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small matter; the peace that is indivisible and that is for all nations, must be inter-owned. It must be a possession of each one of them as well as a possession of the community. It must be like a fruit that comes to maturity in this climate where men and ideas live free from fear.

The economic and social problems, it seems to me, have priority over strictly political problems, and they should have that importance in the new World Organization if we want to see injustice and poverty banished from the world.

We cannot ignore the problems that the new Organization must face to bring about a better world. It faces these problems with a lofty spirit, a spirit rooted in justice and a profound conviction of service for humanity. The United Nations through their outstanding spokesmen have emphasized that there will be sanctions against those who go to war, those who would convert into ruins an entire civilization. We do not doubt that we shall know how to be just as victors in order to have honor in victory. Peace has meant blood and poverty and misery; the best of youth has been wiped out and a whole civilization and the work of centuries brought to ruins. War has punished all and great punishment has fallen upon the countries of modest resources. We have faith that when the victorious nations face the solutions that must repair the consequences of this universal tragedy, they will know how to meet the needs of the nations on the lofty plane of harmony and equity.

Nicaragua reaffirms from this rostrum its unshakeable devotion to the postulates of democracy that inspire its constitution. Her conduct is one of adherence to the norms of American international law, and of full and decided collaboration in the work of peace and in the work of harmony among the nations. We have set up on a high plane our civic ambitions by incorporating into the constitution of our country the principles of the Atlantic Charter which synthesized ethics that are both political and social in order to maintain human peace firm. So Nicaragua was to be honored by being the first country of this hemisphere to take this action. It was approved unanimously by all the nations of America in the Chapultepec conference. We have likewise included in our constitution the principle whereby we renounce war as an instrument of national policy, foregoing all territorial conquests, all treaties of an offensive character, and renouncing intervention in the internal affairs of states.

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We have, in short, recognized the principle of self-determination of the nations and proclaimed that arbitration and other peaceful measures are the ones to be used in solving international conflicts.

Faithful to this policy of cooperation, my Government brings here its modest contribution toward the building of the edifice of peace. As to the establishment of an International Organization in accordance with the recommendations of Dumbarton Oaks, Nicaragua has been willing to accept and accepts these proposals in principle as a positive instrument to prevent aggression and eliminate recourse to war by means of the cooperation of the peoples of the world. Our acquiescence does not prevent Nicaragua from accepting, together with the other nations and in accordance with international law and with the progress of the laws of the Americas those reforms and amendments that might help strengthen the foundations of a lasting peace which is the legitimate hope of the peoples of the world which have suffered, in one way or another, the cruelties of war.

On the nations that have directly borne the heavy load of combat in this crusade for justice and freedom, a more immediate responsibility should rest, in order that their victories should be lasting and that harmony should not be broken in a new catastrophe to mankind. These nations, with their heroic armies and the whole power of their material and human resources, were the decisive factor in victory and deserve the everlasting gratitude of posterity and the warm thanks of all nations. We must never forget that we must all share in the supreme effort of the spirit and contribute moral elements of the soul in order to create, if it does not yet exist, an atmosphere of mutual confidence. Only in such an atmosphere can there be a guaranty that the nations to which is entrusted the responsibility of safeguarding the treasure of peace shall never allow themselves to be drawn toward another catastrophe such as the one the world has gone through.

Nicaragua was the second country in our Americas that, as soon as the Japanese Empire attacked the United States, declared war against the aggressor nations that were attempting, through fury and violence, to wipe from the face of the earth entire peoples. The Government of Nicaragua thus expressed its tribute of loyalty and fulfilled its international obligations. The cooperation of my country in this struggle has many aspects. There has been a material contribution without precedent in the utilization of our national resources intensified during these war years. Nicaragua holds second place in the development of rubber. Air bases and naval bases were placed at the disposal of the defense of the continent. Hundreds of Nicaraguan young men enrolled as volunteers under the flags of the United Nations. Many of them have fallen

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