

that have frequently been at variance with those of the founders of the organization.

The dynamism of the Charter is perhaps best shown by the development of the use of international military forces for purely peaceful purposes, at the invitation and with the consent of the states on whose territories such forces may be stationed. The growth of the peacekeeping idea is described in more detail in Chapter Two of this book. It is sufficient to note here that it represents a pragmatic and largely unplanned extension of the machinery for peaceful settlement described in Chapter VI of the Charter. Although the peacekeeping techniques the United Nations has developed are fundamentally different from the kind of coercive enforcement action envisaged in Chapter VII, they are, in many ways, more in accord with the Charter's emphasis on peaceful co-operation and with the realities of power in the world. Canada has played a leading role in developing and applying the new techniques.

Canada at San Francisco

At the opening of the San Francisco Conference, Prime Minister Mackenzie King spelt out the Canadian approach to the proposals for the Charter that had been drafted at Dumbarton Oaks. He said that, in putting forward suggestions for amendments, the Canadian delegation's sole concern would be "to help in creating an organization which over the years and decades to come will be strong enough and flexible enough to stand any strains to which it may be subjected". While recognizing that the ultimate strength would have to come from the great powers, Canada was determined that this should not be to the exclusion of other powers. "Experience has shown," added the Prime Minister, "that the contribution of smaller powers is not a negligible one, either to the preserving of the peace or to its restoration when peace has been disturbed." The Canadian delegation wished to ensure that the "middle powers" would be associated with measures to keep the peace without sub-