

deeply Canada felt and will continue to feel the loss of so close a friend and so good a neighbour as President Roosevelt. To many here who enjoyed his friendship, his death was a deeply moving, personal bereavement. To the United States, in its national bereavement, I should like again to express our sympathy.

But the passing of Franklin Roosevelt was more than a loss to neighbouring countries. It is a loss to the whole freedom-loving world. That loss places upon each and every one of us a greater responsibility. If the spirit of Franklin Roosevelt pervades the deliberations of this Conference, its success will be assured. The highest tribute which we of the United Nations can pay to his memory is, by our united efforts, to build a world organization which will express his life's aims and his life's ideals—a system of international co-operation which will banish from the world the threat of war, and the fear of war. To those who have come to this continent from other lands I can express no higher hope for the future of mankind than that out of the instrument we are now fashioning there may develop relations among all nations similar to those which for generations have been the common possession of Canada and the United States.

May I add a further personal reference? All present will join with Mr. Stettinius in the hope he expressed that, before the Conference concludes, Mr. Cordell Hull will be sufficiently restored in health to join in our deliberations. Mr. Hull's name will always be associated with the origins of the world security organization. His years of devoted service to the cause of world freedom, his great political wisdom, his fortitude, at his age, in making the arduous journey to Moscow in 1943, and the large share he has had in shaping the proposals we are now considering have earned for him an enduring place among the founders of the United Nations.

The proceedings of this Conference have been greatly facilitated by the preparatory work already done at Dumbarton Oaks and at Yalta by the inviting powers. We may all rejoice that the Great Powers have achieved unified proposals for a world security organization. That is a great step forward, a mighty contribution already made toward the establishment and maintenance of world peace.

The rapid movement of events on the battlefronts and the heavy demands on all who are represented here at San Francisco make it most desirable to begin as early as possible the detailed consideration of the proposals before the Conference.

It is not the intention of the Canadian delegation to put forth in plenary session special amendments to the proposals. Our delegation will express its point of view at an appropriate time and place on specific questions as they arise. Our sole preoccupation in any amendment which we may put forward or support at a later stage will 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.

We shall not be guided by considerations of national pride or prestige and shall not seek to have changes made for reasons such as these. We recognize the principle that power and responsibility must go hand in hand and that international security depends primarily upon the maintenance of an overwhelming preponderance of power on the side of peace. Power, however, is not exclusively concentrated in the hands of any four or five states, and the Conference should not act on the assumption that it is. Such a position would not only be contrary to the facts as they have been demonstrated in the past five years, but it would also be dangerous to the cause of security itself, for it would foster in many smaller countries the development of a new type of isolationism, a feeling that the task of preserving the peace could be left exclusively to Great Powers. Such a