

had inspired the peoples of the United Nations in coming together to set up an international organization, and which should contain a declaration of the human rights and the common faith which inspired the United Nations. The preamble as it stands is based upon a draft drawn up by Field Marshal Smuts. It is an integral part of the Charter, although the precise obligations of the member states are indicated in the succeeding chapters.

The preamble reaffirms the faith of the peoples of the United Nations in those standards of civilized life which were attacked by our enemies in this war—the worth and dignity of the individual, the rule of law and justice among nations and respect for the pledged word. We in Canada, in common with the other United Nations who have set their names to this preamble and to the Purposes and Principles contained in the Charter, are persuaded that men and nations can by their joint and sustained efforts live together as good neighbours, free from fear and want, and with liberty of thought and worship. We are resolved to save ourselves and our children from the scourge of war which twice in our time has brought us untold loss and sorrow. Therefore we unite our strength to keep the peace.

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION

(Chapter I of the Charter)

The importance of the Purposes and Principles lies in the fact that they are not intended to be merely a collection of pious aspirations for the better behaviour of states, but that they are the basis of the Organization itself and are specifically made binding on all its Members. The first Purpose of the Organization is the prevention of war and the maintenance of security. The immediately succeeding Purposes recognize that the Organization is to be concerned not merely with the prevention of war, but with constructive activities directed towards the development of friendly relations between Members and international co-operation in the economic and social spheres. These two aims run through the whole Charter—on the one hand, the maintenance of peace, and on the other, positive action to bring about the conditions which make for peace and prosperity in the world.

While most of the Purposes and Principles of the Organization still remain in the form in which they were studied and approved by the Parliament of Canada when they formed part of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, there have been some important changes and additions as a result of the discussions at San Francisco.

PURPOSES

Justice and International Law

It soon became apparent during the debates at San Francisco that many of the delegations felt that greater emphasis should be placed on the idea that the preservation of peace must always be linked with the maintenance of justice and international law. It was strongly felt that this should be stated in the very first Purpose of the Organization. There was some latent anxiety among the smaller states lest at a future date their vital national interests might be sacrificed to a temporary peace founded on expediency rather than on the rule of justice. It was with the object of giving new emphasis to the fact that justice and international law are to be the bases of the Organization that the phrase "in conformity with the principles of justice and international law" was added to the first paragraph of Article 1. The Canadian delegation