

It is no less true that it is not the great powers only that are needed to defend, to preserve, and to extend freedom. We should be false to the freedom for which we are fighting if, at any time, we failed to remember that no nation liveth unto itself; and that nations, great and small, are members one of another.

It is not merely the security of nations that is indivisible. Their prosperity also is indivisible. Few would wish to return to the years before the war, when almost every nation sought economic security in economic isolation from its neighbours. What happened was that the economic security of all nations was destroyed. Now is surely the time for the whole world to realize that, just as no nation of itself can ensure its own safety, so no nation or group of nations can in isolation ensure its own prosperity.

For my part, I profoundly believe that both the security and the welfare of the nations of the British Commonwealth and, in large measure, the security and welfare of all peace-loving nations will depend on the capacity of the nations of the Commonwealth to give leadership in the pursuit of policies which, in character, are not exclusive but inclusive. How far such policies can be successfully pursued will, of course, depend on the extent to which other nations are prepared to pursue similar policies. But let us, as least, wherever that is possible, give the lead that is in the interests of the world as a whole. . . .

Over many years Canada's relations with the United States have been especially friendly. Throughout the war, we have followed the path of co-operation. We like to think that our country has had some part in bringing about a harmony of sentiment between the United States and the whole British Commonwealth. That harmony is the foundation of the close military collaboration which is proving so fruitful in this war.

It will ever be a prime object of Canadian policy to work for the maintenance of the fraternal association of the British and American peoples. When peace comes it is our highest hope that the peoples of the British Commonwealth and the United States will continue to march at each other's side, united more closely than ever. But we equally hope that they will march in a larger company, in which all the nations united to-day in defence of freedom will remain united in the service of mankind.

4. *From speech on estimates of the Department of External Affairs, House of Commons, August 4, 1944*

The organization of peace was one of the chief subjects which was discussed at the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in May. Mr. Churchill on May 24 gave to the British House of Commons an outline of the views which had been considered at that meeting. President Roosevelt in a statement of June 15 indicated that he had a similar conception of the means which should be adopted to give effect to the fourth paragraph of the Moscow declaration of last autumn. A lot of hard thinking is being given to these problems in Moscow, in London, in Washington, in Ottawa and in the other capitals of the United Nations. Mr. Cordell Hull has announced that they will be discussed in Washington this month by representatives of the four largest powers.