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the council of the United Nations to lay down the principles and to draw up and build the machinery to enforce justice and insure security and peace. We deeply feel, therefore, the urge to see this Conference succeed.

Others before me have mentioned Franklin Delano Roosevelt to honor his memory. Others that come after me may do so. In the wide world men shall remember for years to come the great world citizen who endeavored to make the world free from fear and want and safe for peaceful development and the growth by liberty based on order, justice based on equality, and human fraternity based on good-neighborliness with comprehension and due appreciation of the views of one and all. But no country, I dare say, can be more entitled than ourselves to feel deep gratitude for the late President of the United States, who helped us with the Allies to reintegrate our rights.

As we were flying over desert and ocean to come to this country, I had one dear wish: to see Franklin Roosevelt and to convey to him and to the American people through him, the thankfulness of the people of Syria. Our grief was great. Great also is our hope and strong is our belief that his worthy successor, Mr. Truman, and the distinguished leaders of the big nations who have worked hand in hand and who are now bringing this terrible and tremendous world crisis to a victorious end shall continue to fulfil the mission which the providence put upon them.

Great men pass away. Great ideas that are the expression of the need and will of whole nations are forceful ideals that survive. It is our duty here to make these ideals into norms of international law and standards of action.

Ladies and Gentlemen, some people, judging by the past, express doubts as to the realization of this duty. They want to see in that a change in human nature. We do not expect to change human nature; we need not change it. All we should do is to draw out of it the very best that is in it.

Human reason does show mankind that another war will mean a cataclysm that will undermine and destroy the structure of human civilization. Reason does show that another war striking across the world will sink in its weight all states, big and small. Reason, therefore, seasons passion, lust, and greed. Reason can create order.

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Human sense of justice, Ladies and Gentlemen, is a living thing. No one can seek to quench it forever. It is a mighty force luminous enough to indicate the path and strong enough to set us on it. Human sense of justice can help to establish right. Order and right can make the world what it ought to be and what we want it to be. It is not, of course, by some miraculous feat of an international meeting like ours. It is not by some magic declaration of principles implemented by international machinery that order and right will reign paramount in our tormented world; it is through faith, universal faith, in what was set before us to do, through democratic governing, through long and sustained efforts that make for a wholesome and continuous evolution. It is by muddling through difficulties and doubts and overcoming them that at last order and right will reign, and above all, by learning from past experience and trials to do better than before that we can avoid such past mistakes and look with hope for the settlement of what is better.

The first experience of the League of Nations was one which set all of us thinking. An international institution for the realization of justice and peace was born in 1920. It lived only to find itself disrupted and disintegrated. Fortunately, the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals for a new world organization do contain sanctions which the League did not possess. It remains for us to see that the mechanism to be set up is appropriate to make just use of them.

We do not want to bring before this plenary session suggestions that could be better dealt with first in committees and commissions. Nevertheless, I would like to make some remarks. This war was fought to uphold principles which we do not find mentioned or sufficiently clarified in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. Certainly the principles of the Atlantic Charter, the moral basis for the gigantic struggle of the sponsoring nations and to which all countries have given their full support to win the war, should be included in the principles guiding the future activity of the world Organization. Therefore, the principles set forth in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals should be clarified, expounded, and made more precise so that they may effectively serve as clear norms of international conduct. Each nation represented here will probably then feel more ready to do what is essential for our ultimate success in the way of delegating part of its sovereignty to the International Organization, if that essential delegation of sovereignty is done under the guidance of well-set principles of justice, security, and fair dealing in international conduct. We shall not

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