and the United States, of the Washington Atomic Energy Declaration in 1945, and is a permanent member of the Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations. This Commission is responsible for proposing specific solutions of the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy, and submits its reports and recommendations to the Security Council. Under the United Nations Charter, the Security Council was charged with the principal task of maintaining international peace by collective action; Canada was a member of this Council for a two-year term from January 1948 to December 1949.

It is apparent that Canada seeks the solution of world problems through international co-operation. During the year 1948 Canada participated with representatives of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States, in informal and exploratory meetings on the subject of a North Atlantic security pact. From the beginning of the discussions it was agreed that any security pact for the North Atlantic area which might be concluded would be based on Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. In the event of an armed attack against a member of the United Nations, this Article recognizes the inherent right of collective self-defence until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed in Washington on April 4, 1949, by representatives of those nations which had initiated discussions, together with representatives of Denmark,



Dieppe veterans on the Champs Elysées in Paris commemorate seventh anniversary of landing.

Iceland, Italy, and Portugal. The President of the United States described the Treaty at this time as a shield against aggression and the fear of aggression. The attitude of Canada was made clear by its representative, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, who said: "The North Atlantic community is part of the world community and as we grow stronger to preserve the peace, all free men grow stronger with us."

It is in this spirit that Canada wishes to establish its relations with other nations, and to strengthen a feeling of kinship inspired by the common efforts and friendly associations of the past decade.