

and from an early stage was consulted about the post-war institutions and arrangements which were under discussion by these powers. She was aware, therefore, both of a new-found status in world affairs and anxious to enter into commitments which would satisfy this status. Bismark is said to have once remarked about a European rival that she had developed an appetite for power without the teeth. About Canada it might have been said after the war that she had developed both the appetite and the teeth for a new international role. This was in sharp contrast with Canada's pre-war policies which by and large had been directed to avoiding commitments and involvement in the affairs of the world even though she remained a member of the League of Nations.

At San Francisco, therefore, Canada directed her efforts towards strengthening the provisions of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals in respect of the rights and responsibilities of the so-called middle powers. Canada pressed strongly for the adoption of qualifying rules for election to the Security Council which would recognize the contributions member states might make to the maintenance of international peace and security. This idea was incorporated into Article 23 of the Charter. Canada was also responsible for the adoption of what became Article 44 of the Charter providing for consultation between a member state and the Council before the latter called for the provision of that member's armed forces for enforcement action. The Prime Minister of Canada explained at the time that the imposition of sanctions would "raise especially difficult problems for secondary countries with wide international interests" because while the Great Powers would be able to prevent by the veto any decision to impose sanctions the so-called secondary countries would apparently not have any choice in the matter, despite the possibility they would be called upon to participate. Thirdly, Canada was responsible for the provision