

in a manner inconsistent with the purposes of the organization; and it obligates member states to supply armed forces and other assistance to the Security Council. (In practice, as will be seen later, the latter provision has remained virtually a dead letter, and peacekeeping techniques not envisaged in the Charter have been developed.)

Other ideas expressed in the Covenant that were taken over and expanded in the Charter include the principle of respect for the rights of small nations, the conception of an international public service, the principle that even the gravest international political issues should be publicly debated, and recognition of the need for international co-operation in social and economic affairs.

Throughout the war, Canada had made enormous contributions to countries in Europe and Asia through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), mutual aid and export credits. These contributions were made because of the conviction that economic and political reconstruction would have to go hand in hand and that Canada's postwar prosperity depended upon its being able to trade with a prospering world. The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, described Canada's policy as "support (for) every international organization which contributes to the economic and political stability of the world". Accordingly, the creation of a variety of specialized international organizations under the umbrella of the United Nations was firmly supported by Canada.

One of the principal lessons the authors of the Charter drew from the experience of the League was the necessity of promoting co-operation on economic and social problems with a view to eliminating some of the causes of war. The League had gathered indispensable data on economic and social issues and identified areas requiring attention, but few nations had heeded its recommendations. Against this prewar experience, the authors of the Charter decided that the United Nations should more actively promote higher social standards and the conditions for economic progress.