

entity in international affairs. In order to arrive at any decision in international matters, or to take any action, it would be necessary that the group should discuss the matter as a single unit, and as such arrive at a decision. A doctrine was, therefore, created according to which each of the Dominions, as well as Great Britain, would be individually subordinate to the group as a fictitious State Super-Power or supreme State authority.

The question might be asked whether, according to that doctrine, the decision of the majority of the group was to be binding on the minority? There is no reference made to this anywhere. It seems to have been simply assumed that there would and could be no minority. The argument appears to have been: the group must decide as one unit: therefore, the group will be unanimous.

On this basis the Dominion Statesmen after consultation with those of Great Britain arrived at an agreement during the Peace Conference, and accepted the doctrine of a free and equal status; and when the Peace Treaty itself had to be signed, an endeavour was made to give expression thereto, in different ways, one of which at once strikes the attention. This was the manner in which the Treaty was signed by the Dominions.

The idea of the Unity of the Group with subordination of the Dominions to the group, had of course to replace the old theory of unity by subordination to Great Britain, which had to be sacrificed as obsolete; and, as in the case of the rejected theory, the impelling motive for the adoption of this idea was, - the fear of disintegration, accompanied by the all too anxious desire to find a preventative in what must necessarily, if adhered

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