

Mr. R. G. Robertson of the Department of External Affairs was secretary of the delegation. The assistant secretaries were Mr. J. L. Delisle and Miss M. Bridge, both of the Department of External Affairs.

The Prime Minister was accompanied to the Conference by his secretariat consisting of his principal secretary, Mr. W. J. Turnbull, and of Mr. J. W. Pickersgill, Mr. J. A. Gibson, Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Wallace and Mr. J. E. Handy.

The Minister of Justice was accompanied by his secretary, Mr. M. Bernier; Mr. Graydon by his secretary, Mr. M. Jack; and Mr. Coldwell by his secretary, Mr. A. B. Macdonald.

Because of the general election the Prime Minister had to be absent from the Conference from May 14th to June 23rd, the Minister of Justice from May 16th to June 23rd, Senator King from June 6th to June 23rd. Likewise Senator Moraud had to leave the Conference on May 25th, Mr. Graydon on May 23rd, Mr. Coldwell on May 19th, and Mrs. Casselman on May 16th. Senator King was acting chairman of the delegation from May 16th to June 6th and Mr. N. A. Robertson from June 7th to June 23rd. The delegation was assisted by a competent and hard-working group of stenographers, cypher officers and messengers.

APPROACH TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE CONFERENCE

The approach of the Canadian delegation to the problems which the San Francisco Conference had been called together to face was outlined by the Prime Minister of Canada at the second plenary meeting of the Conference on April 27, 1945.

Mr. King said:

The Canadian delegation comes to this Conference with one central purpose in view. That purpose is to co-operate as completely as we can with the delegations of other nations in bringing into being, as soon as possible, a Charter of world security.

This Conference is meeting at a time without parallel in the history of human affairs. The present is one of those moments of transition when an old order is passing away. As representatives of the United Nations, we are all here to help lay the foundations of a new world order. The ends that we seek to serve transcend the limits of race and the bounds of nationality.

We would do well to seek to match our deliberations to the rapid movement of events. While the fires of war are still burning fiercely, the opportunity is given to this Conference to forge and fashion from those fires an instrument for world security. In the execution of this great task there should be no avoidable delay. It is ours to give to grief-stricken humanity a hope of which it is in greater need today than it has ever been before. It is ours to help to bring into being a world community in which social security and human welfare will become a part of the inheritance of mankind.

The support we owe to the fighting forces of the United Nations must extend beyond the theatres of war. It must look beyond the end of hostilities. We owe it to all who have borne the heat of the strife; we owe it to the memory of those who have given their lives, to do all in our power to ensure that their services and their sacrifice shall not have been in vain.

In the past, the sacrifices of human life in war have been commemorated in monuments of stone or bronze. The only memorial worthy of the service and sacrifice of this war is one which will help to secure to peoples everywhere the opportunities of a more abundant life.

Perhaps this great gathering would permit me, as one who represents a country which has such close ties with the United States, to say how